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Income Investing

Is there such a thing as too much income?





https://investment-opportunity.sentinelpg.com.au > investment > high-yield

High Yield Investment Property



https://www.remara.com > funds > credit-funds

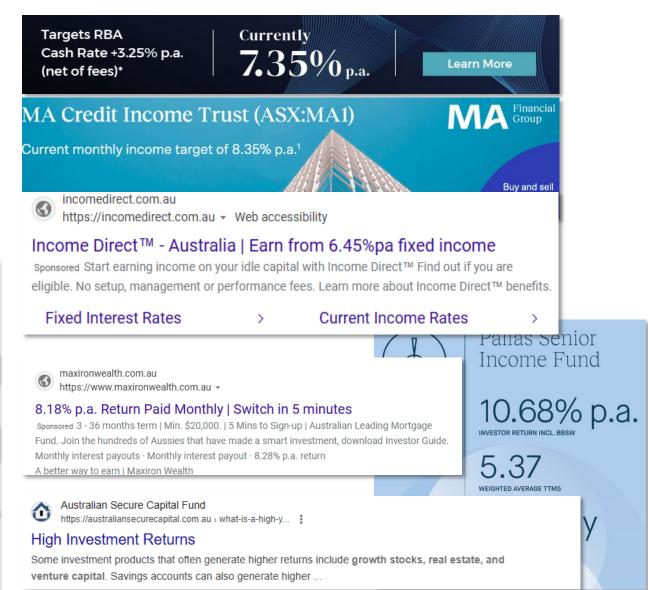
Returns up to 16.02%* p.a. - Regular Monthly Income

Remara's credit funds are centred on improving investor returns & actively managing risk.

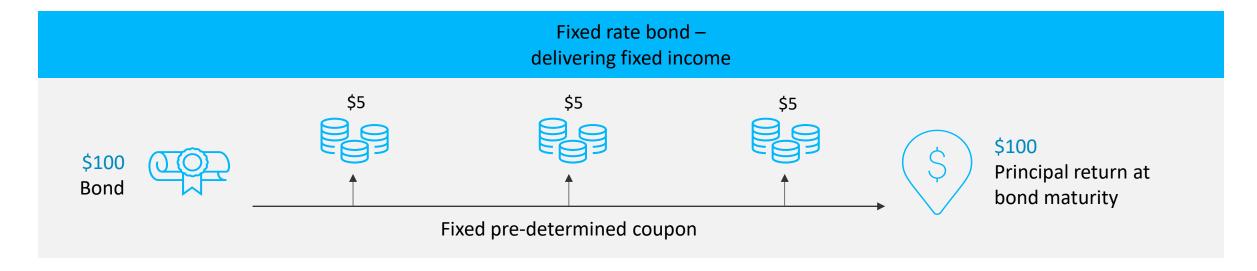
https://www.gleneagle.com.au > income > investments

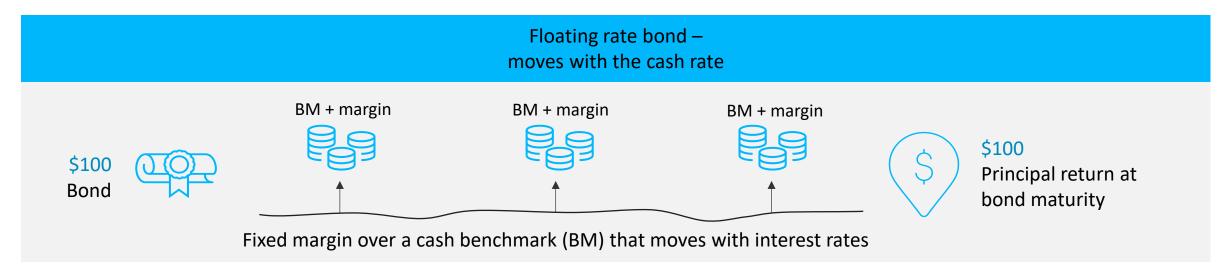
High Yield Investments - 12% p.a Paid Monthly

Download the Information Memorandum for full investment terms. Learn more about our...



