



MACQUARIE

**MACQUARIE CAPITAL (USA) INC.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

(UNAUDITED)

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Assets

Cash	\$ 12,746,462
Cash segregated under federal regulations (Note 3)	7,000,000
Receivable from broker-dealers and clearing organizations	41,199,135
Receivable from customers	4,611,537
Securities owned, at fair value	191,533,800
Securities borrowed	777,200,449
Securities received as collateral	165,942,034
Fees receivable, net	26,903,244
Receivable from affiliates	38,613,359
Goodwill	56,488,668
Intangible assets, net	487,122
Dividends and interest receivable	13,670,692
Other assets	3,905,781
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,340,302,283</u>

Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity

Liabilities

Payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations	\$ 4,665,448
Payable to customers	3,344,513
Securities loaned	769,257,183
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	165,942,034
Payable to parent and affiliates	14,293,368
Dividends and interest payable	10,796,825
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	29,210,740
Total liabilities	<u>997,510,111</u>

Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)

Stockholder's Equity

Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; 156,386 shares issued and outstanding	1,564
Additional paid-in capital	576,052,987
Accumulated deficit	<u>(233,262,379)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>342,792,172</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 1,340,302,283</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement of financial condition.

1. Organization

Macquarie Capital (USA) Inc. (the "Company") is a Delaware Corporation wholly owned by Macquarie Holdings (USA) Inc. (the "Parent"), which is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited ("MGL"), a public non-operating holding company located in Sydney, Australia.

The Company is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

The Company acts as a broker of Australian, Asian and U.S. equity and fixed income securities, global depository receipts, and credit products. These transactions are executed primarily with and on behalf of domestic financial institutions, including investment companies and investment advisors as well as MGL's affiliates. The Company self clears on behalf of institutional clients. The Company also has a securities borrowing and lending business focused primarily with and on behalf of an affiliate, Macquarie Bank Limited ("MBL"). It conducts a matched book business as well as borrowing to cover short sales by clients. Additionally, the Company provides arrangement and advisory services on mergers and acquisitions, underwriting transactions, and project finance transactions with MGL and its affiliates as well as independent third parties.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting and Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash

Cash consists of un-invested cash balances used in the daily operations of the business that are primarily maintained at one major global bank. Given this concentration, the Company is exposed to certain credit risk.

Securities Borrowing and Lending

The Company conducts securities borrowing and lending activities with MBL and external counterparties in order to earn residual interest rate spreads and to cover short sales. Under these transactions, the Company receives or posts collateral in connection with securities loaned or borrowed transactions. These transactions are collateralized by cash or securities. Under substantially all agreements, the Company is permitted to sell or re-pledge the securities received. Securities borrowed or loaned are recorded based on the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. When the Company loans securities and receives non cash collateral, the Company recognizes the securities as Securities received as collateral and a corresponding Obligation to return securities held as collateral when the Company has the right to pledge or transfer the collateral. The initial collateral advanced or received approximates or is greater than, the fair value of the securities borrowed or loaned.

The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned, and delivers or obtains additional collateral as appropriate.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company is required to report the fair value of financial instruments, as defined. Fair value is 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. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. The recognition of "block discounts" for large holdings of unrestricted financial instruments where quoted prices are readily and regularly available in an active market is prohibited. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Securities owned and securities sold, not yet owned are recorded on a trade date basis.

As of September 30, 2015, the Company did not hold any financial instruments that are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fees Receivable

Fees receivable consist of investment banking and advisory service fees as well as underwriting fees. Fees receivable are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,535,000 as of September 30, 2015. Management reviews receivables on a quarterly basis to assess the need for a reserve based on collectability.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess cost over the fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. In accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other, Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment, at least annually, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the intangible asset might be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the asset's fair value.

Intangible assets with estimable useful lives are to be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment. Intangible assets resulting from the Tristone Capital Global Inc. ("Tristone") and Fox-Pitt Kelton Cochran Caronia Waller ("FPK") acquisitions are amortized over a period of five years for customer relationships, and a period of eleven years for trade name.

Long-lived assets, such as purchased intangibles subject to amortization, are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amounts of the assets to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at period end rates of exchange.

