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## Macquarie Bank Ltd.

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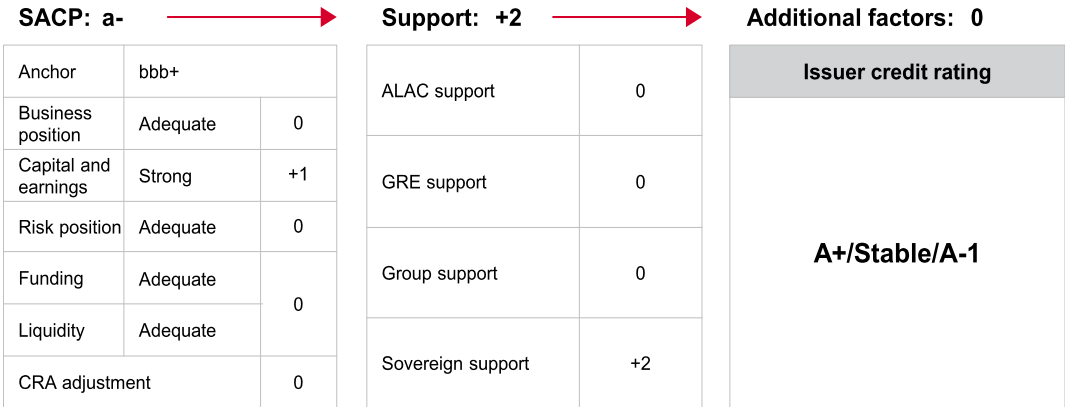
Related Criteria

Related Research

# Macquarie Bank Ltd.

## Ratings Score Snapshot

**Issuer Credit Rating**  
A+ / Stable / A-1



ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

## Credit Highlights

### Overview

Key strengths	Key risks
Well-diversified business across asset classes and geographies.	Capital market-facing businesses that focus on volatile markets and products.
Strong capitalization.	More complex credit, market, and operational risks than what traditional banks face.
Likely financial support from the Australian government, if needed.	

*We expect Macquarie Bank Ltd.'s (MBL) well-diversified business across asset classes and geographies to continue to support its earnings profile.* The bank's robust capitalization will also remain a credit strength. MBL has low credit losses, which we forecast will remain low and close to pre-pandemic levels in the next two years.

*In our view, MBL's risk-management capabilities and track record are very good.* The bank's exposure to more volatile markets and products--and therefore the more complex nature of the credit, market, and operational risks relative to local and international peers--offsets these strengths to an extent.

*MBL's creditworthiness also benefits from a moderately high likelihood of timely financial support from the Australian government, if needed.* In our view, the bank is of moderate systemic importance to the Australian economy and financial system.

## Outlook

**The outlook on MBL is stable.** We see limited downside to economic risks facing Australian banks in the next two years, including when stronger credit and house price growth resumes on the back of resurgent immigration and limited housing supply.

We forecast MBL's credit losses will remain low and close to pre-pandemic levels of about 0.15% of customer loans. Consequently, we expect the bank's earnings to remain sound, supported by high interest rates.

In our view, MBL will also maintain a strong risk-adjusted capital ratio (RAC) of more than 10% over the next two years.

Our rating on the bank has headroom to tolerate some weakening in the group credit profile. This is because we expect government support, if needed, to flow directly to MBL.

### Upside scenario

We see little upside to our issuer credit ratings on MBL over the next two years.

However, we do see an upside to our ratings on hybrids issued by MBL and to our assessment of the stand-alone credit profiles (SACPs) of all Australian banks, including MBL. This reflects a one-in-three likelihood that Australian banks will face reduced risks in the next two years. This could occur if we see a reduction in the industry's risk appetite or a lower possibility of significant regulatory lapses—for example due to the simplification of business models of the larger Australian banks. Industry risks could also reduce if we believe the financial sector's net external liabilities are likely to remain well below 20% of domestic customer loans.

In this scenario, we expect to:

- Revise MBL's SACP by one notch to 'a' from 'a-';
- Maintain our 'A+' long-term issuer credit rating on MBL, reducing the uplift in our issuer credit rating above the bank's SACP to one notch from two notches. This uplift reflects our assessment of the likelihood of extraordinary support from the Australian government; and
- Raise by one notch our rating on the Tier-1 and Tier-2 regulatory capital instruments issued by MBL, in line with the revision in the bank's SACP.