Regular income

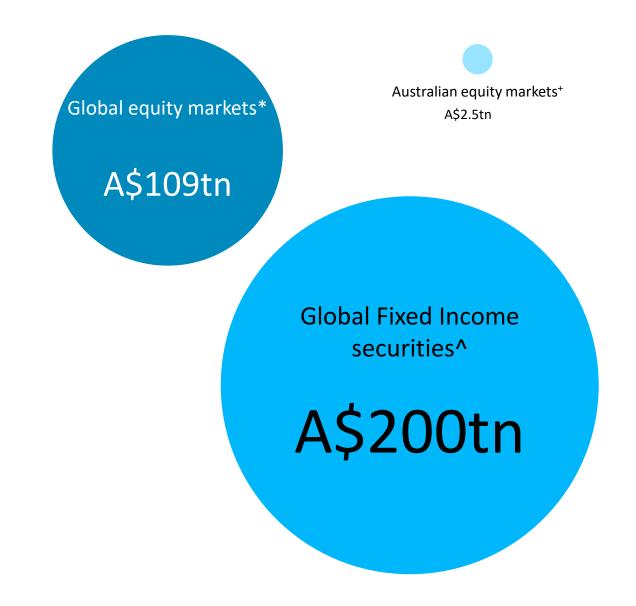




Source: Macquarie. For illustrative purposes only.

Global fixed income markets are nearly double the size of global equity markets





Fixed income comes in many forms

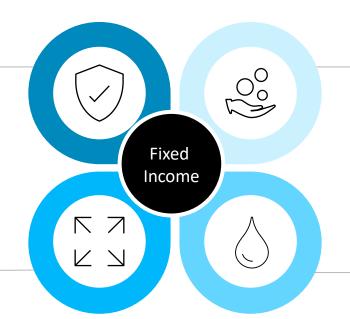
	Туре	Description	Typical Risk Profile	Typical Yield
	Government (Sovereigns and Treasuries)	Bonds issued by governments to pay for government activities	Low to moderate risk, depending on term length	Lowest
	Semi Government or Agency	Bonds issued by Australian states and territories	Moderate risk	Low
\$:::: <u></u>	Corporate (Credit)	Bonds issued by corporations that credit rating agencies rate 'BBB and above' and are known as 'investment grade'	Moderate to high risk	Medium
	Asset-backed	Banks and other lending institutions pool assets, such as mortgages, and offer them as security to investors	Moderate to high risk	Medium-High
\$\\ \	High-yield	Bonds issued by corporations as a form of borrowing to expand their business and that credit rating agencies rate between BB and C and are known as non-investment grade	High risk	Highest

Source: Macquarie. For illustrative purposes only.

What role does fixed income play in portfolios?

Protection

The fixed income universe is wide and diverse, offering opportunities for compelling returns



Regular income

Fixed Income can provide a regular and reliable source of income

Diversification

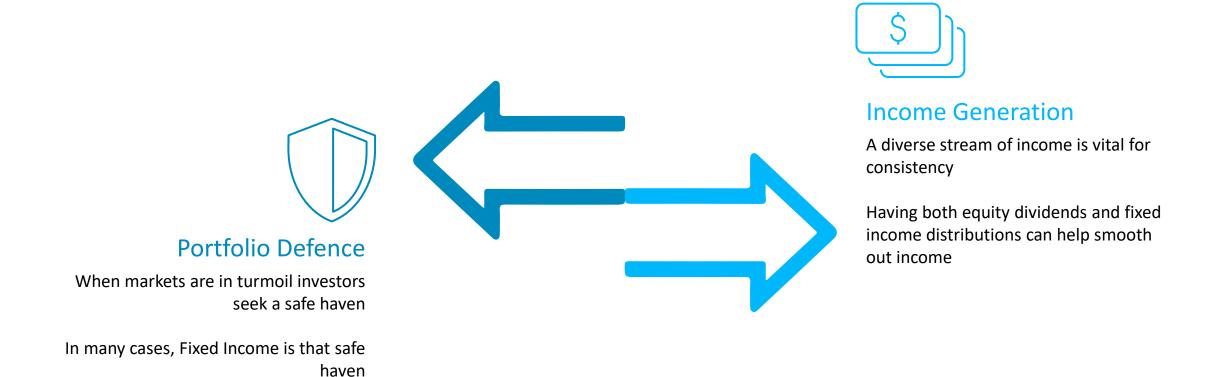
Fixed income offers potential diversification benefits against equity risk, which can't be sourced from cash

