



# 2017-2018 Annual Report



**MACQUARIE**

CREDIT UNION

*a closer connection*

ABN 85 087 650 253 | AFSL 241132 | BSB 802 126

OUR MISSION

TO PROVIDE FRIENDLY,  
PERSONAL AND  
EFFICIENT FINANCIAL  
SERVICES AT THE  
LOWEST POSSIBLE COST  
TO OUR MEMBERS

PROVIDING FINANCIAL SERVICES TO OUR  
MEMBERS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST  
IS SOMETHING THAT THIS CREDIT UNION  
PRIDES ITSELF IN ACHIEVING.

# ANNUAL REPORT 17-18

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**MACQUARIE**

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# GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

It is with pleasure that we present the Macquarie Credit Union's Annual Report for the 2017/18 financial year. At a time where there are a number of external factors at play in the financial services industry, your Credit Union continues to be a trusted advisor for our members. Over the year the Credit Union continued to perform soundly notwithstanding operating in a very low interest rate environment with very little sign that this will change significantly in the short to medium term.

While the conduct of much larger institutions continues to be called into question in recent times, Macquarie Credit Union has continued to deliver a suite of competitive loan and deposit products in a completely ethical fashion. We exercise caution in the way that we apply our lending assessment criteria and we always ensure we have our members' interests at the forefront with any decision made. We do not pay any of our staff performance bonuses or incentives to sell to our members.

The past year has been another busy year for the Credit Union with everyone working extremely hard to provide outstanding service to members and first rate products. This is the Credit Union's third year at our new premises in Dubbo continues to provide the best member experience through outstanding personal service. While many of the big banks are reducing staff numbers and turning to Skype to conduct loan interviews, Macquarie Credit Union prides itself by providing the "face to face" experience that people want.

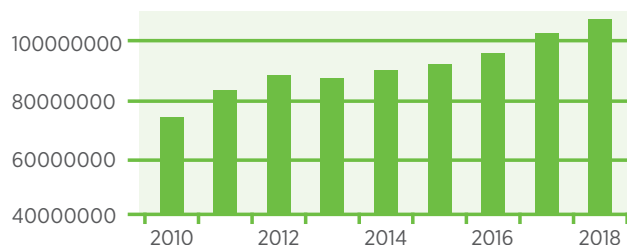
With this year being another year of record low interest rates, the ever increasing regulatory and compliance burden and the growing cost associated with IT infrastructure and innovation, your Credit Union was able to meet these challenges and record favourable results given the level of competition that exists within the financial marketplace today. Some of the key achievements of the Credit Union's operation are reflected as follows:

- Profit before tax increased by 18% from the previous year;
- Asset growth of 5%;
- Growth in loans of 11%;
- Growth in member deposits of 6.50%;
- Membership growth of 3%

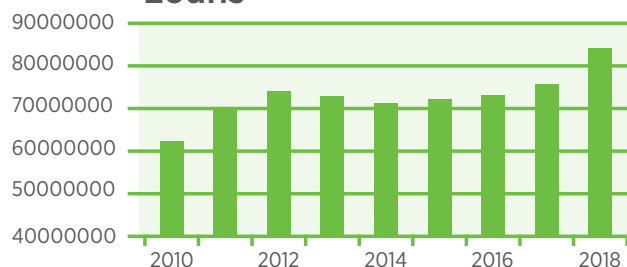
I would like to thank your Board of Directors for another year of wise counsel and direction. The Board continues to show strong leadership and support in investing for the future of Macquarie Credit Union.

To the staff of Macquarie Credit Union, we are a small team. However, what we deliver on a daily, monthly, and annual basis continues to amaze me. We deliver products and services that compare favorably with our "major bank" competitors, with a fraction of their resources and budgets. We are a passionate and dedicated team, absolutely committed to providing members with the best possible service. I am very proud to lead a team that consistently strives to do the best they can for our members. We can be proud of our products and services and how we deliver them.

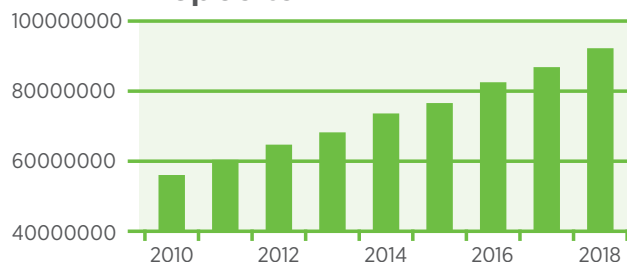
## Assets



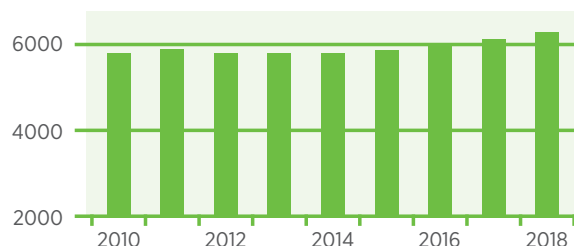
## Loans



## Deposits



## Members

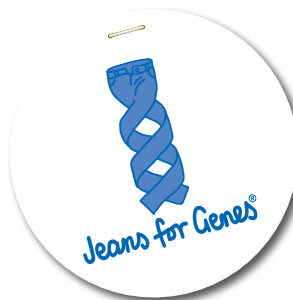




Our members should be proud in the knowledge that once again their Credit Union and its staff have been able to offer support to a wide variety of local organisations, making a difference in our community. Many of these organisations we offer financial support, whilst others we offer in kind services eg. staff support Meals on Wheels by delivering meals once a month and the Dubbo Evening View Card Club by setting up tables on a monthly basis.

Organisations supported by the Credit Union and the Staff Charity Fundraising during this past year include-

- Mystery Box Rally
- Dubbo College Senior Campus
- Dubbo & District Pre-School
- Dubbo & District Junior Cricket Association
- Macquarie Credit Union Dream Festival
- Orana Relay For Life
- Mt Arthur Challenge
- McGrath Foundation
- NSW TAFE
- Dubbo College South Campus
- Meals on Wheels
- St Johns College
- Black Dog Ride
- Cancer Council of NSW, Jeans for Genes
- Dubbo Evening View Card Club
- Dubbo Stampede
- Narromine MS Support Group
- Cancer Council of NSW, Daffodil Day
- Nyngan Show Society
- Dubbo Neighbourhood Centre
- Dubbo Community Kitchen
- CUFA Australia
- Dubbo Base Hospital (Childrens Ward)
- The Salvation Army Dubbo



Our call for sponsorship is open from the 1st of December through until 31st March each year. Applications can be submitted through our website or by completing a form in branch. All applications submitted are assessed to ensure they align with the values of Macquarie Credit Union and meet our sponsorship guidelines also located on our website or available in branch upon request.



## DREAM FESTIVAL

The Macquarie Credit Union Dream Festival is a community festival that embraces many facets of the arts to celebrate the communities creativity. Each festival brings a series of entertainment, theatre, dance, visual arts, music and outdoor events from local and professional groups and artists. The festival continues to grow & prosper with the assistance of an amazing volunteer committee who works tirelessly to offer numerous events, many of which are free, and we are pleased to continue our support to the festival. In 2017 our staff were kept very busy at the Music & Markets in Victoria Park volunteering to sell glow products on behalf of the committee whilst handing out over 1500 balloons on the night. We look forward to seeing you all at the 2018 festival.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matthew Bow".

**Matthew Bow**  
General Manager



# STAFF CHARITY COMMITTEE REPORT

The staff at the Credit Union are proud supporters of the community. For a small donation, on Fridays, staff are encouraged to wear jeans & their Macquarie Credit Union polo shirts. These funds are then used to donate to various charities within the local community. We also show our support by offering 'in kind' donations of time by giving up our lunch breaks and weekends to undertake tasks within the community.

Organisation's supported by the Staff Charity Fundraising during this past year include-

## DUBBO EVENING VIEW CLUB

On a monthly basis the staff assist the members of the club by setting out of tables and chairs for their afternoon of cards.

## MEALS ON WHEELS

Staff donate the time of their lunch breaks to deliver meals within the community for Meals on Wheels. This year saw us reach our 10 year anniversary of undertaking this rewarding and very satisfying duty.



## PINK UP DUBBO – MCGRATH FOUNDATION FUNDRAISER

Any excuse for a dress up! In October 2017 the staff chose to decorate the branch in pink & wear pink every Friday in October to raise funds. Staff also supported the BBQ held at the Rotunda in Macquarie St, which raised money for the cause.

