

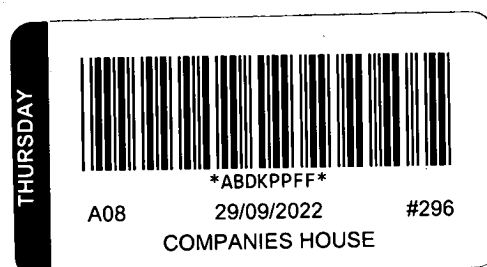
Macquarie Euro Limited

Company Number 07713808

Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022



The Company's registered office is:
Ropemaker Place
28 Ropemaker Street
London EC2Y 9HD
United Kingdom



2022 Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements

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Strategic Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the directors (the "Directors") of Macquarie Euro Limited (the "Company"), the Directors submit herewith the Strategic Report of the Company as follows:

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2022 ("current financial year") was to provide Euro denominated debt financing to other Macquarie Group undertakings and external borrowers domiciled in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe.

Review of operations

The profit for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was €11,843k, an increase of 78 per cent from the profit of €6,643k in the previous year.

Operating profit for the year ended 31 March 2022 was €14,728k, an increase of 82 per cent from €8,102k in the previous year. The year-on-year change of €6,626k was due to a positive variance in net interest receivable due to a new loan portfolio, offset by the increase in administrative expenses and other operating expenses.

Total administrative expenses for the year ended 31 March 2022 were €2,976k, an increase of 94 per cent from €1,537k in the previous year. The year-on-year change of €1,439k was due primarily to an increase in service fees.

As at 31 March 2022, the Company had net assets of €212,149k (2021: €207,306k). The year-on-year change of €4,843k was due primarily to an increase in new loan assets.

There has been no change to the approach of managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2022 by the Company in comparison to the prior financial year. At all times during the year ended 31 March 2022 the Company was in compliance with both internally and externally imposed capital requirements which it is subject to. As such, there was no consequence of non-compliance imposed upon the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is responsible for its own risk acceptance decisions. From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The principal risks of the Company are monitored by the relevant division of the Risk Management Group ("RMG") of the Macquarie Group (Macquarie Group comprising Macquarie Group Limited, the ultimate parent of the Company, and its subsidiaries). There are currently no plans to substantially change the nature of the business going forward.

The range of factors that may influence the Company's short-term outlook include:

- market conditions including: significant volatility events, global inflation and interest rates, and the impact of geopolitical events
- the continued and evolving impact of COVID-19
- the uncertainty introduced by the Russian-Ukraine conflict
- 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.

The continued impact and uncertainty surrounding Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict have been monitored throughout the year for the Company by RMG. There was no significant financial impact, and the Company has continued to operate effectively throughout the pandemic.

The Company is not subject to any other principal risks or uncertainties, over and above those stated.

Strategic Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Risk management

Risk is an integral part of the Macquarie Group's businesses. The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of credit, liquidity and market risk. Additional risks faced by the Company include operational, legal, compliance and documentation risk. Responsibility for management of these risks lies with the individual businesses giving rise to them. It is the responsibility of RMG to ensure appropriate assessment and management of these risks.

As an indirect subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited ("MGL"), the Company manages risk within the framework of the overall strategy and risk management structure of the Macquarie Group. RMG is independent of all other areas of the Macquarie Group, reporting directly to the Managing Director and the Board of MGL. The Head of RMG is a member of the Executive Committee of MGL. RMG authority is required for all material risk acceptance decisions. RMG identifies, quantifies and assesses all material risks and sets prudential limits. Where appropriate, these limits are approved by the Executive Committee and the Board of MGL. The risks to which the Company is exposed are managed on a globally consolidated basis for MGL as a whole, including all subsidiaries, in all locations. Macquarie Group's internal approach to risk ensures that risks in subsidiaries are subject to the same rigour and risk acceptance decisions.

Financial Risk Management

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to complete its contractual obligations when they fall due. Credit exposures, approvals and limits are controlled with the Macquarie Group's credit framework, as established by RMG.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of an entity encountering difficulty in meeting obligations with financial liabilities. The Directors have adopted the risk model used by the Macquarie Group, as approved by RMG. This model is incorporated into the Macquarie Group's risk management systems to enable the Company to manage this risk effectively.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse changes in the value of the Company's trading positions as a result of changes in market conditions. The Directors have adopted the risk model used by the Macquarie Group, as approved by RMG. This model is incorporated into the Macquarie Group's risk management systems to enable the Company to manage this risk effectively.

Interest rate risk

The Company has both interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Interest bearing assets include cash balances and receivables from other Macquarie Group undertakings and external parties, all of which earn a variable rate of interest, except for certain positions with fixed rate of interest with external parties. Interest bearing liabilities include payables to other Macquarie Group undertakings and external parties, which also incur a variable rate of interest.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has foreign exchange exposures which include amounts receivable from and payable to other Macquarie Group undertakings and external parties which are denominated in non-functional currencies. Any material non-functional currency exposures are managed by applying a group wide process of minimising exposure at an individual Company level.

Strategic Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Non-Financial Risk Management

Operational risk

The Company operates within a global framework which is applied consistently across all business lines within the Macquarie Group for the identification, monitoring, management and reporting of operational risk. Operational risk management occurs largely as part of the normal day to day running of each business with the framework, policies and oversight being managed at a central level by RMG. The framework can be tailored to the risk profile of each business, but each business must comply with certain mandatory aspects.

Group risk

The risk that the actions and activities of one part of the Macquarie Group may compromise the financial, operational and reputational position of the Company. Management of financial group risk is embedded across underlying governance documents and committees relating to financial exposures. Management of reputation risk is embedded throughout the risk management framework and considered in the assessment of all risk types. Intragroup outsourcing is governed in accordance with the internal Macquarie policies.

Strategic / Business risk

Risk of the Company's business model being inadequate in the medium to long term. Business and strategic risk is managed and controlled through the annual strategy and business planning process. The Company Board has regular oversight of business risk in the Company.