Liquidity

As the COVID crisis has recently demonstrated, liquidity remains an important requirement for investors. Fixed income is a key source of liquidity.

What can fixed income do in a portfolio?

Whilst potential returns are on the table, defence and income are the two key reasons to add fixed income

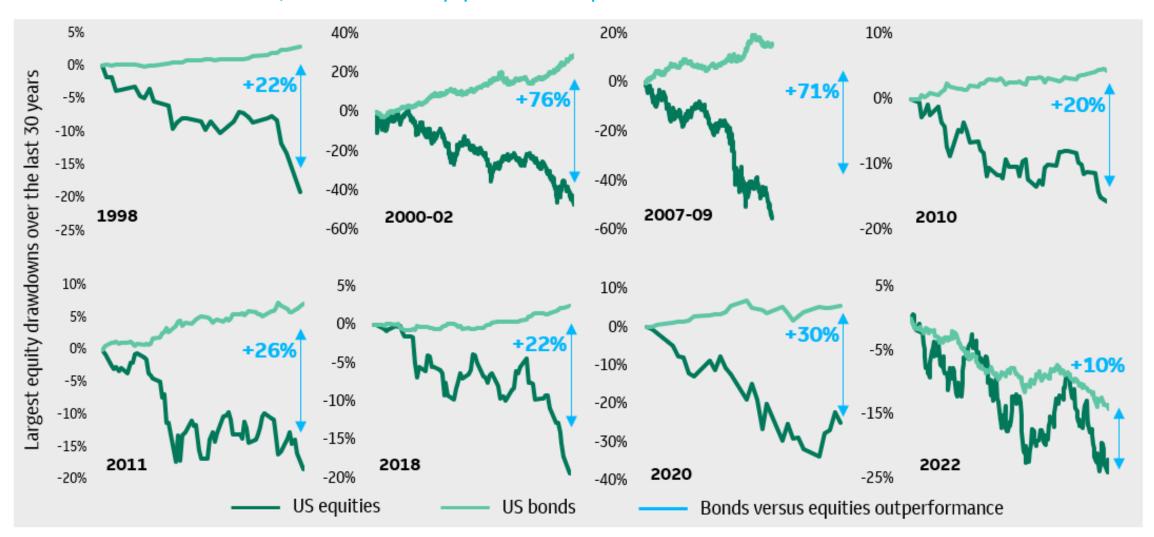


Source: Macquarie. For illustrative purposes only.