## CHRISTMAS DONATIONS

Funds raised on Friday jeans days were used in December to help make a healthy donation to both the Salvation Army Dubbo branch & the Children's ward of Dubbo Base Hospital.

## DUBBO BLACK DOG RIDE

Staff member Greg Heath volunteered to direct traffic amongst other duties at the start of the ride in March.



## NARROMINE MS SUPPORT GROUP

Staff had fun buying prizes which were donated to the Narromine MS Golf Day for players and a raffle which saw the day raise almost \$1500.



## MACQUARIE CREDIT UNION DREAM FESTIVAL TWILIGHT MARKETS AND LANTERN PARADE

The highlight of our year is always the twilight markets and lantern parade. Many of our staff gave up their time to help the Dream Festival Committee man the stall which sells Glow Products. We also delighted hundreds of children by handing out Macquarie Credit Unions brightly coloured balloons. As the sun sets, some of us make a mad dash to the bottom of Talbragar St to commence the lantern parade. It is such a joy to see the thousands of people lining the street and the memorial drive through Victoria Park to see the parade.

## DUBBO COMMUNITY KITCHEN

Since 2015 the staff charity committee has made a monthly donation to this local charity.



# CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

2018 sees us well into our third year in our new premises in Brisbane Street. The vision of the board and management of Macquarie Credit Union to move strategically into the community and physically relocate to the CBD is reaping dividends. Our brand recognition and profile has been raised and the business is steadily growing. With the building in Brisbane Street now fully tenanted the area is a hive of activity.

In a time when serious allegations are being investigated into the behavior of some large institutions it is important to know that there is a locally owned and managed financial services provider that is well regulated and retains all profits to exclusively benefit its members. This is called "Customer Owned Banking" and the Credit Union is a part of this mutual movement. The trend to digital banking and the loss of customer facing staff is not one that will be adopted by the Credit Union, our emphasis is on a friendly and accommodating service experience whether it is when visiting our branch or when making phone contact.

## FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

The financial environment and competitive nature in which the Credit Union operates affects our results. Low interest rates, low wages growth, subdued retail spending, capped investment growth and drought are all conditions that need to be dealt with and considered when making budgetary decisions. Despite these conditions the Credit Union has been able to show an increase in profit after tax over last year. Similarly, asset growth, loans growth and overall membership numbers have grown in line with last year's budget projections.

A business enhancement program undertaken by staff has significantly streamlined many of the office procedures, increasing efficiency and reflecting in a more positive customer service performance. One of the benefits of this program has been to offer same day,

in principle, loan approvals. This of course is subject to meeting the usual loan approval requirements but it is a great benefit when negotiating a property or personal purchase.

This year has also seen the introduction of Visa payWave. This popular feature is available by contacting the branch or via the website. Whilst keeping up with new financial technologies is a priority for the credit union and many innovations are trumpeted, we wait until these have been proven, and in many cases become cheaper to adopt. New technology, such as the New Payments Platform, which allows instantaneous transfer of funds, is in the pipeline but must be considered in light of demand and cost to members. The board must therefore judiciously choose technology which has the best cost benefit to our business.

Given that our financial performance is improving and that we have dealt with the expense of moving we are confident that next year will again see positive growth. The capacity for Dubbo and our regional centres to grow into the future will stand the Credit Union in good stead as an alternate provider for low cost and appropriate finances and advice to existing and potential new members.

## EVENTS

In keeping with our move into the community and our strategy to elevate the brand awareness, we provide various levels of sponsorship to organisations and events. We see this not only as a commercial function but also as part of being a corporate citizen.

The board has entered into a further 3-year agreement as the major sponsor of the Dubbo DREAM Festival. This continues our valued association with the DREAM committee, an association that was established in the festival's beginnings and is mutually beneficial, representing an invaluable return to both organisations.

This year's festival was launched in a well publicised event in the car park at the rear of the Credit Union's offices. The festival runs from 18–28 October and Credit Union staff and directors will have a presence at the festivities in Victoria Park, and thereafter at the wonderful spectacle of the lantern parade.

Orana Relay for Life, The Dubbo Stampede and the Mt Arthur Challenge are all sponsorship recipients as well as selected TAFE students who receive \$1000 accounts to assist with study costs.

Unfortunately, the Annual Member's Dinner last year was cancelled due to a lack of numbers. This event has been a great social success for many years and provides an opportunity for friends and work colleagues, as well as retired workmates to renew acquaintances. It is an evening to celebrate the success of the Credit Union and to promote the idea that we are all members and owners of the organisation. The staff will be going all out to promote this year's event and to re-establish this annual event.

Finally, the annual general meeting of the Credit Union is set down for 23rd November. The meeting is held in the office in Brisbane Street.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, to the General Manager Matthew Bow and Deputy General Manager Leanne Bourne my gratitude for their professional and diligent enterprise in bringing new products and services to our range of activities. Also, their encouragement of the staff, to adopt new practices and procedures that enhance service to our member's. To the staff, for their commitment to the Credit Union ideals and to their willingness to attend functions and events outside normal working hours. Again, this raises our credibility in the community. I would particularly like to welcome new staff members. We have a first class team that is now well placed to promote our products and services within our community.

A fond farewell to Jill Graham who retired this year after 44 years of faithful and valuable service. Jill saw the Credit Union grow from one full time staff member to the sixteen that we have today. We wish her all the rewards and enjoyment that retirement can bring.

To my fellow directors; my appreciation and thanks for your faith and support of me as an incoming chairman. I believe that the current board has an excellent mix of skills and experience, equipping it to cope with the challenges of our times. Welcome to a new director; Peter Woodward. Peter comes to us with an impressive CV in administration and is currently participating in our "associate director" program.

Lastly, I wish to recognise the achievements of our outgoing chairman Chris Shepherd. Chris decided that after last year's AGM that the time was right for him to relinquish the chairman's role. Chris has been in this leadership position since 1986 and has guided the Credit Union with a unique understanding of the industry and a perception of the future that steered the Credit Union through amalgamations, changes in regulatory bodies, changes and diversity of board members and four General Managers. He has an exemplary board meeting attendance record and was always a contributor at conferences and forums. His communication ability and outgoing attitude is his hallmark and it is reassuring that he remains on the board to continue his contribution.

To all our members: the Macquarie Credit Union belongs to you: make it your main financial institution and let's see it prosper into the future together.



**Paul Nolan**  
Chairman

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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# DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors present their report on the Credit Union for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

## DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

A Field	PM Nolan
J Gray	DAJ Rootes
RK Mills	CJ Shepherd
J Moss	

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

## ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Mr Peter Woodward was appointed as an Associate Director on 28 February 2018.

## COMPANY SECRETARY

The following person held the position of company secretary at the end of the financial year:

Mr Matthew Bow – Mr Bow has worked for Macquarie Credit Union Limited for the past thirteen years and was appointed the General Manager of the Credit Union on 19 November 2007. He was also appointed company secretary on 19 November 2007.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Credit Union during the year were the provision of financial services to members in the form of taking deposits and giving financial accommodation as prescribed by the constitution. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Credit Union's activities during the year.

## OPERATING RESULTS

The profit of the Credit Union for the financial year after providing for income tax was \$282,000 (2017: \$279,000).

## DIVIDENDS RECOMMENDED

The Credit Union's constitution does allow the payment of a dividend, but the Directors of the Credit Union have elected not to pay a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018.

## REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The Credit Union recorded a profit of \$282,000 compared to \$279,000 in the 2017 year. The directors are satisfied with the result given the challenging economic conditions that prevail upon the financial services industry and continued low interest rate environment that Australia is experiencing.

Profit before income tax expense has increased by 18% to \$407,000 (2017 - \$344,000).

Interest revenue has increased by \$151,000 (3.7%) to \$4,201,000 due to an 11% growth in members loans during the year. Interest expense decreased by \$16,000 (1.1%) to \$1,383,000.

Other revenue has decreased by \$62,000 (10.8%) to \$509,000 due to a decrease in dividend income. Employee benefits expense has increased by \$59,000 (5.3%) to \$1,171,000 and other expenses have increased slightly by \$1,000 to \$1,371,000.

## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Credit Union's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or State.



## SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Credit Union during the financial year.

## EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year, that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Credit Union, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Credit Union in future financial years.

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

During the next financial year the Directors do not expect any significant changes in the operations or services of the Credit Union which will affect the results of the Credit Union.