Financial crime risk

Risk of knowingly or unknowingly perpetuating or helping parties to commit or to further potentially illegal activity through the Company. Financial crime risk encompasses the risks of money laundering, terrorism financing, bribery and corruption, and sanctions. RMG Financial Crime Risk (FCR) manage and oversee financial crime risk, engage with regulators and maintain and monitor the effectiveness of global financial crime risk frameworks, programs and policies for Macquarie

Technology & cyber risk

Risk of loss resulting from failure, inadequacy or misuse of technology and technology resources owned, managed or supplied by the Company including technology outsourced and/or managed on behalf of the Company. The RMG Operational Risk & Governance team are responsible for the independent oversight of technology risk.

Section 172 (1) Statement

The Directors of the Company consider, both individually and collectively, that they have acted in the way that would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to relevant stakeholders and matters set out in section 172(1)(a-f) of the Companies Act 2006) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 March 2022. To the extent necessary for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the Company, an explanation of how the Directors considered these matters is set out in the Directors' report on pages 6 to 10.


Strategic Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Other matters

Due to the nature of the business and the information provided elsewhere in this report, the Directors have decided not to include additional financial and non-financial key performance indicators (including with regard to environmental and employee matters) in the Strategic report because they would not materially improve an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

On behalf of the Board,



Sharand Maharaj
Director

26 September 2022

Directors' Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the directors (the "Directors") of Macquarie Euro Limited (the "Company"), the Directors submit herewith the audited financial statements of the Company and report as follows:

Directors and Secretaries

The Directors who each held office as a Director of the Company throughout the year and until the date of this report, unless disclosed otherwise, were:

R Thompson

S Maharaj

A Patel

The Secretary who held office as a Secretary of the Company throughout the year and until the date of this report, unless disclosed otherwise, were:

H Everitt

Results

The profit for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was €11,843k (2021: profit of €6,643k).

Dividends

Final dividends of €7,000k (2021: €8,500k) were paid during the current financial year. No other dividend has been proposed.

State of affairs

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

IBOR interest rate benchmarks, that are used in a wide variety of financial instruments such as derivatives and lending arrangements, are undergoing reforms. Examples of IBOR include the London Inter-bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and the Euro Inter-bank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR").

After 31 December 2021, 24 of 35 LIBOR currency-tenor pairings were discontinued, 6 LIBOR switched to a modified calculation methodology (known as 'synthetic' LIBORs) and 5 USD LIBOR tenors are expected to cease publication after 30 June 2023. Aside from the ongoing exceptional use of USD LIBOR, the use of LIBOR in new contracts ceased by the end of 2021.

During 2018, MGL initiated a group-wide project, sponsored by its Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), to manage the impacts of IBOR reform, including overseeing the transition from LIBOR to ARR. A group-wide steering committee was established with its key responsibility being the governance of the project and comprised of senior executives from MGL's Operating Groups, Financial Management Group ("FMG"), RMG, Corporate Operations Group ("COG") and Legal and Governance. The project was wide in scope including identification of the impact of the reform on the separate legal entities within the MGL Group (including the Company) and implementing necessary changes in those legal entities.

In addition to the project's progress outlined in the Company's annual financial statements for prior periods, the project achieved several important milestones for the year ended 31 March 2022 including that the Company transitioned its internal USD LIBOR and EURIBOR funding to Secured overnight financing ("SOFR") and Euro Short-Term Rate ("ESTR") respectively, and re-hedged external funding exposures to relevant currency ARR, given sufficient liquidity in the relevant markets.

Whilst IBOR reforms, including the transition from LIBOR to ARR, are important changes for the Company, they have not resulted in changes to Macquarie Group's risk management strategy and these risks are managed within the existing risk management framework as described in the Financial Risk Management section of the Strategic Report.

Directors' Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Going concern

The Company has an excess of current assets over current liabilities at 31 March 2022 of €171,078k. The Company continues to be profitable and the Directors expect the current business will continue for the foreseeable future. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the Directors. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Events after the reporting date

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance which has arisen that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in the financial years subsequent to 31 March 2022 not otherwise disclosed in this report.

Likely developments, business strategies and prospects

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) has had significant impacts on global economies and financial markets, led to several changes in the economy and resulted in several support actions by financial markets, governments and regulators. The impact of COVID-19 continues to evolve and, where applicable, has been incorporated into the determination of the Company's results of operations and measurements of its assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

COVID-19 did not have a material impact on the operations of the Company during the financial year.

Russia-Ukraine conflict

The risk presented by the Russia-Ukraine conflict is managed by the Company within the framework of the overall strategy and risk management structure of the Macquarie Group.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict did not have a material impact on the operations of the Company during the financial year.

The Directors believe that no other significant changes are expected other than those already disclosed in this report and the Strategic Report.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors

As permitted by the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and also at the date of approval of the financial statements. The ultimate parent purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' liability insurance in respect of the Company and its Directors.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under Company law, Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

Directors' Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Section 172 Disclosure

The following sets out the requirements of section 172 (1) and notes how the Directors have discharged their duties. In doing so they have had regard to matters including those in respect of the Company's stakeholders, who are principally group shareholders, internal and external customers.

(a) Likely consequences of any decision in the long term

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited ("MGL") and the Macquarie Group and therefore complies with the policies and practices, ethical and business standards that are set by the Macquarie Group Limited Board and are described in the Macquarie Group Annual Report. The following statement should therefore be read in conjunction with the Macquarie Group Limited Annual Report.

Any decision taken is aligned to the wider Macquarie Group and made in accordance with Macquarie's Code of Conduct (the "Code") - and based on the three principles of - Opportunity, Accountability and Integrity. Macquarie's purpose of 'empowering people to innovate and invest for a better future' is deeply embedded in Macquarie Group's culture is underpinned by these longstanding operating principles. Before a proposal is brought to the Board for approval, it will have gone through a series of internal approvals, in accordance with the Macquarie Group's risk management framework. Macquarie adopts a conservative approach to risk management which is underpinned by a sound risk culture. Macquarie's robust risk management framework and risk culture are embedded across all Macquarie Group's operations.