### Downside scenario

The ratings on MBL have substantial headroom on the downside. Downgrade scenarios are unlikely, but include a:

- Two-notch deterioration in the bank's SACP; or
- One-notch downgrade of Australia (AAA/Stable/A-1+), which would reduce the uplift in our rating on MBL above its SACP. The uplift reflects likely government support for the bank, if needed.

## Key Metrics

Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Key ratios and forecasts					
	--Fiscal year ended March 31--				
(%)	2021a	2022a	2023a	2024f	2025f
Growth in operating revenue	17.1	27.3	43.7	(12.9)-(15.8)	2.7-3.3
Growth in customer loans	12.9	23.9	15.2	7.4-9.1	6.8-8.3
Growth in total assets	(4.1)	61.2	(5.4)	7.4-9.1	6.7-8.2
Net interest income/average earning assets (NIM)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1-1.2	1.1-1.2
Cost to income ratio	61.6	62.5	55.4	60.9-64.1	60.9-64.1
Return on average common equity	12.0	17.0	20.4	12.6-13.9	11.7-13.0
Return on assets	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7-0.9	0.7-0.8
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.1-0.2
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.9-0.9	1.0-1.1
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.1-0.1
Risk-adjusted capital ratio	13.2	11.6	13.5	13.1-13.8	13.1-13.8

All figures are S&P Global Ratings-adjusted. a--Actual. f--Forecast. NIM--Net interest margin.

## Anchor: Resilient Economy, Conservative Regulations, And Low Risk Appetite Mitigate Housing And Funding Risks

The starting point for our ratings on MBL--similar to that on all banks operating predominantly in Australia--reflects our assessment of Australia's macroeconomic environment. This is because MBL still has about 65% of its total credit exposure to its home market of Australia, notwithstanding some diversification. The bank has 10% exposure to the U.K., 10% to the U.S., and the remainder is broadly spread across a range of jurisdictions.

*Australia has a wealthy, open, and resilient economy that has performed relatively well during and after economic downcycles and external shocks.* While house prices in Australia appear to have bottomed out following an orderly correction over the past year, risks to the downside remain in the short-term. Credit losses over the next two years should remain low even as rate hikes erode debt serviceability for highly leveraged borrowers. Nevertheless, banks in Australia remain exposed to an elevated risk of a jump in credit losses due to high household debt, rising interest rates, and uncertain economic conditions.

*We consider Australia's prudential regulatory standards to be conservative.* We believe the country's banking industry structure supports stability; a small number of strong retail and commercial banks dominate the sector. Bank earnings should remain sound on the back of low credit losses and solid interest margins. Notwithstanding an improving trend in funding structure, a material dependence on external borrowing exposes Australian banks to a disruption in access to funding in case of a dislocation in international financial markets.

## Business Position: Well Diversified Across Asset Classes, Geographies

*MBL's revenue streams are well diversified across products, with product concentration in various sectors better than peers'.* MBL is the registered bank in the Macquarie Group Ltd. (MGL; BBB+/Stable/A-2). MBL primarily houses the group's retail banking, asset finance, business banking, wealth management, risk management, and trading businesses.

*MBL has a strong position in the Australian home loan market.* Furthermore, the bank has identified niches across business segments such as personal banking, business banking, wealth management, vehicle finance, specialized asset finance, and commodities and financial markets. Over more than 20 years, MBL has successfully fended off competition in most core business lines from foreign international financial institutions and investment banks.