Further information as to future developments, prospects and business strategies of the Credit Union have not been included in this report as the Directors believe, on reasonable grounds, that to include such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the interests of the Credit Union.

## DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments) by reason of a contract made by the Credit Union or a related corporation with a Director or with a firm of which he or she is a member, or with an entity in which he or she has a substantial financial interest.

## INDEMNIFYING OFFICERS AND AUDITOR

The Credit Union has a Directors' and Officers' liability insurance policy covering all Directors. The premium paid in respect of this policy in force at the date of this report was \$380.

No indemnities have been given or agreed to be given or insurance premiums paid or agreed to be paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for the auditor of the Credit Union.

## INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

The Directors in office at the date of this report are:

Mr P M Nolan	Chairman since 29/11/17
<i>Experience</i>	Board Member since 1/11/03
<i>Interest in Shares</i>	One ordinary share in the Credit Union

Mrs. A Field	Director
<i>Experience</i>	Board Member since 25/01/17
<i>Interest in Shares</i>	One ordinary share in the Credit Union

Mr J Gray	Director
<i>Experience</i>	Board Member since 10/10/12
<i>Interest in Shares</i>	One ordinary share in the Credit Union

Mr R K Mills	Director
<i>Experience</i>	Board Member since 22/05/06
<i>Interest in Shares</i>	One ordinary share in the Credit Union

Mr J Moss	Director
<i>Experience</i>	Board Member since 24/2/09
<i>Interest in Shares</i>	One ordinary share in the Credit Union

Mr D A J Rootes	Deputy Chairman since 29/11/17
<i>Experience</i>	Board Member since 30/08/06
<i>Interest in Shares</i>	One ordinary share in the Credit Union

Mr C J Shepherd	Director
<i>Experience</i>	Board Member since 19/04/71
<i>Interest in Shares</i>	One ordinary share in the Credit Union

## GENERAL BOARD ATTENDANCE

During the financial year the following meetings of Directors were held. Attendances were:

	Board Meetings Eligible to Attend	Board Meetings Attended	Audit Committee Meetings Eligible to Attend	Audit Committee Meetings Attended
A Field	12	10	3	3
J Gray	12	9	-	-
RK Mills	12	11	7	6
J Moss	12	12	7	7
PM Nolan	12	11	7	7
DAJ Rootes	12	12	7	7
CJ Shepherd	12	11	-	-

	Risk Committee Meetings Eligible to Attend	Risk Committee Meetings Attended	Remuneration Committee Meetings Eligible to Attend	Remuneration Committee Meetings Attended
A Field	2	2	5	5
J Gray	-	-	5	4
RK Mills	6	5	5	5
J Moss	6	6	5	5
PM Nolan	6	6	5	5
DAJ Rootes	6	6	5	5
CJ Shepherd	-	-	5	5

## PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF CREDIT UNION

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Credit Union or intervene in any proceedings to which the Credit Union is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Credit Union for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Credit Union was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been received and can be found on page 5 of the financial statements.

## NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Board of Directors, in accordance with advice from the audit and risk committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the audit committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the audit; and
- the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethics Standards Board.

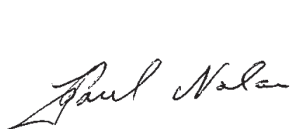
The following fees for non-audit services were paid/ payable to the external auditors during the year ended 30 June 2018:

	\$
Taxation services	1,680
Preparation of financial statements	6,250
	<b>\$7,930</b>

## PRUDENTIAL STANDARD APS 330 – PUBLIC DISCLOSURES

As required by the Prudential Standards, the Credit Union's public disclosures of prudential information are located at [www.macquariecu.com.au/aboutus/aps330](http://www.macquariecu.com.au/aboutus/aps330) Prudential Disclosures.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Dubbo on 5 September 2018 for and on behalf of the Directors by:



Paul Nolan



John Moss

# AUDITOR'S DECLARATION



## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF MACQUARIE CREDIT UNION LIMITED

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018 there has been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Luka Group".

Luka Group

2 River Street  
Dubbo  
Dated: 5 September 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JM Shanks".

JM Shanks  
Partner



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# DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The Directors of Macquarie Credit Union Limited declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes set out on pages 7 to 59 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001; and
  - i) comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
  - ii) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Credit Union.
2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Credit Union will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed at Dubbo on 5 September 2018 for and on behalf of the Directors by:



Paul Nolan



John Moss

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Interest revenue	3	4,201	4,050
Interest expense	4	(1,383)	(1,399)
Net interest revenue		2,818	2,651
Other revenue	3	509	571
Impairment losses on loans and advances	4	(6)	(20)
Employee benefits expense	4	(1,171)	(1,112)
Occupancy expense	4	(250)	(267)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(122)	(109)
Other expenses	4	(1,371)	(1,370)
Profit before income tax expense		407	344
Income tax expense	5	(125)	(65)
<b>Profit for the year after income tax expense</b>		<b>282</b>	<b>279</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>\$282</b>	<b>\$279</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and liquid assets	7	21,285	24,455
Accrued receivables	8	249	301
Loans and advances	9	83,526	75,235
Other investments	10	163	163
Property, plant and equipment	11	453	461
Intangibles	12	169	117
Deferred tax assets	13	228	230
Other assets	14	76	75
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>\$106,149</b>	<b>\$101,037</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits and short term borrowings	15	91,483	85,857
Payables and other liabilities	16	488	387
Interest bearing liabilities	17	1,000	2,000
Tax liabilities	18	66	-
Provisions	19	264	227
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>93,301</b>	<b>88,471</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>\$12,848</b>	<b>\$12,566</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Reserves	20	552	515
Retained profits	21	12,296	12,051
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>\$12,848</b>	<b>\$12,566</b>

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Retained Profits \$'000	Credit Losses Reserve \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Balance at 1 July 2016</b>	<b>11,799</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>12,287</b>
Profit for the year	279	-	279
Transfer from reserves for credit loss for the year	(27)	27	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>12,051</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>12,566</b>
Profit for the year	282	-	282
Transfer from reserves for credit loss for the year	(37)	37	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>\$12,296</b>	<b>\$552</b>	<b>\$12,848</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest on loans		3,699	3,471
Interest on investments		529	552
Other non-interest income		543	731
Interest paid on members' savings		(1,334)	(1,378)
Interest paid on other finance		(35)	(32)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,707)	(2,698)
Income tax paid		(56)	(10)
Members' loan repayments		17,062	19,261
Members' loans' disbursed		(25,359)	(22,316)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>(7,658)</b>	<b>(2,419)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		32	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(82)	(115)
Purchase of intangibles		(89)	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(139)</b>	<b>(115)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	2,000
Net movement in member savings		5,627	4,466
Repayment of borrowings		(1,000)	-
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>		<b>4,627</b>	<b>6,446</b>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH HELD</b>		<b>(3,170)</b>	<b>3,932</b>
Cash at beginning of year		24,455	20,523
<b>CASH AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>\$21,285</b>	<b>\$24,455</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements are for Macquarie Credit Union Limited as an individual entity. Macquarie Credit Union Limited is a financial institution, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements of Macquarie Credit Union Limited comply with all Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) in their entirety.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 5 September 2018 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Unless otherwise indicated, amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the Credit Union in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

### 1.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

### 1.2 Income Tax

The charge for current income tax expense is based on the profit for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or are substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the statement of comprehensive income except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the Credit Union will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

## 1.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

### Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the Credit Union commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of fixed asset	Depreciation rate
Office equipment	10% - 50%
EDP equipment	33.3%
Office furniture and fittings	33.3%
Motor vehicles	22%

Assets with a cost less than \$1,000 are not capitalised.

## 1.4 Intangible Assets

Items of computer software which are not integral to the computer hardware owned by the Credit Union are classified as intangible assets, not as part of property, plant and equipment. Computer software is amortised over the expected useful life of the software at 33.3% per year.

## 1.5 Loans to Members

### (i) Basis of Inclusion

All loans are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and inclusive of loan origination fees. Loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the loans using the effective interest method. Loans to members are reported at their recoverable amount representing the aggregate amount of principal and unpaid interest owing to the Credit Union at reporting date, less any allowance or provision against debts considered doubtful. A loan is classified as impaired where the recovery of the debt is considered unlikely as determined by the Board of Directors.

### (ii) Interest Earned

**Term Loans** - The loan interest is calculated on the basis of the daily balance outstanding and is charged in arrears to a member's account on the last day of each month.

