



Macquarie Group Interim Financial Report

Half year ended 30 September 2021

Macquarie Group Limited ACN 122 169 279

Macquarie is a global financial services group operating in 33 markets in asset management, retail and business banking, wealth management, leasing and asset financing, market access, commodity trading, renewables development, specialist advice, access to capital and principal investment.

Macquarie Group 2022 Interim Financial Report

This Interim Financial Report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and does not include all the notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report. Macquarie Group Limited's (MGL and its subsidiaries, being the Consolidated Entity) most recent annual financial report is available at www.macquarie.com as part of Macquarie's 2021 Annual Report. MGL has also released information to the Australian Securities Exchange operated by ASX Limited (ASX) in compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules. Announcements made by MGL under such rules are available on the ASX's internet site www.asx.com.au (MGL's ASX code is 'MQG').

The material in this report has been prepared by MGL ABN 94 122 169 279 and is current at the date of this report. It is general background information about Macquarie's activities, is provided in summary form in terms of the requirements of AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and does not purport to be a complete set of financial statements. It is not intended to be relied upon as advice to investors or potential investors and does not take into account the investment objectives, financial situation or needs of any particular investor. These should be considered with professional advice when deciding if an investment is appropriate.

The Interim Financial Report was authorised for issue by MGL's Directors on 29 October 2021. The Board of Directors has the power to amend and reissue the Financial Report.

The Macquarie name and Holey Dollar device are registered trade marks of Macquarie Group Limited ACN 122 169 279.

Cover image

Installation and commissioning of turbines has commenced on Green Investment Group's Buheii project in Norway. The project will provide Eramet Norway with predictably priced power through a 17-year power purchase agreement.



Contents

01

Directors' Report

Directors	6
Operating and financial review	7
Auditor's independence declaration	18

02

Financial Report

Financial statements	
Consolidated income statement	23
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	24
Consolidated statement of financial position	25
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	26
Consolidated statement of cash flows	28
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	29

Statutory declaration

Directors' declaration	75
Independent auditor's review report	76

Ten year history

77



01

Directors' Report

Directors

For the half year ended 30 September 2021

The Directors of MGL submit their report with the financial report of the Consolidated Entity for the half year ended 30 September 2021.

Directors

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

Independent Directors

P.H. Warne, Chairman

J.R. Broadbent AC

P.M. Coffey

M.J. Coleman

D.J. Grady AO

R.J. McGrath

M. Roche

G.R. Stevens AC

N.M. Wakefield Evans

Executive Voting Director

S.R. Wikramanayake, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

The Directors listed above each held office as a Director of Macquarie throughout the period and until the date of this report.

G.M. Cairns retired as an Independent Director on 7 May 2021.

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

Result

The financial report for the half year ended 30 September 2021 and the results herein are prepared in accordance with AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

The consolidated profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, for the period was \$A2,043 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$A2,030 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$A985 million).

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2021

Review of Group performance and financial position

Overview

Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of \$A2,043 million for the half year ended 30 September 2021 increased significantly from \$A985 million in the prior corresponding period⁽¹⁾ and increased 1% from \$A2,030 million in the prior period⁽²⁾.

	HALF YEAR TO		MOVEMENT		
	30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am	31 Mar 21 %	30 Sep 20 %
Net operating income	7,804	7,255	5,519	8	41
Operating expenses	(5,069)	(4,601)	(4,266)	10	19
Income tax expense	(603)	(624)	(275)	(3)	119
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests ⁽³⁾	(89)	-	7	*	*
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders	2,043	2,030	985	1	107

* Indicates that the result was a gain in one period and a loss in another, or vice versa.

1H22 net profit contribution⁽⁴⁾ by activity

Annuity-style activities

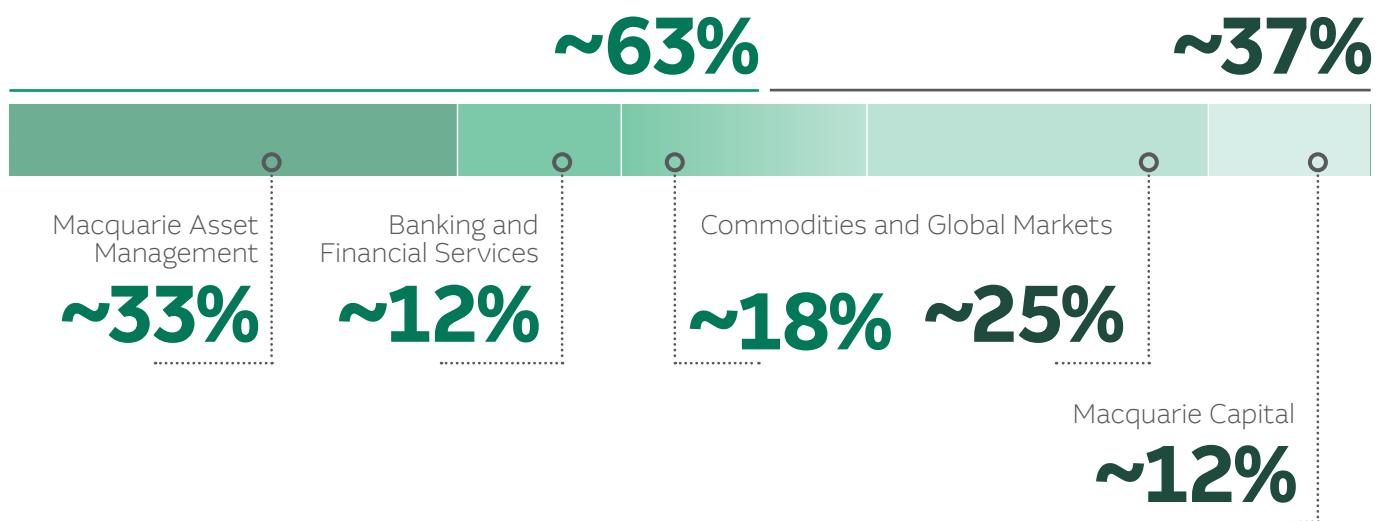
\$A2,517m

↑ 57% on pcp

Markets-facing activities

\$A1,467m

↑ 118% on pcp



(1) Prior corresponding period (pcp) refers to the six months ended 30 September 2020.

(2) Prior period refers to the six months ended 31 March 2021.

(3) Non-controlling interests' adjusts reported consolidated profit or loss for the share that is attributable to non-controlling interests, such that the net profit or loss contribution represents the net profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders.

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

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Operating Groups

Summary of the Operating Groups' performance for the half year ended 30 September 2021.

Annuity-style businesses

Macquarie Asset Management (MAM)

\$A1,305m

↑ 23% on pcp

- Increased other fee and commission income largely due to the disposition fee from Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation (MIC)
- Increased base fees primarily driven by the acquisition of Waddell & Reed Financial, Inc. (Waddell & Reed), investments made by Private Markets-managed funds and mandates and Public Investments market movements
- Increased share of net profits from associates and joint ventures, primarily driven by equity accounted income from MIC and increased Macquarie AirFinance income compared to the prior corresponding period, which included the impact of COVID-19
- Decreased credit and other impairment charges driven by a reversal of the impairment previously recognised on MAM's investment in MIC.

Partially offset by:

- increased operating expenses driven by Waddell & Reed one-off acquisition and ongoing costs
- decreased net income on equity, debt and other investments driven by the sale of Macquarie European Rail in the prior corresponding period
- decreased performance fees following a strong prior corresponding period.

Markets-facing businesses

Macquarie Capital

\$A468m

↑ significantly on pcp

- Higher net income on equity, debt and other investments driven by higher revenue from asset realisations predominantly in Europe, in the business services and technology sectors
- Higher fee and commission income due to higher mergers and acquisitions fee income and debt capital markets fee income, partially offset by lower equity capital markets fee income
- Higher net interest and trading income resulting from growth in the Principal Finance debt portfolio, and lower funding costs compared to the prior corresponding period
- Higher other income reflecting gains on sale of green energy projects
- Lower operating expenses predominantly driven by lower employment costs.

Partially offset by:

- higher credit and other impairment charges primarily due to a small number of underperforming equity investments and growth of the debt portfolio
- higher non-controlling interests predominantly driven by share of gains on disposal attributable to non-controlling interests.

Banking and Financial Services (BFS)

\$A482m

↑ 52% on pcp

- Higher net interest and trading income driven by volume growth in the loan portfolio and BFS deposits
- Decreased credit impairment charges driven by an improvement in expected macroeconomic conditions compared to the prior corresponding period
- Decreased brokerage, commission and fee expenses largely due to the cessation of grandfathered commission payments to third party advisors in line with legislation.

Partially offset by:

- higher employment and technology expenses, including increased headcount, to support business growth.

Commodities and Global Markets⁽¹⁾ (CGM)

\$A1,729m

↑ 60% on pcp

- Increased risk management products income reflecting strong results across all sectors particularly from Gas and Power, Resources, and Agriculture due to increased client hedging activity and gains associated with management of those exposures as a result of elevated levels of volatility and price movements in commodity markets
- Net income on equity, debt and other investments up significantly driven by the gain on the partial sale of the UK Meters portfolio of assets, comprising the industrial and commercial portfolio
- Decreased credit and other impairment charges due to an improvement in expected global macroeconomic conditions.

Partially offset by:

- lower inventory management and trading income included strong trading gains from supply and demand imbalances in Gas and Power that were more than offset by the impact of timing of income recognition, primarily on storage contracts and transport agreements
- lower fee and commission income due to a reduction in fees associated with structured deals in asset finance which occur on an intermittent basis.

Non-Banking Group

Banking Group



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

(1) Certain assets of the Credit 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 \$A7,804 million for the half year ended 30 September 2021 increased 41% from \$A5,519 million in the prior corresponding period. The increase was primarily driven by higher Fee and commission income, Net interest and trading income, Net other operating income and Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures.

Net interest and trading income

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
3,032	3,157	2,520

↑ 20%
on prior
corresponding
period

Fee and commission income

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
3,452	2,563	2,613

↑ 32%
on prior
corresponding
period

- Increased risk management products income reflecting strong results across all sectors, particularly from Gas and Power, Resources, and Agriculture in CGM
- Growth in the average loan and lease portfolio and growth in average deposit volumes in BFS
- Growth in the Principal Finance debt portfolio in Macquarie Capital
- Higher income in Corporate due to accounting volatility from changes in the fair value of economic hedges.

Partially offset by:

- lower inventory management and trading income with strong trading gains more than offset by the impact of timing of income recognition in CGM.

- MAM included the disposition fee from MIC, and higher base fee income primarily driven by the acquisition of Waddell & Reed
- Higher mergers and acquisitions fee income and debt capital markets fee income in Macquarie Capital.

Partially offset by:

- lower performance fees in MAM
- lower equity capital markets fee income in Macquarie Capital.

Net operating lease income

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
186	221	245

↓ 24%
on prior
corresponding
period

- Reduction in secondary income in Technology, Media and Telecoms as well as the partial sale of the UK Meters portfolio of assets in CGM.

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

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
242	51	(54)

significantly
on prior
corresponding
period

- Equity accounted income from MIC in MAM. The prior corresponding period included an equity accounted loss from Macquarie AirFinance
- Overall improved performance of Macquarie Capital's investment portfolio.

Credit and other impairment charges

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
(230)	(77)	(447)

↓ 49%
on prior
corresponding
period

- Lower credit impairment charges recognised across the Consolidated Entity compared to the prior corresponding period reflecting improvement in expected macroeconomic conditions
- A reversal of the impairment previously recognised on MAM's investment in MIC.

Partially offset by:

- higher impairment charges in Macquarie Capital driven by a small number of underperforming equity investments and growth of the debt portfolio.

Net other operating income

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
1,122	1,340	642

↑ 75%
on prior
corresponding
period

- Gain on the partial sale of the UK Meters portfolio of assets in CGM
- Higher revenue from asset realisations predominantly in Europe, in the business services and technology sectors, and gains on sale of green energy projects in Macquarie Capital.

Partially offset by:

- gain on sale of Macquarie European Rail in the prior corresponding period in MAM.

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Operating expenses

Total operating expenses of \$A5,069 million for the half year ended 30 September 2021 increased 19% from \$A4,266 million in the prior corresponding period with increases across all expense categories.

Employment expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
3,164	2,902	2,615

↑ **21%**
on prior
corresponding
period

- Higher performance-related profit share expense and share-based payments mainly as a result of the improved performance of the Consolidated Entity
- Higher expenses from the Waddell & Reed acquisition in MAM.

Partially offset by:

- favourable foreign exchange movements.

Brokerage, commission and fee expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
498	408	471

↑ **6%**
on prior
corresponding
period

- Higher expenses from the Waddell & Reed acquisition in MAM.

Partially offset by:

- the cessation of grandfathered commission payments to third party advisors in line with legislation in BFS
- reduced trading volumes in financial markets in specific high volume activities in CGM.

Non-salary technology expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
417	386	395

↑ **6%**
on prior
corresponding
period

- Higher expenses from the Waddell & Reed acquisition in MAM
- Higher cloud consumption and on-going investment in technology to support business activity.

Partially offset by:

- favourable foreign exchange movements.

Other operating expenses

HALF YEAR TO		
30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am	30 Sep 20 \$Am
990	905	785

↑ **26%**
on prior
corresponding
period

- Higher expenses from the Waddell & Reed acquisition in MAM.

Partially offset by:

- favourable foreign exchange movements.

Income tax expense

Income tax expenses of \$A603 million for the half year ended 30 September 2021 increased significantly from \$A275 million in the prior corresponding period, primarily reflecting the higher operating profit before income tax. The effective tax rate for the half year ended 30 September 2021 was 22.8%, up from 21.8% in the prior corresponding period and down from 23.5% in the prior period.

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

Statement of financial position

The Consolidated Entity's statement of financial position was impacted during the half year ended 30 September 2021 by changes resulting from a combination of business activities, Group Treasury management initiatives and macroeconomic factors including the depreciation of the Australian dollar against major currencies and the elevated levels of volatility and price movements in commodity markets.

Total assets			Total liabilities		
	AS AT			AS AT	
	30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am		30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am

↑ 42% on 31 Mar 21	↑ 45% on 31 Mar 21
------------------------------	------------------------------

The principal drivers for the increase in the Consolidated Entity's total assets were as follows:

- derivative assets of \$A77.2 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased significantly from \$A20.6 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to an increase in CGM in client trade volumes and mark-to-market movements in interest rate and foreign exchange products and, in particular, energy markets and commodities. European gas prices increased significantly during the period due to an increase in global demand alongside low storage and supply levels ahead of the European winter. After taking into account related financial instruments, cash and other collateral, the residual derivative asset is \$A12.6 billion (31 March 2021: \$A5.2 billion)
- cash and bank balances of \$A32.2 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased 75% from \$A18.4 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to an increase in surplus cash placed on overnight deposit with the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)
- loan assets of \$A118.4 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased 13% from \$A105.0 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to growth in BFS in its business banking and home loans' portfolios partially offset by net repayments of loans in the vehicle finance portfolio, and an increase in Macquarie Capital's principal loan portfolio
- margin money and settlement assets of \$A22.1 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased 53% from \$A14.4 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to higher trade volumes resulting in an increase in margin placed with financial institutions and broker settlement balances in CGM
- cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements of \$A39.4 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased 7% from \$A36.7 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to an increase in Group Treasury reverse repurchase agreements in the Non-Bank Group partially offset by a decrease in the Bank Group following changes in the Operating Groups' funding requirements.

Total assets			Total liabilities		
	AS AT			AS AT	
	30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am		30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am

↑ 42% on 31 Mar 21	↑ 45% on 31 Mar 21
------------------------------	------------------------------

The principal drivers for the increase in the Consolidated Entity's total liabilities were as follows:

- derivative liabilities of \$A78.0 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased significantly from \$A17.6 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to an increase in CGM in client trade volumes and mark-to-market movements in interest rate and foreign exchange products and, in particular, energy markets and commodities. European gas prices increased significantly during the period due to an increase in global demand alongside low storage and supply levels ahead of the European winter. After taking into account related financial instruments, cash and other collateral, the residual derivative liability is \$A13.9 billion (31 March 2021: \$A3.8 billion)
- issued debt securities of \$A80.0 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased 31% from \$A61.0 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to the net issuance of short and long-term debt in Group Treasury and net issuance of bondholder notes by securitisation vehicles in BFS
- cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements of \$A13.8 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased significantly from \$A4.5 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to the additional draw down of the RBA Term Funding Facility by Group Treasury
- deposits of \$A91.7 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased 9% from \$A84.2 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to an increase in retail and business banking deposits in BFS
- margin money and settlement liabilities of \$A25.9 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased 17% from \$A22.1 billion as at 31 March 2021 primarily due to higher trade volumes resulting in an increase in broker settlement balances and margin placed by financial institutions with CGM.

Total equity		
	AS AT	
	30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am

↑ 42% on 31 Mar 21	↑ 45% on 31 Mar 21
------------------------------	------------------------------

Total equity		
	AS AT	
	30 Sep 21 \$Am	31 Mar 21 \$Am

↑ 42% on 31 Mar 21	↑ 45% on 31 Mar 21
------------------------------	------------------------------

The increase in the Consolidated Entity's equity was predominantly attributable to an increase in retained earnings of \$A0.8 billion due to the current year profit of \$A2.0 billion partly offset by a dividend of \$A1.2 billion, an increase in contributed equity of \$A0.9 billion due to vesting of MEREP awards and shares issued pursuant to the Dividend Reinvestment Plan and an increase in the foreign currency translation reserve of \$A0.4 billion following the depreciation of the Australian dollar against major currencies.