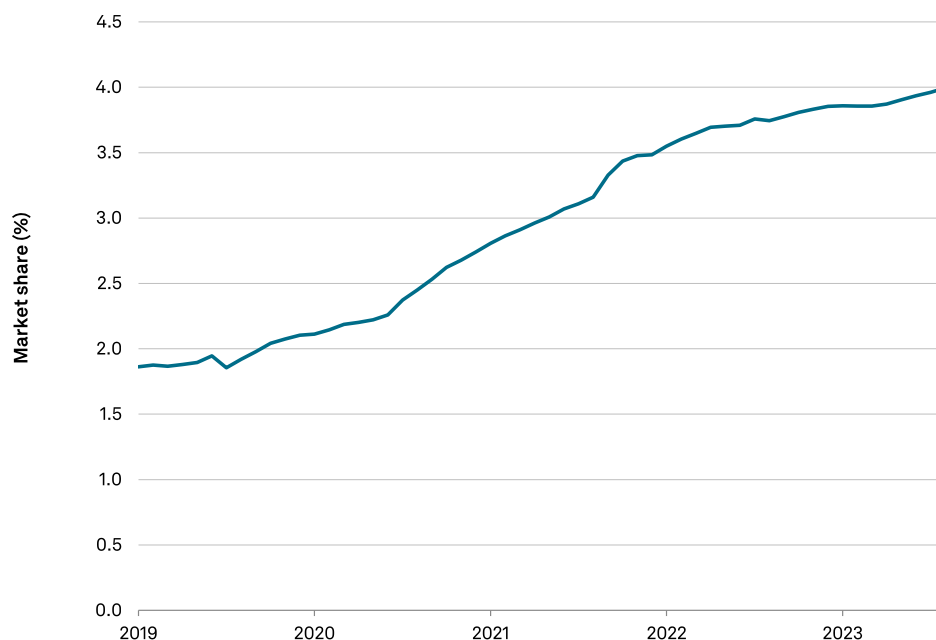
*The bank's focus on increasing income from repeatable stable income sources supports its business stability.* In our opinion, MBL's targeted product mix diversifies the bank's earnings between market-facing operations and repeatable stable-income offerings to deliver solid returns in a range of market conditions.

*However, MBL operates in some markets with higher complexity and volatility.* This particularly contrasts with the relatively vanilla retail and commercial banking activities of Australia's major banks. MBL's business position is diverse relative to its size. However, the bank is smaller than some highly-rated global financial institutions that have corporate, commodities, and financial markets business lines. MBL also has a smaller market position in domestic retail and commercial banking than Australia's four major banking groups.

*MBL's ongoing investments in technology has enabled it to grow above system levels.* These investments include in a real-time core banking platform for loans and retail deposits. The bank's growth in residential mortgages and retail deposits has been significantly above system levels over the past several years, albeit slowing in recent months. The same applies to its growth in lower loan-to-value-ratio and owner-occupier mortgages, both of which we view as lower-risk. As a result, MBL has gained market share (see chart 1).

**Chart 1****Macquarie Bank's market share gain has been strong**

Market share of domestic loans



Source: S&amp;P Global Ratings.

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**Capital And Earnings: Strong Capitalization To Continue**

***We forecast MBL's RAC ratio will remain strong at between 13.0% and 13.5% over the next two years.*** As of March 31, 2023, the RAC ratio was 13.5%, up from 11.6% a year earlier. The unwinding of counterparty credit risk, particularly relating to energy derivatives exposures, over the year was the main driver for the increase.

***MBL's loan growth will remain above our expectations for the broader Australian banking system over the next year.***

We believe the bank's net interest margin will stabilize at about current levels as interest rates have largely peaked. This is notwithstanding ongoing competition. We project MBL's credit losses will remain low at about 15 bps. Consequently, we expect earnings to remain sound.

***We expect management to take actions required to maintain the RAC ratio above 10%.*** These could include lowering the dividend payout ratio; divesting stand-alone assets, businesses, and investments; or raising external capital.

***MBL maintains its regulatory capital well above the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority's (APRA) minimum standards.*** As of Sept. 30, 2023, the bank's APRA Basel III common equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 13.2%, down from 13.7% six months earlier. The bank's A\$1.7 billion dividend to the group was the primary driver of the fall.

## Risk Position: Strong Risk Management Despite Complex Business

*The group has strong risk-management capabilities and outcomes.* This is in the context of a wide and complex range of credit and noncredit risk exposure across various businesses and geographies.

