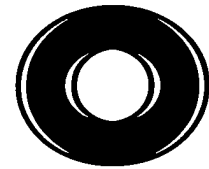


Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

COMPANY NUMBER 05582630

Directors' Report and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2020



MACQUARIE

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



Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

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Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Company number 05582630

Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2020

In accordance with a resolution of the directors (the "Directors") of Macquarie Investments 1 Limited (the "Company"), the Directors submit herewith the audited financial statements of the Company and report as follows:

As the Company meets the qualifying conditions under section 382 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act"), the Directors have taken advantage of the exemption provided in sections 414B (as incorporated into the Act by the Strategic Report and Directors' Report Regulations 2013) for the preparation of a Strategic Report.

Directors and Secretary

The Directors who each held office as a Director of the Company throughout the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless disclosed otherwise, were:

J Callen	(appointed on 9 December 2019, resigned on 3 September 2020)
P Crawford	(appointed on 3 September 2020)
A Nottingham	
S Reidy	(resigned on 14 November 2019)
L Tricarico	

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

H Everitt

Principal activities

The Company is wholly owned by Macquarie Investments 2 Limited, a Company incorporated in United Kingdom.

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was to act as a holding company.

Results

The profit for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was £45,938 (2019: £2,486,966).

Dividends

No dividends were paid or provided for during the current financial year (2019: £nil). No final dividend has been proposed.

State of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the current financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in the Directors' report.

Review of operations

The profit for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 was £45,938, a decrease of 98 percent from the profit of £2,486,966 in the previous year.

The net operating loss for the year ended 31 March 2020 was £138,576, compared to operating profit of £2,428,281 in the previous year.

Total operating expenses for the year ended 31 March 2020 were £138,576, an increase of 56 percent from the operating expenses of £88,944 in the previous year.

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had net assets of £21,462,438 (2019: £21,416,500).

Directors' Report
for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Events after the reporting date

On 7 September 2020, the Company approved the acquisition of 2,195,550 Series SEED+ shares of £0.0001 each in Raylo Group Limited held by another Macquarie Group entity.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of other 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 2020 not otherwise disclosed in this report.

Likely developments, business strategies and prospects

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

COVID-19, which is a respiratory illness caused by a new virus, was declared a worldwide pandemic by the World Health Organisation in March 2020. COVID-19, as well as measures to slow the spread of the virus, have since had a significant impact on global economies and equity, debt and commodity markets.

The robust risk management framework continues to be applied and RMG continues to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's risk profile. Non-financial risks emerging from global movement restrictions, and remote working by our staff, counterparties, clients and suppliers, are being identified, assessed, managed and governed through timely application of the Company's risk management framework. Accounting consideration on the Company's results is disclosed under Note 2.

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

IBOR are interest rate benchmarks that are used in a wide variety of financial instruments such as derivatives and lending arrangements. Examples of IBOR include 'LIBOR' (the London Inter-bank Offered Rate) and 'EURIBOR' (the Euro Inter-bank Offered Rate). Each IBOR is calculated and published daily based on submissions by a panel of banks. Over time, changes in interbank funding markets have meant that IBOR panel bank submissions have become based less on observable transactions and more on expert judgement. Financial markets' authorities reviewed what these changes meant for financial stability, culminating in recommendations to reform major interest rate benchmarks. As a result of these recommendations, many IBOR around the world are undergoing reforms.

During 2018, the Company's ultimate Parent Macquarie Group Limited ("MGL") initiated a project, which is 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. This committee includes senior executives from MGL's Operating Groups, Financial Management Group ("FMG"), Risk Management Group ("RMG"), Corporate Operations Group ("COG") and Legal and Governance team. The project is wide in scope including identification of the impact of the reform on the separate legal entities within the Consolidated MGL Group (including the Company) and implementing necessary changes in those legal entities.