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Funding

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

Macquarie has a funding base that is stable with limited reliance on short-term wholesale funding markets. As at 30 September 2021, Macquarie's term assets were covered by term funding maturing beyond one year, stable deposits, hybrids and equity.

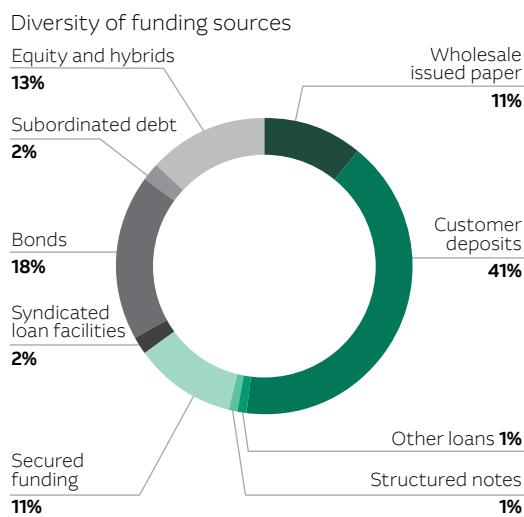
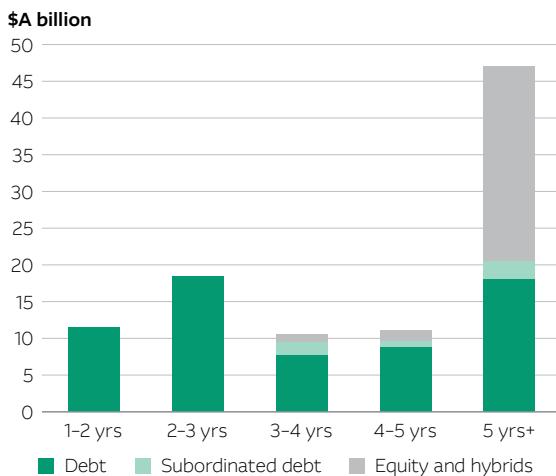
The weighted average term to maturity of term funding maturing beyond one year (excluding Term Funding Facility (TFF), equity and securitisations) was 5.1 years and the weighted average term to maturity of term funding maturing beyond one year including TFF (excluding equity and securitisations) was 4.6 years as at 30 September 2021.

5.1
years

Weighted
average maturity

Term funding profile

Detail of drawn funding maturing beyond one year



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 2021, Macquarie has continued to raise term wholesale funding across various products and currencies.

Details of term funding raised between 1 April 2021 and 30 September 2021:

		Bank Group \$Ab	Non-Bank Group \$Ab	Total \$Ab
Issued paper	- Senior and subordinated	1.8	5.6	7.4
Secured funding	- Term securitisation and other secured finance	6.0	0.8	6.8
	- RBA Term Funding Facility ⁽¹⁾	9.5	-	9.5
Hybrids	- Hybrid instruments	0.7	-	0.7
Total⁽²⁾		18.0	6.4	24.4

Macquarie has continued to develop its major funding markets and products during the half year ended 30 September 2021.

(1) \$A9.5 billion of Supplementary and Additional Allowance drawn in June 2021. \$A1.7 billion of Initial Allowance was drawn in September 2020.

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

\$A8.4b Capital

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 authorised deposit-taking institution (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.

Macquarie remains well capitalised with APRA Basel III Group capital of \$A29.1 billion at 30 September 2021, with a Group surplus of \$A8.4 billion (\$A11.4 billion on a Harmonised⁽¹⁾ Basel III basis).

Under Basel III rules, APRA requires authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs) to have a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.5% including the 2.5% capital conservation buffer (CCB), with at least 7% in the form of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, per APRA ADI Prudential Standard 110⁽²⁾.

In addition, APRA may impose ADI-specific minimum capital ratios which may be higher than these levels. The minimum BCBS Basel III leverage ratio requirement of 3% was effective from 1 January 2018⁽³⁾.

On 1 April 2021, APRA announced actions required regarding MBL's risk management practices and ability to calculate and report key prudential ratios. APRA increased MBL's operational risk capital requirement and made adjustments to requirements for certain liquidity prudential ratios, effective from 1 April 2021. The actions relate to specific intra-group funding arrangements as well as breaches of APRA's reporting standards on liquidity between 2018 and 2020. APRA noted that the breaches are historical and do not impact the current overall soundness of Macquarie Group's capital and liquidity positions. On 22 October 21, Macquarie published restated historical MBL Pillar 3 disclosures for the period March 2018 to June 2021.

Macquarie has ongoing programs which focus on strengthening MBL's processes and controls, including those around intra-group funding arrangements and internal exposures; capital and liquidity reporting; risk management frameworks; and accountabilities and governance. A number of these programs also form part of a remediation plan as required by APRA, which has been established to define and deliver programs of work that strengthen MBL's governance, risk culture, structure, and incentives to ensure full and ongoing compliance with prudential standards.

As at 30 September 2021, the Bank Group had the following capital adequacy ratios:

Bank Group Level 2 Basel III ratios as at 30 September 2021	Harmonised Basel III	APRA Basel III
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	14.8%	11.7%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	17.0%	13.7%
Leverage Ratio	6.0%	5.3%



For further information relating to the capital adequacy of Macquarie, refer to section 6 *Capital* of the Management Discussion and Analysis at macquarie.com/results.

(1) Basel III applies only to the Bank Group and not the Non-Bank Group. 'Harmonised' Basel III estimates are calculated in accordance with the BCBS Basel III framework.

(2) Based on materiality, the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) of ~1bps has not been included.

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

Operating and financial review

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

For internal reporting and risk management purposes, Macquarie is divided into four Operating Groups, which are supported by four Central Service Groups. The Operating Groups are split between annuity-style businesses and markets-facing businesses.

A summary of the Operating Groups' activities for the half year ended 30 September 2021 and medium-term outlook is provided below.

Annuity-style businesses

Macquarie Asset Management

\$A1,305m
↑ 23% on 1H21

MAM is a global specialist asset manager, offering a diverse range of products through two business divisions:

Private Markets: a leader in alternative asset management worldwide, specialising in infrastructure and renewables, real estate, agriculture and natural assets, asset finance and private credit via public and private funds, co-investments, partnerships and separately managed accounts.

Public Investments: offering securities investment management capabilities across a number of asset classes including equities, fixed income and multi-asset solutions.

Highlights

MAM AUM increased 31% to \$A735.5 billion as at 30 September 2021, due to the acquisition of Waddell & Reed, positive impacts from foreign exchange, investment by Private Markets-managed funds, and Public Investments positive net flows and market movements.

During the period, Private Markets raised \$A12.7 billion in new equity, for a diverse range of funds, products and solutions across the platform globally. Notable fund closings included final close of MAM's sixth Americas infrastructure fund Macquarie Infrastructure Partners V, which raised \$US6.9 billion in commitments.

Public Investments completed its acquisition of Waddell & Reed Financial, Inc. and also entered into a binding agreement to acquire AMP Capital's Global Equity and Fixed Income business.

Medium-term

MAM is a global specialist asset manager, well-positioned to respond to current market conditions and grow assets under management through its diversified product offering, track record and experienced investment teams.

Banking and Financial Services

\$A482m
↑ 52% on 1H21

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, credit cards, transaction and savings accounts and vehicle finance.

Wealth Management: Provides clients with a wide range of wrap platform and cash management services, investment and superannuation products, financial advice, private banking and stockbroking.

Business Banking: Provides a full range of deposit, lending and payment solutions, vehicle finance as well as tailored services to business clients, ranging from sole practitioners to corporate professional firms.

Highlights

For the half year ended 30 September 2021, total BFS deposits increased 9% to \$A88.2 billion, the loan and lease portfolio increased 11% to \$A98.7 billion and funds on platform increased 15% to \$A116.4 billion.

The home loan portfolio increased 14% to \$A76.4 billion driven by strong demand in lower loan-to-value ratio and owner-occupier lending tiers, while the Business Banking loan portfolio increased 8% to \$A11.0 billion. During the year, BFS expanded the Macquarie Wrap managed accounts offering with funds under administration of \$A6.8 billion, up from \$A5.4 billion at 31 March 2021. BFS continued the implementation of a cloud-based portfolio management platform as part of the wealth platform transformation.

Medium-term

BFS remains focused on: growth opportunities through intermediary and direct retail client distribution, platforms and client service; increasing financial services engagement with business banking clients and extending into adjacent segments; and modernising technology to improve client experience and support growth.

 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 Operating expenses

Markets-facing businesses

Commodities and Global Markets

\$A1,729m
↑ 60% on 1H21

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

CGM provides clients with an integrated global offering across three categories:

Commodities: Provides risk management, lending and financing, and physical execution and logistics to clients with exposure to commodity markets

Financial Markets: Provides risk management, financing and capital solutions, and market access to corporate and institutional clients with exposure to fixed income and equities

Asset Finance: Global provider of specialist finance and asset management solutions

Highlights

CGM's net profit contribution was strong across the platform, up 60% on the prior corresponding period. The result was reflective of increased revenue across Commodities with strong risk management income from Gas and Power, Resources and Agriculture as a result of elevated levels of volatility. The 1H22 result saw Commodities inventory management and trading income down on 1H21 with strong trading gains from supply and demand imbalances in Gas and Power more than offset by unfavourable timing of income recognition on Gas and Power storage and transport contracts. The result saw continued solid performance from Financial Markets across major products and markets. In addition to this, the result also benefited from increased contribution from Asset Finance, largely related to the partial sale of the UK Meters portfolio of assets comprising the industrial and commercial portfolio in May 2021 and increased activity across its other sectors.

CGM continues to be recognised across the industries it operates in, with a number of awards earned during the period including Oil and Products House of the Year and Derivatives House of the Year in the 2021 Energy Risk Awards and Base Metals, Commodity Research, Derivatives and Oil and Products House of the Year in the 2021 Energy Risk Asia Awards. CGM is ranked by Platts as No.4 physical gas marketer in North America.

Medium-term

CGM remains focused on: opportunities to grow the commodities business, both organically and through acquisition; 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 and growing the client base across all regions.

Macquarie Capital

\$A468m
↑ significantly on 1H21

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

It also has global capability in development and investment in infrastructure and energy projects and companies and, in relation to renewable energy projects, the supply of green energy solutions to corporate clients.

Macquarie Capital's Equities brokerage business provides clients with access to equity research, sales, execution capabilities and corporate access.

Highlights

Macquarie Capital maintained No.1 global rankings for infrastructure financial adviser and renewables financial adviser as well as No.1 in ANZ for M&A, ECM and IPOs.

Debt Capital Markets business continues to be strongly aligned with M&A coverage, leading to optimal execution for issuers across a breadth of industries.

Macquarie Capital acted as lead sell-side adviser on the sale of McGraw Hill, a portfolio company of Apollo Global Management, to Platinum Equity for \$US4.5 billion and joint bookrunner on the debt financing.

Macquarie Capital continued to focus on green energy with over 300 projects under development or construction at 30 September 2021. Macquarie Capital acquired Fuinneamh Sceirde Teoranta, the developer of the up to 450MW Sceirde Rocks offshore wind farm in Galway, Ireland.

Macquarie Capital acted as financial adviser to the Sydney Transport Partners consortium in relation to its acquisition of the NSW Government's remaining 49% interest in WestConnex for \$A11.1 billion, and Joint Lead Manager to Transurban on its associated \$A4.2 billion equity raising.

Medium-term

Macquarie Capital is positioned to benefit from any continued improvement in transaction activity. It continues to tailor the business offering to current opportunities and market conditions including providing flexible capital solutions across sectors and regions. It also continues to pursue opportunities for project development and balance sheet investment by the group and in support of partners and clients subject to market conditions.

Operating and financial review

Our strategy

Our purpose

Empowering people to innovate and invest for a better future.

What we stand for



Opportunity



Accountability



Integrity

The way we fulfil our purpose is defined by these three long-held principles that determine how we conduct business and guide what we do every day. Our purpose and principles and what we expect of our staff are set out in our *Code of Conduct*.

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



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

Our business strategy

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

Risk management approach

Adopting a conservative approach to risk management underpinned by a sound risk culture. Macquarie's robust risk management framework and risk culture are embedded across all Operating and Central Service Groups.

Strong balance sheet

Maintaining a strong and conservative balance sheet.

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

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

Business mix

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

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

Diversification

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

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

Proven expertise

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

Adjacencies

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

These include products and geographies adjacent to our established areas of expertise, supporting sustainable evolutionary growth.

Pursuit of growth opportunities

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

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

Outlook

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

- the duration of COVID-19, speed of the global economic recovery and extent of government support for economies
- market conditions including significant volatility events and the impact of geopolitical events
- potential tax or regulatory changes and tax uncertainties
- completion of period-end reviews and the completion rate of transactions
- the geographic composition of income and the impact of foreign exchange.

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.

Events after the reporting date

Ordinary share issue via non-underwritten institutional placement (IP) and share purchase plan (SPP)

On 28 October 2021 the MGL Board approved in principle the capital raising of approximately \$A1.5 billion of ordinary share capital through an IP on 29 October 2021, to be followed by a retail SPP to be concluded in early December 2021.

Other

There were no material events subsequent to 30 September 2021 and up until the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, requiring a disclosure in the interim financial report, other than those that have been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

Interim dividend

The Directors have resolved to pay an interim dividend for the half year ended 30 September 2021 of \$A2.72 per fully paid ordinary MGL share on issue at 9 November 2021.

The dividend will be 40% franked and paid on 14 December 2021.

Rounding of amounts

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

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



Peter Warne

Independent Director and Chairman



Shemara Wikramanayake

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Sydney
29 October 2021

Auditor's independence declaration

For the half year ended 30 September 2021



As lead auditor for the review of Macquarie Group Limited for the half year ended 30 September 2021, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that appears to read "K. Stubbins".

Kristin Stubbins

Partner

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney

29 October 2021

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02

Financial Report

Contents

For the half year ended 30 September 2021

Financial statements

Consolidated income statement	23
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	24
Consolidated statement of financial position	25
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	26
Consolidated statement of cash flows	28
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	29
1. Basis of preparation	29
2. Operating profit before income tax	31
3. Segment reporting	34
4. Income tax expense	40
5. Dividends	41
6. Earnings per share	42
7. Trading assets	43
8. Margin money and settlement assets	43
9. Other assets	43
10. Loan assets	43
11. Expected credit losses	44
12. Intangible assets	50
13. Trading liabilities	50
14. Margin money and settlement liabilities	51
15. Other liabilities	51
16. Issued debt securities	52
17. Contributed equity	53
18. Reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests	55
19. Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows	57
20. Contingent liabilities and commitments	59
21. Measurement categories of financial instruments	60
22. Fair values of assets and liabilities	63
23. Financial risk management - derivatives	72
24. Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses	73
25. Events after the reporting date	74
Statutory declaration	
Directors' declaration	75
Independent auditor's review report	76
Ten year history	77

The Financial Report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 October 2021.