*MBL's risk management is commensurate with the unique and complex nature of its business activities, compared with Australian major banks.* The bank's risk-appetite framework is consistent with that of the broader Macquarie group, which we view as well developed. We understand that MBL and the group delegate the ownership of risk at the business-unit level and focus on understanding the worst-case outcomes. Also, the risk-management team performs independent reviews, as needed. In addition, the activities of MBL are well diversified in terms of geography and products.

We believe the Macquarie group's organizational structure is well aligned with its operating activities. The group's streamlining of its operating activities has resulted in some moderation of its complexity. In our view, this supports management's ability to oversee and manage associated risks across different business lines.

In addition, the group has sustained its good risk-management outcomes over time and there are no signs of an increase in risk appetite. This is further supported by MBL's orientation of its earnings toward repeatable and sustainable income sources.

## Funding And Liquidity: Structural Funding Risks Receding

*In our view, MBL adequately manages its funding and liquidity risks.* This is notwithstanding the structural funding weaknesses inherent to the Australian banking system.

We believe the Australian banking system's funding profile has improved over the past 10 years. Growing systemwide customer deposits and falling offshore borrowing as a proportion of domestic customer loans supported the improvement. We expect a modest reversal of this trend as funding from the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) matures.

MBL's funding metrics are broadly similar to that of the other large banks in Australia. Our view takes into account idiosyncratic features associated with MBL's business base compared with retail and commercial banks.

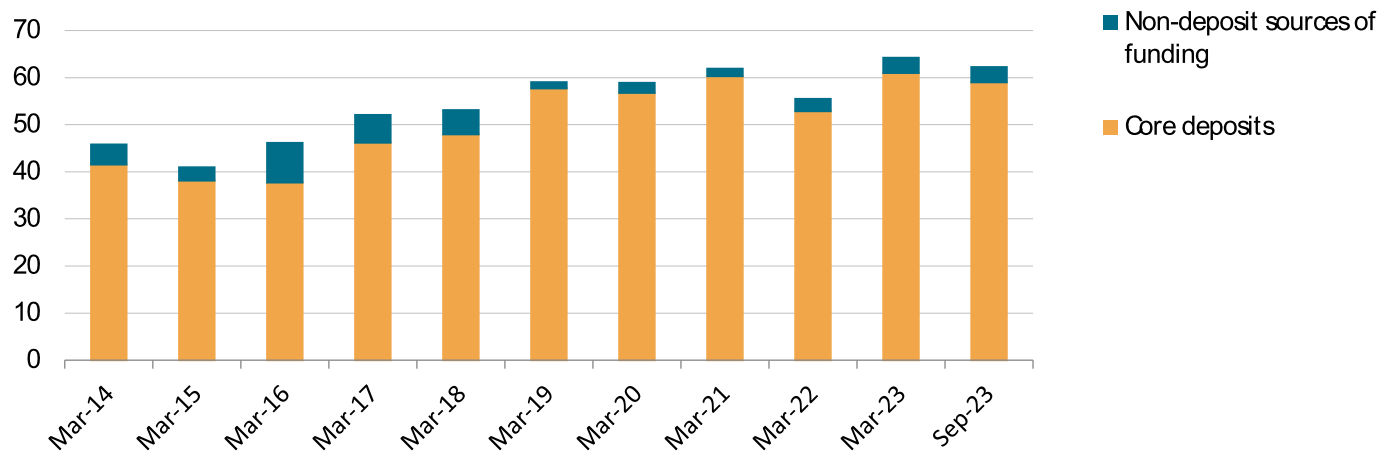
That said, MBL's funding profile over the past years indicates a higher propensity toward deposits (see chart 2). The bank's net stable funding ratio was 114% as of Sept. 30, 2023, on par with that of the Australian major banks.



Chart 2

**Macquarie Bank's use of deposits has increased over the years**

Deposits as a % of funding base



Source: S&amp;P Global Ratings.

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***MBL is unlikely to have difficulty refinancing its drawn term funding facility (TFF) from the RBA in the next six months.***

This is absent a dislocation in funding markets. As of Sept. 30, 2023, MBL had A\$9.5 billion outstanding under the TFF. We expect the bank to repay this facility using a combination of deposits and wholesale debt.