Brexit

On 29 March 2017, the United Kingdom invoked Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty and officially notified the EU of its decision to withdraw from the EU (known as "Brexit"). The UK government and the EU Commission subsequently agreed an Article 50 Withdrawal Agreement, pursuant to which a transition period commenced which will last until 31 December 2020. The economic, regulatory and legal environment as a result of Brexit will depend on the nature of the post-Brexit arrangements, and the Company continues to assess the possible impacts of Brexit and its strategic options to mitigate those impacts.

Directors' Report
for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Likely developments, business strategies and prospects (continued)

Brexit (continued)

If the post-Brexit environment allows continued access to EEA markets by UK firms, the Company may seek to utilise those arrangements. In the absence of any such arrangements, it is envisaged the Company will wind down any EEA branches currently in operation, but will continue to be able to work strategically with its EU-based affiliates within the Macquarie Group.

The Directors believe that no other significant changes are expected other than those already disclosed in this 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 is currently in force. 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 Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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 the 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 these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- 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 a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are also 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 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

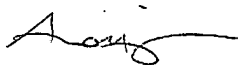
Company number 05582630

Directors' Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

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,



Abigail Nottingham
Director

11 November 2020

Independent auditors' report to the members of Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Macquarie Investments 1 Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 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 Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 March 2020; 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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 Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2020 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 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 set out on page 4, 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.

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 received 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.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Martin Cross (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

12 November 2020

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Financial Statements

Profit and loss account for the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	3	-	2,517,225
Administrative expenses	3	(46,466)	(19,269)
Other operating expenses	3	(92,110)	(69,675)
Operating (loss)/profit		(138,576)	2,428,281
Interest receivable and similar income	4	197,954	426,232
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(1,170)	(219,657)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	3	58,208	2,634,856
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(12,270)	(147,890)
Profit for the financial year		45,938	2,486,966

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

Turnover and profit on ordinary activities 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.

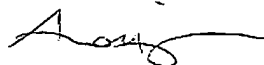
Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	15,118,783	15,478,790
Current assets			
Debtors	10	6,502,132	6,242,712
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(151,190)	(297,178)
Net current assets		6,350,942	5,945,534
Total assets less current liabilities		21,469,725	21,424,324
Deferred tax liabilities	12	(7,287)	(7,824)
Net assets		21,462,438	21,416,500
Shareholders' funds			
Called up share capital	13	9,698,615	9,698,615
Equity contribution from parent	13	15,519,376	15,519,376
Profit and loss account	14	(3,755,553)	(3,801,491)
Total shareholders' funds		21,462,438	21,416,500

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 8 to 25 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 November 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



Abigail Nottingham
Director

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	Called up share capital £	Equity contribution from parent £	Profit and loss account £	Total shareholders' funds £
Balance as at 1 April 2018		9,698,615	15,519,376	(6,288,457)	18,929,534
Profit for the financial year	14	-	-	2,486,966	2,486,966
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	-	2,486,966	2,486,966
Balance at 31 March 2019		9,698,615	15,519,376	(3,801,491)	21,416,500
Profit for the financial year		-	-	45,938	45,938
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	14	-	-	45,938	45,938
Balance at 31 March 2020		9,698,615	15,519,376	(3,755,553)	21,462,438

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.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020

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.

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(i) Basis of preparation

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.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101"). The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and under the historical cost convention except for financial instruments (including derivatives) required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as a parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included in full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent Macquarie Group Limited ("MGL"), a company incorporated in Australia.

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 EU-adopted 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 paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities);
- 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 and 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 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; and
- 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'.

Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of the financial report 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 determining the appropriate business model for a group of financial assets which includes determining the level at which the business model condition is applied and whether past or expected sales activity is consistent with a held to collect business model (Note 2(vi));
- judgement in assessing whether the cash flows generated by a financial asset constitute solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI");

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Basis of preparation (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements (continued)

- judgement in the choice of inputs, estimates and assumptions used in the measurement of Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") including the determination of significant increase in credit risk (SICR), forecasts of economic conditions and the weightings assigned thereto (Note 2(x));
- judgements regarding the identification of indicators of impairment in financial investments and investment in subsidiaries (Note 2(x));
- estimates in the measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss (Note 2(vi));
- judgement in determination of control of subsidiaries (Note 2(viii)); and
- judgements in the measurement of current and deferred tax liabilities (Note 2(v)).