To facilitate good decision making, Directors meet as required with documentation circulated in advance. Where relevant this may include diligence on financial impacts, as well as non-financial factors to allow them to fully understand the performance and position of the Company, along with the matters that are to be discussed.

The Board sets the 'tone at the top' and there is a culture of open and frank discussion at the board. Actions taken by the Board seek to promote long term sustainability and prudent management of risk consistent with What We Stand For.

During FY2022 there were 2 formal Board meetings.

Throughout FY2022, the Board continued to enable virtual attendance at Board and Committee meetings, workshops and meetings with management, as needed to respond to ongoing COVID-19 restrictions.

The principal activity of the company during the year was to act as a holding company for other Macquarie Group entities. The majority of decisions made by the Board during the year were deemed to be routine in nature and were taken on a cyclical basis. Key decisions which the Board met to consider during the year were:

- the approval of the statutory financial statements of the Company, and
- the approval of the payment of a dividend to the Company's Shareholder.

Directors' Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

(b) Interests of the Company's workforce

Though the Company itself does not have any direct employees (the Company utilises the services of employees employed by the Macquarie Group via a range of internal shared services agreements) the workforce's culture, values, behaviours, performance, and engagement drive how it serves its customers and interacts with suppliers.

(c) Business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

The Board is cognisant of the stakeholders of the Company and the importance of strong relationships, coupled with appropriate levels of communication and engagement.

Suppliers: Macquarie Group is committed to ensuring high standards of environmental, social and governance performance across its supply chain. This commitment is driven by our business principles. Macquarie Group has put in place a Supplier Governance Policy to manage the risks associated with suppliers who provide the Macquarie Group with high inherent risk goods or services, and also 'Principles for Suppliers' to help uphold our core values with the aim of having supplier relationships that create long-term and sustainable value for our clients, shareholders and community.

Customers: As a holding company for other Macquarie Group entities, the Company's customers are predominantly other Macquarie Group subsidiaries and affiliates. The Company was not required to make material commercial decisions relating to external customers during the year.

(d) Community and the environment

The Board and Management recognises the importance of sound Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") practices as part of its responsibility to our clients, shareholders, communities, people and the environment in which the Macquarie Group operates. As a subsidiary of the Macquarie Group, the Company has committed to the Group's ESG approach, which is structured around focus areas considered to be material to our business. Assessing and managing Macquarie Group-wide ESG risks is a key business priority and an important component of Macquarie's broader risk management framework, to which the Company is subject.

Clear dialogue with stakeholders is important to building strong relationships, understanding external dynamics, earning and maintaining trust, enhancing business performance and evolving our ESG approach. The Macquarie Group regularly engage with a broad range of stakeholders including clients, shareholders, investors, analysts, governments, regulators, the workforce, suppliers and the wider community.

Macquarie Group recognises that failure to manage ESG risks could affect communities, the environment and other external parties, and expose the organisation to commercial, reputational and regulatory impacts.

In early FY2022, Macquarie made a commitment to reach net zero operational emissions by 2025 and to align financing activity with the global goal of net zero emissions by 2050. Macquarie is committed to playing a leading role in driving the global transition to net zero. Alongside our own investment commitment and working with clients to deliver practical client solutions, we are playing an active role in the mobilisation of private capital through our participation in global initiatives.

The Board acknowledges the work of the Macquarie Group Foundation (the "Foundation"), which is the philanthropic arm of Macquarie. The Foundation encourages Macquarie's employees to give back to the communities in which they live and work by contributing service, financial support and leadership to the community organisations they feel passionately about.

(e) Reputation for high standards

The reputations of the Company and its Directors are fundamental to the long-term success of the Company and significant effort is expended to ensure that performance and processes attain and wherever possible exceed expectations. The Macquarie Group and the Company are committed to maintaining high ethical standards – adhering to laws and regulations, conducting business in a responsible way and treating all stakeholders with honesty and integrity. These principles are further reflected in the Code.

Directors' Report

for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

(f) Need to act fairly as between members of the Company

The Company is a separate legal entity and is therefore making this statement as such, but in practical terms, the Company is part of a wider group and in addition to promoting the success of the Company as a whole, the duties of the Directors of the Company are exercised in a way that is most likely to promote the success of the Company for the Macquarie group as a whole, while having regard to factors outlined in section 172(1) Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

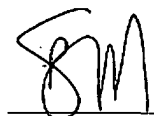
In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

Pursuant to section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors of the Company are deemed re-appointed for each financial year unless the Directors or the members of the Company resolve to terminate their appointment. The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and, as at the date of these financial statements, the Directors are not aware of any resolution to terminate the appointment of the auditors.

On behalf of the Board,



Sharand Maharaj
Director

26 September 2022

Financial Statements

Profit and loss account

For the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 €000	2021 €000
Interest receivable and similar income	4	27,434	15,524
Interest payable and similar expenses	4	(5,590)	(6,729)
Administrative expenses	4	(2,976)	(1,537)
Other operating (expenses)/income	4	(4,140)	844
Profit before taxation	4	14,728	8,102
Tax on profit	5	(2,885)	(1,459)
Profit for the financial year		11,843	6,643

The above profit and loss account should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the financial statements.

Operating profit and profit before taxation relate wholly to continuing operations.