***MBL has adequate liquidity to survive at least 12 months of funding disruption.*** The bank had an average liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 199% as of Sept. 30, 2023. This was well in excess of the regulatory minimum of 100%. As of Sept. 30, 2023, MBL's ratio of broad liquid assets to short-term wholesale funding was 1.5x, broadly in line with the Australian major banks'

***We believe MBL has good capability to manage liquidity.*** Scenario analysis is central to the bank's liquidity management framework. The group models several liquidity scenarios covering both market-wide and name-specific crises. MGL's liquidity policy stipulates that both the bank and the group should be able to meet all obligations daily and during a period of stress of 12 months with constrained or no access to funding markets.

## **Support: Likely Timely Financial Support From The Australian Government Enhances Creditworthiness**

***Our issuer credit rating on MBL is two notches above our assessment of the SACP.*** We apply this uplift because we believe the bank is moderately likely to receive timely financial support from the Australian government, if needed. This reflects our view that: (i) the Australian government remains highly supportive of private sector banks in the country; and (ii) the bank is of moderate systemic importance to the Australian economy and financial system.

MBL has a somewhat unique role in Australia as the only bank in the country with some specialized commercial and

investment banking business lines that we consider important to Australia's economic prosperity.

Furthermore, in our view, fewer market-based workout solutions are likely for MBL's rescue in the unlikely event of a failure, when compared with for the four major banks. MBL is highly interconnected with Australia's financial sector infrastructure, including as a major counterparty to other Australian institutions in derivatives markets. In addition, the Australian government remains highly supportive of private-sector banks in the country.

Our ratings on MBL are insulated from our opinion of MGL's group credit profile because we expect government support, if needed, to flow directly to MBL.

## Additional Rating Factors

None.

## Environmental, Social, And Governance (ESG) Factors

*Consistent with the wider Macquarie group, ESG credit factors for MBL are broadly in line with those for its industry and domestic peers.* In our view, the bank's risk management and governance frameworks are commensurate with the unique and complex nature, and broad range of, the group's businesses.

*Policymakers have increasingly called for greater penalties for lapses in governance, partly on the basis that these profitable banks must meet community expectations.* We note that, in the most recent inquiries by the Australian authorities, no significant adverse conduct issues have emerged that affected MBL's and the group's brand or reputation.

*We see environmental factors as less relevant (than social and governance factors) to the creditworthiness of the group.* The mining sector accounts for only about 1% of total domestic lending by Australian banks. Still, MBL has indirect exposure to environmental factors. This is because it operates predominantly in an economy where the commodity sector is significant.

Evolving domestic and global environment standards and legislation as well as changing customer preferences leading to a transition toward less carbon-intensive forms of energy could weaken the broader economy and consequently, the bank's lending portfolio.

## Group Structure, Rated Subsidiaries, And Hybrids

*We believe Australia's legal and regulatory framework could allow the authorities to instigate loss absorption by the regulatory additional Tier-1 and Tier-2 securities, if needed.* Therefore, we assign our 'BBB' rating to MBL's Basel III compliant Tier-2 securities. This is four notches below the long-term issuer credit rating on MBL. Our issue rating reflects the following factors:

- One notch for the notes' subordinated status;

- One notch for the contingency clause that requires the mandatory conversion of the securities into common equity on the activation of a nonviability trigger; and
- Two notches for government support that we include in the long-term issuer credit rating on MBL. We believe the government is unlikely to extend this support to the Tier-2 capital instruments that the bank issued.

*The issue rating on MBL's Basel III-complaint Tier-1 capital instruments (Macquarie Additional Capital Securities) is six notches below our issuer credit rating on the bank.* This reflects the following factors:

- One notch for the notes' subordinated status;
- Two notches for the risk of partial or untimely payment;
- One notch for a nonviability contingent capital feature that would require MBL to convert all or a portion of the notes into ordinary shares or write them off if a nonviability trigger event occurred; and
- Two notches for government support that we include in the long-term issuer credit rating on the bank. We believe the government is unlikely to extend this support to the additional Tier-1 capital instruments that the bank issued.