**Overdraft** - The loan interest is calculated initially on the basis of the daily balance outstanding and is charged in arrears to a member's account on the last day of the month.

**Non-Accrual Loan Interest** - while still legally recoverable, interest is not brought to account as income where the Credit Union is informed that the member has deceased, or, where a loan is impaired. A loan is classified as impaired where recovery of the debt is considered unlikely as determined by the Board of Directors. Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) has made it mandatory that interest is not recognised as revenue after the irregularity exceeds 90 days for a loan facility, or 90 days for an over limit overdraft facility.

### (iii) Loan Origination Fees and Discounts

Loan establishment fees and discounts are initially deferred as part of the loan balance, and are brought to account as income over the expected life of the loan. The amounts brought to account are included as part of interest revenue.

## 1.6 Loan Impairment

### (i) Specific and Collective Provision

A provision for losses on impaired loans is recognised when there is objective evidence that the impairment of a loan has occurred. Estimated impairment losses are calculated on either a portfolio basis for loans of similar characteristics, or on an individual basis. The amount provided is determined by management and the Board of Directors to recognise the probability of loan amounts not being collected in accordance with terms of the loan agreement.

The APRA Prudential Standards requires a minimum provision to be maintained, based on specific percentages on the loan balance which are contingent upon the length of time the repayments are in arrears. This approach is used to assess the collective provisions for impairment.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific financial asset or Credit Union of financial assets is impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower has defaulted, is experiencing significant financial difficulty, or where the debt has been restructured to reduce the burden to the borrower.

### (ii) Reserve for Credit Losses

In addition to the above specific provision, the Board of Directors has recognised the need to make an allocation from retained earnings to ensure there is adequate protection for members against the prospect that some members will experience loan repayment difficulties. The reserve is based on estimation of potential risk in the loan portfolio.

## 1.7 Bad Debts Written Off

Bad debts are written off from time to time as determined by management and the Board of Directors when it is reasonable to expect that the recovery of the debt is unlikely. Bad debts are written off against the provision for doubtful debts if a provision for impairment had previously been recognised.

If no provision had been recognised, the write offs are recognised as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

## 1.8 Equity Investments

Investments in shares are classified as available for sale financial assets where they do not qualify for classification as loans and receivables, or investments held for trading.

Investments in shares, which do not have a ready market and are not capable of being reliably valued, are recorded at the lower of cost or recoverable amount. Investments in shares where no market value is readily available are carried at cost less any provision for impairment.

Realised net gains and losses on available for sale financial assets taken to the statement of comprehensive income comprises only gains and losses on disposal.

All investments are in Australian currency.

## 1.9 Members' Deposits

### (i) Basis for Measurement

Member savings and term investments are quoted at the aggregate amount of money owing to depositors.

### (ii) Interest Payable

Interest on savings is calculated on the daily balance and posted to the accounts periodically, or on maturity of the term deposit. Interest on savings is brought to account on an accrual basis in accordance with the interest rate terms and conditions of each savings and term deposit account as varied from time to time. The amount of the accrual is shown as part of amounts payable.

## 1.10 Provision for Employee Benefits

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within twelve months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within twelve months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Credit Union in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

The provision for annual leave was reviewed with entitlements not expected to be used within twelve months being measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

Contributions are made by the Credit Union to an employee's superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred. The Credit Union has no legal obligation to cover any shortfall in the fund's obligation to provide benefits to employees on retirement.

## 1.11 Cash and Liquid Assets

Cash and liquid assets comprise cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in interest bearing liabilities in the statement of financial position.

## 1.12 Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Credit Union assesses whether there is an indication that individual assets are impaired. Where impairment indicators exist, recoverable amount is determined and impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income where the asset's

carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where it is not possible to estimate recoverable amount for an individual asset, recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

## 1.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Credit Union has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

## 1.14 Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset but not the legal ownership are transferred to the Credit Union, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised, recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely the Credit Union will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses on a straight line basis over the lease term.

## 1.15 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Credit Union measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Credit Union would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset or liability (that is, the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability). In the absence of such a market, information is extracted from the most advantageous market available to the Credit Union at reporting date (that is, the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payment made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of an identical or similar financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where identical or similar assets are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

## 1.16 Financial Instruments

### ***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the Credit Union becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the Credit Union commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (that is, trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss" in which case transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

### ***Classification and subsequent measurement***

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is the amount for which a financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

### ***(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

### ***(ii) Loans and receivables***

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

***(iii) Held to maturity investments***

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Credit Union's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

***(iv) Available for sale financial assets***

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (that is, gains or losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (except for impairment losses). When the financial instrument is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

***(v) Financial liabilities***

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

***Impairment***

At the end of each reporting period, the Credit Union assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available for sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss at this point.

***Derecognition***

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the Credit Union no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of the consideration paid, including non-cash assets or liabilities assumed is recognised in profit or loss.

## 1.17 Goods and Services Tax

As a financial institution the Credit Union is input taxed on all income except other income from commissions and some fees. An input taxed supply is not subject to Goods and Services Tax (GST) collection, and similarly the GST paid on purchases cannot be recovered. As some income is charged GST, the GST on purchases are generally recovered on a proportionate basis. In addition, certain prescribed purchases are subject to Reduced Input Tax Credits, of which 75% of the GST paid is recoverable.

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included where applicable GST is collected. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or current liability in the statement of financial position.

Cashflows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

## 1.18 Comparative Amounts

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended, comparative amounts shall be reclassified unless the reclassification is impracticable.



## 2. INTEREST REVENUE AND INTEREST EXPENSE

The following tables show the average balance for each of the major categories of interest bearing assets and liabilities, the amount of interest revenue or expense and the average interest rate. Most averages are monthly averages, and are representative of the Credit Union's operations during the period.

	Average Balance \$'000	Interest \$'000	Average Rate %
<b>Interest revenue – 2018</b>			
Deposits with financial institutions	22,622	502	2.2%
Loans and advances (other than Commercial loans)	78,546	3,632	4.6%
Commercial loans	898	67	7.4%
	<b>102,066</b>	<b>4,201</b>	

<b>Interest revenue – 2017</b>			
Deposits with financial institutions	22,249	579	2.6%
Loans and advances (other than Commercial loans)	71,229	3,396	4.8%
Commercial loans	953	75	7.8%
	<b>94,431</b>	<b>4,050</b>	

<b>Borrowing costs - 2018</b>			
Customer deposits	87,648	1,348	1.5%
Short-term borrowings	1,500	35	2.3%
	<b>89,148</b>	<b>1,383</b>	

<b>Borrowing costs – 2017</b>			
Customer deposits	84,450	1,367	1.6%
Short-term borrowings	1,000	32	3.2%
	<b>85,450</b>	<b>1,399</b>	



### 3. REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Interest revenue</b>	\$4,201	\$4,050
<b>Non-interest revenue</b>		
Dividends received	17	116
Fees and commissions		
- Fees and charges	258	245
- Commissions	140	155
Bad debts recovered	2	18
Other revenue	92	37
<b>Total non-interest revenue</b>	<b>\$509</b>	<b>\$571</b>

### 4. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS

Profit from operations before income tax expense has been determined after recognising the following expenses:-

<b>Interest expense</b>		
- Deposits from members	1,348	1,367
- Short term borrowings	35	32
	<b>\$1,383</b>	<b>\$1,399</b>

<b>Impairment losses</b>		
- Bad debts written off directly against profit	17	35
- Addition/(reversal) of amounts against provision for impaired loans	(11)	(15)
	<b>\$6</b>	<b>\$20</b>

<b>Depreciation and amortisation</b>		
- Office equipment	4	4
- Office furniture and fittings	47	46
- Motor vehicles	14	16
- EDP hardware	20	18
- Amortisation of intangible assets	37	25
	<b>\$122</b>	<b>\$109</b>

<b>Occupancy expenses</b>	<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$267</b>
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#### 4. PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Employee benefits expense		
- Salaries	928	900
- Superannuation contributions	109	98
- Annual leave	32	(3)
- Long service leave	7	2
- Payroll tax	16	16
- Directors allowance	28	26
- Other	51	73
	<b>\$1,171</b>	<b>\$1,112</b>
Other expenses		
- Fees and commissions	235	249
- Loans administration	127	114
- Data processing	485	402
- Marketing	105	118
- General administration	419	487
	<b>\$1,371</b>	<b>\$1,370</b>