There were no other comprehensive income and expenses other than those included in the results above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Macquarie Euro Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022

	Notes	2022 €000	2021 €000
Fixed assets			
Loan assets	7	358,559	172,818
Debtors	9	129,915	236,370
		488,474	409,188
Current assets			
Loan assets	7	53,882	-
Debtors	9	292,197	266,987
		346,079	266,987
Current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	10	(33)	(29)
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(174,516)	(170,902)
Provisions for liabilities	12	(452)	(928)
Net current assets		171,078	95,128
Total assets less current liabilities		659,552	504,316
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(447,403)	(297,010)
Net assets		212,149	207,306
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	202,601	202,601
Profit and loss account	15	9,548	4,705
Total capital and reserves		212,149	207,306

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 11 to 28 were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



Sharand Maharaj
Director
26 September 2022

Macquarie Euro Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	Called up share capital €000	Profit and loss account €000	Total shareholders' funds €000
Balance as at 1 April 2020		202,601	6,562	209,163
Profit for the financial year	15	-	6,643	6,643
Total comprehensive income		-	6,643	6,643
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as ordinary equity holders:				
Dividends paid	6, 15	-	(8,500)	(8,500)
Balance as at 31 March 2021		202,601	4,705	207,306
Profit for the financial year	15	-	11,843	11,843
Total comprehensive income		-	11,843	11,843
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as ordinary equity holders:				
Dividends paid	6, 15	-	(7,000)	(7,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2022		202,601	9,548	212,149

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022

Note 1. Company information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is Ropemaker Place, 28 Ropemaker Street, London, EC2Y 9HD, United Kingdom.

The principal activities of the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2022 was to provide Euro denominated debt financing to other Macquarie Group undertakings and external borrowers domiciled in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe.

Note 2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") and have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual Company.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(i) Going concern

As at 31 March 2022, the Company had net assets of €212,149k (2021: €207,306k). The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. No material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the Directors. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and under the historical cost convention except for the following items:

- financial assets and liabilities that are otherwise measured on an amortised cost basis.

(iii) Disclosure exemptions

FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in FRS 101 which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In accordance with FRS 101, the Company has availed of an exemption from the following paragraphs of IFRS:

- The requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.
- The requirements of paragraphs 38 of International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 (reconciliation of shares outstanding).
- The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 40A to 40D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (additional comparatives and capital management disclosures).
- The requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' (disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- The requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements of IAS 24 to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group where both parties to the transaction are wholly owned within the group.
- The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

(iv) Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The notes to the financial statements set out areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the Company and the financial statements such as:

- judgement in assessing whether the cash flows generated by a financial asset constitute solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") may require the application of judgement, particularly for certain subordinated or non-recourse positions, and in the

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements (continued)

determination of whether compensation for early termination of a contract is reasonable (Note 3(iv)).

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 this financial report are reasonable. Actual results in the future may differ from those reported and it is therefore reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from management's assumptions and estimates could require an adjustment to the carrying amounts of the reported assets and liabilities in future reporting periods.

(v) Coronavirus (COVID-19) impact

The Novel Coronavirus has had significant impacts on global economies and equity, debt and commodity markets, led to several changes in the economy and resulted in several support actions by financial markets, governments and regulators. The impact of COVID-19 continues to evolve and, where applicable, has been incorporated into the determination of the Company's results of operations and measurement of its assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

The Company's processes to determine the impact of COVID-19 for these financial statements is consistent with the processes disclosed and applied in its 31 March 2021 financial statements. Those processes identified that expected credit losses (Note 8) required continued judgement as a result of the impact of COVID-19.

As there is a higher than usual degree of uncertainty associated with these assumptions and estimates, actual outcomes may differ to those forecasted which may impact the accounting estimates included in these financial statements. Other than adjusting events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting year, the impact of events that arise after the reporting year will be accounted for in future reporting periods.

(vi) New Accounting Standards and amendments to Accounting Standards and interpretations that are either effective in the current financial year or have been early adopted

The amendments to existing accounting standards that are effective for the annual reporting period beginning on 1 April 2021 did not result in a material impact to the Company's financial statements.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The Company's financial statements are presented in 'Euros' (€), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

At initial recognition, a foreign currency transaction is translated into the entity's functional currency using the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the closing exchange rate
- non-monetary items (including equity) measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency remain translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Foreign currency translation (continued)

- non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date that the fair value was measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement or translation of monetary items, or non-monetary items measured at fair value are recognised in other operating income/(expense), with one exception.

For the detailed policy on *Financial instruments* refer Note 3(iv).

(ii) Revenue and expense recognition

Net interest income/(expense)

Interest income and interest expense are recognised using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method for financial assets, and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, and debt financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The EIR method calculates the amortised cost of a financial instrument at a rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Fees and transaction costs that are integral to the lending arrangement are recognised in interest income or interest expense, as applicable, over the expected life (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) of the instrument in accordance with the EIR method.

When the estimates of payments or receipts of a financial instrument are subsequently revised, the carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the actual or revised cash flows with the re-measurement recognised as part of interest income (financial assets) or interest expense (financial liabilities).

Interest income on financial assets that are not credit impaired is determined by applying the financial asset's EIR to the financial asset's gross carrying amount. Interest income on financial assets that are subsequently classified as credit impaired (Stage 3), is recognised by applying the EIR to the amortised cost carrying value (being the gross carrying value after deducting the impairment loss).

Interest income and expense on financial assets and liabilities that are classified as FVTPL is accounted for on a contractual rate basis.

Other operating income/(expenses)

Other operating income / (expenses) comprises of service fees received from other Macquarie Group undertakings, credit impairment charges, and gains and losses related to foreign exchange differences.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account as and when the provision of services is received.

Fee expense

Management fees and cost recoveries are charged to the Company in respect of services provided by other Macquarie group entities as per the agreed cost sharing arrangement. Such expenses are recognised under Administrative expenses in the Company's profit and loss account on an accrual basis in accordance with the standard recovery methodology applied by the servicing entity.