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

Consolidated income statement

For the half year ended 30 September 2021

	Notes	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Interest and similar income				
Effective interest rate method	2	1,921	1,798	1,834
Other	2	143	145	188
Interest and similar expense	2	(691)	(781)	(989)
Net interest income		1,373	1,162	1,033
Fee and commission income	2	3,452	2,563	2,613
Net trading income	2	1,659	1,995	1,487
Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures	2	242	51	(54)
Net operating lease income	2	186	221	245
Net credit impairment charges	2	(176)	(27)	(407)
Net other impairment charges	2	(54)	(50)	(40)
Net other operating income	2	1,122	1,340	642
Net operating income		7,804	7,255	5,519
Employment expenses	2	(3,164)	(2,902)	(2,615)
Brokerage, commission and fee expenses	2	(498)	(408)	(471)
Non-salary technology expenses	2	(417)	(386)	(395)
Other operating expenses	2	(990)	(905)	(785)
Total operating expenses		(5,069)	(4,601)	(4,266)
Operating profit before income tax		2,735	2,654	1,253
Income tax expense	4	(603)	(624)	(275)
Profit after income tax		2,132	2,030	978
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests		(89)	-	7
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited		2,043	2,030	985
		Cents per share	Cents per share	Cents per share
Basic earnings per share	6	562.5	565.2	276.7
Diluted earnings per share	6	545.4	546.0	272.9

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

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the half year ended 30 September 2021

	Notes	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Profit after income tax		2,132	2,030	978
Other comprehensive income/(loss): ⁽¹⁾				
Movements in items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:				
Fair value through other comprehensive (FVOCI) reserve:				
Revaluation movement	18	3	59	174
Change in allowance for expected credit losses	18	(2)	(67)	(60)
Cash flow hedges:				
Revaluation movement	18	(24)	51	(64)
Transferred to income statement	18	17	-	8
Share of other comprehensive (loss)/income from associates and joint ventures	18	(8)	42	(64)
Foreign exchange movements on translation and hedge accounting of foreign operations		441	(442)	(1,319)
Movements in item that will not be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:				
Fair value changes attributable to own credit risk on debt designated as fair value through profit or loss (DFVTPL)	18	(6)	(16)	(91)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss)		421	(373)	(1,416)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		2,553	1,657	(438)
Total comprehensive (income)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests		(90)	8	50
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited		2,463	1,665	(388)

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

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

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 September 2021

	Notes	As at 30 Sep 21 \$m	As at 31 Mar 21 \$m	As at 30 Sep 20 \$m
Assets				
Cash and bank balances		32,221	18,425	8,681
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements		39,444	36,681	42,933
Trading assets	7	21,783	21,746	19,252
Margin money and settlement assets	8	22,143	14,397	12,338
Derivative assets		77,186	20,642	22,055
Financial investments		13,142	9,566	8,977
Held for sale assets		1,940	279	2,176
Other assets	9	7,805	6,006	6,331
Loan assets	10	118,359	105,026	93,414
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets		4,961	4,676	4,519
Interests in associates and joint ventures		4,675	4,194	6,012
Intangible assets	12	3,497	2,543	2,816
Deferred tax assets		1,411	1,472	1,231
Total assets		348,567	245,653	230,735
Liabilities				
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements		13,809	4,542	4,961
Trading liabilities	13	5,495	6,205	6,136
Margin money and settlement liabilities	14	25,895	22,124	20,093
Derivative liabilities		77,980	17,579	16,467
Deposits		91,736	84,199	77,258
Held for sale liabilities		404	18	1,267
Other liabilities	15	8,401	8,211	6,561
Borrowings		10,109	9,817	12,288
Issued debt securities	16	80,043	60,980	56,339
Deferred tax liabilities		320	204	165
Total liabilities excluding loan capital		314,192	213,879	201,535
Loan capital		9,961	9,423	8,411
Total liabilities		324,153	223,302	209,946
Net assets		24,414	22,351	20,789
Equity				
Contributed equity	17	9,394	8,531	8,434
Reserves	18	1,613	1,286	1,378
Retained earnings	18	13,057	12,231	10,696
Total capital and reserves attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited		24,064	22,048	20,508
Non-controlling interests	18	350	303	281
Total equity		24,414	22,351	20,789

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the half year ended 30 September 2021

	Notes	Contributed equity \$m	Reserves \$m	Retained earnings \$m	Total \$m	Non- controlling interests \$m	Total equity \$m
Balance as at 1 Apr 2020		7,851	2,773	10,439	21,063	721	21,784
Profit/(loss) after income tax		-	-	985	985	(7)	978
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		-	(1,282)	(91)	(1,373)	(43)	(1,416)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		-	(1,282)	894	(388)	(50)	(438)
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as ordinary equity holders:							
Issue of shares	17	216	-	-	216	-	216
Dividends paid	5,18	-	-	(637)	(637)	-	(637)
Non-controlling interests:							
Change in non-controlling ownership interests		-	-	-	-	1	1
Redemption of Macquarie Income Securities (MIS)	17	(9)	-	-	(9)	(391)	(400)
Other equity movements:							
MEREP share-based payment arrangements	17,18	374	(121)	-	253	-	253
Deferred tax benefit on MEREP share-based payment arrangements	17,18	2	8	-	10	-	10
		583	(113)	(637)	(167)	(390)	(557)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2020		8,434	1,378	10,696	20,508	281	20,789
Profit after income tax		-	-	2,030	2,030	-	2,030
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		-	(349)	(16)	(365)	(8)	(373)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		-	(349)	2,014	1,665	(8)	1,657
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as ordinary equity holders:							
Issue of shares	17	46	-	-	46	-	46
Dividends paid	5,18	-	-	(486)	(486)	-	(486)
Non-controlling interests:							
Change in non-controlling ownership interests		-	-	(1)	(1)	30	29
Other equity movements:							
MEREP share-based payment arrangements	17,18	45	223	8	276	-	276
Deferred tax benefit on MEREP share-based payment arrangements	17,18	6	34	-	40	-	40
		97	257	(479)	(125)	30	(95)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021		8,531	1,286	12,231	22,048	303	22,351

	Notes	Contributed equity \$m	Reserves \$m	Retained earnings \$m	Total \$m	Non- controlling interests \$m	Total equity \$m
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021		8,531	1,286	12,231	22,048	303	22,351
Profit after income tax				2,043	2,043	89	2,132
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		-	426	(6)	420	1	421
Total comprehensive income		-	426	2,037	2,463	90	2,553
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as ordinary equity holders:							
Issue of shares	17	432	-	-	432	-	432
Dividends paid	5,18	-	-	(1,208)	(1,208)	-	(1,208)
Non-controlling interests:							
Change in non-controlling ownership interests		-	-	(10)	(10)	101	91
Dividends and distributions paid or provided for		-	-	-	-	(144)	(144)
Other equity movements:							
MEREP share-based payment arrangements	17,18	408	(118)	7	297	-	297
Deferred tax benefit on MEREP share-based payment arrangements	17,18	23	19	-	42	-	42
		863	(99)	(1,211)	(447)	(43)	(490)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2021		9,394	1,613	13,057	24,064	350	24,414

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the half year ended 30 September 2021

	Notes	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Cash flows generated from/(utilised in) operating activities				
Interest income and expense:				
Received		2,136	1,941	2,051
Paid		(676)	(857)	(1,062)
Fee, commission, other income and charges:				
Received		3,951	3,318	2,928
Paid		(1,083)	(957)	(1,026)
Operating lease income received		359	398	628
Dividends and distributions received		153	85	63
Operating expenses paid:				
Employment expenses		(3,323)	(1,607)	(3,040)
Other operating expenses including brokerage, commission, and fee expenses		(1,377)	(873)	(999)
Income tax paid		(775)	(394)	(396)
Changes in operating assets:				
Loan assets		(13,391)	(11,765)	(2,291)
Other assets		(504)	542	(440)
Assets under operating lease		(243)	(316)	(72)
Trading, trading-related and collateralised lending balances (net of liabilities)		8,871	5,461	(6,956)
Changes in operating liabilities:				
Issued debt securities		16,381	6,873	(2,735)
Deposits		7,465	7,026	10,153
Borrowings		21	(1,104)	(1,694)
Other liabilities		(28)	56	(113)
Net cash flows generated from/(utilised in) operating activities	19	17,937	7,827	(5,001)
Cash flows (utilised in)/generated from investing activities				
Net (payments for)/proceeds from financial investments		(1,925)	160	(11)
Associates, joint ventures, subsidiaries, and businesses:				
Payments for additional capital contribution or acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(2,248)	(614)	(478)
Proceeds from capital return or disposal, net of cash deconsolidated		1,633	2,416	1,832
Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property and intangible assets:				
Payments for acquisitions		(407)	(518)	(243)
Proceeds from disposals		81	309	50
Net cash flows (utilised in)/generated from investing activities		(2,866)	1,753	1,150
Cash flows (utilised in)/generated from financing activities				
Loan capital:				
Issuance		1,405	1,945	2,474
Redemption		(1,084)	(531)	(740)
Dividends and distributions paid		(776)	(440)	(421)
Non-Controlling interests:				
Redemption of MIS		-	-	(400)
(Payments to)/receipts from other non-controlling interests		(7)	33	(8)
Net cash flows (utilised in)/generated from financing activities		(462)	1,007	905
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		14,609	10,587	(2,946)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		33,493	23,632	28,960
Effect of exchange rate movements on cash and cash equivalents		1,135	(726)	(2,382)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	19	49,237	33,493	23,632

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021

Note 1

Basis of preparation

This general purpose interim financial report for the half year reporting period ended 30 September 2021 has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* (AASB 134) and the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). Compliance with AASB 134 ensures compliance with International Accounting Standard IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

This interim financial report comprises the consolidated financial report of Macquarie Group Limited (MGL or the Company) and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during the half year ended 30 September 2021 (the Consolidated Entity).

This interim financial report does not include all the disclosures of the type that are normally included in the Consolidated Entity's annual financial report. Accordingly, this report is to be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Entity's annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2021 and any public announcements made by the Consolidated Entity during the reporting period in accordance with the continuous disclosure requirements issued by the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

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

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim financial report are consistent with those adopted and disclosed in the Consolidated Entity's annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

(i) Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of this interim financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies.

Areas of estimation uncertainty and the basis of key judgements applied by management in preparing the interim financial report are consistent with those that were applied and disclosed in the annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

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

Management believes that the estimates used in preparing the interim financial report are reasonable. It is however reasonably possible that future outcomes that are different from the Consolidated Entity's assumptions and estimates at 30 September 2021, other than adjusting events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, could require an adjustment to the carrying amounts of the reported assets and liabilities in future reporting periods.

(ii) Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) continued to impact global economies and equity, debt and commodity markets which resulted in several support actions by governments and regulators. Where applicable, the impact of COVID-19 has been incorporated into the determination of the Consolidated Entity's results of operations and measurement of its assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

The Consolidated Entity's processes to determine the impact of COVID-19 for this interim financial report are consistent with the processes disclosed and applied in its 31 March 2021 financial reports. Those processes identified that expected credit losses (Note 11) required continued judgement as a result of the impact of COVID-19.

The Consolidated Entity drew down an additional \$9.5 billion from the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) under the Term Funding Facility (TFF) during the reporting period. As at 30 September 2021, the Consolidated Entity had drawn \$11.3 billion of its total TFF allowance which is in the form of repurchase agreements, is collateralised with issued loan notes in the Consolidated Entity's home loans' securitisation vehicles. The objective of the TFF is to reduce interest rates for borrowers and support businesses during this period through lending.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 1

Basis of preparation continued

(iii) New Australian Accounting Standards and amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that are either effective in the current period or have been early adopted

The amendments made to existing standards that were mandatorily effective or have been early adopted for the annual reporting period beginning on 1 April 2021 did not result in a material impact on this interim financial report.

There were no new Australian accounting standards that were mandatorily effective or have been early adopted for the interim financial report.

(iv) Other developments

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

The Consolidated Entity's IBOR reform project, as outlined in the Consolidated Entity's 31 March 2021 annual financial report, continued to progress in line with its overall strategy to transition broadly in line with markets and ahead of the relevant IBOR cessation dates.

The IBOR reform project's progress during the reporting period included implementation of plans to:

- ensure that the use of LIBOR in new products ceases in line with industry milestones and regulatory expectations
- increase the use of ARRs in new business
- convert legacy contracts that reference GBP LIBOR, and other IBORs that will cease publication on 31 December 2021, where feasible, to ARRs. The conversion approach, which is outlined in a group-wide transition framework, aligns to industry recommendations and regulatory expectations and includes client communications, conduct risk management, conversion timing, use of recommended ARRs, pricing methodologies and spread adjustments designed to mitigate potential value transfer during transition
- assess the implications of the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) updated arrangements for synthetic LIBOR including its decision to compel the LIBOR administrator to continue to publish selected GBP and JPY LIBOR settings for a limited time period after the end of 2021 using a 'synthetic' methodology
- continue to apply the available accounting relief under AASB 2020-8 *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2* amendments, which was early adopted by the Consolidated Entity for its annual financial report for the year ended 31 March 2021, and
- enhance system and operational readiness to support a broader range of ARR products and transition activities.

Whilst IBOR reforms are important changes for the Consolidated Entity, the risks associated with the transition are managed within the Consolidated Entity's existing risk management framework.

(v) Comparatives

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

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 2			
Operating profit before income tax			
Net interest income			
Interest and similar income			
Effective interest rate method ⁽¹⁾	1,921	1,798	1,834
Other	143	145	188
Interest and similar expense ⁽²⁾	(691)	(781)	(989)
Net interest income	1,373	1,162	1,033
Fee and commission income			
Base and other asset management fees ⁽³⁾	1,592	1,175	1,130
Mergers and acquisitions, advisory and underwriting fees	618	445	413
Brokerage and other trading-related fee income	381	415	401
Performance fees ⁽⁴⁾	177	247	413
Other fee and commission income ⁽⁵⁾	684	281	256
Total fee and commission income	3,452	2,563	2,613
Net trading income⁽⁶⁾			
Commodities ^{(7),(8)}	1,256	1,596	1,154
Credit, interest rate and foreign exchange products	187	195	138
Equities	216	204	195
Net trading income	1,659	1,995	1,487
Net operating lease income			
Rental income	359	410	539
Depreciation and other operating lease-related charges	(173)	(189)	(294)
Net operating lease income	186	221	245
Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures⁽⁹⁾	242	51	(54)

(1) Includes interest income of \$1,877 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$1,750 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$1,750 million) on financial assets measured at amortised cost and \$44 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$48 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$84 million) on financial assets measured at FVOCI.

(2) Includes interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated using the effective interest rate method of \$671 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$775 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$959 million).

(3) Includes \$1,374 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$1,026 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$985 million) of base fee income.

(4) Includes \$156 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$205 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$407 million) from transactions with the Consolidated Entity's associates.

(5) Current period includes disposition fee income from Macquarie Infrastructure Corporation (MIC).

(6) Includes fair value movements on trading assets and liabilities, ineffective portion of designated hedge relationships, fair value changes on derivatives used to economically hedge the Consolidated Entity's interest rate risk and foreign currency gains and losses on foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities.

(7) Includes \$249 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$312 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$367 million) of transportation, storage and certain other trading-related costs.

(8) Includes \$28 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$25 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$22 million) depreciation on right-of-use (ROU) assets held for trading-related business.

(9) Interests in associates and joint ventures primarily include a 50% interest in Macquarie AirFinance Limited, 16.52% interest in MIC and investments in Macquarie-managed funds. The investments in Macquarie funds are classified as associates where it has a less than 20% ownership interest on the basis of its ability to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions through its role as manager.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 2			
Operating profit before income tax continued			
Credit and other impairment (charges)/reversal			
Credit impairment (charges)/reversal			
Loan assets	(64)	45	(368)
Other assets	(52)	(30)	(20)
Loans to associates and joint ventures	(33)	(19)	2
Undrawn credit commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantees	(12)	(26)	17
Margin money and settlement assets	(11)	(6)	(36)
Financial investments	(4)	9	(4)
Gross credit impairment charges	(176)	(27)	(409)
Recovery of loans previously written off	-	-	2
Net credit impairment charges	(176)	(27)	(407)
Other impairment (charges)/reversal			
Interests in associates and joint ventures ⁽¹⁾	(5)	93	(28)
Intangible and other non-financial assets	(49)	(143)	(12)
Net other impairment charges	(54)	(50)	(40)
Total credit and other impairment charges	(230)	(77)	(447)
Net other operating income			
Investment income			
Net gain/(loss) on:			
Disposal of businesses and subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	794	165	74
Financial investments	122	183	37
Interests in associates and joint ventures	44	954	109
Non-financial assets	34	98	394
Change of control, joint control and/or significant influence	-	(2)	11
Total investment income	994	1,398	625
Subsidiaries held for investment purposes⁽³⁾			
Net operating revenue ⁽⁴⁾	287	197	157
Expenses ⁽⁵⁾	(265)	(275)	(229)
Net profit/(loss) from subsidiaries held for investment purposes	22	(78)	(72)
Other income	106	20	89
Total net other operating income	1,122	1,340	642
Net operating income	7,804	7,255	5,519

(1) Includes the impairment reversal of \$114 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$126 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$nil) on the Consolidated Entity's investment in MIC. During the current period, further impairment reversal indicators were identified following MIC entering into sales agreements for its remaining assets and, based on the VIU, the cumulative impairment recognised to date was reversed. The carrying value of the Consolidated Entity's investment in MIC as at 30 September 2021 is \$831 million which is supported by the distributions expected to be received subsequently.

(2) Half year to 30 September 2021 includes \$99 million attributable to non-controlling interests.

(3) Subsidiaries held for investment purposes are consolidated entities that are held with the ultimate intention to sell as part of the Consolidated Entity's investment activities.

(4) Includes revenue of \$699 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$485 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$483 million) after deduction of \$412 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$288 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$326 million) related to cost of goods sold.

(5) Includes employment expenses, depreciation, amortisation expenses and other operating expenses.

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 2			
Operating profit before income tax continued			
Employment expenses			
Salary and related costs including commissions, superannuation and performance-related profit share	(2,628)	(2,445)	(2,077)
Share-based payments ⁽¹⁾	(319)	(303)	(279)
Provision for long service leave and annual leave	(54)	(11)	(75)
Total compensation expenses	(3,001)	(2,759)	(2,431)
Other employment expenses including on-costs, staff procurement, and staff training	(163)	(143)	(184)
Total employment expenses	(3,164)	(2,902)	(2,615)
Brokerage, commission, and fee expenses			
Brokerage and other trading-related fee expenses	(368)	(295)	(348)
Other fee and commission expenses	(130)	(113)	(123)
Total brokerage, commission and fee expenses	(498)	(408)	(471)
Non-salary technology expenses			
Information services	(103)	(106)	(110)
Depreciation on own use assets: equipment	(12)	(14)	(13)
Service provider and other non-salary technology expenses	(302)	(266)	(272)
Total non-salary technology expenses	(417)	(386)	(395)
Other operating expenses			
Occupancy expenses			
Lease expenses ⁽²⁾	(79)	(81)	(91)
Depreciation on own use assets: buildings, furniture, fittings and leasehold improvements	(36)	(36)	(31)
Other occupancy expenses	(67)	(69)	(74)
Total occupancy expenses	(182)	(186)	(196)
Other expenses			
Professional fees	(241)	(279)	(216)
Indirect and other taxes	(85)	(75)	(79)
Advertising and promotional expenses	(96)	(54)	(46)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(70)	(30)	(33)
Audit fees	(26)	(32)	(23)
Depreciation on own use assets: infrastructure assets	(2)	(5)	(4)
Other	(288)	(244)	(188)
Total other expenses	(808)	(719)	(589)
Total other operating expenses	(990)	(905)	(785)
Total operating expenses	(5,069)	(4,601)	(4,266)
Operating profit before income tax	2,735	2,654	1,253

(1) Includes share-based payments related expense of \$22 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$26 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$24 million) for cash settled awards.