#### 5. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The components of income tax expense comprise:

Provision for income tax	140	46
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	(15)	19
	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$65</b>

The prima facie tax on operating profit before income tax is reconciled to income tax as follows:

Prima facie tax on operating profit @ 27.5% (2017 - 27.5%)	111	95
Add tax effect of non allowable items		
- Deferred tax assets movement for tax rate adjustment	-	19
- Under provision of income tax in the prior year	18	-
Less tax effect of:		
- Rebateable fully franked dividends	(4)	(49)
Income tax expense attributable to operating profit	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$65</b>

The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is 30% (2017 - 19%)

## 6. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

**2018**  
**\$'000**

**2017**  
**\$'000**

Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditors of the Credit Union for:

- Audit of the financial statements	40	38
- Audit of the APRA returns	7	7
- Other services	8	8
	<b>\$55</b>	<b>\$53</b>

## 7. CASH AND LIQUID ASSETS

Imprest accounts	321	176
Deposits at call	1,805	2,350
Interest earning deposits	12,628	16,416
Floating rate note	6,521	5,513
	<b>\$21,285</b>	<b>\$24,455</b>

## 8. ACCRUED RECEIVABLES

Members clearing accounts	97	124
Interest receivable	152	177
	<b>\$249</b>	<b>\$301</b>

## 9. LOANS AND ADVANCES

Overdrafts	656	534
Visa	535	550
Term loans	82,337	74,164
	83,528	75,248
Provision for impaired loans	(2)	(13)
	<b>\$83,526</b>	<b>\$75,235</b>

### 9.1 Maturity Analysis

Overdrafts	656	534
Visa	535	550
Not longer than 3 months	932	855
Longer than 3 months but less than 12 months	2,804	2,600
Longer than 1 year but less than 5 years	13,239	11,954
Longer than 5 years	65,362	58,755
	<b>\$83,528</b>	<b>\$75,248</b>

## 9.2 Security Dissection

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Secured by mortgage over real estate	77,632	70,202
Partly secured by goods mortgage	3,240	2,567
Wholly unsecured	2,656	2,479
	<b>\$83,528</b>	<b>\$75,248</b>

It is impractical to provide a valuation of the security held against loans due to the large number of assets to be valued to arrive at the amount. A breakdown of the quality of the security on a portfolio basis is as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Security held as mortgages against real estate is on the basis of:		
- loan to valuation ratio of less than 80%	66,867	59,874
- loan to valuation ratio of greater than 80% and mortgage insured	9,757	8,367
- loan to valuation ratio of greater than 80% and not mortgage insured	1,008	1,961
	<b>\$77,632</b>	<b>\$70,202</b>

## 9.3 Concentration of Risk

The Credit Union has an exposure to groupings of individual loans which concentrate risk and create exposure to particular segments as follows:

i) Geographical Area		
- New South Wales	80,057	71,042
- Other States and Territories	3,471	4,206
	<b>\$83,528</b>	<b>\$75,248</b>

ii) Loans to members who individually have a loan and overdraft facility, which represents in total 10% or more of capital in aggregate value - one member for \$1,485,000 (2017 - \$1,470,000).

## 9.4 Movement in the Provision

Opening balance	13	28
Bad debts written off against provision	(12)	(28)
Reversals during the year	(1)	-
Loans provided for during the year	2	13
	<b>\$2</b>	<b>\$13</b>

## 9.5 Analysis of Loans that are impaired or potential impaired by class

	2018	2018	2018
	Carrying Value	Impaired Loans	Provision for Impairment
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to members			
- Residential	77,632	18	1
- Personal	4,705	-	-
- Overdrafts/Visa	1,191	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$83,528</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$2</b>

	2017	2017	2017
	Carrying Value	Impaired Loans	Provision for Impairment
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Loans to members			
- Residential	69,599	221	-
- Personal	4,565	22	13
- Overdrafts/Visa	1,084	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$75,248</b>	<b>\$245</b>	<b>\$13</b>

It is not practicable to determine the fair value of all collateral as at reporting date due to the variety of asset conditions.

## 9.6 Analysis of Loans that are Impaired or Potential Impaired Based on Age of Repayments Outstanding

Days in Arrears	2018	2018	2017	2017
	Carrying Value	Provision	Carrying Value	Provision
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0 – 90 days	5	-	4	-
91 – 182 days	18	1	1	1
183 – 273 days	-	-	231	6
274 – 365 days	-	-	3	2
Over 365 days	-	-	4	4
Overlimit facilities over 14 days	2	1	2	-
	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$2</b>	<b>\$245</b>	<b>\$13</b>

The provision based on the age of repayments outstanding has been taken from the June D2A return, and is based on the formula for impairment provided by APRA. The impaired loans are generally not secured against residential property. Some impaired loans are secured by a bill of sale over motor vehicles or other assets of varying value. It is not practicable to determine the fair value of all collateral as at the reporting date due to the variety of assets and condition.

## 9.7 Assets Acquired Via Enforcement of Security

At reporting date there was no assets acquired via enforcement of security (2017 – Nil).

## 9.8 Loans with Repayments Past Due but not Regarded as Impaired

There are no loans past due by 90 days or more which are not considered to be impaired. (2017 – Nil)

## 9.9 Loans restructured

There were no loans restructured during the year. (2017 – Nil)

## 9.10 Key Assumptions in Determining Impairment

In the course of the preparation of the annual report the Credit Union has determined the likely impairment loss on loans which have not maintained the loan repayments in accordance with the loan contract, or where there is other evidence of potential impairment such as job losses or economic circumstances. In identifying the impairment likely from these events the Credit Union is required to estimate the potential impairment using the length of time the loan is in arrears and the historical losses arising in past years. Given the relatively small number of impaired loans, the circumstances may vary for each loan over time resulting in higher or lower impairment losses.

## 10. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Shares held with Special Service Providers		
- Ordinary shares	156	156
Shares – at cost		
- Unlisted	7	7
	\$163	\$163

### CUSCAL Limited

The shareholding in CUSCAL is measured at cost as its fair value could not be measured reliably. This company was created to supply services to the member Credit Unions and does not have an independent business focus. These shares are held to enable the Credit Union to receive essential banking services. The shares are not able to be traded and are not redeemable.

The financial statements of CUSCAL record that the net tangible asset backing of these shares exceeds their cost value. Based on the net assets of CUSCAL, any fair value determination on these shares is likely to be greater than their cost value, but due to the nature of services supplied a market value is not able to be determined readily.

The Credit Union is not intending, nor is it able to dispose of these shares as the services supplied by the company relate to the day to day activities of the Credit Union.

### Transaction Solutions Limited (TAS)

The shareholding in TAS is measured at cost as its fair value could not be measured reliably. This company was created to supply services to the member Credit Unions and does not have an independent business focus. These shares are held to enable the Credit Union to receive essential Information Technology services.

## 11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Office furniture - at cost	610	600
Less: provision for depreciation	(271)	(224)
	<b>339</b>	<b>376</b>
Office equipment - at cost	117	117
Less: provision for depreciation	(103)	(99)
	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>
Motor vehicles - at cost	178	177
Less: provision for depreciation	(112)	(158)
	<b>66</b>	<b>19</b>
EDP hardware - at cost	348	342
Less: provision for depreciation	(314)	(294)
	<b>34</b>	<b>48</b>
	<b>\$453</b>	<b>\$461</b>

Movement in carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and end of the current financial year.

	Office Furniture \$'000	Office Equipment \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	EDP Hardware \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2017	376	18	19	48	461
Additions	10	-	66	6	82
Disposals	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Depreciation expense	(47)	(4)	(14)	(20)	(85)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>453</b>
Balance at 1 July 2016	422	1	35	66	524
Additions	-	21	-	-	21
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(46)	(4)	(16)	(18)	(84)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>461</b>



## 12. INTANGIBLES

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
EDP software	937	848
Accumulated amortisation	(768)	(731)
	<b>\$169</b>	<b>\$117</b>

Movement in carrying amounts for each class of intangibles between the beginning and end of the current financial year.