(iii) Taxation

The balance sheet approach to tax effect accounting has been adopted whereby the income tax expense for the financial year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income adjusted for changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when temporary differences arise between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts which give rise to a future tax benefit, or when a benefit arises due to unused tax losses. In both cases, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available against which to utilise those temporary differences or tax losses.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(iii) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised when such temporary differences give rise to taxable amounts that are payable in future periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered, or the liabilities are settled under enacted or substantively enacted tax law.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and an intention to either settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred taxes attributable to amounts recognised in OCI are also recognised in OCI.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether deferred tax assets, particularly in relation to tax losses, are probable of recovery.

Factors considered include the ability to offset tax losses, the nature of the tax loss, the length of time that tax losses are eligible for carry forward to offset against future taxable profits and whether future taxable profits are expected to be sufficient to allow recovery of deferred tax assets.

The Company undertakes transactions in the ordinary course of business where the income tax treatment requires the exercise of judgement. The Company estimates the amount expected to be paid to/(recovered from) tax authorities based on its understanding and interpretation of the law. Uncertain tax positions are presented as current or deferred tax assets or liabilities with reference to the nature of the underlying uncertainty.

Value-Added Tax (VAT)

Where VAT is not recoverable from tax authorities, it is either capitalised to the balance sheet as part of the cost of the related asset or is recognised as a part of other operating expenses in the profit and loss account. Where VAT is recoverable from or payable to tax authorities, the amount is recorded as a separate asset or liability in the balance sheet.

(iv) Financial instruments

Recognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial instrument is initially recognised at fair value and is adjusted for (in the case of instruments not classified at FVTPL) for transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial instrument, and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs and fees paid or received relating to financial instruments carried at FVTPL are recorded in the profit and loss account.

The best evidence of a financial instrument's 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 inputs from observable markets. Where such alternative evidence exists, the Company recognises profit or loss immediately when the 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 profit and loss account over the life of the transaction or when the inputs become observable.

Financial instruments arising in multiple transactions are accounted for as a single arrangement if this best reflects the substance of the arrangement. Factors considered in this assessment include whether the financial instruments:

- are entered into at the same time and in contemplation of one another;
- have the same counterparty;
- relate to the same risk;

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Financial instruments (continued)

- there is no apparent economic need or substantive business purpose for structuring the transactions separately that could not also have been accomplished in a single transaction; or
- consideration of whether each of the financial instruments has its own terms and conditions and each may be transferred or settled separately.

De-recognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are de-recognised from the balance sheet when:

- the rights to cash flows have expired; or
- the Company has transferred the financial asset such that it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

A financial asset is transferred if, and only if, the Company:

- i) transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset; or
- ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients in an arrangement where the Company is:
 - not obligated to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it collects equivalent amounts from the original asset;
 - prohibited from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients; and
 - obligated to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay.

In transactions where the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, the asset is de-recognised if control over the asset is lost. Any interest in the transferred and de-recognised financial asset that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

In transfers where control over the asset is retained, the Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement as determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the balance sheet when the Company's obligation has been discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Gains and losses on the derecognition of debt financial assets and liabilities

Gains and losses arising from the de-recognition of debt financial assets or financial liabilities are recognised in:

- net trading income in respect of trading-related balances that are subsequently measured at amortised cost;
- investment income within other operating income/expenses in respect of financial investments and loans to associates; and
- other income/(loss) as part of other operating income/expenses for all other financial assets and financial liabilities.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified based on the business model within which the asset is held and on the basis of the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

Business model assessment

The Company uses judgement in determining the business model at the level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed and its intention with respect to its financial assets. In determining the business model, all relevant evidence that is available at the date of the assessment is used including:

- i. how the performance of the financial assets held within that business model is evaluated and reported to the Macquarie Group's

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Financial instruments (continued)

- ii. Senior Management personnel and senior executives;
- iii. the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed; and
- iv. how managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

Solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI")

The contractual cash flows of a financial asset are assessed to determine whether these represent SPPI on the principal amount outstanding consistent with a basic lending arrangement. This includes an assessment of whether cash flows primarily reflect consideration for the time value of money, and credit risk of the principal outstanding. Interest may also include consideration for other basic lending risks and costs.

Amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method where:

- (i) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that meet the SPPI requirements; and
- (iii) the financial asset has not been classified as DFVTPL.

Interest income determined in accordance with the EIR method is recognised as part of interest and similar income.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

For the purposes of the Company's financial statements, the FVTPL classification consists of the following:

- financial assets that are held for active trading ("HFT"), which are measured at FVTPL. This classification includes all derivative financial assets, except those that are designated as hedging instruments in qualifying hedge relationships and are classified as "FVPTL";
- financial assets in a business model whose objective is achieved by managing the financial assets on a fair value basis in order to realise gains and losses as opposed to a business model in which the objective is to collect contractual cash flows (FVTPL);
- financial assets that fail the SPPI test (FVTPL); and
- financial assets that have been designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch (DFVTPL).

Equity financial assets that are not held for active trading are measured at FVTPL. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised as investment income within other operating income/expenses.

Subsequent changes in the fair value of debt financial assets are measured at FVTPL are presented as follows:

- Changes in the fair value of financial assets that are classified as HFT and financial assets managed on a fair value basis are recognised in net trading income;
- Changes in the fair value of debt financial investments and loans to associates and joint ventures that fail SPPI are recognised in investment income as part of other operating income/expenses;
- Changes in the fair value of all other FVTPL and DFVTPL financial assets are recognised as part of other income/(loss) within other operating income/expenses.

Where applicable, the interest component of financial assets is recognised as interest and similar income.

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(iv) Financial instruments (continued)

Reclassification of financial instruments

The Company reclassifies debt financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial assets that are reclassified are subsequently measured based on the financial asset's new measurement category.

The Company does not reclassify financial liabilities after initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported on the balance sheet, when there is a current legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and either there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

(v) Loan assets

This category includes loans that are not held for trading purposes and typically includes the Company's lending activities to its customers.