Defence is key to successful portfolios



When markets take a dive, bonds can help protect the portfolio

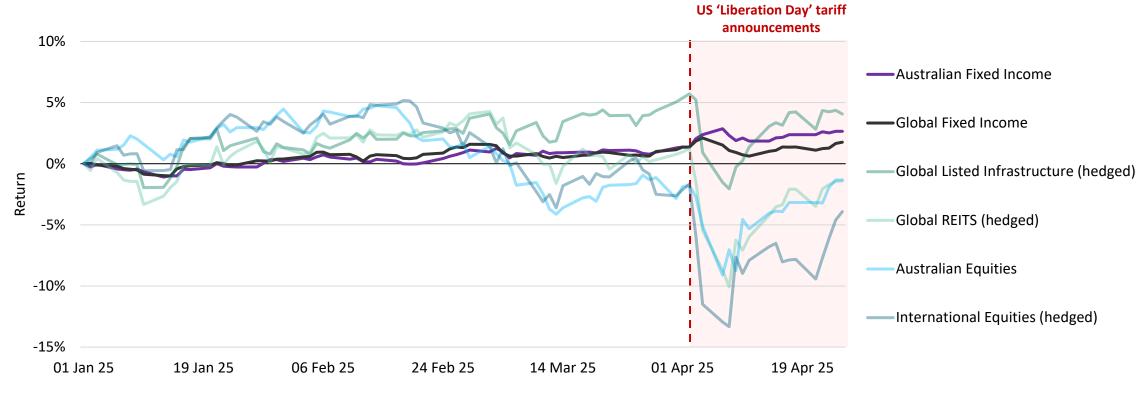


Source: Bloomberg. Performance based on respective Index, US equities; S&P500. US bonds; Bloomberg US Aggregate Index.

Fixed income sectors have offered protection amidst volatility



2025 year-to-date sector performance



Source: Macquarie, 25 April 2025. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

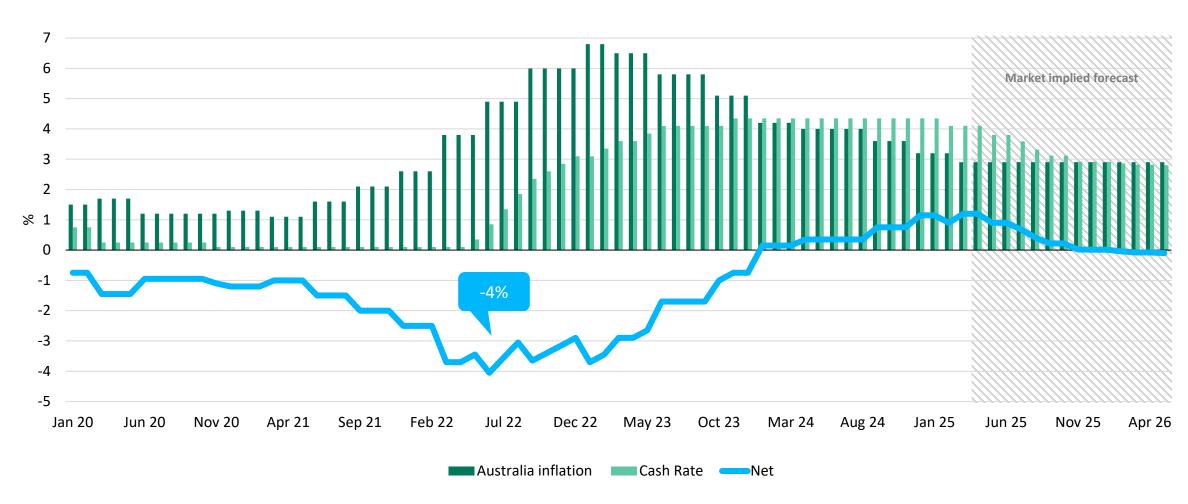
Sector performance is based on the respective index: Australian Equities ASX 300; International Equities (hedged) MSCI World Ex Australia hedged to AUD; Global Listed Infrastructure (hedged) FTSE Developed Core Infrastructure 50/50 hedged to AUD; Global REITS (hedged) FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed ex Aus Rental hedged to AUD; Global Fixed Income Bloomberg Global-Aggregate Total Return Index hedged to AUD; and Australian Fixed Income Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0+Yr

What about cash?

\$

In our view, holding cash can be problematic when investing

Australian cash versus inflation



What if the phase out of hybrids is actually an opportunity?

Over \$40bn from Australian bank hybrids needs to find a new home.

There is \$3.6bn due to mature in just the next 12 months.