Opening balance at 1 July	117	48
Additions	89	94
Transferred between classes	-	-
Depreciation expense	(37)	(25)
<b>Closing balance at 30 June</b>	<b>\$169</b>	<b>\$117</b>

## 13. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets	228	212
Income tax paid in advance	-	18
	<b>\$228</b>	<b>\$230</b>

## 14. OTHER ASSETS

Prepayments	<b>\$76</b>	<b>\$75</b>
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## 15. DEPOSITS AND SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

Term deposits	27,977	26,703
Call deposits	63,453	59,102
Withdrawable shares	53	52
	<b>\$91,483</b>	<b>\$85,857</b>

### 15.1 Maturity Analysis

On call	63,506	59,154
Not longer than 3 months	13,570	15,027
Longer than 3 and not longer than 12 months	14,407	11,676
	<b>\$91,483</b>	<b>\$85,857</b>

## 15.2 Concentration of Deposits

i) There are no members who individually have deposits, which represent 10% or more of total liabilities (2017: Nil).

ii) Details of the geographic concentration of the deposits are set out below.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Geographical Area		
- New South Wales	88,172	83,091
- Other States and Territories	3,311	2,766
	<b>\$91,483</b>	<b>\$85,857</b>

## 16. PAYABLES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Payables and accrued expenses	127	116
Accrued interest payable	150	197
Members' clearing accounts	211	74
	<b>\$488</b>	<b>\$387</b>

## 17. INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES

Deposits from other AFI	<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>
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## 18. TAX LIABILITIES

Income tax	<b>\$66</b>	<b>\$-</b>
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## 19. PROVISIONS

Employee leave entitlements	<b>\$264</b>	<b>\$227</b>
Opening balance at 1 July	227	228
Additional provisions raised during the year	103	83
Amounts used	(66)	(84)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>\$264</b>	<b>\$227</b>

## 20. RESERVES

Reserve for credit losses	<b>\$552</b>	<b>\$515</b>
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This reserve records amounts previously set aside as a General provision on loans and advances and is maintained to comply with the Prudential Standards set down by APRA.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	515	488
Transfer to/from retained profits	37	27
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>\$552</b>	<b>\$515</b>

## 21. RETAINED PROFITS

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Retained profits at the beginning of the financial year	12,051	11,799
Net profit attributable to members	282	279
Transfer to/from reserves	(37)	(27)
<b>Retained profits at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>\$12,296</b>	<b>\$12,051</b>

Balance of franking credits held by the Credit Union after adjustments for credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the financial year is \$3,197,000 (2017 - \$3,141,000). Franking credits represent reserves upon which income tax has been paid.

## 22. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

### 22.1 Names of Directors and other Key Management Personnel

During the course of the financial year the following were the key management persons of the Credit Union:

A Field	CJ Shepherd
J Gray	M Bow
RK Mills	L Bourne
J Moss	R Alexander
PM Nolan	T Emerton
DAJ Rootes	

### 22.2 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Credit Union, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Credit Union. *Control* is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the Credit Union so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

**Key Management Persons (KMP)** have been taken to comprise the Directors and the three members of the executive management team during the financial year (2017 - 3), responsible for the day to day financial and operational management of the Credit Union.

The aggregate compensation of key management persons during the year comprising amounts paid or payable or provided for was as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Salary and fee	364	342
Superannuation contributions	54	36
	<b>\$418</b>	<b>\$378</b>

## 22.2 Key Management Personnel Compensation (continued)

Compensation includes all employee benefits (as defined in AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*). Employee benefits are all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the Credit Union, or on behalf of the Credit Union, in exchange for services rendered to the Credit Union.

Compensation includes:

(i) short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit-sharing and bonuses (if payable within twelve months of the end of the period) and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for current employees;

(ii) post-employment benefits such as pensions, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care;

(iii) other long-term employee benefits, including long-service leave or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long-service benefits, long-term disability benefits and, if they are not payable wholly within twelve months after the end of the period, profit-sharing, bonuses and deferred compensation;

(iv) termination benefits; and

(v) share-based payment.

## 22.3 Loans to Key Management Persons

Loans provided to key management persons are on conditions no more favourable than those extended to members. Security has been obtained for these loans in accordance with the Credit Union's lending policy.

There is no provision for impairment in relation to any loan extended to key management persons. No loan impairment expense in relation to these loans has been recognised during the year.

There are no benefits on concessional terms and conditions applicable to the close family members of the key management persons. There are no loans which are impaired in relation to the loan balances with close family relatives of directors and management.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Aggregate value of loans and overdrafts to Directors and other Key Management Personnel at reporting date	\$856	\$355
Aggregate value of loans disbursed to Directors and Key Management Personnel during the year	\$325	\$-
Aggregate value of revolving credit facilities limits granted or increased to Directors and Key Management Personnel during the year	\$-	\$-
Interest earned on loans and revolving credit facilities to Directors and Key Management Personnel during the year	\$22	\$17

## 22.4 Savings of Key Management Personnel

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Total value of term and savings deposits from Directors and Key Management Personnel at reporting date	\$995	\$1,075
Total interest paid on deposits to Directors and Key Management Personnel during the year	\$16	\$13

Directors and key management personnel have received interest on deposits with the Credit Union during the financial year. Interest has been paid on terms and conditions no more favourable to those available on similar transactions to members of the Credit Union.

## 22.5 Other Transactions with Related Parties

Other transactions between related parties include deposits from Directors and their Directors related entities, which are received on the same terms and conditions as applicable to members.

There were no benefits paid or payable to the close family members of the key management personnel.

There are no service contracts to which key management personnel or their close family members are an interested party.

The Credit Union's policy for receiving deposits from other related parties and, in respect of other related party transactions, is that all transactions are approved and deposits accepted on the same terms and conditions which applied to members for each type of deposit.

## 23. EXPENDITURE AND CREDIT COMMITMENTS

### 23.1 Future Capital Commitments

At 30 June 2018 the Credit Union has no future capital commitments (2017: \$Nil).

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<b>23.2 Lease Expenditure Commitments</b>		
<b>Operating leases</b>		
Within 1 year	194	194
1 to 5 years	730	742
Later than 5 years	365	547
	<b>\$1,289</b>	<b>\$1,483</b>

The property lease is a 10 year lease. An option exists to renew the lease at the end of the 10 year period for a further two 5 year options.

### 23.3 Other Expenditure Commitments

The costs committed under contracts with Ultradata and Transaction Solutions (TAS) are as follows:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Within 1 year	229	229
1 to 5 years	462	895
	<b>\$691</b>	<b>\$1,124</b>

### 23.4 Outstanding Loan Commitments

Loans approved by the Board but not funded as at 30 June 2018 amounted to \$1,650,000 (2017: \$1,765,000).

The withdrawal of these funds is at the discretion of the Board subject to available liquid funds. It is anticipated all of the commitment will be paid within 12 months.

### 23.5 Unfunded Loan Facilities

Loan facilities to members for overdrafts approved but unfunded at 30 June 2018 amounted to \$2,548,000 (2017: \$2,405,000). Total facilities increased by \$185,000 during the year (2017: increase of \$211,000). There are no restrictions to withdrawal of the funds provided normal payments are maintained.

### 23.6 Other

In the normal course of business the Credit Union enters into various types of contracts that give rise to contingent or future obligations. These contracts generally relate to the financing needs of the members. The Credit Union applies the same credit policies and assessment criteria in making commitments and conditional obligations for off-balance sheet risks as it does for on-balance sheet loan assets. The Credit Union holds collateral supporting these commitments where it is deemed necessary.

## 24. STANDBY BORROWING FACILITIES

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
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The Credit Union has gross borrowing facilities  
With IOOF Investment Management Ltd of:

Loan facility – The Cash Management Fund		
Gross	5,000	5,000
Current borrowing	-	(2,000)
<b>Net available</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>

## 24. STANDBY BORROWING FACILITIES (continued)

	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>CUSCAL Overdraft facility</b>		
Gross	800	800
Current borrowing	(195)	(150)
<b>Net available</b>	<b>\$605</b>	<b>\$650</b>

There are no restrictions as to withdrawal of these funds. The borrowing facilities with CUSCAL are secured by a security deposit.

## 25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

### Credit Union Financial Support System

The Credit Union is a participant in the Credit Union financial support scheme (CUFSS). The purpose of the CUFSS is to protect the interests of Credit Union members, increase stability in the industry and provide liquidity in excess of current borrowing limits in times of need.

An Industry Support Contract made on the 4 March 1999 between CUSCAL Limited, Credit Union Financial Support System Limited and participating Credit Unions required the Credit Union to execute an equitable charge in favour of CUSCAL. The charge is a fixed and floating charge over the assets and undertakings of the Credit Union and secures any advances which may be made to the Credit Union under the scheme. The balance of the debt at 30 June 2018 was \$Nil (2017: \$Nil).