Loan assets are initially recognised on settlement date at fair value (adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs for loan assets subsequently measured at amortised cost or FVOCI) and subsequently measured in accordance with Note 3(iv) *Financial Instruments*.

(vi) Due to/from related entities

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries principally arise from the provision of lending arrangements and acceptance

(vi) Due to/from related entities (continued)

of funds on deposit, intercompany services and transactions and the provision of financial guarantees, and are accounted for in accordance with Note 3(ii) *Revenue and expense recognition* and Note 3(iv) *Financial Instruments*. Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented net where the offsetting requirements are met (Note 3(iv)), such that the net amount is reported in the balance sheet.

(vii) Impairment

Expected credit losses ("ECL")

The ECL requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, lease receivables, amounts receivable from contracts with customers, loan commitments, certain letters of credit and financial guarantee contracts issued that are not DFVTPL. The Company applies a three-stage approach to measuring the ECL based on changes in the financial asset's underlying credit risk and includes forward-looking information ("FLI").

The calculation of ECL requires judgement and the choice of inputs, estimates and assumptions. Refer to Note 8 *Expected credit losses* for further information. Outcomes within the next financial period that are different from management's assumptions and estimates could result in changes to the timing and amount of ECL to be recognised.

The ECL is determined with reference to the following stages:

(i) Stage 1 – 12 month ECL

At initial recognition, and for financial assets for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial

Notes to the financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(vii) Impairment (continued)

recognition, ECL is determined based on the probability of default ("PD") over the next 12 months and the lifetime losses associated with such PD, adjusted for FLI. Stage 1 also includes financial assets where the credit risk has improved and has been reclassified from stage 2.

(ii) Stage 2 – Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired

When there has been a SICR since initial recognition, the ECL is determined with reference to the financial asset's lifetime PD and the lifetime losses associated with that PD, adjusted for FLI. The Company exercises judgement in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition based on qualitative, quantitative, and reasonable and supportable information that includes FLI. Detail on the Company's process to determine whether there has been a SICR is provided in Note 8 *Expected credit losses*.

Use of alternative criteria could result in significant changes to the timing and amount of ECL to be recognised. Lifetime ECL is generally determined based upon the contractual maturity adjusted, where appropriate, for prepayments, extension, call and similar options, of the financial asset. For revolving facilities, the Company exercises judgement based on the behavioural, rather than contractual characteristics of the facility type. Stage 2 may include financial assets where the credit risk has improved and has been reclassified from stage 3.

(iii) Stage 3 – Lifetime ECL credit-impaired

Financial assets are classified as Stage III where they are determined to be credit impaired, which generally matches the definition of default. This includes exposures that are at least 90 days past due and where the obligor is unlikely to pay without recourse against available collateral.

The ECL for credit impaired financial assets is generally measured as the difference between the contractual and expected cash flows from the individual exposure, discounted using the EIR for that exposure. For credit-impaired exposures that are modelled collectively for portfolios of exposure, ECL is measured as the product of the lifetime PD, the loss given default ("LGD") and the exposure at default ("EAD"), adjusted for FLI.

Presentation of loss allowances

The ECL allowances are presented in the balance sheet as follows:

- loan assets, 'Amounts due from other Macquarie group entities, loans to associates and joint ventures measured at amortised cost – as a deduction to the gross carrying amount
- loan assets, loans to associates and joint ventures, and debt financial investments measured at FVOCI – as a reduction in FVOCI reserve within equity. The carrying amount of the asset is not adjusted as it is recognised at fair value
- lease receivables, contract receivables and other assets measured at amortised cost – as a deduction to the gross carrying amount
- undrawn credit commitments and financial guarantees (not measured at FVTPL) – as a provision included in other liabilities.

When the Company concludes that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering cash flows from the financial asset, and all possible collateral has been realised, the financial asset is written off, either partially or in full, against the related provision. Recoveries of loans previously written off are recorded based on the cash received.

(viii) Called up share capital

Ordinary shares and other similar instruments are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the issue proceeds.

(ix) Rounding of amounts

All amounts in the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Euros (€'000) unless otherwise indicated.

Macquarie Euro Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 4. Profit before taxation

	2022 €000	2021 €000
Profit before taxation is stated after crediting/(charging):		
Net interest income/(expense):		
Interest receivable and similar income from: ⁽¹⁾		
Other Macquarie Group undertakings	4,980	5,945
Unrelated parties	22,454	9,579
Total interest receivable and similar income	27,434	15,524
Interest payable and similar expense to: ⁽²⁾		
Other Macquarie Group undertakings	(5,590)	(6,729)
Total net interest income	21,844	8,795
Administrative expenses		
Other administrative income/(expenses)	476	(1,225)
Resource charge from Macquarie Group undertakings	(173)	(229)
Service fees paid to Macquarie Group undertakings	(3,210)	(4)
Auditors' remuneration		
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company	(69)	(79)
Total administrative expense	(2,976)	(1,537)
Other operating (expense)/income by category:		
Service fees received from other Macquarie Group undertakings	-	1,489
Credit impairment charges	(4,133)	(738)
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(7)	86
Net trading income	-	7
Total other operating (expense)/income	(4,140)	844

⁽¹⁾Includes interest income calculated using effective interest method of €27,434 (2021: €15,524) on the financial assets in the Company that are measured at amortized cost.

⁽²⁾Includes interest expense of €5,590 (2021: €6,729) on the financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

The Company had no employees during the current and previous financial year.