(2) Includes \$69 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$76 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$83 million) of depreciation on ROU assets relating to property leases.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 3 Segment reporting

(i) Operating Segments

AASB 8 *Operating Segments* requires the 'management approach' to disclosing information about the Consolidated Entity's reportable segments. The financial information is reported on the same basis as used internally by Senior Management for evaluating Operating Segment performance and for deciding how to allocate resources to Operating Segments. Such information may be produced using different measures to that used in preparing the statutory income statement.

For internal reporting, performance measurement and risk management purposes, the Consolidated Entity is divided into four Operating Groups and a Corporate segment (reportable segments).

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

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

- **MAM** provides investment solutions to clients across a range of capabilities, including infrastructure and renewables, real estate, agriculture and natural assets, asset finance, private credit, equities, fixed income and multi-asset solutions aiming to deliver positive impact for everyone
- **BFS** provides a diverse range of personal banking, wealth management, business banking and vehicle finance⁽¹⁾ products and services to retail clients, advisers, brokers and business clients
- **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, Financial Markets and Asset Finance
- **Macquarie Capital** has global capability in advisory and capital raising services, investing alongside partners and clients across the capital structure, and providing clients with specialist expertise, advice and flexible capital solutions across a range of sectors. It also has global capability in the development and investment in infrastructure and energy projects and companies, and in relation to renewable energy projects and the supply of green energy solutions to corporate clients. Additionally, Macquarie Capital's equities brokerage business provides clients with access to equity research, sales, execution capabilities and corporate access.

The Corporate segment, which is not considered an Operating Group, comprises head office and Central Service Groups, including Group Treasury and holds certain legacy and strategic investments, assets and businesses that are not allocated to any of the Operating Groups.

Items of income and expense within the Corporate segment include the net result of managing Macquarie's liquidity and funding requirements, earnings on capital and the residual accounting volatility relating to economically hedged positions where hedge accounting is applied, as well as accounting volatility for other economically hedged positions where hedge accounting is not applicable.

Other items of income and expenses within the capitalise Corporate segment include earnings from investments, changes in central overlays to impairments or valuation of assets, unallocated head office costs and costs of Central Service Groups, the Consolidated Entity's performance-related profit share and share-based payments expense, income tax expense and certain distributions attributable to certain non-controlling interests.

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

Internal funding arrangements

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

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

Deposits are a funding source for the Banking Group. The value of deposits that the Bank Group generates is recognised within Net interest and trading income for segment reporting purposes.

Transactions between Operating Segments

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

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

(1) Includes general plant and equipment.

Note 3

Segment reporting continued

(i) Operating Segments continued

Accounting for derivatives that economically hedge interest rate risk

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

Central Service Groups

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

Central Service Groups recover their costs from Operating Groups generally on either a time and effort allocation basis or a fee for service basis. Central Service Groups include the Corporate Operations Group (COG), Financial Management Group (FMG), Risk Management Group (RMG), Legal and Governance Group (LGG) and Central Executive.

Performance-related profit share and share based payments expense

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

Income tax

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

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

Reportable segment assets

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

	Macquarie Asset Management \$m	Banking and Financial Services \$m
Note 3		
Segment reporting continued		
(i) Operating Segments continued		
The following is an analysis of the Consolidated Entity's revenue and results by reportable segment:		
Net interest and trading (expense)/income	(135)	974
Fee and commission income/(expense)	2,143	220
Net operating lease income	32	-
Share of net profits/(loss) from associates and joint ventures	185	(1)
Net credit and other impairment reversal/(charges)	116	(31)
Net other operating income	115	1
Internal management revenue/(charges)	-	-
Net operating income	2,456	1,163
Total operating expenses	(1,152)	(681)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	1,304	482
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interests	1	-
Net profit/(loss) contribution	1,305	482
Reportable segment assets	8,924	100,065
Net interest and trading (expense)/income	(126)	902
Fee and commission income/(expense)	1,416	216
Net operating lease income	33	-
Share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures	43	(2)
Net credit and other impairment reversal/(charges)	96	(37)
Net other operating income	274	14
Internal management revenue/(charges)	29	-
Net operating income	1,765	1,093
Total operating expenses	(753)	(639)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	1,012	454
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss/(profit) attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-
Net profit/(loss) contribution	1,012	454
Reportable segment assets	5,927	90,226
Net interest and trading (expense)/income	(123)	844
Fee and commission income/(expense)	1,505	203
Net operating lease income	46	-
Share of net (losses)/profits from associates and joint ventures	(55)	(1)
Net credit and other impairment charges	(11)	(78)
Net other operating income	425	16
Internal management revenue/(charges)	2	1
Net operating income	1,789	985
Total operating expenses	(721)	(668)
Operating profit/(loss) before income tax	1,068	317
Income tax expense	-	-
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(6)	-
Net profit/(loss) contribution	1,062	317
Reportable segment assets	6,882	80,041

Commodities and Global Markets \$m	Macquarie Capital \$m	Corporate \$m	Total \$m
HALF YEAR ENDED 30 SEP 2021			
1,878	115	200	3,032
228	871	(10)	3,452
152	-	2	186
15	43	-	242
(58)	(209)	(48)	(230)
520	451	35	1,122
34	17	(51)	-
2,769	1,288	128	7,804
(1,040)	(730)	(1,466)	(5,069)
1,729	558	(1,338)	2,735
-	-	(603)	(603)
-	(90)	-	(89)
1,729	468	(1,941)	2,043
163,719	23,451	52,408	348,567
HALF YEAR ENDED 31 MAR 2021			
2,119	63	199	3,157
228	722	(19)	2,563
185	-	3	221
30	(18)	(2)	51
(71)	(110)	45	(77)
63	946	43	1,340
(6)	31	(54)	-
2,548	1,634	215	7,255
(1,029)	(798)	(1,382)	(4,601)
1,519	836	(1,167)	2,654
-	-	(624)	(624)
-	4	(4)	-
1,519	840	(1,795)	2,030
94,972	19,342	35,186	245,653
HALF YEAR ENDED 30 SEP 2020			
1,737	6	56	2,520
257	665	(17)	2,613
198	-	1	245
13	(17)	6	(54)
(166)	(119)	(73)	(447)
90	79	32	642
1	-	(4)	-
2,130	614	1	5,519
(1,048)	(816)	(1,013)	(4,266)
1,082	(202)	(1,012)	1,253
-	-	(275)	(275)
-	13	-	7
1,082	(189)	(1,287)	985
102,925	19,743	21,144	230,735

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 3

Segment reporting continued

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

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

	Macquarie Asset Management \$m	Banking and Financial Services \$m	Commodities and Global Markets \$m	Macquarie Capital \$m	Corporate \$m	Total \$m
Fee and commission income/(expense)						HALF YEAR TO 30 SEP 2021
Base and other asset management fees	1,474	117	1	-	-	1,592
Mergers and acquisitions, advisory and underwriting fees	2	-	(7)	624	(1)	618
Brokerage and other trading-related fee income	16	25	112	229	(1)	381
Performance fees	177	-	-	-	-	177
Other fee and commission income/(expense)	474	78	122	18	(8)	684
Total fee and commission income/(expense)	2,143	220	228	871	(10)	3,452
Fee and commission income/(expense)						HALF YEAR TO 31 MAR 2021
Base and other asset management fees	1,066	108	1	-	-	1,175
Mergers and acquisitions, advisory and underwriting fees	8	-	5	441	(9)	445
Brokerage and other trading-related fee income	27	23	97	268	-	415
Performance fees	240	-	-	7	-	247
Other fee and commission income/(expense)	75	85	125	6	(10)	281
Total fee and commission income/(expense)	1,416	216	228	722	(19)	2,563
Fee and commission income/(expense)						HALF YEAR TO 30 SEP 2020
Base and other asset management fees	1,024	104	2	-	-	1,130
Mergers and acquisitions, advisory and underwriting fees	10	-	7	398	(2)	413
Brokerage and other trading-related fee income	9	24	112	256	-	401
Performance fees	413	-	-	-	-	413
Other fee and commission income/(expense)	49	75	136	11	(15)	256
Total fee and commission income/(expense)	1,505	203	257	665	(17)	2,613

Note 3**Segment reporting continued****(iii) Products and services**

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

- Financial markets:** broker services and trading in fixed income, equities, foreign exchange and commodities
- Lending:** home loans, corporate loans, structured financing, banking activities, asset financing and leasing
- Capital markets:** capital raising, underwriting, facilitation and advisory services, principal lending and investments
- Asset and wealth management:** distribution and management of funds and wealth management products.

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Revenue from external customers			
Financial markets	2,713	3,165	2,858
Lending	2,498	1,990	2,360
Capital markets	2,365	2,465	1,349
Asset and wealth management	2,276	1,581	1,627
Total revenue from external customers⁽¹⁾	9,852	9,201	8,194

(iv) Geographical areas

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

	Americas ⁽²⁾	Europe, Middle East, and Africa ⁽³⁾	Australia	Asia Pacific
Americas ⁽²⁾	4,118	3,415	2,955	
Europe, Middle East, and Africa ⁽³⁾	2,606	2,207	1,834	
Australia	2,430	2,855	2,570	
Asia Pacific	698	724	835	
Total	9,852	9,201	8,194	

(v) Major customers

The Consolidated Entity does not rely on any major customer.

(1) Revenue from external customers includes fee and commission income relating to contracts with customers, interest and similar income, net trading income, operating lease income, operating income from subsidiaries held for investment purposes, share of net profits/(losses) from associates and joint ventures, income associated with investing activities and other operating income.

(2) Includes external revenue generated in the United States of America of \$4,104 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$3,217 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$2,762 million).

(3) Includes external revenue generated in the United Kingdom of \$1,915 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$1,756 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$1,187 million).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 4			
Income tax expense			
(i) Reconciliation of income tax expense to <i>prima facie</i> tax expense			
Prima facie income tax expense on operating profit ⁽¹⁾	(821)	(796)	(376)
Tax effect of amounts which are non-assessable/(non-deductible) in calculating taxable income:			
Rate differential on offshore income	242	182	120
Other items	(24)	(10)	(19)
Total income tax expense	(603)	(624)	(275)
(ii) Tax benefit/(expense) relating to items of OCI			
FVOCI reserve	-	5	(30)
Own credit risk	2	7	39
Cash flow hedges and cost of hedging	5	2	13
Share of other comprehensive expense/(income) from associates and joint ventures	9	(6)	20
Total tax benefit relating to items of OCI	16	8	42

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

(1) Prima facie income tax expense on operating profit is calculated at the Australian statutory corporate tax rate of 30% (half year to 31 March 2021: 30%; half year to 30 September 2020: 30%)

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 5			
Dividends			
(i) Dividends paid			
Ordinary share capital and exchangeable shares			
Final dividend paid (2021: \$3.35 (2020: \$1.80) per share)	1,208	-	637
Interim dividend paid (2021: \$1.35 per share)	-	486	-
Total dividends paid (Note 18)⁽¹⁾	1,208	486	637

The 2021 final dividend paid during the period was franked at 40% based on tax paid at 30% (2021 interim dividend franked at 40% based on tax paid at 30%; 2020 final dividend franked at 40% based on tax paid at 30%).

The Company's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) remains active. The DRP is optional and offers ordinary shareholders in Australia and New Zealand the opportunity to acquire fully paid ordinary shares without transaction costs. A shareholder can elect to participate in or terminate their involvement in the DRP at any time. Equity shares issued by the Consolidated Entity in the current and earlier periods were allocated as fully paid ordinary shares pursuant to the DRP, details of which are included in Note 17 *Contributed equity*.

(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the period

Since the end of the period, the Directors have resolved to pay an interim dividend for the half year ended 30 September 2021 of \$2.72 per fully paid ordinary share, 40% franked based on tax paid at 30%. The aggregate amount of the proposed dividend expected to be paid on 14 December 2021 from retained profits, but not recognised as a liability at the end of the period is \$1,003 million. This amount has been estimated based on the number of shares and MEREP awards eligible to participate as at 30 September 2021⁽²⁾.

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$ per share	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$ per share	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$ per share
Cash dividend per ordinary share (distribution of current period profits)	2.72	3.35	1.35

(1) Includes \$7 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$3 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$4 million) of dividend equivalent amount paid to Deferred Share Unit (DSU) holders.
(2) Excludes shares to be issued under the non-underwritten institutional placement. Refer to Note 25 *Events after the reporting date* for further information.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 6

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Consolidated Entity's profit attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Consolidated Entity's profit attributable to ordinary equity holders (adjusted by profit attributable to all the dilutive potential ordinary shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares that would be issued on the exchange of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	Half year to 30 Sep 21	Half year to 31 Mar 21	Half year to 30 Sep 20
	CENTS PER SHARE		
Basic earnings per share	562.5	565.2	276.7
Diluted earnings per share	545.4	546.0	272.9
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Reconciliation of earnings used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share			
Profit after income tax	2,132	2,030	978
(Profit)/loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(89)	-	7
Total profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of MGL	2,043	2,030	985
Less: profit attributable to participating unvested MEREP awards	(65)	(67)	(32)
Total earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	1,978	1,963	953
Add back:			
Profit attributable to dilutive participating unvested MEREP awards	41	44	17
Interest on convertible subordinated debt holders	61	62	46
Total earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	2,080	2,069	1,016

	Half year to 30 Sep 21	Half year to 31 Mar 21	Half year to 30 Sep 20
	NUMBER OF SHARES		
Total weighted average number of equity shares (net of treasury shares) adjusted for participating unvested MEREP awards used in the calculation of basic earnings per share⁽¹⁾	351,667,930	347,294,293	344,424,850
Reconciliation of weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share			
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share:	351,667,930	347,294,293	344,424,850
Weighted average number of potential dilutive equity shares:			
Unvested MEREP awards	10,175,359	10,740,688	8,824,318
Convertible subordinated debt ⁽²⁾	19,562,835	20,907,305	19,050,020
Total weighted average number of equity shares (net of treasury shares) and potential equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	381,406,124	378,942,286	372,299,188

(1) Includes weighted average number of additional equity shares issued during half year to 30 September 2021 under MEREP and DRP participation (half year to 31 March 2021 included weighted average number of additional equity shares issued under the Macquarie Group Employee Share Plan (ESP) and DRP participation; half year to 30 September 2020 included weighted average number of additional equity shares issued under the MEREP and DRP participation).

(2) For details of loan capital included in potential dilutive equity shares, refer to Note 26 *Loan capital* of the Consolidated Entity's March 2021 annual financial report.

	As at 30 Sep 21 \$m	As at 31 Mar 21 \$m	As at 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 7			
Trading assets			
Commodities	7,358	6,988	6,504
Listed equity securities	7,334	6,756	5,426
Commodity contracts	4,121	3,345	1,745
Debt securities			
Commonwealth and foreign government securities	2,520	4,385	4,995
Corporate loans and securities	447	269	558
Other	3	3	24
Total trading assets	21,783	21,746	19,252

Note 8**Margin money and settlement assets**

Margin money	10,043	4,852	4,454
Security settlements	8,893	7,253	6,198
Commodity settlements	3,207	2,292	1,686
Total margin money and settlement assets	22,143	14,397	12,338

Note 9**Other assets**

Debtors and prepayments ⁽¹⁾	3,673	2,948	2,895
Commodity-related receivables	2,559	1,661	2,132
Property and other inventory ⁽²⁾	873	681	614
Income tax receivables	649	675	649
Other	51	41	41
Total other assets	7,805	6,006	6,331

Note 10**Loan assets**

	AS AT 30 SEP 21			AS AT 31 MAR 21			AS AT 30 SEP 20		
	Gross \$m	ECL allowance ⁽³⁾ \$m	Net \$m	Gross \$m	ECL allowance ⁽³⁾ \$m	Net \$m	Gross \$m	ECL allowance ⁽³⁾ \$m	Net \$m
Home loans ⁽⁴⁾	81,836	(73)	81,763	72,068	(67)	72,001	62,168	(75)	62,093
Corporate, commercial and other lending	25,430	(593)	24,837	20,392	(722)	19,670	17,850	(746)	17,104
Asset financing ⁽⁴⁾	12,104	(345)	11,759	13,697	(342)	13,355	14,551	(334)	14,217
Total loan assets	119,370	(1,011)	118,359	106,157	(1,131)	105,026	94,569	(1,155)	93,414

(1) Includes \$979 million (31 March 2021: \$778 million; 30 September 2020: \$729 million) of fee and commission receivables and \$469 million (31 March 2021: \$331 million; 30 September 2020: \$594 million) of fee-related contract assets.

(2) Includes \$536 million (31 March 2021: \$356 million; 30 September 2020: \$256 million) of investment properties measured at fair value. The asset is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as defined in Note 22 *Fair values of assets and liabilities*.

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

(4) Includes \$13,580 million (31 March 2021: \$11,344 million; 30 September 2020: \$14,810 million) loans that are held by consolidated Structured Entities (SEs), and which are available as security to note holders and debt providers. Refer to Note 16 *Issued debt securities*.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses

The Consolidated Entity models the ECL for on-balance sheet financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI such as loans, debt securities and lease receivables, as well as off-balance sheet items such as undrawn loan commitments, certain financial guarantee contracts and letters of credit.