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.

COVID-19 impact

Background

The onset of COVID-19 resulted in the application of further judgement within identified risk areas discussed further below. Given the dynamic and evolving nature of COVID-19, limited recent experience of the economic and financial impacts of such a pandemic, and the short duration between the declaration of the pandemic and the preparation of these financial statements, changes to the estimates and outcomes that have been applied in the measurement of the Company's assets and liabilities may arise in the future. Other than adjusting events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of events that arise after the reporting period will be accounted for in future reporting periods.

Processes applied

As a consequence of COVID-19 and in preparing these financial statements, management:

- reevaluated whether there were any additional areas of judgement or estimation uncertainty beyond what has been disclosed above;
- updated its economic outlook – principally for the purposes of inputs into its ECL through the application of forward-looking information, but also for input into the impairment analysis of financial and non-financial asset classes and disclosures such as fair value disclosures of financial assets and liabilities;
- conducted several internal processes to ensure consistency in the application of the expected impact of COVID-19 across all asset classes;
- assessed the carrying values of its assets and liabilities and determined the impact thereon as a result of market inputs and variables impacted by COVID-19; and
- considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statement disclosures.

Consideration of the statements of financial position and further disclosures

Key statements of financial position sheet items and related disclosures that have been impacted by COVID-19 were as follows:

Derivative assets and liabilities

Given recent market volatility, the Company reviewed the appropriateness of the inputs to its valuations at balance date. The impact of changes of inputs to the valuations has also been considered in terms of the classification of exposures in the fair value hierarchy and transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Basis of preparation (continued)

COVID-19 impact (continued)

Loans and receivables

In response to COVID-19 the Company undertook a review of loan to other Macquarie entities and other financial asset exposures and the ECL for each. The review considered the macroeconomic outlook, customer credit quality, the type of collateral held, exposure at default, and the effect of payment deferral options as at the reporting date. The ECL methodology, SICR thresholds, and definition of default remained consistent with prior periods. Refer to Note 10.

Investments in subsidiaries

When it has been assessed that there is an indicator of impairment the Company tests the carrying amount of each of its investments for impairment, by comparing the investment's recoverable amount with its carrying value. In addition to the Company assessing its investments in subsidiaries for impairment, the Company re-affirmed that there were no circumstances as a result of COVID-19 that would affect the existing control conclusion for its subsidiaries, including structured entities, nor did it highlight instances in which the Company now had control of such entities. Refer to Note 2(x) and Note 8.

Hedge accounting

An assessment was conducted as to the impact of COVID-19 with respect to whether the hedged forecasted cash flows in cash flow hedge relationships remain highly probable at the balance date. Based on available facts as at 31 March 2020, including announcements from governments and regulators, as well as discussions with our clients, the modelling of the hedged future cash flows were determined to remain highly probable and hence hedge accounting has continued to be applied.

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

The new accounting standards IFRS 16 *Leases*, amendments to accounting standards IAS 23 *Borrowing costs* and IAS 19 *Employee benefits*; and IFRS 23 Interpretation 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment* that are effective for the year ended 31 March 2020 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

(iii) Foreign currency translations

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 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(iii) Foreign currency translations (continued)

Translation differences on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss in the profit and loss account.

For the detailed policy on Financial instruments refer to Note 2(vi).

(iv) Revenue and expense recognition

Turnover

Dividends from investments in overseas companies are recognised when the Company becomes entitled to the dividend.

Net interest income/expense

Interest income and expense is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for financial assets, and liabilities carried at amortised cost. 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 or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

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 is determined by applying the financial asset's EIR to the financial asset's gross carrying amount. Interest income on financial assets and liabilities that are classified as FVTPL is accounted for on a contractual rate basis.

Expenses

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

Other operating income/(expenses)

Other operating income/expenses comprises of other gains and losses relating to foreign exchange differences including all realised and unrealised fair value changes on derivatives which are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(v) Taxation

The balance sheet approach to tax effect accounting have 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 bases 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 bases 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. 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.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Taxation (continued)

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.