## Key Statistics

**Table 1**

Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Key figures					
--Year ended March 31--					
(Mil. A\$)	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Adjusted assets	336,873.0	330,726.0	349,527.0	216,702.0	225,643.0
Customer loans (gross)	150,111.0	142,384.0	123,594.0	99,768.0	88,407.0
Adjusted common equity	19,953.0	19,713.0	17,493.9	13,632.0	13,316.0
Operating revenues	5,292.0	12,385.0	8,616.0	6,770.0	5,782.0
Noninterest expenses	3,472.0	6,860.0	5,382.0	4,172.0	3,681.0
Core earnings	1,316.0	3,903.0	2,387.2	1,691.4	1,172.4

\*Data as of Sept. 30.

**Table 2**

Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Business position					
--Year ended March 31--					
(%)	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total revenues from business line (currency in millions)	5,292.0	12,385.0	9,076.0	6,779.0	6,205.0
Commercial banking/total revenues from business line	52.2	36.9	38.8	41.0	42.2
Commercial and retail banking/total revenues from business line	52.2	36.9	38.8	41.0	42.2
Trading and sales income/total revenues from business line	47.8	63.1	61.2	59.3	55.3
Other revenues/total revenues from business line	0.0	N/A	N/A	(0.4)	2.5
Investment banking/total revenues from business line	47.8	63.1	61.2	59.3	55.3
Return on average common equity	13.0	20.4	17.0	12.0	11.8

\*Data as of Sept. 30. N/A--Not applicable

**Table 3**

<b>Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Capital and earnings</b>					
	<b>--Year ended March 31--</b>				
<b>(%)</b>	<b>2024*</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.2	15.6	13.2	14.3	13.6
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	N/A	13.5	11.6	13.2	13.4
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio after diversification	N/A	13.2	11.3	13.0	12.9
Adjusted common equity/total adjusted capital	100.0	89.1	88.4	88.9	91.0
Double leverage	N.M.	23.3	34.4	53.7	51.7
Net interest income/operating revenues	27.6	21.3	28.5	30.9	35.3
Fee income/operating revenues	19.5	15.1	16.8	11.8	10.2
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	47.9	59.4	49.6	50.7	45.3
Cost to income ratio	65.6	55.4	62.5	61.6	63.7
Preprovision operating income/average assets	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
Core earnings/average managed assets	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6

\*Data as of Sept. 30. N/A--Not applicable. N.M.--Not meaningful. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital.

**Table 4**

<b>Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Risk-adjusted capital framework data</b>					
	<b>EAD(1)</b>	<b>Basel III RWA(2)</b>	<b>Average Basel III RW(%)</b>	<b>S&amp;P Global Ratings RWA</b>	<b>Average S&amp;P Global Ratings RW (%)</b>
Government and central banks	44,238	450	1	342	1
Of which regional governments and local authorities	330	0	0	12	4
Institutions and CCPs	51,211	11,765	23	9,575	19
Corporate	63,475	46,119	73	44,139	70
Retail	134,039	26,464	20	41,823	31
Of which mortgage	126,630	21,867	17	36,744	29
Securitization (3)	3,279	636	19	1,048	32
Other assets(4)	3,692	3,076	83	6,811	184
Total credit risk	299,934	88,510	30	103,736	35
Total credit valuation adjustment	--	4,841	--	6,293	--
Equity in the banking book	617	0	0	5,001	810
Trading book market risk	--	9,743	--	11,216	--
Total market risk	--	9,743	--	16,218	--
Total operational risk	--	15,828	--	37,702	--
RWA before diversification	--	124,976	--	163,949	100
Total diversification/Concentration adjustments	--	--	--	3,396	2
RWA after diversification	--	124,976	--	167,345	102
		<b>Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>Tier 1 ratio (%)</b>	<b>Total adjusted capital</b>	<b>S&amp;P Global Ratings RAC ratio (%)</b>
Capital ratio before adjustments		19,478	15.6	22,131	13.5
Capital ratio after adjustments (5)		19,478	15.6	22,131	13.2

**Table 4****Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Risk-adjusted capital framework data (cont.)**

As of March 31, 2023. Footnotes: (1) EAD: Exposure at default. (2) RWA: Risk-weighted assets. (3) Securitization exposure includes the securitisation tranches deducted from capital in the regulatory framework. (4) Other assets includes deferred tax assets (DTAs) not deducted from ACE. (5) For tier 1 ratio, adjustments are additional regulatory requirements (e.g. transitional floor or pillar 2 add-ons). (6) RW--Risk weight. (7) RAC--Risk-adjusted capital.