Model Inputs

The Consolidated Entity segments its credit portfolio between retail and wholesale exposures, and further splits these portfolios into representative groupings which are typically based on shared risk characteristics.

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

For retail portfolios, behavioural variables are also considered in the determination of inputs for ECL modelling. The key model components used in measuring the ECL include:

- exposure at default (EAD): The EAD represents the estimated exposure in the event of a default
- probability of default (PD): The calculation of PDs for retail and wholesale exposures is generally performed at a facility level. Retail exposures are segmented based on product type and shared characteristics that are highly correlated to credit risk such as region, product, counterparty groupings, loan-to-value ratio (LVR) and other similar criteria. Wholesale portfolio PDs are a function of industry type, internal credit ratings, region and transition matrices used to determine a point in time PD estimate. PD estimates for both retail and wholesale portfolios are also adjusted for FLI
- loss given default (LGD): The LGD associated with the PD used is the magnitude of the ECL in a default event. The LGD is estimated using historical loss rates considering relevant factors for individual exposures or portfolios.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Consolidated Entity periodically assesses exposures to determine whether there has been a SICR, which may be evidenced by either qualitative or quantitative factors.

Qualitative factors include, but are not limited to, whether an exposure has been identified and placed on CreditWatch, an internal credit monitoring mechanism supervised by the Credit Watch Management Committee to closely monitor exposures showing signs of stress. All exposures on CreditWatch are classified as stage II or, if defaulted, as stage III.

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

Definition of default

The Consolidated Entity's definition of default determines the reference point for the calculation of the ECL components, and in particular the PD. Default is generally defined as the point when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the Consolidated Entity to the realisation of collateral, or the borrower is 90 days or more past due.

The Consolidated Entity periodically monitors its exposures for potential indicators of default such as significant financial difficulty of the borrower including breaches of lending covenants; it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

Forward-looking information (FLI)

The inclusion of FLI in calculating ECL allowances adjusts the PD, the determination of SICR as well as the LGD (that is relevant to the determination of the recovery rates on collateral). The predicted relationships between these key indicators and the key model components (EAD, PD, and LGD) in measuring the ECL have been developed by analysing historical data as part of the development of internal models, and the calibration and validation process.

The Consolidated Entity applies its professional judgement in determining whether there are any inherent risks in the models' predictive outcomes. The overlays primarily reflect management's assessment of the current economic and credit environment relative to the FLI credit cycle model. These overlays account for the risk that underlying credit risk events have occurred, but observable modelled inputs are yet to reflect those events, as well as risks that are specific to regions, counterparties or industries which are difficult to account for within the modelled outcomes. Overtime the credit models are recalibrated to enhance the predictive capability. At the reporting date this overlay was approximately \$550 million. These judgements are reviewed by FMG and RMG at each reporting date.

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

Forward-looking information (FLI) continued

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

The scenarios have been developed using a combination of publicly available data, internal forecasts, and third-party information to form the initial baseline. Internal specialists within the Consolidated Entity are consulted to assist in refining and challenging the baseline and the alternate scenarios. For the current reporting period the Consolidated Entity has re-introduced a fourth scenario to better reflect the range of potential loss outcomes and associated macroeconomic uncertainties.

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

Where limited official data sources against which to benchmark key economic indicators on a forward-looking basis are available, management exercises judgement when determining the duration, severity and impact of the macroeconomic scenarios used by the Consolidated Entity.

Assigning probabilities to these scenarios requires professional judgement which draws on internal risk and economics specialist input and comparison to general market outlooks and publicly available market commentary.

The scenarios and the associated probabilities are ultimately approved by senior risk and finance executives.

The scenarios for each of the key regions where Macquarie's ECL is derived have been set out on the following page. Noting the wide range of possible scenarios and macroeconomic outcomes, and the continuing uncertainty of how COVID-19 and its social and economic consequences will flow, these scenarios represent plausible forward-looking views as at the reporting date.

These scenarios impact the modelled ECL provisioning levels through determination of probabilities of default and determination of losses that may be incurred should a default occur. The ability of borrowers to service their obligations through personal or business income is generally estimated using unemployment rates, GDP, commodity prices and interest rates. The losses that the Consolidated Entity may incur should a default occur, and the collateral utilised is generally estimated through property price and share price index outlooks.

The modelled ECL for each scenario is sensitive to the speed and resilience of post-COVID-19 economic normalisation, and the longevity of monetary and fiscal intervention, as these influence both the PD, and the value of collateral that may be utilised.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

Forward-looking information continued

Scenario	Weighting	Expectation
Baseline	Probable	<p>Global: The baseline scenario assumes the global economic recovery continues into 2022 as containment measures and vaccine rollouts enable countries to cautiously open up. Job retention schemes and other policy measures are expected to be withdrawn gradually, with unemployment rates receding slowly as growth picks up in most economies. Global growth is expected to ease back towards pre-COVID trend levels over the next 12 months.</p> <p>Australia: The September 2021 quarter reflected a sharp contraction in Australian GDP as a result of COVID-19 lockdowns across much of the country. A steady recovery is expected over the next 12 months. Unemployment is projected to decline below 4.5% by the end of 2022 as the recovery gathers pace. House prices are projected to grow at approximately 5% year on year, supported by low interest rates as the RBA maintains the cash rate at historic lows until late 2023.</p> <p>United States: Having recovered to, and exceeded, pre-COVID-19 output levels, the rate of growth in the US economy is projected to slow over the next 12 months. Growth in 2022 is projected to be at 3% year on year, down from an estimated 5.6% year on year in 2021, but still above historical trends. Equity markets are above their early 2020 peak. This growth is not projected to continue in 2022 as the US Federal Reserve tapering of stimulus takes effect, however a material decline in the equity markets from current levels is not projected.</p> <p>Europe: After enduring a prolonged second wave of COVID-19 infections, the Eurozone recovery is projected to remain behind developed markets. Unemployment rates have been largely controlled through job retention schemes and Europe's overall unemployment rate is projected to continue to steadily decline towards long-run levels. The European Central Bank (ECB) is projected to maintain an accommodative monetary policy position through 2022 and into 2023.</p>
Downside	Possible	<p>Global: The downside scenario projects growth in global GDP that is approximately 1% lower than the baseline scenario through to 2025.</p> <p>Australia: The scenario projects that the post-lockdown economic recovery is delayed, with GDP trending up at a slower pace. Unemployment is projected to remain above 5% for much of 2022. Continued supportive monetary policy from the RBA is projected, leading house price growth to stabilise but not fall.</p> <p>United States: The scenario projects modestly lower growth compared to the baseline through to 2025. As a consequence, the US Federal Reserve would delay the tapering of stimulus and interest rate increases. Unemployment rates are projected to remain at approximately 5.5% until 2023.</p> <p>Europe: The scenario projects GDP growth to be below 1% year on year through 2022 and 2023, resulting in unemployment levels above 8.5%. Equity prices are projected to remain close to current levels throughout the forecast period to 2025.</p>
More Severe Downside	Unlikely	<p>Global: The scenario projects a slowdown followed by a recession throughout 2022 and into 2023. A robust recovery from 2024 onwards is projected, however this recovery would remain significantly below the baseline scenario expectations.</p> <p>Australia: The scenario projects GDP to recover to pre-pandemic levels before Australia re-enters a recession in the second half of 2022. Unemployment rates are projected to rise to approximately 7% and despite continued low interest rates, house prices are projected to decline by a total of 9% over 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>United States: The scenario projects the current economic recovery slows in late-2021 and GDP contracts by 3% year on year in 2022. House prices are projected to decline by 8% from their peak by the end of 2023 as unemployment rate peaks at a projection of approximately 8% in 2023.</p> <p>Europe: The scenario projects growth to be impacted with GDP declining further below pre-pandemic levels, with a recovery to pre-pandemic levels not reached until the end of 2025 forecast period. Unemployment, house prices and equity indexes are all projected to be significantly impacted within this scenario.</p>
Upside	Unlikely	<p>Global: The upside scenario projects growth in global GDP that is approximately 1% higher than the baseline scenario throughout the forecast period to 2025.</p> <p>Australia: The scenario projects the post-lockdown recovery continues through 2022, with the RBA cash rate projected to rise by the end of 2022. Property and equity markets are projected to stabilise without declining. Unemployment rates in this scenario are projected to fall below 4% in 2022.</p> <p>United States: The scenario projects the strong growth trend to continue, restoring GDP to pre-pandemic trend levels. By 2023 the unemployment rate is projected to be below 3.5% and to remain at that level through to the end of 2025. US Federal Reserve policy normalisation is projected to increase in 2022 resulting in equity indexes stabilising and slowing the growth in house prices.</p> <p>Europe: The scenario projects moderately higher growth than the baseline expectations throughout 2022 and 2023 resulting in Europe's unemployment falling below 7% by 2024.</p>

(1) This number provides comparative ECL provision information as at the reporting date assuming the scenarios outlined, but does not reflect changes in the credit rating of the counterparty that may occur if these scenarios were to occur, nor changes to individually assessed stage 3 provisions. Changes in credit ratings or these individually assessed provisions may have a material impact on these ECL provisions.

Note 11**Expected credit losses continued**

The table below presents the gross exposure and related ECL allowance for assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI and off balance sheet exposures subject to the impairment requirements of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*.⁽¹⁾

	GROSS EXPOSURE FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT ⁽¹⁾			Total exposure \$m	ECL ALLOWANCE ON FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT			Total ECL allowance \$m
	Amortised Cost \$m	FVOCI \$m	Other \$m		Amortised Cost \$m	FVOCI \$m	Other \$m	
AS AT 30 SEP 21								
Cash and bank balances	32,221	-	-	32,221	-	-	-	-
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	12,259	21,485	-	33,744	-	-	-	-
Margin money and settlement assets	21,637	-	-	21,637	82	-	-	82
Financial investments	10	10,700	-	10,710	-	5	-	5
Held for sale and other assets ⁽²⁾	4,468	-	469	4,937	263	-	-	263
Loan assets	118,839	304	-	119,143	1,011	46	-	1,057
Loans to associates and joint ventures	598	85	-	683	62	33	-	95
Undrawn credit commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantees ⁽³⁾	-	-	10,542	10,542	-	-	72	72
Total	190,032	32,574	11,011	233,617	1,418	84	72	1,574
AS AT 31 MAR 21								
Cash and bank balances	18,425	-	-	18,425	-	-	-	-
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	9,284	19,488	-	28,772	-	-	-	-
Margin money and settlement assets	14,136	-	-	14,136	71	-	-	71
Financial investments	18	7,632	-	7,650	-	6	-	6
Held for sale and other assets ⁽²⁾	2,455	6	331	2,792	158	-	-	158
Loan assets	105,404	317	-	105,721	1,131	50	-	1,181
Loans to associates and joint ventures	635	90	-	725	99	31	-	130
Undrawn credit commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantees ⁽³⁾	-	-	8,695	8,695	-	-	57	57
Total	150,357	27,533	9,026	186,916	1,459	87	57	1,603
AS AT 30 SEP 20								
Cash and bank balances	8,681	-	-	8,681	-	-	-	-
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	11,448	17,921	-	29,369	-	-	-	-
Margin money and settlement assets	12,320	-	-	12,320	71	-	-	71
Financial investments	31	7,329	-	7,360	-	14	-	14
Held for sale and other assets ⁽²⁾	2,620	6	594	3,220	137	-	-	137
Loan assets	93,326	774	-	94,100	1,155	131	-	1,286
Loans to associates and joint ventures	696	84	-	780	80	31	-	111
Undrawn credit commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantees ⁽³⁾	-	-	6,769	6,769	-	-	34	34
Total	129,122	26,114	7,363	162,599	1,443	176	34	1,653

(1) The gross exposure of financial assets measured at amortised cost represents the amortised cost before the ECL allowance and the gross exposure of financial assets measured at FVOCI represents carrying value before fair value adjustments and ECL allowance. Accordingly, these exposures will not equal the amounts as presented in the Statement of financial position.

(2) Other exposures included in other assets represent fee-related contract assets.

(3) Gross exposure for undrawn credit commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantees (not measured at FVTPL) represents the notional values of these contracts.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

The tables below represents the reconciliation from the opening to closing balance of the ECL allowances:

	Margin money and settlement Assets \$m	Financial investments \$m	Held for sale and other assets \$m	Loan assets \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Undrawn credit commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantees \$m	Total \$m
Balance as at 1 Apr 2020	71	15	143	1,106	150	56	1,541
Credit impairment charge/(reversal) (Note 2)	36	4	20	368	(2)	(17)	409
Amounts written off, previously provided for	(33)	-	(7)	(111)	(21)	-	(172)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	(3)	(5)	(19)	(77)	(16)	(5)	(125)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2020	71	14	137	1,286	111	34	1,653
Credit impairment charge/(reversal) (Note 2)	6	(9)	30	(45)	19	26	27
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	(2)	(5)	(48)	-	-	(55)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	(6)	3	(4)	(12)	-	(3)	(22)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021	71	6	158	1,181	130	57	1,603
Credit impairment charge (Note 2)	11	4	52	64	33	12	176
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	(14)	(138)	(73)	-	(225)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	-	(5)	67	(50)	5	3	20
Balance as at 30 Sep 2021	82	5	263	1,057	95	72	1,574

Loan assets continue to represent the Consolidated Entity's most significant component of credit exposures on which ECL allowances are carried. The credit quality of the Consolidated Entity's loan assets, is monitored through its credit policies, as set out in Note 36.1 *Credit risk* in the Consolidated Entity's March 2021 Annual Financial Statements.

Note 11

Expected credit losses continued

ECL on loan assets

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

	LIFETIME ECL				Total ECL Allowance \$m
	Stage I 12 month ECL \$m	Stage II Not credit impaired \$m	Stage III Credit impaired \$m		
Balance as at 1 Apr 2020	285	358	463		1,106
Transfers during the period	(12)	(3)	15		-
Credit impairment charge (Note 2)	173	64	131		368
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	(111)		(111)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	(17)	(18)	(42)		(77)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2020	429	401	456		1,286
Transfers during the period	29	(21)	(8)		-
Credit impairment (reversal)/charge (Note 2)	(30)	(108)	93		(45)
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	(48)		(48)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	(7)	8	(13)		(12)
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021	421	280	480		1,181
Transfers during the period	18	1	(19)		-
Credit impairment charge (Note 2)	63	-	1		64
Amounts written off, previously provided for	-	-	(138)		(138)
Reclassifications, foreign exchange and other movements	(4)	-	(46)		(50)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2021	498	281	278		1,057

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 12

Intangible assets

	AS AT 30 SEP 21			AS AT 31 MAR 21			AS AT 30 SEP 20		
	Cost \$m	Accumulated amortisation and Impairment \$m	Carrying Value \$m	Cost \$m	Accumulated amortisation and Impairment \$m	Carrying Value \$m	Cost \$m	Accumulated amortisation and Impairment \$m	Carrying Value \$m
Goodwill ⁽¹⁾	1,568	(35)	1,533	1,354	(33)	1,321	1,666	(205)	1,461
Management rights and licenses ⁽¹⁾	1,384	(219)	1,165	486	(133)	353	458	(111)	347
Customer and servicing contracts	612	(225)	387	557	(216)	341	628	(208)	420
Intangible assets with indefinite lives	286	-	286	272	-	272	289	-	289
Other identifiable intangible assets	299	(173)	126	464	(208)	256	568	(269)	299
Total intangible assets	4,149	(652)	3,497	3,133	(590)	2,543	3,609	(793)	2,816

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives comprises of \$1,627 million (31 March 2021: \$926 million; 30 September 2020: \$1,090 million) related to the Consolidated Entity's integrated businesses and \$192 million (31 March 2021: \$667 million; 30 September 2020: \$660 million) related to the Consolidated Entity's subsidiaries that are held for investment purposes.

Where there were impairment indicators the recoverable amount was determined on the basis of the asset or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell. Where applicable, this measurement basis was determined with reference to external valuations or using discounted cashflow methodologies for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives, in which case the key assumptions included discount rates ranging from 8%-10%, forecasted cashflows and long term growth rate information specific to the underlying asset or cash generating unit.

There were no significant impairment indicators for Management rights and licenses, Customer and servicing contracts, and Other identifiable intangible assets, which comprises of \$1,276 million (31 March 2021: \$445 million; 30 September 2020: \$475 million) related to the Consolidated Entity's integrated businesses and \$402 million (31 March 2021: \$505 million; 30 September 2020: \$591 million) related to the Consolidated Entity's subsidiaries that are held for investment purposes.

	As at 30 Sep 21 \$m	As at 31 Mar 21 \$m	As at 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 13			
Trading liabilities			
Listed equity securities	5,466	6,205	6,136
Debt securities	29	-	-
Total trading liabilities	5,495	6,205	6,136

(1) Increase in goodwill and management rights relates to business acquisition partly offset through disposals of business during the current period. Refer Note 24 *Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and business* for details.