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 within the tax consolidated group or groups of entities in overseas jurisdictions, 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.

(vi) 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) 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 earned relating to financial instruments carried at FVTPL are recorded in the profit and loss account.

The best evidence of a financial instruments' fair value at initial recognition is its transaction price, unless its fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique for which variables include only data from observable markets. Where such alternative evidence exists, the 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 income statement over the life of the transaction or when the inputs become observable. The Company applies this day 1 profit or loss policy to all financial instruments measured at fair value.

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
- 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
- consideration of whether each of the financial instruments has its own terms and conditions and each may be transferred or settled separately.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised 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.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial instruments (continued)

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;
- the Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients; and
- the Company is 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 derecognised if control over the asset is lost. Any interest in the transferred and derecognised 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 arising from the derecognition of debt financial assets or financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are recognised in other income as part of other operating income and expenses, while those arising from the derecognition of debt financial assets, that are subsequently measured at FVTPL or financial liabilities, that are subsequently measured at FVTPL, are recognised as investment income as part of other operating income and expenses.

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 determines the business model at the level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed. 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 senior management personnel and senior executives;
- ii. 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
- iii. 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).

The Company exercises judgement to determine the appropriate level at which to assess its business models and its intention with respect to its financial assets.

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. 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.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

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
- (iii) the financial asset has not been designated to be measured at FVTPL (DFVTPL).

Interest income determined in accordance with the EIR is recognised in interest income. Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets that are measured on an amortised cost basis are recognised as part of other operating income and expenses.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

For the purposes of the Company's financial statements, the FVTPL classification consists of 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 or financial assets that fail the SPPI test (FVTPL).

Equity financial assets are measured at FVTPL.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets that are FVTPL are recognised as part of other operating income and expenses.

The interest component of financial assets that are measured at FVTPL are recognised in interest income.

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 instrument'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.

(vii) Derivative instruments and hedging activities

Derivative instruments entered into by the Company include forwards. These derivative instruments are principally used by the Company for the purposes of risk management of existing and forecast financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Derivatives are recognised in the balance sheet as an asset where they have a positive fair value at the reporting date or as a liability where they have a negative fair value at the reporting date.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(vii) Derivative instruments and hedging activities (continued)

Fair values are obtained from quoted prices in active markets where available, and valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate.

The accounting for derivatives is subject to the application of the day 1 profit or loss policy as described in Note 2(vi) Financial instruments.

The Company applies trade date accounting to the recognition and derecognition of derivative financial instruments.

Hedge accounting

As part of its ongoing business, the Company is exposed to several financial risks, principally that of foreign exchange rates (referred to as the hedged risk or exposure). The Company has limited appetite for such risks and has policies and practices in place to ensure that these risks are effectively managed. The Company mitigates these risks through the use of derivative financial instruments and, in the case of foreign currency risk, foreign-denominated debt issued (collectively referred to as hedging instruments). In order to account for the difference in the gains and losses between the exposure that is being hedged and the hedging instrument, the Company applies hedge accounting as below:

Fair value hedge

- Nature of hedge: The hedge of the fair value risk on the non-functional currency investments by the Company due to changes in foreign currency rates
- Hedged risk: Foreign exchange risk (spot)
- Hedged item: Foreign currency denominated investment
- Hedging instrument: Foreign exchange forward contract
- Designation and documentation: At inception of the hedge relationship, documentation is required of the Company's risk management objective and strategy for the hedge, hedging instrument, hedged item, hedged risk and how the hedge relationship will meet the hedge effectiveness requirements.
- Hedge effectiveness method: All hedge relationships are required to be assessed for hedge ineffectiveness both at the inception and throughout the hedge relationship by demonstrating that:
 - an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
 - credit risk does not dominate the changes in value of either the hedged item or the hedging instrument;and
The hedge effectiveness assessment is performed by a combination of qualitative and, where applicable, quantitative assessments. Changes in the hedge ratio, or rebalancing, may be required to adjust the hedged item or the hedging instrument.
- Accounting treatment for the hedging instrument: Fair value through the profit and loss account
- Accounting treatment for the hedged item: Carrying value adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk
- Accounting treatment for hedge ineffectiveness: Recognised in the profit and loss account to the extent that changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are not offset by changes in fair value of the hedging instrument
- Accounting treatment if the hedge relationship is discontinued: Where the hedged item still exists, adjustments to the hedged item are amortised to the profit and loss account on an effective interest rate basis.