Note 5. Tax on profit

(i) Tax expense included in the profit

Current tax

UK corporation tax at 19% (2021: 19%)	(2,857)	(1,955)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(25)	(41)
Total current tax	(2,882)	(1,996)

Deferred tax

Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4	470
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	-	67
Effect of changes in tax rates	(7)	-
Total deferred tax	(3)	537
Tax on profit	(2,885)	(1,459)

(ii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax expense for the period is higher (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 5. Tax on profit (continued)

	2022 €000	2021 €000
Profit before taxation	14,728	8,102
Current tax charge at 19% (2021: 19%)	(2,798)	(1,539)
Effects of -		
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(25)	26
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(55)	54
Effect of rate change	(7)	-
Total tax on profit	(2,885)	(1,459)

The UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25% (rather than remaining at 19%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

Note 6. Dividends paid or provided for

	2022 €000	2021 €000
Dividends paid		
Ordinary share capital		
- Dividend paid	7,000	8,500
Total dividends paid (Note 15)	7,000	8,500

Note 7. Loan assets

	2022 €000			2021 €000		
	Gross	ECL allowance	Net	Gross	ECL allowance	Net
Corporate, commercial and other lending	421,343	(8,902)	412,441	177,343	(4,525)	172,818
Total loan assets	421,343	(8,902)	412,441	177,343	(4,525)	172,818

Of the above amounts €56,857 has a maturity date of 03 May 2022, €117,992 has a maturity date of 02 March 2028, €127,765 has a maturity date of 28 May 2028, and €118,729 has a maturity date of 29 July 2028. Following the economic consequences of COVID-19 at the reporting date the timing of contractual recovery is subject to evolving regulatory and industry support for counterparties requesting such support. Long term loan assets were €358,559 and €172,818 as at 31 March 2022 and 2021.

Note 8. Expected credit losses

At the reporting date the Company has presented the ECL allowances in its balance sheet as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: Deduction against the gross carrying amount.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets: Recognised as part of the net carrying value of the asset on initial recognition.

Model Inputs

The Company models ECL for on-balance sheet financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI such as loans and debt securities, as well as off-balance sheet items such as undrawn loan commitments. For this purpose, the Company split its credit portfolio among other related Macquarie Group entities and wholesale exposures.

The key model inputs 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 wholesale exposures is generally performed at a facility level. Wholesale portfolio PDs are a function of industry type, internal credit ratings and transition matrices used to determine a point in time PD estimate. PD estimates for wholesale portfolios are also adjusted for Forward looking information ("FLI").

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 8. Expected credit losses (continued)

Model Inputs (continued)

- 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.

Method of determining significant increase in credit risk ("SICR")

The Company 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 be 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 a 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 an increase in credit risk, it should not necessarily be inferred that the assets are of a lower credit quality.

Wholesale exposures

The Company assigns an internal credit rating to each exposure at origination based on information available at that date. These internal ratings are broadly aligned to external credit rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

Where an exposure's assigned credit rating deteriorates beyond pre-defined thresholds, the exposure is categorised as Stage II. The methodology has been calibrated so that a larger change in rating is required for higher quality credit rated exposures than for lower quality credit rated exposures to be classified as Stage II.

For wholesale portfolios the IFRS 9 'low credit risk' exemption is not applied by the Company to material portfolios.

Definition of default

The Company'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 Company to the realisation of collateral; or the borrower is 90 days or more past due.

The Company periodically monitors its exposures for potential indicators of default such as significant financial difficulty of the borrower which includes 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

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 various market indicators and the key model inputs in measuring the ECL have been developed by analysing historical data as part of the development of internal models, and validation process.

These indicators, both in terms of the magnitude and type of indicator, are reviewed throughout the financial year.

The Company applied its professional judgement in determining whether there are any inherent risks in the models' predictive outcomes. These overlays consider the risk that losses predicted to occur at points of particular economic stress, which have since been passed, are yet to occur and that uncertainty exists as to whether enhanced levels of government and other-related support measures may cause the loss emergence profile to differ to that for which the models have been calibrated. These overlays also 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 regional, 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 immaterial to the Company's ECL. These judgements are reviewed by FMG and RMG at each reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 8. Expected credit losses (continued)

RMG is responsible for the FLI including the development of scenarios and the weighting applied to those scenarios. For this purpose, three possible economic scenarios have been developed, being an upside, downside and base case scenario. In calculating the ECL, each of the scenarios are probability weighted and then applied to the exposure's PDs and LGDs. The scenarios and the assigned probabilities are updated quarterly or if a material disruption event were to occur. For the current reporting period the Company has continued to anchor the upside and downside scenarios with COVID-19 as the key driver of the macroeconomic outlook. 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.

The below table presents the gross exposure and related ECL allowance for each class of assets and off-balance sheet items subject to impairment requirements of IFRS 9⁽¹⁾.

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Gross exposure ⁽¹⁾	ECL allowance	Gross exposure ⁽¹⁾	ECL allowance
	€000	€000	€000	€000
Debtors	422,271	216	503,971	614
Loan assets	421,343	8,902	177,343	4,525
Total credit impaired financial assets	843,614	9,118	681,314	5,139

⁽¹⁾Gross exposure represents the carrying value of assets subject to impairment requirements of IFRS 9. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit & loss are not subject to impairment and are therefore not included in the above table.

The table below represents the reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of ECL allowances.

	Loans assets	Debtors	Total
	€000	€000	€000
Balance as at 1 April 2020	3,395	900	4,295
Impairment charge/(reversal) (Note 4)	1,132	(394)	738
Foreign exchange movement	(2)	108	106
Balance as at 31 March 2021	4,525	614	5,139
Impairment charge/(reversal) (Note 4)	4,535	(402)	4,133
Foreign exchange movement	(158)	4	(154)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	8,902	216	9,118

The table below represent the reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance of the ECL allowance on loan assets to which the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 are applied.