	As at 30 Sep 21 \$m	As at 31 Mar 21 \$m	As at 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 14			
Margin money and settlement liabilities			
Margin money	15,642	12,368	13,255
Security settlements	7,372	7,490	5,572
Commodity settlements	2,881	2,266	1,266
Total margin money and settlement liabilities	25,895	22,124	20,093

Accrued charges, employment-related liabilities and provisions ⁽¹⁾	3,654	4,002	2,888
Creditors	1,859	1,475	1,279
Income tax payable	850	1,075	708
Lease liabilities	694	784	905
Commodity-related payables	546	604	595
Unitholder liabilities	503	12	13
Other	295	259	173
Total other liabilities	8,401	8,211	6,561

(1) Includes provisions recognised for actual and potential claims and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. The range of likely outcomes and change in provisions during the current period in these matters did not have and is not currently expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Entity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

	As at 30 Sep 21 \$m	As at 31 Mar 21 \$m	As at 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 16			
Issued debt securities			
Bonds, negotiable certificate of deposits and commercial paper ⁽¹⁾	77,267	58,258	53,318
Structured notes ⁽²⁾	2,776	2,722	3,021
Total issued debt securities^{(3),(4)}	80,043	60,980	56,339

Subsequent to 30 September 2021, the Consolidated Entity has raised \$7.7 billion⁽⁵⁾ of term funding.

The Consolidated Entity has not had any defaults of principal, interest or any other breaches with respect to its issued debt securities during the reported periods.

Reconciliation of issued debt securities by major currency

(In Australian dollar equivalent)

United States dollar	49,041	33,903	27,924
Australian dollar	20,369	18,166	18,861
Euro	5,723	5,788	5,816
Swiss franc	1,571	1,031	1,133
Pound sterling	1,438	580	897
Chinese renminbi	517	491	511
Japanese yen	491	587	735
Canadian dollar	485	-	-
Norwegian krone	162	157	160
Hong Kong dollar	148	83	89
Swedish krona	50	48	50
Other	48	146	163
Total issued debt securities	80,043	60,980	56,339

(1) Includes \$12,170 million (31 March 2021: \$9,994 million; 30 September 2020: \$12,264 million) liabilities to note holders and debt holders for which loan assets are held by consolidated SEs and are available as security. Refer to Note 10 *Loan assets*.

(2) Includes debt instruments on which the return is linked to commodities, equities, currencies, interest rates, or credit risk of a counterparty.

(3) The amount that would be contractually required to be paid at maturity to the holders of issued debt securities measured at DFVTPL is \$3,537 million (31 March 2021: \$2,744 million; 30 September 2020: \$3,144 million). This amount is based on the final notional amount rather than the fair value. Refer to Note 21 *Measurement categories of financial instruments* for the carrying value of issued debt securities measured at DFVTPL.

(4) Includes a cumulative fair value loss of \$42 million (31 March 2021: \$34 million; 30 September 2020: \$11 million) due to changes in own credit risk on DFVTPL debt securities recognised directly in OCI.

(5) Issuances cover a range of tenors, currencies and product types and are Australian dollar equivalent based on exchange rates at the time of issuance and includes undrawn facilities.

	As at 30 Sep 21 \$m	As at 31 Mar 21 \$m	As at 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 17			
Contributed equity			
Ordinary share capital	11,290	10,164	10,136
Treasury shares	(1,896)	(1,633)	(1,702)
Total contributed equity	9,394	8,531	8,434
		Number of shares	Total \$m
(i) Ordinary share capital^{(1),(2)}			
Balance as at 1 Apr 2020		354,381,396	9,297
Issued fully paid shares pursuant to the MEREP on 9 June 2020 and 9 August 2020 @112.15 per share ⁽³⁾		5,163,874	579
Issued fully paid shares pursuant to the DRP on 3 July 2020 @110.47 per share		1,958,357	216
For employee MEREP awards:			
Transfer from share-based payments reserve on vesting of MEREP awards		-	374
Transfer of deferred tax benefit on MEREP from share-based payments reserve on vesting of MEREP awards		-	2
Transfer from treasury shares for MEREP awards exercised		-	(323)
Other ⁽⁴⁾		-	(9)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2020		361,503,627	10,136
Issued shares on retraction of exchangeable shares on 24 November 2020 @139.70 per share		1,730	-
Issued fully paid shares pursuant to the DRP on 22 December 2020 @139.08 per share		302,706	42
Issued fully paid shares pursuant to the ESP Scheme on 9 December 2020 @139.70 per share		13,314	2
For employee MEREP awards:			
Transfer from share-based payments reserve on vesting of MEREP awards		-	45
Transfer of deferred tax benefit on MEREP from share-based payments reserve on vesting of MEREP awards		-	6
Transfer from treasury shares for MEREP awards exercised		-	(69)
Other ⁽⁴⁾		-	2
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021		361,821,377	10,164
Issued fully paid shares pursuant to the MEREP on 9 June 2021 and 3 August 2021 @151.73 per share ⁽³⁾		4,108,915	623
Issued fully paid shares pursuant to the DRP on 2 July 2021 @149.45 per share		2,892,121	432
Issued shares on retraction of exchangeable shares on 6 August 2021 @157.07 per share		756	-
For employee MEREP awards:			
Transfer from share-based payments reserve on vesting of MEREP awards		-	408
Transfer of deferred tax benefit on MEREP from share-based payments reserve on vesting of MEREP awards		-	23
Transfer from treasury shares for MEREP awards exercised		-	(360)
Balance as at 30 Sep 2021		368,823,169	11,290

(1) Ordinary shares have no par value.

(2) Includes \$7 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$7 million; half year to 30 September 2021: \$7 million) of exchangeable shares. The exchangeable shares were issued by subsidiaries as consideration for the acquisitions of Tristone Capital Global Inc. and Orion Financial Inc. and are classified as equity.

(3) MGL issued fully paid ordinary shares, that were allocated to the MEREP trust under the MEREP plan and were accounted for as treasury shares.

(4) Includes transaction costs and related tax, where applicable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

	Number of shares	Total \$m
Note 17		
Contributed equity continued		
(ii) Treasury shares⁽¹⁾		
Balance as at 1 Apr 2020	(14,391,059)	(1,446)
Acquisition of shares for employee MEREP awards	(5,163,874)	(579)
Transfer to ordinary share capital for MEREP awards exercised	3,707,103	323
Balance as at 30 Sep 2020	(15,847,830)	(1,702)
Transfer to ordinary share capital for MEREP awards exercised	711,908	69
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021	(15,135,922)	(1,633)
Acquisition of shares for employee MEREP awards	(4,108,915)	(623)
Transfer to ordinary share capital for MEREP awards exercised	3,630,091	360
Balance as at 30 Sep 2021	(15,614,746)	(1,896)

(1) Represents a portion of staff retained profit share held in MGL ordinary shares by the MEREP Trust and presented as Treasury shares.

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 18			
Reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests			
(i) Reserves			
Foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period	306	740	2,016
Foreign exchange movement on translation and hedge accounting of foreign operations, net of tax ⁽¹⁾	440	(434)	(1,276)
Balance at the end of the period	746	306	740
FVOCI reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period	34	42	(72)
Revaluation movement for the period, net of tax	3	59	174
Changes in ECL allowance, net of tax	(2)	(67)	(60)
Balance at the end of the period	35	34	42
Share-based payments reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,211	954	1,067
MEREP share-based payment arrangements for the period	297	276	253
Deferred tax benefit on MEREP share-based payment arrangements	42	40	10
Transfer to ordinary share capital on vesting of MEREP awards	(408)	(45)	(374)
Transfer of deferred tax benefit to ordinary share capital on vesting of MEREP awards	(23)	(6)	(2)
Transfer to retained earnings for unexercised awards	(7)	(8)	-
Balance at the end of the period	1,112	1,211	954
Cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period	(97)	(146)	(90)
Revaluation movement for the period, net of tax	(24)	51	(64)
Transferred to income statement on realisation, net of tax	17	(2)	8
Balance at the end of the period	(104)	(97)	(146)
Share of reserves in associates and joint ventures			
Balance at the beginning of the period	(153)	(195)	(131)
Share of other comprehensive (loss)/income from associates and joint ventures during the period, net of tax	(8)	42	(64)
Balance at the end of the period	(161)	(153)	(195)
Other reserves			
Balance at the beginning of the period	(15)	(17)	(17)
Transferred to income statement on realisation, net of tax	-	2	-
Balance at the end of the period	(15)	(15)	(17)
Total reserves at the end of the period	1,613	1,286	1,378

(1) The current period movement represents the revaluation of the Consolidated Entity's unhedged investments in foreign operations primarily driven by the depreciation of the Australian dollar against the foreign currencies. It excludes foreign exchange movements of \$1 million (31 March 2021: \$51 million; 30 September 2020: \$43 million) attributable to non-controlling interest. Refer to Note 36.3 *Market risk* of the Consolidated Entity's March 2021 financial report for the Consolidated Entity's foreign exchange risk management policy in relation to the alignment of capital supply to capital requirements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 18			
Reserves, retained earnings and non-controlling interests continued			
(ii) Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the period	12,231	10,696	10,439
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of MGL	2,043	2,030	985
Dividends paid on ordinary share capital and exchangeable shares (Note 5)	(1,208)	(486)	(637)
Loss on change in non-controlling ownership interest	(10)	(1)	-
Transferred from share-based payment reserve for unexercised awards	7	8	-
Fair value changes attributable to own credit risk on debt classified as DFVTPL, net of tax	(6)	(16)	(91)
Balance at the end of the period	13,057	12,231	10,696
(iii) Non-controlling interests⁽¹⁾			
Share capital	587	486	434
Reserves	(58)	(59)	(53)
Accumulated losses	(179)	(124)	(100)
Total non-controlling interests	350	303	281

(1) Non-controlling interests represents equity in subsidiaries that is not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent company. As such, it is ineligible to absorb losses arising elsewhere within the Consolidated Entity.

Note 19

Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

(i) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period are reflected in the related items in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	As at 30 Sep 21 \$m	As at 31 Mar 21 \$m	As at 30 Sep 20 \$m
Cash and bank balances ^{(1),(2)}	28,273	15,452	5,289
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	19,714	17,606	17,651
Financial investments	1,136	430	662
Held for sale assets	114	5	30
Cash and cash equivalents	49,237	33,493	23,632

(1) Amounts excluded from cash and cash equivalents but presented in the Statement of financial position as cash and bank balances primarily relates to \$2,617 million (31 March 2021: \$2,451 million; 30 September 2020: \$2,654 million) of funds received from clients which are segregated from the Consolidated Entity's own funds and other balances of \$1,331 million (31 March 2021: \$522 million; 30 September 2020: \$738 million), not readily available to meet the Consolidated Entity's short-term cash commitments.

(2) Cash and bank balances include \$1,492 million (31 March 2021: \$1,506 million; 30 September 2020: \$998 million) of balances held by consolidated SEs that are restricted from use by the Consolidated Entity, balances required to be maintained with central banks and other regulatory authorities and balances held in countries where remittance of cash outside the country is subject to certain restrictions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 19			
Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows continued			
(ii) Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash flows generated from/(utilised in) operating activities			
Profit after income tax	2,132	2,030	978
Adjustments to profit after income tax:			
Depreciation and amortisation	393	439	486
Expected credit losses and other impairment charges	230	77	447
Investment income and gain on sale of operating lease assets and other non-financial assets	(967)	(1,379)	(589)
Share-based payments expense	319	274	255
Share of net (profits)/losses from associates and joint ventures	(242)	(51)	54
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Issued debt securities	16,381	6,873	(2,735)
Deposits	7,465	7,026	10,153
Trading, trading-related and collateralised lending balances (net of liabilities) ⁽¹⁾	7,213	3,416	(8,486)
Carrying value of associates due to dividends received	134	65	53
Borrowings	21	(1,104)	(1,694)
Interest, fee and commission receivable and payable	(145)	86	(339)
Tax balances	(172)	233	(121)
Operating lease assets	(243)	(316)	(72)
Other assets and liabilities	(532)	598	(553)
Debtors, prepayments, accrued charges and creditors	(659)	1,325	(547)
Loan assets	(13,391)	(11,765)	(2,291)
Net cash flows generated from/(utilised in) operating activities	17,937	7,827	(5,001)
(iii) Non-cash financing activities			
During the period ended 30 September 2021, non-cash transactions included the issue of ordinary shares of \$623 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$nil; half year to 30 September 2020: \$579 million) relating to the issue of shares to the MEREP trust under the MEREP plan and \$432 million (half year to 31 March 2021: \$42 million; half year to 30 September 2020: \$216 million) relating to issue of shares to shareholders under the DRP for settlement of the dividend liability. Refer to Note 17 Contributed equity for details			
(iv) Reconciliation of loan capital			
Balance at the beginning of the period	9,423	8,411	7,414
Cash flows: ^{(2),(3)}			
Issuance	1,405	1,945	2,474
Redemption	(1,084)	(531)	(740)
Non-cash changes:			
Foreign currency translation and other movements	217	(402)	(737)
Balance at the end of the period	9,961	9,423	8,411

(1) Includes unrealised foreign exchange movements relating to derivatives which largely offsets the unrealised foreign exchange movements on financial assets and liabilities.

(2) During the half year ended 30 September 2021, the Consolidated Entity issued BCN3 for \$655 million (half year to 31 March 2021: issued MCN5 for \$725 million and redeemed MCN2 for \$531 million; half year to 30 September 2020: issued BCN2 for \$641 million). These are perpetual securities which are eligible for conversion into a variable number of Consolidated Entity's ordinary shares on the scheduled mandatory exchange date, provided the exchange conditions are satisfied, unless redeemed, resold or written off earlier.

(3) During the half year ended 30 September 2021, the Consolidated Entity raised \$750 million (31 March 2021: \$1,220 million; 30 September 2020: \$1,833 million) through the issue of Tier 2 Loan capital and redeemed \$1,084 million (31 March 2021: \$nil; 30 September 2020: \$740 million) of Loan Capital under fixed repayment obligation.

	As at 30 Sep 21 \$m	As at 31 Mar 21 \$m	As at 30 Sep 20 \$m
Note 20			
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
Contingent liabilities:			
Letters of credit	1,261	1,085	887
Indemnities	421	391	441
Guarantees	600	651	545
Performance-related contingencies	285	297	311
Total contingent liabilities⁽¹⁾	2,567	2,424	2,184
Commitments:			
Undrawn credit facilities and securities commitments ^{(2),(3),(4),(5),(6)}	16,174	14,041	9,449
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use asset and other asset developments ^{(7),(8)}	2,396	2,246	2,394
Total commitments	18,570	16,287	11,843
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	21,137	18,711	14,027

The Consolidated Entity operates in a number of regulated markets and is subject to regular regulatory reviews and inquiries. From time to time these may result in litigation, fines or other regulatory enforcement actions. At the reporting date there are no matters of this nature which are expected to result in a material economic outflow of resources that has not been provided for. The Consolidated Entity considers the probability of there being a material adverse effect in respect of litigation or claims that have not been provided for to be remote.

- (1) It is not practicable to ascertain the timing of any outflow and the possibility of any reimbursement related to these contingent liabilities.
- (2) Undrawn credit facilities are irrevocably extended to clients. These amounts include fully or partially undrawn commitments that are legally binding and cannot be unconditionally cancelled by the Consolidated Entity. Securities underwriting represents firm commitments to underwrite debt and equity securities issuances and private equity commitments.
- (3) Includes \$901 million (31 March 2021: \$854 million; 30 September 2020: \$990 million) in undrawn facilities where the loan and further commitments will be assigned to a third-party post drawdown.
- (4) Includes \$3,245 million (31 March 2021: \$1,750 million; 30 September 2020: \$1,111 million) of equity commitments and \$77 million (31 March 2021: \$116 million; 30 September 2020: \$21 million) of debt commitments to associates and joint ventures of the Consolidated Entity. Also, includes \$617 million (31 March 2021: \$598 million; 30 September 2020: \$525 million) of debt and equity commitment to Macquarie-managed funds.
- (5) Half year ended 31 March 2021, included equity commitment relating to the acquisition of Waddell & Reed Financial Inc., a publicly traded US asset manager providing wealth and asset management services. The transaction was executed in the current period. Refer Note 24 *Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses*
- (6) Includes \$1,194 million for current period in undrawn commitments where the Equity commitments will be assigned to Macquarie managed funds subject to fundraising.
- (7) Includes asset development commitments to third parties of \$427 million (31 March 2021: \$515 million; 30 September 2020: \$429 million) which certain subsidiaries of the Consolidated Entity will fund with borrowings of \$273 million (31 March 2021: \$365 million; 30 September 2020: \$295 million).
- (8) Includes asset development commitments to third parties of \$1,642 million (31 March 2021: \$1,613 million; 30 September 2020: \$1,794 million). During the half year ended 31 March 2021, the Consolidated Entity entered into a sales agreement to divest off several assets the derecognition of which is contingent upon completion of their development.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 21

Measurement categories of financial instruments

The following table contains information relating to the measurement categories (i.e. Held for trading (HFT), FVTPL, DFVTPPL, FVOCI or Amortised cost) of financial assets and liabilities of the Consolidated Entity.