(viii) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has the power to direct the relevant activities of the entity, exposure, or rights, to significant variable returns and the ability to utilise power to affect the Company's own returns.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(viii) Investments (continued)

Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The determination of control is based on current facts and circumstances and is continuously assessed. The Company has power over an entity when it has existing substantive rights that give it the current ability to direct the entity's relevant activities. Relevant activities are those activities that significantly affect the entity's returns. The Company evaluates whether it has the power to direct the relevant activities. The Company also considers the entity's purpose and design. If the Company determines that it has power over an entity, the Company then evaluates whether it has exposure or rights to variable returns that, in aggregate, are significant.

All variable returns are considered in making that assessment including, but not limited to, debt or equity investments, guarantees, liquidity arrangements, variable fees and certain derivative contracts.

Subsidiaries held by the Company are carried in its financial statements at cost less impairment in accordance with IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*.

Financial investments

Investment securities in this category include investments in equity securities which are not actively traded by the Company.

Financial investments are initially recognised at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs on settlement date and subsequently measured in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments Note 2(vi).

(ix) Due to/from related entities

Transactions between the Company and related entities principally arise from the provision of lending arrangements and acceptance of funds on deposit, intercompany services and transactions and the provision of financial guarantees. Refer to Note 2(iv) Revenue and expense recognition and Note 2(vi) Financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are presented net where the offsetting requirements are met (Note 2(vi)), such that the net amount is reported in the balance sheet.

(x) Impairment

Expected credit losses ("ECL")

The ECL requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost. 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 or macroeconomic information (FLI). Where ECL is modelled collectively for portfolios of exposures, it is modelled as the product of the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD).

The calculation of ECL requires judgement and the choice of inputs, estimates and assumptions. 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 recognition, ECL is determined based on the PD over the next 12 months and the lifetime losses associated with such PD, adjusted for FLI.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(x) Impairment (continued)

(ii) Stage II – 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 applies its judgment in determining whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition based on qualitative, quantitative, and reasonable and supportable information that includes FLI.

Use of more 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 of the financial asset. For revolving facilities, the Company exercises judgement based on the behavioural, rather than contractual characteristics of the facility type.

(iii) Stage III – Lifetime ECL credit-impaired

Financial assets are classified as stage III where they are determined to be credit-impaired. 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, ECL is measured as the product of the lifetime PD, LGD and EAD, adjusted for FLI.

The loss allowances for ECL are presented in the balance sheet for amounts from other Macquarie Group undertakings. Credit impairment charges are presented in other operating expenses.

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.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries in the Company's financial statements are reviewed annually for indicators of impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment is recognised for the amount by which the investment's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. At each reporting date, investments in subsidiaries that have been impaired are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment. The amount of any reversal of impairment recognised must not cause the investment's carrying value to exceed its original cost.

(xi) Called up share capital

Ordinary shares 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 proceeds.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

	2020	2019
	£	£
Note 3. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after (charging)/crediting:		
Turnover:		
Dividend income from Macquarie Finance Korea Co., Ltd.	-	2,517,225
Foreign exchange losses	(91,051)	(69,675)
Credit impairment charges	(1,524)	-
Other operating income	465	-
Resource charge from Macquarie Group entities	(11,970)	(13,283)
Other administrative (expenses)/income	(20,798)	2,494
Auditors' remuneration:		
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company	(13,698)	(8,480)
	(138,576)	(88,944)