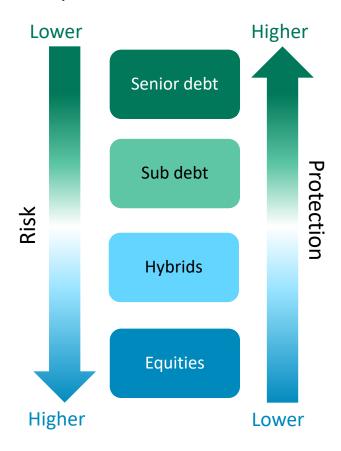


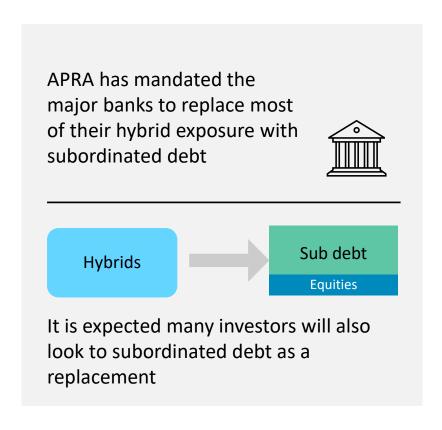
Source: Bloomberg

What is subordinated debt?

Senior and sub debt securities rank higher in the capital structure than hybrids

Capital structure





Source: Macquarie. For illustrative purposes only.

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Subordinated debt can offer:

Higher levels of yield

Than senior bonds or cash



Lower capital risk

Than hybrids or equities

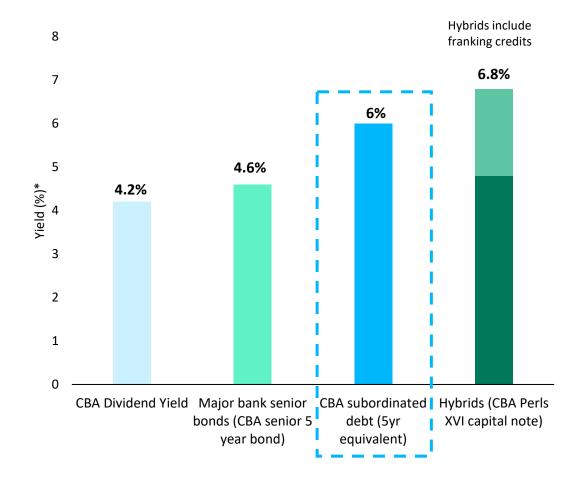


High quality issuers

Australian banks are well capitalised



Comparative yield on senior bonds, subordinated bonds and hybrids



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Source: Bloomberg and Westpac. Data as at 28 April 2025. *Yield to worst on a bond is the lowest yield an investor can receive without the issuer defaulting, assuming the bond is called or repaid at the earliest possible date.

CBA Perls XVI capital note has both net yield (ex-franking credits) and gross yield (inclusive of franking credits) It is not an actual or estimated return.

What if fixed income benchmarks are actually broken?





Other issues with investing in bond indices



Rising and changing macro risks



Different maturities



Bond issuer research

Active fixed income outperforms



Active managers in the Australian Bonds category continued to excel, recording a **70%** outperformance rate in 2024"

S&P SPIVA Australia Scorecard Dec 2024

Seeking to increase return potential without increasing risk potential



Can invest based on the market environment



Not restricted by the benchmark universe



Take advantage of new issuance concessions



Avoid the losers!

Consistency is key

One of the hardest aspects of investing is being consistent

The 'consistent alpha' checklist:

- ☐ How long is the track record of the manager of the fund?
- ☐ How has the manager performed in different market cycles?
- ☐ To get the return or alpha, how much risk did the manager take?
- ☐ How did the manager perform in drawdowns?



What's Macquarie's advantage in fixed income?