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

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT						FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT		
	FAIR VALUE				Amortised cost \$m	Non-financial instruments \$m	Statement of financial position total \$m	Fair value \$m	Amortised cost \$m
	HFT \$m	DFVTPPL \$m	FVTPL \$m	FVOCI \$m					
Assets									
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	32,221	-	32,221	-	32,221
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	5,700	21,485	12,259	-	39,444	27,185	12,259
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	14,425	-	-	-	-	7,358	21,783	14,425	-
Margin money and settlement assets	-	-	588	-	21,555	-	22,143	588	21,555
Derivative assets ⁽²⁾	75,944	-	1,242	-	-	-	77,186	77,186	-
Financial investments									AS AT 30 SEP 2021
Equity	-	-	1,695	-	-	-	1,695	1,695	-
Debt	-	-	698	10,739	10	-	11,447	11,437	10
Held for sale and other assets ⁽³⁾	-	1,957	82	-	4,205	3,501	9,745	2,039	4,205
Loan assets ⁽⁴⁾	-	34	234	263	117,828	-	118,359	531	118,687
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,961	4,961	-	-
Interests in associates and joint ventures									
Equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	3,810	3,810	-	-
Loans to associates and joint ventures ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	277	52	536	-	865	329	574
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,497	3,497	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	1,411	-	-
Total assets	90,369	1,991	10,516	32,539	188,614	24,358	348,567	135,415	189,511
Liabilities									
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	420	-	-	13,389	-	13,809	420	13,389
Trading liabilities	5,495	-	-	-	-	-	5,495	5,495	-
Margin money and settlement liabilities	-	-	-	-	25,895	-	25,895	-	25,895
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	77,449	-	531	-	-	-	77,980	77,980	-
Deposits	-	214	-	-	91,522	-	91,736	214	91,533
Held for sale and other liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	-	541	-	-	3,094	5,170	8,805	541	2,400
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	10,109	-	10,109	-	10,140
Issued debt securities ⁽⁴⁾	-	2,776	-	-	77,267	-	80,043	2,776	78,688
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	320	320	-	-
Loan capital ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	9,961	-	9,961	-	10,411
Total liabilities	82,944	3,951	531	-	231,237	5,490	324,153	87,426	232,456

(1) Non-financial instruments represent commodities carried at fair value less costs to sell.

(2) Derivatives designated in effective hedge accounting relationships are presented as FVTPL.

(3) Non-financial assets primarily represent assets of disposal groups, equity interests in associates and joint ventures that have been classified as held for sale and other assets that include fee-related contract assets, prepayments, tax receivables, inventory held for sale and investment properties.

(4) Items measured at amortised cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for designated hedged risks.

(5) Non-financial liabilities primarily represent liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale and other liabilities that include accrued charges, employee related provisions, retained director profit share, tax payables and income received in advance. The fair value of other liabilities carried at amortised cost excludes lease liabilities.

Note 21

Measurement categories of financial instruments continued

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT							FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT		
	FAIR VALUE				Amortised cost \$m	Non-financial instruments \$m	Statement of financial position total \$m	AS AT 31 MAR 2021		
	HFT \$m	DFVTPL \$m	FVTPL \$m	FVOCI \$m				Fair value \$m	Amortised cost \$m	
Assets										
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	18,425	-	18,425	-	18,425	
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	7,909	19,488	9,284	-	36,681	27,397	9,284	
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	14,758	-	-	-	-	6,988	21,746	14,758	-	
Margin money and settlement assets	-	-	332	-	14,065	-	14,397	332	14,065	
Derivative assets ⁽²⁾	19,479	-	1,163	-	-	-	20,642	20,642	-	
Financial investments										
Equity	-	-	1,442	-	-	-	1,442	1,442	-	
Debt	-	-	432	7,674	18	-	8,124	8,106	18	
Held for sale and other assets ⁽³⁾	-	1,266	57	6	2,297	2,659	6,285	1,329	2,297	
Loan assets ⁽⁴⁾	-	64	420	269	104,273	-	105,026	753	105,024	
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,676	4,676	-	-	
Interests in associates and joint ventures										
Equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	3,562	3,562	-	-	
Loans to associates and joint ventures ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	36	60	536	-	632	96	538	
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,543	2,543	-	-	
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,472	1,472	-	-	
Total assets	34,237	1,330	11,791	27,497	148,898	21,900	245,653	74,855	149,651	
Liabilities										
AS AT 31 MAR 2021										
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	345	-	-	4,197	-	4,542	345	4,197	
Trading liabilities	6,205	-	-	-	-	-	6,205	6,205	-	
Margin money and settlement liabilities	-	-	-	-	22,124	-	22,124	-	22,124	
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	16,804	-	775	-	-	-	17,579	17,579	-	
Deposits	-	-	-	-	84,199	-	84,199	-	84,217	
Held for sale and other liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	-	605	-	-	2,036	5,588	8,229	605	1,230	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	9,817	-	9,817	-	9,867	
Issued debt securities ⁽⁴⁾	-	2,722	-	-	58,258	-	60,980	2,722	59,526	
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	204	204	-	-	
Loan capital ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	9,423	-	9,423	-	9,829	
Total liabilities	23,009	3,672	775	-	190,054	5,792	223,302	27,456	190,990	

(1) Non-financial instruments represent commodities carried at fair value less costs to sell.

(2) Derivatives designated in effective hedge accounting relationships are presented as FVTPL.

(3) Non-financial assets primarily represent assets of disposal groups and equity interests in associates and joint ventures that have been classified as held for sale and other assets that include fee-related contract assets, prepayments, tax receivables, inventory held for sale and investment properties.

(4) Items measured at amortised cost includes where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for designated hedged risks.

(5) Non-financial liabilities primarily represent liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale and other liabilities that include accrued charges, employee related provisions, retained director profit share, tax payables and income received in advance. The fair value of other liabilities carried at amortised cost excludes lease liabilities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 21

Measurement categories of financial instruments continued

	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT						Statement of financial position total \$m	FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT		
	FAIR VALUE				Amortised cost \$m	Non-financial instruments \$m		Fair value \$m	Amortised cost \$m	
	HFT \$m	DFVTPL \$m	FVTPL \$m	FVOCI \$m						
Assets										
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	8,681	-	8,681	-	8,681	
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	13,564	17,921	11,448	-	42,933	31,485	11,448	
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	12,748	-	-	-	-	6,504	19,252	12,748	-	
Margin money and settlement assets	-	-	89	-	12,249	-	12,338	89	12,273	
Derivative assets ⁽²⁾	20,018	-	2,037	-	-	-	22,055	22,055	-	
Financial investments										
Equity	-	-	1,161	-	-	-	1,161	1,161	-	
Debt	-	-	410	7,375	31	-	7,816	7,785	31	
Held for sale and other assets ⁽³⁾	45	1,733	19	6	2,483	4,221	8,507	1,803	2,483	
Loan assets ⁽⁴⁾	-	33	560	650	92,171	-	93,414	1,243	92,664	
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	4,519	4,519	-	-	
Interests in associates and joint ventures										
Equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	5,249	5,249	-	-	
Loans to associates and joint ventures ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	95	52	616	-	763	147	603	
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,816	2,816	-	-	
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,231	1,231	-	-	
Total assets	32,811	1,766	17,935	26,004	127,679	24,540	230,735	78,516	128,183	
Liabilities										
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	1,079	-	-	3,882	-	4,961	1,079	3,882	
Trading liabilities	6,136	-	-	-	-	-	6,136	6,136	-	
Margin money and settlement liabilities	-	-	-	-	20,093	-	20,093	-	20,093	
Derivative liabilities ⁽²⁾	15,958	-	509	-	-	-	16,467	16,467	-	
Deposits	-	-	-	-	77,258	-	77,258	-	77,290	
Held for sale and other liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	46	608	-	-	3,108	4,066	7,828	654	2,200	
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	12,288	-	12,288	-	12,298	
Issued debt securities ⁽⁴⁾	-	3,021	-	-	53,318	-	56,339	3,021	54,667	
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	165	165	-	-	
Loan capital ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	8,411	-	8,411	-	8,605	
Total liabilities	22,140	4,708	509	-	178,358	4,231	209,946	27,357	179,035	

(1) Non-financial instruments represent commodities carried at fair value less costs to sell.

(2) Derivatives designated in effective hedge accounting relationships are presented as FVTPL.

(3) Non-financial assets primarily represent assets of disposal groups and equity interests in associates and joint ventures that have been classified as held for sale and other assets that include fee-related contract assets, prepayments, tax receivables, inventory held for sale and investment properties.

(4) Items measured at amortised cost includes, where applicable, fair value hedge accounting adjustments for the designated hedged risks.

(5) Non-financial liabilities primarily represent liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale and other liabilities that include accrued charges, employee related provisions, retained director profit share, tax payables and income received in advance. The fair value of other liabilities carried at amortised cost excludes lease liabilities.

Note 22

Fair values of assets and liabilities

Fair value reflects the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Quoted prices or rates are used to determine fair value where an active market exists. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair values are estimated using present value or other valuation techniques, using inputs based on market conditions prevailing on the measurement date.

The values derived from applying these techniques are affected by the choice of valuation model used and the underlying assumptions made regarding inputs such as timing and amounts of future cash flows, discount rates, credit risk, volatility and correlation.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are categorised in their entirety, in accordance with the levels of the fair value hierarchy as outlined below:

Level 1:	unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2:	inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
Level 3:	inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The appropriate fair value hierarchy level for an instrument is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires the use of the price within the bid-offer spread that is most representative of fair value.

Valuation systems will typically generate mid-market prices. The bid-offer adjustment reflects the extent to which bid-offer costs would be incurred if substantially all of the residual net exposure to market risks were closed, on a portfolio basis, using available hedging instruments.

The fair values calculated for financial instruments which are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost (as disclosed in Note 21 *Measurement categories of financial instruments*) are for disclosure purposes only. The following methods and assumptions applied to derive these fair values can require significant judgement by management and therefore may not necessarily be comparable to other financial institutions nor may it be the price at which the asset is sold or a liability repurchased in a market-based transaction:

- the fair values of liquid assets and other instruments maturing within three months are approximate to their carrying amounts. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term portion of all other financial assets and financial liabilities
- the fair value of demand deposits with no fixed maturity approximates their carrying amount as they are short-term in nature or are payable on demand

- the fair values of variable rate financial instruments, including cash collateral on lending and borrowing and repurchase agreements approximates their carrying amounts
- the fair values of all loan assets, term deposits and debt liabilities carried at amortised cost, is determined with reference to changes in interest rates and credit spreads
- the fair value of fixed rate loans and debt investments carried at amortised cost is estimated by reference to current market rates offered on similar loans and the creditworthiness of the borrower
- the fair value of issued debt securities and loan capital, where carried at amortised cost, is based on quoted prices in active markets where available. Where quoted prices are not available the fair value is based on discounted cash flows using rates appropriate to the term and incorporates changes in the Consolidated Entity's own credit spread
- substantially all of the Consolidated Entity's commitments to extend credit are at variable rates. As such, there is no significant exposure to fair value fluctuations resulting from interest rate movements relating to these commitments.

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments that are measured at fair value:

- trading assets and liabilities, derivative financial instruments and other transactions undertaken for trading purposes are measured at fair value by reference to quoted prices in active markets where available (for example listed securities). If quoted prices in active markets are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques
- repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, being collateralised financing arrangements, are measured at fair value with reference to the securities which are held or provided as the collateral for the financing agreement
- financial investments classified as FVTPL or FVOCI are measured at fair value by reference to quoted prices in active markets where available (for example listed securities). If quoted prices in active markets are not available, the fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques that maximise the use of quoted prices and observable market inputs
- fair values of variable rate loans classified at FVOCI approximates their carrying value on the basis that the interest rates are reflective of market rates offered on similar loans
- fair values of fixed rate loans classified as FVTPL or FVOCI and issued debt classified as DFVTPL are estimated by reference to current market rates offered on similar loans and issued debt
- for financial assets carried at fair value, in order to reflect counterparty credit risk, an adjustment is incorporated into the valuation. Where exposures are managed on a portfolio basis then the adjustment is calculated on a counterparty basis for those exposures

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 22

Fair values of assets and liabilities Continued

- for financial liabilities carried at fair value, in order to reflect the Consolidated Entity's own credit risk, an adjustment is incorporated into the valuations
- the Consolidated Entity has incorporated the market implied funding costs for uncollateralised derivative positions as a Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA). FVA is determined by calculating the net expected exposures at a counterparty level and applying the Consolidated Entity's internal Treasury lending rates as an input into the calculation. The approach takes into account the PD of each counterparty, as well as any mandatory break clauses.

Where valuation techniques are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated periodically to test that outputs, reflect prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or other available observable market data.

To the extent possible, models use only observable market data (for example OTC derivatives), however management is required to make assumptions for certain inputs that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument such as volatility and correlation.

Note 22**Fair values of assets and liabilities Continued**

The following table summarises the levels of the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments and commodities measured at fair value:⁽¹⁾

	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total \$m
Assets	AS AT 30 SEP 2021			
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	27,185	-	27,185
Trading assets ⁽²⁾	8,937	12,245	601	21,783
Margin money and settlement assets	-	588	-	588
Derivative assets	33	76,796	357	77,186
Financial investments	834	10,401	1,897	13,132
Held for sale and other assets	-	1,928	111	2,039
Loan assets	-	95	436	531
Loans to associates and joint ventures	-	-	329	329
Total assets	9,804	129,238	3,731	142,773
Liabilities	AS AT 31 MAR 2021			
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	420	-	420
Trading liabilities	5,316	179	-	5,495
Derivative liabilities	44	77,061	875	77,980
Deposits	-	214	-	214
Held for sale and other liabilities	-	541	-	541
Issued debt securities	-	2,776	-	2,776
Total liabilities	5,360	81,191	875	87,426
Assets	AS AT 31 MAR 2021			
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	27,397	-	27,397
Trading assets ⁽²⁾	10,269	10,978	499	21,746
Margin money and settlement assets	-	332	-	332
Derivative assets	235	20,137	270	20,642
Financial investments	711	7,283	1,554	9,548
Held for sale and other assets	-	1,258	71	1,329
Loan assets	16	162	575	753
Loans to associates and joint ventures	-	-	96	96
Total assets	11,231	67,547	3,065	81,843
Liabilities	AS AT 31 MAR 2021			
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	345	-	345
Trading liabilities	6,090	115	-	6,205
Derivative liabilities	224	17,053	302	17,579
Held for sale and other liabilities	-	605	-	605
Issued debt securities	-	2,722	-	2,722
Total liabilities	6,314	20,840	302	27,456

(1) The fair value of non-financial assets and liabilities, where applicable, is disclosed under the respective notes.

(2) Includes commodities carried at fair value less costs to sell.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 22

Fair values of assets and liabilities continued

	Level 1 \$m	Level 2 \$m	Level 3 \$m	Total \$m
Assets				AS AT 30 SEP 2020
Cash collateralised lending and reverse repurchase agreements	-	31,485	-	31,485
Trading assets ⁽¹⁾	9,428	9,424	400	19,252
Margin money and settlement assets	-	89	-	89
Derivative assets	202	21,409	444	22,055
Financial investments	600	7,099	1,247	8,946
Held for sale and other assets	-	1,740	63	1,803
Loan assets	-	160	1,083	1,243
Loans to associates and joint ventures	-	-	147	147
Total assets	10,230	71,406	3,384	85,020
Liabilities				
Cash collateralised borrowing and repurchase agreements	-	1,079	-	1,079
Trading liabilities	6,004	132	-	6,136
Derivative liabilities	572	15,567	328	16,467
Held for sale and other liabilities	-	606	48	654
Issued debt securities	-	3,021	-	3,021
Total liabilities	6,576	20,405	376	27,357

(1) Includes commodities carried at fair value less costs to sell.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 22

Fair values of assets and liabilities continued

Reconciliation of balances in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The following table summarises the movements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the financial instruments and commodities measured at fair value:

	Trading assets \$m	Financial investments \$m	Held for sale and other assets \$m
Balance as at 1 Apr 2020	656	1,388	10
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	207	333	6
Sales, settlements and repayments	(248)	(253)	(1)
Reclassifications ⁽²⁾	-	-	45
Transfers into Level 3 ⁽³⁾	-	181	4
Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	(185)	(244)	-
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement			
Net trading loss ⁽⁴⁾	(30)	(114)	-
Other loss	-	(40)	(1)
Fair value movements recognised in OCI ⁽⁴⁾	-	(4)	-
Balance as at 30 Sep 2020	400	1,247	63
Fair value movements for the period included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the period ⁽⁴⁾	(7)	(105)	(1)
Balance as at 1 Oct 2020	400	1,247	63
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	327	244	17
Sales, settlements and repayments	-	-	-
Reclassifications ⁽²⁾	-	-	(45)
Transfers into Level 3 ⁽³⁾	126	21	21
Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	(4)	-	-
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement			
Net trading loss ⁽⁴⁾	(350)	(95)	(2)
Other income/(loss)	-	94	17
Fair value movements recognised in OCI ⁽⁴⁾	-	43	-
Balance as at 31 Mar 2021	499	1,554	71
Fair value movements for the period included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the period ⁽⁴⁾	24	3	15
Balance as at 1 Apr 2021	499	1,554	71
Purchases, originations, issuances and other additions	106	460	55
Sales, settlements and repayments	(31)	(232)	(19)
Transfers into Level 3 ⁽³⁾	14	224	-
Transfers out of Level 3 ⁽³⁾	(124)	(174)	-
Fair value movements recognised in the income statement			
Net trading income/(loss) ⁽⁴⁾	137	65	2
Other income/(loss)	-	43	2
Fair value movements recognised in OCI ⁽⁴⁾	-	(43)	-
Balance as at 30 Sep 2021	601	1,897	111
Fair value movements for the period included in the income statement for assets and liabilities held at the end of the period ⁽⁴⁾	147	39	3

(1) The derivative financial instruments in the table above are represented on a net basis. On a gross basis, derivative assets are \$357 million (31 March 2021: \$270 million; 30 September 2020: \$444 million) and derivative liabilities are \$875 million (31 March 2021: \$302 million; 30 September 2020: \$328 million).

(2) Represents reclassification of Level 3 fair value hierarchy balances across different categories of assets and liabilities.