Share Based Compensation

The Company participates in the share-based compensation plan of MGL. Under the MGL share-based compensation plan, the awards are issued by the Parent with the costs pushed down to the Company. The Company measures share-based awards granted to employees at fair value as of grant date. The cost will be amortized over the vesting period on a straight line basis.

Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated federal and, where applicable, the combined state and local income tax returns filed by the Parent. Where the Parent does not file a consolidated state and local income tax return, the Company will file on a standalone basis. The amount of current taxes payable or refundable is recognized as of the date of the statement of financial condition utilizing currently enacted tax laws and rates.

Deferred income taxes are recorded for the effects of temporary differences between the reported amount in the financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company assesses its ability to realize deferred tax assets primarily based on the Company and its Parent's historical earnings, future earnings potential and the reversal of taxable temporary differences when recognizing deferred assets. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company's deferred tax assets, to the extent they are not offset by the valuation allowance, are presented within other assets on the statement of financial condition.

The Company follows accounting principles related to the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. In this regard, the Company is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation process, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax expense (benefit) to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of expense (benefit) that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement, which could result in the Company recording a tax liability.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" to

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supersede the majority of current revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of this guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue for the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, and timing of revenue arising from customer contracts including significant judgments. The guidance will be effective for the Company beginning April 1, 2018. The Company is in the process of determining the impact of this guidance on the financial statements.

In August 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Preparation of Financial Statements – Going Concern: Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. This standard provides guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The adoption of this standard becomes effective for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, and all subsequent annual and interim periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of determining the impact of this guidance on the financial statements.

3. Cash Segregated Under Federal Regulations

Cash has been segregated in a special reserve bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-3.

4. Receivable From and Payable to Broker-Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Amounts receivable from and payable to broker-dealers and clearing organizations at September 30, 2015, consist of the following:

	Receivable	Payable
Securities failed to deliver/receive	\$ 2,875,770	\$ 4,611,537
Receivable from/payable to clearing organizations	<u>38,323,365</u>	<u>53,911</u>
	<u>\$41,199,135</u>	<u>\$ 4,665,448</u>

5. Receivable From and Payable to Customers and Non-customers

Receivable from and payable to customers includes balances with U.S. clients for transactions that were not settled prior to settlement date. In addition, the Company's affiliates affect transactions in securities with or for U.S. investors through the Company. These affiliates are exempt from the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act"). In order for affiliates to maintain their exemption, the Company, among other things, is responsible for receiving, delivering, and safeguarding funds and securities in connection with the transactions on behalf of U.S. investors in compliance with Rule 15c3-3 under the Act. As such, the Company records receivables from and payables to customers for transactions past settlement date that were introduced to these affiliates. Receivables from and payable to non-customers are due to failed trades with affiliated broker-dealers.

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6. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes financial instruments at fair value, within the fair value hierarchy levels.

	Assets			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Securities owned, at fair value				
Money market mutual funds	\$ 191,002,326	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 191,002,326
Equity securities	-	531,474	-	531,474
Securities received as collateral	165,942,034	-	-	165,942,034
Total	<u>\$ 356,944,360</u>	<u>\$ 531,474</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 357,475,834</u>
	Liabilities			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Obligation to return securities held as collateral	\$ 165,942,034	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 165,942,034
Total	<u>\$ 165,942,034</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 165,942,034</u>

The Company also has other financial assets and liabilities that are not recorded at fair value. These instruments are recorded at their contractual amounts which approximate their fair value as they are generally short term in nature and at market rates. They would also be considered Level 2 in the hierarchy as there is no active market price for the instruments.

7. Offsetting Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents information about the offsetting of assets and liabilities on the statement of financial condition as of September 30, 2015.

	Gross Amounts	Amounts Offset in Statement of Financial Condition	Net Amounts Presented in the Statement of Financial Condition	Collateral Received	Net Exposure
Assets					
Securities borrowed	\$ 777,200,449	-	\$ 777,200,449	\$ (777,200,449)	\$ -
Securities received as collateral	165,942,034	-	165,942,034	(165,942,034)	-
Liabilities					
Securities loaned	769,257,183	-	769,257,183	(769,257,183)	-
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	165,942,034	-	165,942,034	(165,942,034)	-

8. Goodwill and Intangibles

As a result of the acquisitions of Tristone and FPK, the Company acquired goodwill and other identifiable intangibles. Goodwill is the cost of acquired companies in excess of the fair value of net assets, including identifiable intangible assets, at the acquisition date. Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to evaluation for impairment at least annually. Other intangibles are considered to have finite lives and are amortized over their estimated useful lives and may also be subject to impairment.