There are no other contingent liabilities at reporting date or the date of this report.



## 26. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The Credit Union has an economic dependency on the following suppliers of services:

### **CUSCAL Limited**

This entity supplies financial banking services to the Credit Union and is an approved Special Service Provider for the provision of financial intermediation services. The Credit Union has invested all of its high quality liquid assets and operating liquid assets with the entity to maximise return on funds and to comply with the Emergency Liquidity Support requirements under the Prudential Standards.

This entity also supplies the Credit Union rights to members' cheques and Visa cards in Australia and provides services in the form of settlement with bankers for members' cheques and Visa card transactions and the production of Visa cards for use by members.

### **Ultradata Australia Pty Limited**

This company provides and maintains the application software utilised by the Credit Union.

### **TransAction Solutions Pty Ltd (TAS)**

This entity provides computing services to the Credit Union.

## 27. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Credit Union operates predominantly in the finance industry within New South Wales.

## 28. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

### 28.1 Cash flows presented on a net basis

Cash arising from the following activities are presented on a net basis in the statement of cash flows:

- (i) member deposits to and withdrawals from savings, money market and other deposit accounts;
- (ii) sales and purchases of maturing certificates of deposit;

### 28.2 Reconciliation of cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at call with other financial institutions. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Cash on hand and at SSP's	2,126	5,196
Interest earning deposits	12,638	13,746
Floating rate note	6,521	5,513
<b>Cash as per Statement of Cash Flows</b>	<b>\$21,285</b>	<b>\$24,455</b>

## 28.3 Reconciliation of Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Net Profit for the year after Income Tax expense

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Operating profit after tax	282	279
<b>Non cash flow items:</b>		
Employee leave entitlements	37	-
Depreciation and amortisation	122	109
Bad debts written off	6	20
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(27)	-
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities:</b>		
Decrease/(Increase) in accrued receivables	52	92
Decrease/(Increase) in prepayments	(2)	4
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(16)	55
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	101	57
Increase/(Decrease) in provision for income tax	84	-
Net cash from revenue activities	639	616
<b>Non-revenue operations</b>		
Movement in members loans	(8,297)	(3,035)
	<b>\$(7,658)</b>	<b>\$(2,419)</b>

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

### INTRODUCTION

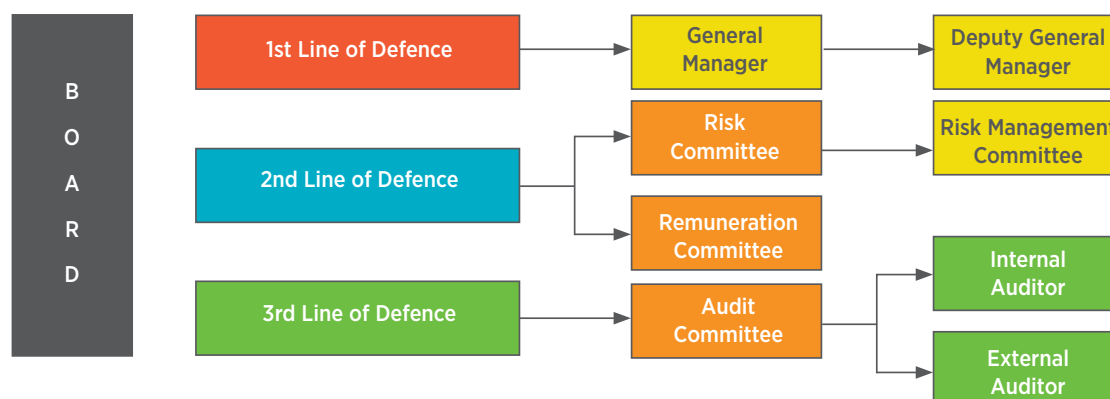
The Credit Union has a risk management framework that is appropriate to its size, business mix, and complexity. The Credit Union has policies in place that identify, measure, evaluate, monitor, report, and control all internal and external sources of risk.

The Board is responsible for the overall management of risk. It approves the level of risk which the Credit Union is exposed to and the framework for reporting and mitigating those risks. Authority flows from the Board of Directors to the Audit Committee and Risk Committee which is integral to the management of risk.

All matters pertaining to risk are developed and maintained with direct alignment to the Risk Management Framework with consideration to the Three Lines of Defence.

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

The diagram below gives an overview of the Credit Union's Lines of Defence Organisational Structure.



### 1st Line of Defence

The first line-of-defence comprises the business management who assume ownership of risks. They are responsible for day-to-day risk management decision-making involving risk identification, assessment, mitigation, monitoring and management. The roles and responsibilities of risk owners are clearly defined and incorporated into performance reviews.

### 2nd Line of Defence

The second line-of-defence comprises the specialist risk management function(s) and responsible Board Risk Committee(s) that are functionally independent from the first line-of-defence. The second line-of-defence supports the Board of Directors (the Board) in three key areas, by:

- Developing risk management policies, systems and processes to facilitate a consistent approach to the identification, assessment and management of risks;
- Providing specialist advice and training to the Board and first line-of-defence on risk related matters;
- Objective review and challenge of the consistent and effective implementation of the Risk Management Framework, and the data and information captured as part of the Risk Management Framework which are used in the decision-making processes within the business, in particular the completeness and appropriateness of the risk identification and analysis, ongoing effectiveness of risk controls, and prioritisation and management of action plans; and
- Oversight of the risk profile and its reporting and escalation to the Board.

### 3rd Line of Defence

The third line-of-defence comprises the independent assurance function and Audit Committee, each of whom provides independent assurance to the Board that:

- The Risk Management Framework is appropriate, consistently implemented and operating effectively. This includes an assessment of the overall framework and the effectiveness of risk management practices, including its influence on decision-making; and
- The policies, procedures and systems are appropriately designed and consistently implemented to operate effectively.

The main elements of risk governance are as follows:

**Board:** This is the primary governing body. It approves the level of risk which the Credit Union is exposed to and the framework for reporting and mitigating those risks.

**Audit Committee:** Its key role in risk management is the assessment of the controls that are in place to mitigate risks. The Audit Committee considers and confirms that the significant risks and controls are to be assessed within the internal audit plans. The Audit Committee receives the internal audit reports on assessment and compliance with the controls, and provides feedback to the Board and Risk Committee.

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the Credit Union's compliance systems in place by which management discharges its legal obligations in respect of the Credit Union's business.

**Risk Committee:** The role of the Risk Committee is to oversee the adequacy of the Credit Union's risk management framework. This includes the formulation of the Credit Union's risk strategies, the formulation of policies pertaining to the risk strategies and the monitoring of adherence to those policies.

**Risk Management Committee:** The Risk Management Committee is the key component of the Second Line of Defence and reports directly to the Risk Committee in relation to the Risk Management Framework and to the General Manager in relation to operation matters.

Supporting the Risk Committee the purpose is the review and challenge with respect to the organisation's risk and compliance functions. The Risk Management Committee will provide Independent oversight of the risk profile and Risk Management Framework, including:

- (a) effective challenge to activities and decisions that materially affect the Credit Union's risk profile;
- (b) assistance in developing and maintaining the Risk Management Framework; and
- (c) independent reporting lines to appropriately escalate issues.

The Risk Management Committee oversees the compliance function independently of business lines, report's findings to the Risk Committee and works with management to enhance compliance outcomes.

**Remuneration Committee:** Its key role is to ensure that the Credit Union's remuneration arrangements align with its circumstances and advance the Credit Union's mission of serving its members. The Remuneration Committee is to also ensure that the Credit Union's Remuneration Policy and practices appropriately aligns remuneration and risk management in compliance with CPS 510: Governance and PPG 511: Remuneration.

**General Manager:** This person has responsibility for both liaising with the operational function to ensure timely production of information for the Audit Committee and Risk Committee and ensuring that instructions passed down from the Board via the Audit Committee and Risk Committee are implemented.

**Internal Audit:** Internal audit has responsibility for implementing the controls testing and assessment as required by the Audit Committee.

Key risk management policies encompassed in the overall risk management framework include:

- Interest rate risk;
- Liquidity management;
- Credit risk management; and
- Operations risk management including data risk management.

### A. MARKET RISK AND HEDGING POLICY

The objective of the Credit Union's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimise risk and return.

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other prices and volatilities will have an adverse effect on the Credit Union's financial condition or results. The Credit Union is not exposed to currency risk, and other significant price risk. The Credit Union does not trade in the financial instruments it holds on its books. The Credit Union is exposed only to interest rate risk arising from changes in market interest rates.