The competitive advantage of being Australia's largest, active fixed income manager



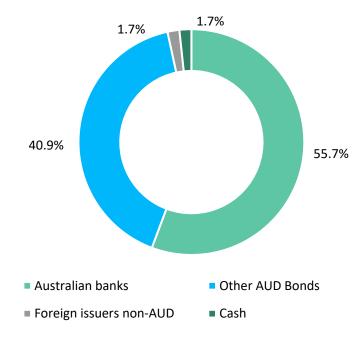
Size, scale, long track record

- Australia's largest, active fixed income manager
- One of the largest investors in **subordinated debt**
- \$A20bn+ of Australian credit AUM with 20+ years of track record

MQSD Fund characteristics

A diversified portfolio of predominantly Australian issuers offering attractive yield

Diversified portfolio of subordinated exposure



Australian major banks are largest exposure

Top 5 exposures	% holding
Westpac	17.1
ANZ	14.7
СВА	12.9
Insurance Australia Group	8.3
QBE	6.8

Fund metrics – yielding over 6%

Metric				
Fund running yield^	6.2%			
Distribution Frequency	Monthly			
Number of issuers	22			

As at 30 April 2025. Portfolio characteristics can and will change and may differ (including materially) in the future from that shown. ^Running yield is the expected effective interest rate or income yield of the Fund. It is calculated as the current coupon rate divided by price. The yields are quoted is pre-fees.

Running yield are not the actual returns that an investor can expect to receive from a holding of units in the Fund.

Macquarie's Active ETFs on the ASX

Fixed Income

A dynamic global bond solution

MQDB:

Macquarie Dynamic Bond
Active ETF

Strategy AUM: \$2,940m

Management Fee: 0.614% pa

Running yield: 4.9%

An income solution with a focus on preserving capital

MQIO:

Macquarie Income Opportunities
Active ETF

Strategy AUM: \$3,929m

Management Fee: 0.492% pa

Running yield: 5.4%

A cost-effective potential hybrid alternative

MQSD:

Macquarie Subordinated Debt
Active ETF

Strategy AUM: \$134m

Management Fee: 0.29% pa

Running yield: 6.2%

An active global solution targeting higher income

MQYM:

Macquarie Global Yield Maximiser
Active ETF

Strategy AUM: \$143m

Management Fee: 0.59% pa

Running yield: 7%

Global Equities

MQWS:

Macquarie Walter Scott Global Equity Active ETF

MQEG:

Macquarie Core Global Equity Active ETF

Australian Equities

MQAE:

Macquarie Core Australian Equity Active ETF

Data as at 30/4/2025. Management Fee is charged on the NAV of the Fund (inclusive of GST and net of any input tax credits and/or reduced input tax credits). Running Yield, also known as current yield, is the current expected annual income (coupon) a security pays expressed as percentage of its current market price. Running Yield, also known as current yield, is the current expected annual income (coupon) a security pays expressed as percentage of its current market price. The running yield of the Fund is the weighted average of the running yields of all the securities in the fund. The Running Yield is not the return of the Fund and does not take into account the Fund's fees and costs or any capital gains or losses on the Fund's securities. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Significant risks of the Macquarie Dynamic Bond Fund

Investment risk



Manager risk



Income securities risk



The Fund seeks to generate higher returns than traditional cash investments. The risk of an investment in the Fund is higher than an investment in a typical bank account or term deposit. Amounts distributed to unitholders may fluctuate, as may the Fund's unit price. The unit price may vary by material amounts, even over short periods of time, including during the period between a redemption request being made and the time the redemption unit price is calculated.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its performance objectives, produce returns that are positive, or compare favourably against its peers. The manager may change its investment strategies and internal trading guidelines over time, and there is no guarantee that such changes would produce favourable outcomes.

The Fund may have exposure to a range of income securities, including high yield, emerging markets and structured securities. The value of these securities may fall, for example due to market volatility, interest rate movements, perceptions of credit quality, supply and demand pressures, market sentiment, or issuer default. These risks may be greater for securities offering higher returns, for example high yield or emerging market securities. Income security risk may cause unit price volatility and/or financial loss to the Fund.