A two-step impairment test is performed on goodwill. In the first step, the Company compares the fair value of its reporting unit to the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit. The Company determines the fair value of its reporting units by blending the income valuation approach and a market valuation approach.

If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of the net assets assigned to that reporting unit, goodwill is not impaired and the Company is not required to perform further testing. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit exceeds the fair value or the carrying value is equal to or less than zero, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step of the goodwill impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying value of the goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner that is consistent with the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination. That is, the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price paid to acquire the reporting unit. An 80% and 20% weighting was used on income and market valuation approaches, respectively, to calculate the fair value of the reporting unit. A discount rate of 12% and a terminal growth rate of 3% were utilized to estimate fair value of the reporting unit. The total of the weighted market and income approach was compared to the goodwill, intangibles and all other net assets for the reporting unit resulting in an excess of fair value over carrying value indicating that no impairment or further analysis is necessary.

The following table sets forth the gross carrying amount of the firm's goodwill and identifiable intangible assets:

	Gross Carrying Amount
Goodwill	\$ 79,470,800
Customer relationship	12,721,228
Trade name	<u>1,037,098</u>
Total	<u>\$ 93,229,126</u>

9. **Deferred Profit Share**

The Company's compensation arrangement includes provisions for the retention and deferral of payment of a portion of an employee's bonus above certain amounts. For Non-Executive Directors of the Company, the deferred amount plus interest is paid to the employee in the following second, third, and fourth years, subject to the employee's continued service to the Company.

For Executive Directors of the Company, the deferred amount vests in the following sixth to tenth years, subject to the employee's continued service to the Company. Such deferred amount is invested by MGL in Macquarie Funds and the capital gains of the portfolio are paid as additional compensation each year at the discretion of MGL's Executive Committee.

10. **Employee Benefit Plans**

The Company participates in the Parent's 401(k) plan. Contributions to the 401(k) plan are matched by the Company, up to specific limits. Beginning January 1, 2012, the Company matches 100% of the first 3% plus 50% of the next 2% of the employee's pre-tax contributions with a maximum contribution of 4% up to the matching limit of \$10,400 (based on the maximum IRS compensation limit of \$260,000). A vesting schedule applies to all matched contributions based on the number of years of service with the Company. Substantially all employees are eligible to participate in the plan.

11. **Employee Share Based Compensation**

Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan

The Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan ("MEREP") is a flexible plan structure that offers different types of equity grants. Participation in the MEREP is currently provided to Associate Directors and above. The plan includes a decrease in the portion of the staff profit share paid in cash, an increase in the portion delivered as equity and an increase in the proportion of deferred remuneration. In most cases the equity grants are in the form of restricted share units ("RSU") comprising a beneficial interest in MGL shares held in trust for the staff member. The participant in the RSU is entitled to receive dividends on the share and direct the trustee how to exercise voting rights in the share. RSUs are the primary form of award under the MEREP. The deferred share unit ("DSU") is a right to receive either a share held in the trust or newly issued share for no cash payment, subject to vesting and forfeiture provisions. The DSU participant has no right or interest in any share until the DSU is exercised. Performance share units ("PSU") are structured like DSUs or RSUs with performance hurdles that must be met before the underlying share or cash equivalent will be delivered. The MEREP awards will vest over periods from three to five years for most Executive Directors, three to seven years for members of the Executive Committee and Designated Executive Directors (members of the Operations Review Committee and other Executive Directors with significant management or risk responsibility) and two to four years for other staff, including staff promoted to a Director level. The shares issued will be fully paid ordinary Macquarie Group Limited shares (symbol: MQG, listed on the Australian Securities Exchange) and will be issued to the MEREP trustee at the closing price of MGL shares on the day before the awards are issued.