**Table 5****Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Risk position**

(%)	--Year ended March 31--				
	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Growth in customer loans	10.9	15.2	23.9	12.9	18.9
Total diversification adjustment/S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification	N/A	2.1	2.6	1.8	4.0
Total managed assets/adjusted common equity (x)	16.9	16.8	20.0	15.9	17.0
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	N.M.	53.2	58.7	58.2	58.5

\*Data as of Sept. 30. N/A--Not applicable. N.M.--Not meaningful. RWA--Risk-weighted assets.

**Table 6****Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Funding and liquidity**

(%)	--Year ended March 31--				
	2024*	2023	2022	2021	2020
Core deposits/funding base	59.0	61.0	52.9	60.3	56.8
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	98.1	93.4	104.4	102.6	108.1
Long-term funding ratio	75.3	76.4	71.5	81.4	83.8
Stable funding ratio	102.3	106.2	104.5	108.4	112.0
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	26.6	25.8	31.1	20.5	17.9
Regulatory net stable funding ratio	114.0	124.0	125.0	115.0	N/A
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.5
Broad liquid assets/total assets	30.9	30.5	28.6	29.9	27.9
Broad liquid assets/customer deposits	68.4	66.4	84.8	67.2	77.6
Net broad liquid assets/short-term customer deposits	26.3	27.3	30.2	38.3	55.8
Regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (x)	199.0	214.0	195.0	174.0	N/A
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	64.8	64.4	64.6	50.2	40.5

\*Data as of Sept. 30. N/A--Not applicable.

**Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Rating component scores**

Issuer credit rating	A+/Stable/A-1
SACP	a-
Anchor	bbb+
Economic risk	3
Industry risk	3
Business position	Adequate

## Macquarie Bank Ltd.--Rating component scores (cont.)

Issuer credit rating	A+ / Stable / A-1
Capital and earnings	Strong
Risk position	Adequate
Funding	Adequate
Liquidity	Adequate
Comparable ratings analysis	0
Support	+2
ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	+2
Additional factors	0

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

## Related Criteria

- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Dec. 9, 2021
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## Related Research

- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment: Australia, June 1, 2023

<b>Ratings Detail (As Of December 7, 2023)*</b>	
<b>Macquarie Bank Ltd.</b>	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Stable/A-1
Certificate Of Deposit	A-1
Commercial Paper	
<i>Foreign Currency</i>	A+/A-1
<i>Local Currency</i>	A-1
Junior Subordinated	BB+
Preference Stock	BBB-
Senior Unsecured	A+
Short-Term Debt	A-1
Subordinated	BBB
<b>Issuer Credit Ratings History</b>	
07-Jun-2021	A+/Stable/A-1
07-Apr-2020	A+/Negative/A-1
11-Dec-2019	A+/Stable/A-1
09-Jul-2019	A/Positive/A-1
10-Dec-2018	A/Developing/A-1
<b>Sovereign Rating</b>	
Australia	AAA/Stable/A-1+
<b>Related Entities</b>	
<b>Macquarie AirFinance Holdings Limited</b>	
Issuer Credit Rating	BB+/Stable/--
Senior Unsecured	BB+
<b>Macquarie Bank Europe DAC</b>	
Issuer Credit Rating	A+/Stable/A-1
<b>Macquarie Bank Ltd. (London Branch)</b>	
Senior Unsecured	A+
<b>Macquarie Financial Holdings Pty Ltd</b>	
Issuer Credit Rating	BBB+/Stable/A-2
<b>Macquarie Group Ltd.</b>	
Issuer Credit Rating	BBB+/Stable/A-2
Senior Unsecured	BBB+
Short-Term Debt	A-2
Subordinated	BBB
<b>Macquarie International Finance Ltd.</b>	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Commercial Paper	
<i>Foreign Currency</i>	A-1

\*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable

## Ratings Detail (As Of December 7, 2023)\*(cont.)

across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.



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