Default risk



Credit risk



Interest rate risk



Issuers or entities upon which the Fund's investments depend may default on their obligations, for instance by failing to make a payment due on a security or by failing to return principal. Such parties can include the issuers of securities held by the Fund (or those referenced in credit derivative transactions), and may include sovereigns, supranational entities, governments and states, as well as corporations. Counterparties to the Fund may default on a contractual commitment to the Fund. Counterparties may include over-the-counter derivatives counterparties, brokers (including clearing brokers of exchange traded instruments), repurchase agreement counterparties, foreign exchange counterparties, as well as the Fund's custodian. Default on the part of an issuer or counterparty could result in a financial loss to the Fund.

The value of the Fund's investments may be sensitive to changes in market perceptions of credit quality, both of individual issuers and of the credit markets in general. The Fund invests in credit related securities and takes credit risk in order to achieve its investment objectives. However, the value of such securities, and therefore the Fund's unit price, may be impacted by changes in the market's perception of credit quality.

The value of the Fund's investments will generally be sensitive to changes in market interest rates. The Fund may take active interest rate positions, either via physical security selection or through derivatives. Movements in market interest rates may impact the value of your investment in the Fund.

More information on the risks of investing in the Fund is contained in the Product Disclosure Statement, which should be considered before deciding to invest in the Fund.

Significant risks of the Macquarie Income Opportunities Fund

Investment risk



The Fund seeks to generate higher income returns than traditional cash investments. The risk of an investment in the Fund is higher than an investment in a typical bank account or term deposit. Amounts distributed to unitholders may fluctuate, as may the Fund's unit price. The unit price may vary by material amounts, even over short periods of time, including during the period between a redemption request being made and the time the redemption unit price is calculated.

Manager risk



Income securities risk



The Fund may have exposure to a range of income securities, including high yield, emerging markets and structured securities. The value of these securities may fall, for example due to market volatility, interest rate movements, perceptions of credit quality, supply and demand pressures, market sentiment, or issuer default. These risks may be greater for securities offering higher returns, for example high yield or emerging market securities. Income security risk may cause unit price volatility and/or financial loss to the Fund.

Default risk



Issuers or entities upon which the Fund's investments depend may default on their obligations, for instance by failing to make a payment due on a security or by failing to return principal. Such parties can include the issuers of securities held by the Fund (or those referenced in credit derivative transactions), and may include sovereigns, supranational entities, governments and states, as well as corporations. Counterparties to the Fund may default on a contractual commitment to the Fund. Counterparties may include over-the-counter derivatives counterparties, brokers (including clearing brokers of exchange traded instruments), repurchase agreement counterparties, foreign exchange counterparties, as well as the Fund's custodian. Default on the part of an issuer or counterparty could result in a financial loss to the Fund.

Credit risk



The value of the Fund's investments may be sensitive to changes in market perceptions of credit quality, both of individual issuers and of the credit markets in general. The Fund invests in credit related securities and takes credit risk in order to achieve its investment objectives. However, the value of such securities, and therefore the Fund's unit price, may be impacted by changes in the market's perception of credit quality.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its performance

changes would produce favourable outcomes.

objectives, produce returns that are positive, or compare favourably

against its peers. The manager may change its investment strategies and

internal trading guidelines over time, and there is no guarantee that such

More information on the risks of investing in the Fund is contained in the Product Disclosure Statement, which should be considered before deciding to invest in the Fund.

Significant risks of the Macquarie Subordinated Debt Active ETF

Investment risk



Manager risk



Income securities risk



The Fund seeks to generate higher returns than traditional cash investments. The risk of an investment in the Fund is higher than an investment in a typical bank account or term deposit. Amounts distributed to unitholders may fluctuate, as may the Fund's unit price. The unit price may vary by material amounts, even over short periods of time, including during the period between a redemption request being made and the time the redemption unit price is calculated.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its performance objectives, produce returns that are positive, or compare favourably against its peers. The manager may change its investment strategies and internal trading guidelines over time, and there is no guarantee that such changes would produce favourable outcomes.