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

Note 4. Interest receivable and similar income		
Interest receivable from other Macquarie Group undertakings	197,954	426,232
Total interest receivable and similar income	197,954	426,232

Note 5. Interest payable and similar expenses		
Interest payable to other Macquarie Group undertakings	(1,170)	(219,657)
Total interest payable and similar expenses	(1,170)	(219,657)

Note 6. Tax on profit		
(i) Tax expense included in profit or loss		
Current tax		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2019: 19%)	(12,807)	(23,333)
Foreign tax suffered	-	(125,861)
Total current tax	(12,807)	(149,194)

Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,457	1,457
Change in tax rate	(920)	(153)
Total deferred tax	537	1,304
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(12,270)	(147,890)

(ii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The income tax expense for the year is higher (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporate tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	58,208	2,634,856
Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2019: 19%)	(11,060)	(500,623)
Effects of:		
Non deductible expenses	-	478,273
Non-taxable income - Dividends	-	474
Non-taxable income - Others	(290)	-
Foreign tax suffered	-	(125,861)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(920)	(153)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	(12,270)	(147,890)

The UK Corporation tax main rate for the financial year beginning 1 April 2020 will remain at 19%. This reverses the previously enacted rate change reducing the rate to 17%. Deferred tax has been measured at 19%.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

	2020	2019
	£	£
Note 7. Investments		
Investment in subsidiaries (Note 8)	15,118,783	15,478,789
Financial investments (Note 9)	-	1
Total investments	15,118,783	15,478,790

Reconciliation of movements in fixed asset investments		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	15,478,790	15,345,365
Foreign exchange movements	(360,007)	133,425
Balance at the end of the financial year	15,118,783	15,478,790

Note 8. Investments in subsidiaries		
Investments at cost with no provisions for impairment	15,111,504	15,471,702
Investments at cost with provisions for impairment	49,649	48,334
Less provisions for impairment ¹	(42,370)	(41,247)
Investments with provisions for impairment	7,279	7,087
Total investments in subsidiaries	15,118,783	15,478,789

¹In accordance with the Company's accounting policies the Company reviewed its investments in subsidiaries for indicators of impairment. Where its investments had indicators of impairment, the investments' carrying value was compared to its recoverable value which was determined to be its fair value less costs to sell (valuation). The review of the investments for indicators of impairment and the measurement of the recoverable value considered the impact of COVID-19.

Name of subsidiary	Nature of business	Registered office	2020 % ownership	2020 £	2019 £
Macquarie Finance Korea Co., Ltd	Leasing company	17th Floor, Unit A, Centropolis 26 Ujeongguk-ro, Jongno-gu Seoul 03161 Republic of Korea	100	15,111,504	15,471,702
Macquarie Treuermögen GmbH	Trustee and limited partner for German closed-end funds	OpernTurm Bockenheimer Landstrasse 2-4 60306 Frankfurt am Main, Germany	100	7,279	7,087
Total investments in subsidiaries				15,118,783	15,478,789

Note 9. Financial investments			
Financial investments - unlisted equity shares		-	1
Total financial investments		-	1

Name of investment	Nature of business	Registered office	% ownership	2020 £	2019 £
Macquarie Avenir No.1 Pty Limited ¹	Unitholder in Macquarie NRAS Trust	Level 6, 50 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia	0.01	-	1

¹Investment in Macquarie Avenir No.1 Pty Limited amounts to £0.49 as of 31 March 2020. The decrease during the year is due to foreign currency revaluation.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

	2020	2019
	£	£
Note 10. Debtors		
Amounts owed by other Macquarie Group undertakings ¹	5,927,852	6,242,712
Other financial market assets ²	572,439	-
Other debtors	1,841	-
Total debtors	6,502,132	6,242,712

¹Amounts owed by other Macquarie Group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment. The Company derives interest on intercompany loans to group undertakings at market rates and at 31 March 2020 the rate applied ranged between LIBOR plus 0.95% and 1.21% (2019: LIBOR plus 1.36%). At the reporting date, amounts owed from other Macquarie Group undertakings has an ECL allowance of £7,253 (2019: £6,504) which is net presented against gross carrying amount.