(3) Assets and liabilities transferred into or out of Level 3 are presented as if the assets or liabilities had been transferred at the beginning of the period.

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

Loan assets \$m	Loans to associates and joint ventures \$m	Held for sale and other liabilities \$m	Derivative financial instruments (net fair values) ⁽¹⁾ \$m	Total \$m
2,515	241	-	497	5,307
186	37	(2)	26	793
(1,249)	(8)	-	(111)	(1,870)
-	-	(46)	1	-
-	4	-	8	197
(49)	(16)	-	(69)	(563)
(316)	(31)	-	(236)	(727)
(23)	(6)	-	-	(70)
19	(74)	-	-	(59)
1,083	147	(48)	116	3,008
(145)	(35)	-	(128)	(421)
1,083	147	(48)	116	3,008
282	45	2	153	1,070
(794)	(11)	-	(178)	(983)
-	-	46	(1)	-
24	1	-	(6)	187
-	(58)	-	31	(31)
(35)	(5)	-	(147)	(634)
(31)	(21)	-	-	59
46	(2)	-	-	87
575	96	-	(32)	2,763
26	(26)	-	(194)	(152)
575	96	-	(32)	2,763
366	230	-	(37)	1,180
(524)	(11)	-	(7)	(824)
-	9	-	9	256
(1)	(2)	-	19	(282)
(5)	10	-	(470)	(261)
21	(3)	-	-	63
4	-	-	-	(39)
436	329	-	(518)	2,856
(8)	3	-	(440)	(256)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 22

Fair values of assets and liabilities continued

Significant transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

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

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

Unrecognised gains or losses

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

The table below summarises the deferral and recognition of profit or loss where a valuation technique has been applied for which significant unobservable inputs are used:

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Balance at the beginning of the period	87	122	179
Deferred gains/(losses) on new transactions and other adjustments	35	(1)	7
Foreign exchange movements	1	(29)	6
Recognised in net trading income during the period ⁽¹⁾	(43)	(5)	(70)
Balance at the end of the period	80	87	122

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs

The table below shows the sensitivity to reasonably possible alternative assumptions for Level 3 financial instruments whose fair values are determined in whole or in part using unobservable inputs. The impact of the sensitivity of financial instruments which hedge the Level 3 positions, but are classified as Level 1 and 2 are not included in the table below:

	FAVOURABLE CHANGES		UNFAVOURABLE CHANGES	
	Profit or loss \$m	OCI \$m	Profit or loss \$m	OCI \$m
AS AT 30 SEP 2021				
Product type				
Equity and equity-linked products	120	-	(112)	-
Commodities	141	-	(130)	-
Interest rate and other products	79	1	(89)	(3)
Total	340	1	(331)	(3)
AS AT 31 MAR 2021				
Product type				
Equity and equity-linked products	108	-	(116)	-
Commodities	113	-	(73)	-
Interest rate and other products	58	3	(69)	(4)
Total	279	3	(258)	(4)
AS AT 30 SEP 2020				
Product type				
Equity and equity-linked products	108	-	(123)	-
Commodities	109	-	(62)	-
Interest rate and other products	60	11	(84)	(17)
Total	277	11	(269)	(17)

(1) Includes amortisation, subsequent realisation due to unobservable inputs becoming observable, maturity and termination.

Note 22

Fair values of assets and liabilities continued

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

Significant unobservable inputs

The following table contains information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 valuations, and the valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The range of values represent the highest and lowest input used in the valuation techniques. The range does not reflect the level of uncertainty regarding a particular input, but rather the different underlying characteristics of the relevant assets and liabilities.

Product Type	Assets \$m	Liabilities \$m	Valuation technique(s)	RANGE OF INPUTS	
				Significant unobservable inputs	Minimum value
AS AT 30 SEP 2021					
Equity and equity-linked products	1,079	84	Net Asset Value (NAV)	Fund's NAV ⁽¹⁾	1.1x
			Pricing model	Earnings multiples	
Commodities	735	784	Pricing model	Commodity margin curves	(175.4)
			Pricing model	Correlations	(46.0%)
			Pricing model	Volatility and related variables	(3.5%)
Interest rate and other products	1,917	7	Pricing model	Bond Yields	(2.2%)
			Pricing model	Correlations	0.0%
			Comparable transactions	Prices in %	50.3%
Total	3,731	875			
AS AT 31 MAR 2021					
Equity and equity-linked products	910	8	NAV	Fund's NAV ⁽¹⁾	
			Pricing model	Earnings multiples	3.2x
Commodities	622	287	Pricing model	Commodity margin curves	(121.4)
			Pricing model	Correlations	(43%)
			Pricing model	Volatility and related variables	8.3%
Interest rate and other products	1,533	7	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	2.5%
			Pricing model	Correlations	0.0%
			Pricing model	Bond yield	(2.3%)
			Comparable transactions	Prices in %	44.0%
Total	3,065	302			
AS AT 30 SEP 2020					
Equity and equity-linked products	842	46	NAV	Fund's NAV ⁽¹⁾	
			Pricing model	Earnings multiples	2.0x
Commodities	523	270	Pricing model	Commodity margin curves	(334.0)
			Pricing model	Correlations	(55.0%)
			Pricing model	Volatility and related variables	0.0%
Interest rate and other products	2,019	60	Discounted cash flows	Discount rates	7.0%
			Pricing model	Correlations	0.0%
			Pricing model	Bond yield	0.0%
			Comparable transactions	Prices in %	44.0%
Total	3,384	376			

(1) The range of inputs related to NAV is not disclosed as the diverse nature of the underlying investments results in a wide range of inputs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 22

Fair values of assets and liabilities continued

Correlation

Correlation is a measure of the relationship between the movements of input variables (i.e., how the change in one input variable influences a change in the other variable). Correlation is a key input into the valuation of derivatives with more than one underlying and is generally used to value hybrid and exotic instruments.

Volatility

Volatility is a measure of the variability or uncertainty in returns for a given derivative underlying. It represents an estimate of the amount a particular underlying instrument, parameter or index will change in value over time. Volatility is an input in the valuation of derivatives containing optionality. Volatility and skew are impacted by the underlying risk, term and strike price of a derivative.

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

Inputs for equity and equity-linked products

Unlisted equity securities are generally valued based on earnings or revenue multiples, referencing market transactions for comparable companies adjusted as appropriate for current economic conditions. Other significant unobservable inputs may include NAV and discount rates determined using inputs specific to the underlying investment and forecast cash flows and the earnings or revenue of investee entities.

Inputs for interest rate products (discount rate)

Loans are generally valued using discount rates. Significant unobservable inputs may include interest rates and credit spreads of counterparties and original issue discounts on primary debt issuances.

Note 23

Financial risk management – derivatives

Derivative instruments, which include futures, forwards and forward rate agreements, swaps and options in the interest rate, foreign exchange, commodity, credit and equity markets, are entered into by the Consolidated Entity for client trading purposes and for hedging of financial risks inherent in other recognised financial instruments as well as forecasted transactions.

The Consolidated Entity's approach to financial risk management, as set out in its financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 in Note 36 *Financial risk management*, remained unchanged during the period. This included entering into margining and collateralisation arrangements and enforceable master netting arrangements (MNA) with counterparties, particularly in respect of derivatives. The MNAs allow for net settlement with counterparties in the event of default or other pre-determined events, such that their potential effects on the Consolidated Entity's financial position in that circumstance is to settle these contracts as one arrangement.

Derivative assets of \$77.2 billion as at 30 September 2021 increased significantly from \$20.6 billion as at 31 March 2021. Derivative liabilities of \$78.0 billion as at 30 September 2021 also increased significantly from \$17.6 billion as at March 2021. These increases were primarily due to an increase in client trade volumes and mark-to-market movements resulting from elevated commodity prices, particularly in EMEA.

These derivative balances are presented in the statement of financial position after offsetting balances where the Consolidated Entity has both a legal right of set off and the intention to settle on a net basis. After taking into account \$56.3 billion (31 March 2021: \$11.0 billion) of derivatives held with counterparties that are governed by the MNAs⁽¹⁾, and cash and other collateral⁽¹⁾ relating to derivative assets of \$8.3 billion (31 March 2021: \$4.4 billion) and derivative liabilities of \$7.8 billion (31 March 2021: \$2.8 billion) there are residual derivative assets of \$12.6 billion (31 March 2021: \$5.2 billion) and derivative liabilities of \$13.9 billion (31 March 2021: \$3.8 billion).

(1) Includes offsetting exposures the Consolidated Entity has with counterparties under MNAs with a right to set off only in the event of default, or the offset criteria are otherwise not satisfied.

Note 24

Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses

Acquisitions of businesses

In addition to the acquisitions of businesses that are held for investment purposes, on 30 April 2021 the Consolidated Entity also acquired control of Waddell & Reed Financial Inc. ("Waddell and Reed"), a publicly traded US asset manager providing wealth management and asset management services, for a consideration of \$1,657 million (net of \$356 million received on the sale of the wealth management business to LPL Financial Holdings Inc. and net of certain other liabilities acquired, which were settled immediately after the acquisition). On acquisition, goodwill and other intangible assets of \$1,223 million were recognised net of the related deferred tax liability. Post-acquisition of Waddell and Reed, the Consolidated entity's net operating income for the half year ended 30 September 2021 increased by \$393 million and profit before income tax after acquisition-related costs, amortisation of intangible assets and integration costs, decreased by \$58 million. Had the Consolidated Entity acquired control of Waddell and Reed on 1 April 2021, the Consolidated Entity's net operating income for the half year ended 30 September 2021, excluding the sold wealth management business, would have further increased by \$79 million and profit before income tax by \$25 million.

The table below represents aggregated details of the businesses acquired during the period. The purchase price allocation for the current period's business acquisitions is provisional as at 30 September 2021:

	Half year to 30 Sep 21 \$m	Half year to 31 Mar 21 \$m	Half year to 30 Sep 20 \$m
Fair value of net assets acquired			
Cash and bank balances	443	32	19
Financial investments, loan assets and other assets	553	83	20
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	175	125	51
Intangible assets	960	-	73
Payables, provisions, borrowings and other liabilities	(1,059)	(8)	(52)
Non-controlling interests	-	(56)	(2)
Total fair value of net assets acquired	1,072	176	109
Consideration			
Cash consideration	1,832	172	109
Deferred consideration	5	6	-
Total consideration	1,837	178	109
Goodwill recognised on acquisition	765	2	-
Net cash flow			
Cash consideration	(1,832)	(172)	(109)
Less: cash and cash equivalents acquired	443	32	19
Net cash outflow	(1,389)	(140)	(90)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the half year ended 30 September 2021 continued

Note 24

Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries and businesses continued

Disposal of businesses and subsidiaries

During the half year ended 30 September 2021, in addition to the disposal of certain businesses and subsidiaries which were held for investment purposes resulting in gains of \$339 million, the Consolidated Entity also realised a gain of \$455 million on the partial sale of less than 5% of the UK Meters portfolio of assets comprising the industrial and commercial portfolio.

During the half year ended 31 March 2021, the Consolidated Entity disposed of certain businesses and subsidiaries which were held for investment purposes resulting in gains of \$165 million.

During the half year ended 30 September 2020, the Consolidated Entity disposed of certain businesses and subsidiaries which were held for investment purposes resulting in gains of \$74 million.

Subsequent Disposals

Subsequent to 30 September 2021, the Consolidated Entity disposed of certain held for sale assets and liabilities. A pre-tax gain of approximately \$290 million will be recognised by the Consolidated Entity in the half year ending 31 March 2022.

Note 25

Events after the reporting date

Ordinary share issue via non-underwritten institutional placement (IP) and share purchase plan (SPP)

On 28 October 2021 the MGL Board approved in principle the capital raising of approximately \$1.5 billion of ordinary share capital through an IP on 29 October 2021, to be followed by a retail SPP to be concluded in early December 2021.

Other

There were no material events subsequent to 30 September 2021 and up until the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, requiring a disclosure in the interim financial report, other than those that have been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

Directors' declaration

Macquarie Group Limited

In the Directors' opinion:

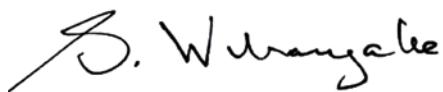
- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 21 to 74 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) including:
 - (i) complying with the Australian Accounting Standards, and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 September 2021 and performance for the half year ended on that date, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that Macquarie Group Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Directors have been given the declarations by the CEO and CFO required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Peter Warne

Independent Director and Chairman



Shemara Wikramanayake

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Sydney
29 October 2021

Independent auditor's review report

To the members of Macquarie Group Limited



Report on the half-year financial report

We have reviewed the half-year financial report of Macquarie Group Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled during the half-year (together the Consolidated Entity), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2021, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated income statement for the half-year ended on that date, significant accounting policies and explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

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

- giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 September 2021 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date
- complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001* (Cth).

Basis for conclusion

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the half-year financial report

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

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

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. ASRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) including giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 September 2021 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001* (Cth).

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

K. Stubbins Jr.

Kristin Stubbins
Partner

Sydney
29 October 2021

Ten year history

The financial information for the full years ended 31 March 2013–2021 and half year ended 30 September 2021 is based on the reported results using the Australian Accounting Standards that were effective and adopted by the Consolidated Entity at the reporting dates, which also comply with IFRS as issued by the IASB. Reporting periods have been restated only to the extent as required by the accounting standards.

Particulars	First half 2022	FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH									
		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	
Income statement (\$m)											
Net operating income	7,804	12,774	12,325	12,754	10,920	10,364	10,158	9,262	8,132	6,657	
Total operating expenses	(5,069)	(8,867)	(8,871)	(8,887)	(7,456)	(7,260)	(7,143)	(6,740)	(6,026)	(5,252)	
Operating profit before income tax	2,735	3,907	3,454	3,867	3,464	3,104	3,015	2,522	2,106	1,405	
Income tax expense	(603)	(899)	(728)	(879)	(883)	(868)	(927)	(899)	(827)	(533)	
Profit after income tax	2,132	3,008	2,726	2,988	2,581	2,236	2,088	1,623	1,279	872	
MIS distributions	-	-	(12)	(15)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(18)	(18)	(21)	
Macquarie income preferred securities distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(5)	(4)	(4)	
(Profit)/loss attributable to other non-controlling interests	(89)	7	17	9	(10)	(4)	(8)	4	8	4	
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	2,043	3,015	2,731	2,982	2,557	2,217	2,063	1,604	1,265	851	
Statement of financial position (\$m)											
Total assets	348,567	245,653	255,802	197,757	191,325	182,877	196,755	187,976	153,904	144,748	
Total liabilities	324,153	223,302	234,018	179,393	173,145	165,607	181,091	173,580	141,990	132,793	
Net assets	24,414	22,351	21,784	18,364	18,180	17,270	15,664	14,396	11,914	11,955	
Loan assets	118,359	105,026	94,117	77,811	73,509	69,288	72,393	67,663	49,965	47,449	
Shareholder's equity ⁽¹⁾	24,064	22,048	21,063	17,761	16,357	15,563	15,116	13,909	11,418	11,403	
Impaired loan assets (net of provisions) ⁽²⁾	1,247	1,544	1,528	1,674	351	547	418	594	365	368	
Share information											
Dividends per share (cents)											
Interim	272	135	250	215	205	190	160	130	100	75	
Final	NA	335	180	360	320	280	240	200	160	125	
Special ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	
Total	272	470	430	575	525	470	400	330	376	200	
Basic EPS (cents per share)	562.5	842.9	791.0	883.3	758.2	657.6	619.2	502.3	383.6	251.2	
Share price at reporting date (\$)	182.0	152.83	85.75	129.42	102.90	90.20	66.09	76.67	57.93	37.15	
Ordinary shares (million shares)	368.8	361.8	354.4	340.4	340.4	340.4	340.3	333.5	321.1	339.5	
Market capitalisation as at reporting date (fully paid ordinary shares) (\$m)	67,126	55,297	30,388	44,052	35,024	30,700	22,491	25,569	18,601	12,613	
Net tangible assets per ordinary share (\$)	55.76	53.91	50.21	46.21	45.12	42.74	41.23	38.19	31.71	29.94	
Ratios (%)											
Return on average ordinary shareholders' funds	17.8	14.3	14.5	18.0	16.8	15.2	14.7	14.0	11.1	7.8	
Ordinary dividend payout ratio ⁽⁴⁾	50	56	56	66	70	72	66	68	67	79	
Expense/income ratio	65.0	69.4	72.0	69.7	68.3	70.1	70.3	72.8	74.1	78.9	
Net loan losses as % of loan assets (excluding securitisation SPVs)	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	
Assets under management (\$b)		737.0	563.5	598.9	551.3	496.7	481.7	478.6	486.3	426.9	347.4
Staff numbers	17,209	16,459	15,849	15,602	14,810	13,925	14,660	14,373	14,180	13,905	

(1) Represents capital and reserves attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Macquarie Group Limited.

(2) Represents the net exposure in credit impaired loan assets as per Australian Accounting Standards since 31 March 2019. For financial years ended 31 March 2013–2018, represents net exposure in impaired loan assets disclosed as per Australian regulatory authority requirements.

(3) The special dividend for the year ended 31 March 2014 represented the dividend component of the in-specie distribution of Sydney Airport stapled securities in January 2014. The total distribution including return of capital, was 373 cents per share.

(4) The ordinary dividend payout ratio for the half year ended 30 September 2021 is calculated as the estimated number of eligible shares on the record date multiplied by the dividend per share, divided by the profit attributable to MGL shareholders.

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