The Fund may have exposure to a range of income securities, including high yield, emerging markets and structured securities. The value of these securities may fall, for example due to market volatility, interest rate movements, perceptions of credit quality, supply and demand pressures, market sentiment, or issuer default. These risks may be greater for securities offering higher returns, for example high yield or emerging market securities. Income security risk may cause unit price volatility and/or financial loss to the Fund.

Default risk



Credit risk



Liquidity risk



Issuers or entities upon which the Fund's investments depend may default on their obligations, for instance by failing to make a payment due on a security or by failing to return principal. Such parties can include the issuers of securities held by the Fund (or those referenced in credit derivative transactions), and may include sovereigns, supranational entities, governments and states, as well as corporations. Counterparties to the Fund may default on a contractual commitment to the Fund. Counterparties may include over-the-counter derivatives counterparties, brokers (including clearing brokers of exchange traded instruments), repurchase agreement counterparties, foreign exchange counterparties, as well as the Fund's custodian. Default on the part of an issuer or counterparty could result in a financial loss to the Fund.

The value of the Fund's investments may be sensitive to changes in market perceptions of credit quality, both of individual issuers and of the credit markets in general. The Fund invests in credit related securities and takes credit risk in order to achieve its investment objectives. However, the value of such securities, and therefore the Fund's unit price, may be impacted by changes in the market's perception of credit quality.

Investments may be difficult or impossible to sell, either due to factors specific to that security, or to prevailing market conditions, resulting in a loss to the Fund or delays in redemption processing or even the suspension of redemptions. A large redemption or application may result in the exposure of the Fund to particular investments, sectors or asset classes being altered significantly due to the security sales or purchases required.

More information on the risks of investing in the Fund is contained in the Product Disclosure Statement, which should be considered before deciding to invest in the Fund.

Significant risks of the Macquarie Global Yield Maximiser Fund

Investment risk



Manager risk



Income securities risk

market sentiment, or issuer default.



The Fund seeks to generate higher income returns than traditional cash investments. The risk of an investment in the Fund is higher than an investment in a typical bank account or term deposit. Amounts distributed to unitholders may fluctuate, as may the Fund's unit price, by material amounts over short periods.

There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its performance objectives, produce returns that are positive, or compare favourably against its peers, or that the strategies or models used by the Investment Manager will produce favourable outcomes.

The Fund may have exposure to a range of income securities. The value of these securities may fall, for example due to market volatility, interest rate movements, perceptions of credit quality, supply and demand pressures, a change to the reference rate used to set the value of interest payments,

Default risk



Credit risk



Liquidity risk



Issuers of securities that the Fund has exposure to may default on their obligations, for instance by failing to make a payment due or by failing to return principal. Counterparties to the Fund and/or an underlying fund may default on a contractual commitment. Default on the part of an issuer or counterparty could result in a loss to the Fund.

The value of the investments that the Fund has exposure to may be sensitive to changes in market perceptions of credit quality, both of individual issuers and of credit markets in general. Deteriorations in the market's perception of credit quality may negatively impact the values of such securities, and hence the Fund's unit price. The Fund has exposure to lower credit rated securities which carry a higher level of credit risk compared to investment grade securities.

Investments may be difficult or impossible to sell, either due to factors specific to that security, or to prevailing market conditions, resulting in a loss to the Fund or delays in redemption processing or even the suspension of redemptions. A large redemption or application may result in the exposure of the Fund to particular investments, sectors or asset classes being altered significantly due to the security sales or purchases required. Structured securities, bank loans and high yield bonds can exhibit illiquidity during significant market volatility events, potentially affecting the ability to sell down such securities without substantial price concessions.

More information on the risks of investing in the Fund is contained in the Product Disclosure Statement, which should be considered before deciding to invest in the Fund.