²Other financial market assets represent derivative financial instruments (Note 17).

Note 11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

Amounts owed to other Macquarie Group undertakings ¹	138,385	138,443
Other financial market liabilities ²	-	135,405
Taxation	12,805	23,330
Total creditors: amounts falling due within one year	151,190	297,178

¹Amounts owed to other Macquarie Group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment. The Company incurs interest on amounts owed to other Macquarie group undertakings at market rates and at 31 March 2020 the rate applied was LIBOR plus 1.57% (2019: LIBOR plus 1.46%).

²Other financial market liabilities represent derivative financial instruments (Note 17).

Note 12. Deferred tax liabilities

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Financial instruments	7,287	7,824
Total deferred tax liabilities	7,287	7,824

Reconciliation of the Company's movement in deferred tax

Balance at the beginning of the financial year	7,824	9,128
Temporary differences:		
Deferred tax credited to profit and loss for the year	(1,457)	(1,457)
Effect of changes in tax rates	920	153
Balance at the end of the financial year	7,287	7,824

Note 13. Called up share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Number of shares	Number of shares	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Opening balance of fully paid ordinary shares of £1 each	9,698,615	9,698,615	9,698,615	9,698,615
Closing balance of fully paid ordinary shares	9,698,615	9,698,615	9,698,615	9,698,615
Equity contribution from parent				
Opening balance of equity contribution from parent			15,519,376	15,519,376
Closing balance of equity contribution from parent			15,519,376	15,519,376

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

	2020	2019
	£	£
Note 14. Profit and loss account		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(3,801,491)	(6,288,457)
Profit for the financial year	45,938	2,486,966
Balance at the end of the financial year	(3,755,553)	(3,801,491)

Note 15. Directors' remuneration

Director emoluments paid by the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 were £nil (2019: £nil).

During the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019, 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 16. 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 17. Derivative financial instruments

Objectives of holding and issuing derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivatives to hedge its investments. Certain derivative transactions may qualify as fair value hedges, if they meet the appropriate strict hedge criteria outlined in Note 2(vii) – Summary of significant accounting policies.

Forwards: Forward contracts, which resemble futures contracts, are an agreement between two parties that a financial instrument or commodity will be traded at a fixed price and fixed date in the future. The Company's fair value hedges consist of foreign exchange forward contracts and borrowings used to hedge against changes in the fair value of foreign denominated equity instruments as a result of movements in market foreign exchange rates.

As at 31 March 2020, the fair value of outstanding derivatives held by the Company and designated as fair value hedges were £572,439 positive value (2019: £135,405 negative value).

Note 18. Related party information

During the year, a new Master Loan Agreement (the MLA) replaced the Omnibus Loan and Deposit Agreement (the Omnibus), which contains the key terms for funding and related arrangements between various related body corporate entities which are under the common control of MGL. The MLA clarifies terms including tenor, pricing, settlement and offsetting terms for entities within the group. Substantially all entities which were a party to the Omnibus have acceded to the MLA.

The MLA excludes derivatives, repurchase agreements, broker settlements and stock lending-related balances. These, together with certain bespoke lending arrangements, have been presented on a gross basis as at 31 March 2020 and is not comparable with the previous year wherein they have been offset with other balances under the Omnibus.

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 19.

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.

Macquarie Investments 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Note 19. Ultimate parent undertaking

At 31 March 2020 the immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Macquarie Investments 2 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 Bank Limited ("MBL"), a company incorporated in Australia. Copies of the consolidated financial statements for MGL and MBL can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Level 6, 50 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000, Australia.

Note 20. Events after the reporting date

On 7 September 2020, the Company approved the acquisition of 2,195,550 Series SEED+ shares of £0.0001 each in Raylo Group Limited held by another Macquarie Group entity.

There were no other material events subsequent to 31 March 2020 and up until the authorisation of the financial statements for issue, that have not been reflected in the financial statements.