ECL on Loan assets

	Stage I 12 month ECL	Stage II Not credit impaired	Stage III Credit impaired	Total ECL allowance
	€000	€000	€000	€000
Balance as at 1 April 2020	445	-	2,950	3,395
Impairment charge	1,107	-	25	1,132
Foreign exchange movement	(2)	-	-	(2)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,550	-	2,975	4,525
Impairment charge	4,377	-	-	4,377
Balance as at 31 March 2022	5,927	-	2,975	8,902

Macquarie Euro Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 9. Debtors

	2022 €000	2021 €000
Amounts owed by other Macquarie Group undertakings ⁽¹⁾	422,055	503,357
Fees and other receivables	57	-
Total debtors	422,112	503,357
Maturity profile of debtors		
Current	292,197	266,987
Non-current	129,915	236,370
Balance at the end of the financial year	422,112	503,357

⁽¹⁾ Amounts owed by other Macquarie Group undertakings within one year are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment. The non-current debtors have maturity dates of 18 February 2027 in the amount of €129,855 and 28 July 2028 in the amount of €60.

At the reporting date, amounts owed from other Macquarie Group undertakings has ECL allowance of €216 (2021: €614) which is net presented against the gross carrying amount.

Note 10. Deferred tax liabilities

	2022 €000	2021 €000
The balance comprises timing differences attributable to:		
IFRS 9 Transitional adjustment through equity	(33)	(29)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(33)	(29)

The above amounts are expected to be recovered after 12 months of the balance sheet date by the Company.

Reconciliation of the Company's movement in deferred tax liabilities:

Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(29)	(567)
Timing differences:		
Deferred tax charged to profit or loss account for the period	3	471
Adjustments to tax in respect of prior years	-	67
Change in tax rate	(7)	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	(33)	(29)

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

Note 11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Amounts owed to other Macquarie Group undertakings ⁽¹⁾	171,428	168,924
Other liabilities	359	23
Taxation	2,729	1,955
Total creditors	174,516	170,902

⁽¹⁾ Amounts due to other Macquarie Group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment.

Note 12. Provisions for liabilities

Other provisions	452	928
Total provisions for liabilities	452	928

Of the above amounts, €452 (2021: €928) is expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date by the Company.

Macquarie Euro Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Amounts owed to other Macquarie Group undertakings	445,131	297,010
Margin money and settlement liabilities	1,440	-
Accruals and deferred income	832	-
Total creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	447,403	297,010

Amount due to other Macquarie Group undertakings of €294,910 have a maturity dates of 07 December 2026, €200 on 28 May 2028, €2,072 on 29 July 2028, and €150,210 on 23 December 2030.

The Company has not had any defaults of principal, interest or other breaches with respect to its debt during the financial years reported.

Note 14. Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	€000	€000
Called up share capital				
Opening balance of fully paid ordinary shares at €1 per share	202,601,446	202,601,446	202,601	202,601
Closing balance of fully paid ordinary shares	202,601,446	202,601,446	202,601	202,601
Authorised share capital				
Ordinary shares at €1 per share	202,601,446	202,601,446	202,601	202,601
Total authorized share capital	202,601,446	202,601,446	202,601	202,601

Note 15. Profit and loss account

	2022	2021
	€000	€000
Profit and loss account		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	4,705	6,562
Profit for the financial year	11,843	6,643
Dividends paid on ordinary share capital (Note 6)	(7,000)	(8,500)
Balance at the end of the financial year	9,548	4,705

Note 16. Directors' remuneration

Director emoluments paid by the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 were €Nil (2021: €Nil).

During the financial years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, all Directors were employed by and received all emoluments from other Macquarie Group undertakings. The Directors perform Directors' duties for multiple entities in the Macquarie Group, as well as their employment duties within Macquarie Group businesses. Consequently, allocating their employment compensation accurately across all these duties would not be meaningful.

Note 17. Ultimate parent undertaking

At 31 March 2022, the immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Macquarie European Investment Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the Company is MGL. The largest group to consolidate these financial statements is MGL, a company incorporated in Australia. The smallest group to consolidate these financial statements is Macquarie Financial Holdings Pty Limited ("MFHPL"), a company incorporated in Australia. Copies of the consolidated financial statements for MGL and MFHPL can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Level 6, 50 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000 Australia.

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

Note 18. Related party information

As 100% of the voting rights of the Company are controlled within the group headed by MGL, incorporated in Australia, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 101 and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with entities which form part of the Macquarie Group. The consolidated financial statements of MGL, within which the Company is included, can be obtained from the address given in Note 17.

The Master Loan Agreement (the "MLA") governs the funding arrangements between various subsidiaries and related body corporate entities which are under the common control of MGL and have acceded to the MLA. During the current financial year, the Tripartite Outsourcing Major Services Agreement (TOMSA) became effective governing the provision of intra-group services between subsidiaries and related body corporate entities other than certain excluded entities.

Relationships with an entity which is not a party to the MLA have been presented on a gross basis.

The Company does not have any related party transactions or balances other than those with entities which form part of the Macquarie Group as mentioned above.

Note 19. Capital management strategy

The Company's capital management strategy is to maximise shareholder value through optimising the level and use of capital resources, whilst also providing the flexibility to take advantage of opportunities as they may arise.

The Company's capital management objectives are to:

- ensure sufficient capital resource to support the Company's business and operational requirements; and
- safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Periodic reviews of the entity's capital requirements are performed to ensure the Company is meeting its objectives. Capital is defined as share capital plus reserves, including the profit and loss account.

Note 20. Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Company has no contingent liabilities or commitments which are individually material or a category of contingent liabilities or commitments which are material.

Note 21. Events after the reporting date

There were no material events subsequent to 31 March 2022 and up until the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, that have not been reflected in the financial statements.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Macquarie Euro Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Macquarie Euro Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022; the Profit and loss account and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the potential for manual journal entries being recorded in order to manipulate financial performance, and applying management bias in the determination of accounting estimates and judgements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and those charged with governance, including review of meeting minutes in so far as they relate to the financial statements, and consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Incorporating an element of unpredictability into the nature, timing and/or extent of our testing;
- Applying risk-based criteria to all journal entries posted in the audit period, including consideration of backdated entries, post-close entries and those journals posted by a defined group of unexpected users; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Daniel Pearce (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
26 September 2022