12. Related Party Transactions

The Company has transactions with the Parent and its affiliates that arise from both the daily operations of the Company and specific transactions, including the performance of administrative services and the execution of securities transactions.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company acts as agent to execute and clear all of its Australian securities transactions through an Australian affiliate, Macquarie Capital Securities (Australia) Limited, and Asian securities transactions through MBL Hong Kong branch. Pursuant to the terms of the agreements between the Company and its clearing brokers, the clearing brokers have the right to charge the Company for losses that result from a counterparty's failure to fulfill its obligations. As the right to charge the Company has no maximum amount and is applied to all trades executed through the clearing brokers, the Company believes there is no maximum amount assignable to this right. As the liability is not estimable at September 30, 2015, the Company did not record a liability with regard to this obligation. The Company has the ability to pursue collection from or performance of the counterparty. The Company's policy is to monitor the credit standing of the clearing brokers and all counterparties with which it conducts business.

The Company has entered into a securities loan agreement with various third parties. Under the agreement, any of the parties may enter into transactions to lend securities to the other party against a transfer of collateral. Collateral can consist of cash, letters of credit, property, U.S. Treasury bills and notes as well as accounts in which property, securities or cash is deposited.

The Company is a member of a U.S. clearinghouse and as a member may be required to pay a proportionate share of the financial obligations of another member should that member default on its obligations. The Company's potential obligation is not quantifiable and may exceed the value of cash and securities held at the clearinghouse. As the likelihood of this is remote, no liability has been recorded on the statement of financial condition.

In the normal course of business the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties, which provide general indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. However, based on experience, the Company expects the risk of loss to be remote and has not recorded an associated liability as of September 30, 2015.

The Company's proposed settlement with the plaintiffs in relation to the Puda Coal class action litigation in the amount of \$7,400,000 was filed with the Court on October 16, 2015. This amount was accrued as of September 30, 2015. Finalization of the proposed settlement will require the completion of a number of remaining procedural steps, including Court approval. The risk of the proposed settlement not being finalized is unknown.

The Company may be exposed to credit risk regarding its receivables, which are primarily receivable from financial institutions, including investment managers, banks and broker-dealers.

14. Legal and Regulatory Matters

The Company is involved in a number of judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of the Company's businesses. Certain of the actual or threatened legal actions include claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. As at September 30, 2015, the Company has not identified any such matters which present loss contingencies which are both reasonably probable and estimable.

15. Net Capital Requirements

As a broker-dealer, the Company is subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule ("Rule 15c3-1") under the Act that requires the maintenance of minimum net capital in accordance with a formula set forth therein. The Company calculates net capital under the alternative method permitted by Rule 15c3-1 which requires the Company to maintain net capital, as defined, of the greater of 2% of aggregate debit balances arising from customer transactions pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 under the Act, or \$250,000. At September 30, 2015, the Company had net capital of \$204,455,794 which was \$204,205,794 in excess of the requirement of \$250,000.

The Company is also subject to Rule 15c3-3 under the Act, which requires the Company to maintain cash or qualified securities in a segregated reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers. In accordance with Rule 15c3-3, the Company had cash and securities segregated for the exclusive benefit of customers at September 30, 2015. The amount of cash and the market value of securities segregated for the exclusive benefit of customers was \$7,000,000.

During the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company did not have assets in the proprietary accounts of its introducing brokers ("PAB"). As such, no cash or securities were required to be held in the reserve bank account at September 30, 2015 to comply with Rule 15c3-3.

16. Income Taxes

The Company is a member of a consolidated group for U.S. federal income tax purposes and a member of multiple combined groups for state and local income tax purposes. Federal and state income taxes as well as benefits for federal and state net operating losses are allocated based on a formal tax sharing agreement between the Company and the Parent. All balances are settled with the Parent.

New York State and New York City are examining the combined group for tax years ended March 31, 2008 to March 31, 2011, and Illinois is examining tax years ended March 31, 2011 to March 31, 2012.

Deferred taxes result from temporary differences between tax laws and financial accounting standards. These result in a net deferred tax liability of \$191,080 which is included within other liabilities on the statement of financial condition.

The tax sharing agreement in place for the U.S. consolidated group outlines the arrangements amongst the members with respect to federal taxes and is consistent with the federal tax consolidation rules. It outlines the allocation amongst the

members of consolidated federal tax liabilities (where there is consolidated taxable income for an income year) or federal net operating losses (where there is a consolidated net operating loss for an income year).

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions by prescribing a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities for the year ended March 31, 2016.

As of September 30, 2015, there is no liability for tax related interest and penalties included within other liabilities on the Company's statement of financial condition.

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