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of variability of the fair value or future cash flows arising from financial instruments due to the changes in interest rates.

Most banks are exposed to interest rate risk within its Treasury operations. This Credit Union does not have a treasury operation and does not trade in financial instruments.

### Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The Credit Union is exposed to interest rate risk in its banking book due to mismatches between the repricing dates of assets and liabilities.

The interest rate risk on the banking book is measured monthly, and reported to the Board by the General Manager.

In the banking book the most common risk the Credit Union faces arises from fixed rate assets and liabilities. This exposes the Credit Union to risk of sensitivity should interest rates change.

The level of mismatch on the banking book is set out in Note 29 below. The table set out in Note 29 displays the period that each asset and liability will reprice as at reporting date. The risk is not considered significant to warrant the use of derivatives to mitigate this risk.

### Method of Managing Risk

The Credit Union manages its interest rate risk by the use of interest rate sensitivity analysis, the detail and assumptions used are set out below.

### Interest Rate Sensitivity

The Credit Union's exposure to market risk is measured and monitored using interest rate sensitivity models.

The policy of the Credit Union to manage the risk is to maintain a balanced 'on book' strategy by ensuring the net interest rate gaps between assets and liabilities are not excessive. The gap is measured monthly to identify any large exposures to the interest rate movements and to rectify the excess through targeted fixed rate interest products available through investment assets, and term deposits to rectify the imbalance to within acceptable levels. The policy of the Credit Union is not to undertake derivatives to match the interest rate risks. The Credit Union's exposure to interest rate risk is set out in Note 29 which details the contractual interest change profile.

Based on calculations as at 30 June 2018, the net profit impact for a 1% movement in interest rates would be \$115,000 (2017 - \$53,000).

The Credit Union performs a sensitivity analysis to measure market risk exposures.

The method used in determining the sensitivity was to evaluate the profit based on the timing of the interest repricing on the banking book of the Credit Union for the next 12 months. In doing the calculation the assumptions applied were that:

- the interest rate change would be applied equally over to the loan products and term deposits;
- the rate change would be as at the beginning of the 12 month period and no other rate changes would be effective during the period;
- the term deposits would all reprice to the new interest rate at the term maturity, or be replaced by a deposit with similar terms and rates applicable;
- savings deposits would not reprice in the event of a rate change;

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

- mortgage loans and personal loans would all reprice to the new interest rate within 28 days;
- all loans would be repaid in accordance with the current average repayment rate (or contractual repayment terms);
- the value and mix of call savings to term deposits will be unchanged; and
- the value and mix of personal loans to mortgage loans will be unchanged.

There has been no change to the Credit Union's exposure to market risk or the way the Credit Union manages and measures market risk in the reporting period.

### Price Risk – Equity Investments

The Credit Union is not exposed to price risk on the value of shares.

### B. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union may encounter difficulties raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments, eg. borrowing repayments or member withdrawal demands. It is the policy of the Board of Directors that treasury maintains adequate cash reserves and committed credit facilities so as to meet the member withdrawal demands when requested.

The Credit Union manages liquidity risk by:

- Continuously monitoring actual daily cash flows and longer term forecasted cash flows;
- Monitoring the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities;
- Maintaining adequate reserves, liquidity support facilities and reserve borrowing facilities;
- and
- Monitoring the prudential liquidity ratio daily.

The Credit Union has a longstanding arrangement with the industry liquidity support service, Credit Union Financial Support Services (CUFSS) which can access industry funds to provide support to the Credit Union should support be necessary at short notice.

The Credit Union is required to maintain at least 12% of total adjusted liabilities as liquid assets capable of being converted to cash within 24 hours under the APRA Prudential Standards. The Credit Union policy is to apply 14% of funds as liquid assets to maintain adequate funds for meeting member withdrawal requests. The ratio is checked daily. Should the liquidity ratio fall below this level, the management and Board are to address the matter and ensure that the liquid funds are obtained from new deposits, or borrowing facilities available. Note 23 describe the borrowing facilities as at reporting date. These facilities are in addition to the support from CUFSS.

The maturity profile of the financial liabilities, based on the contractual repayment terms are set out in the specific Note 30. The ratio of liquid funds over the past year is set out below:

APRA	2018	2017
	%	%
<b>To total adjusted liabilities</b>		
As at 30 June	14.80	16.33
Minimum during the year	13.89	13.69
<b>To total member deposits</b>		
As at 30 June	16.91	18.79

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### C. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that members, financial institutions and other counterparties will be unable to meet their obligations to the Credit Union which may result in financial losses. Credit risk arises principally from the Credit Union's loan book and investment assets.

#### Credit Risk – Loans

Loans to	2018 Carrying Value	2018 Off Balance Sheet	2018 Max Exposure	2017 Carrying Value	2017 Off Balance Sheet	2017 Max Exposure
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Residential	77,632	18,798	86,430	69,599	7,175	76,774
Personal	4,705	47	4,752	4,565	341	4,906
Overdraft/Visa	1,191	2,548	3,739	1,084	2,417	3,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$83,528</b>	<b>\$11,393</b>	<b>\$94,921</b>	<b>\$75,248</b>	<b>\$9,933</b>	<b>\$85,181</b>

Carrying value is the value on the statement of financial position. Maximum exposure is the value on the statement of financial position plus the undrawn facilities (Loans approved not advanced, redraw facilities, lines of credit facilities, overdraft facilities, credit card limits).

All loans and facilities are within Australia. Concentrations are described in note 9.

The method of managing credit risk is by way of strict adherence to the credit assessment policies before the loan is approved and close monitoring of defaults in the repayment of loans thereafter on a weekly basis. The credit policy has been endorsed by the Board to ensure that loans are only made to members that are creditworthy (capable of meeting loan repayments).

The Credit Union has established policies over the:

- Credit assessment and approval of loans and facilities covering acceptable risk assessment and security requirements;
- Limits of acceptable exposure over the value to individual borrowers, non mortgage secured loans, commercial lending and concentrations to geographic and industry Credit Unions considered at high risk of default;
- Reassessing and review of the credit exposures on loans and facilities;
- Establishing appropriate provisions to recognise the impairment of loans and facilities;
- Debt recovery procedures;
- Review of compliance with the above policies.
- A regular review of compliance is conducted as part of the internal audit scope.

#### Past due and impaired

A financial asset is past due when the counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due. As an example, a member enters into a lending agreement with the Credit Union that requires interest and a portion of the principle to be paid every month. On the first day of the month, if the agreed repayment amount has not been paid, the loan is past due. Past due does not mean that a counterparty will never pay, but it can trigger various actions such as renegotiation, enforcement of covenants, or legal proceedings. Once the past due exceeds 90 days the loans is regarded as impaired, unless other factors indicate the impairment should be recognised sooner.



## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

Daily reports monitor the loan repayments to detect delays in repayments and recovery action is undertaken after 7 days. For loans where repayments are doubtful, external consultants are engaged to conduct recovery action once the loan is over 90 days in arrears. The exposures to losses arise predominately in the personal loans and facilities not secured by registered mortgages over real estate.

If such evidence exists, the estimated recoverable amount of that asset is determined and any impairment loss. Based on the net present value of future anticipated cash flows, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgments about a counterparty's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral.

In addition to specific provisions against individually significant assets, the Credit Union makes collective assessments for each financial asset portfolio segmented by similar risk characteristics.

Statement of financial position provisions are maintained at a level that management deems sufficient to absorb probable incurred losses in the Credit Union's portfolio from homogenous portfolios of assets and individually identified loans.

A provision for incurred losses is established on all past due loans after a specified period of repayment default where it is probable that some of the capital will not be repaid or recovered. Specific loans and portfolios of assets are provided against depending on a number of factors including deterioration in country risk, changes in a counterparty's industry, and technological developments, as well as identified structural weaknesses or deterioration in cash flows.

The provision for impaired and past due exposures relate to the loans to members.

Past due value is the 'on balance sheet' loan balances which are past due by 90 days or more.

Details are as set out in Note 9.

### **Bad debts**

Amounts are written off when collection of the loan or advance is considered to be remote. All write offs are on a case by case basis, taking account of the exposure at the date of the write off.

On secure loans, the write off takes place on ultimate realisation of collateral value, or from claims on any lenders mortgage insurance.

A reconciliation in the movement of both past due and impaired exposure provisions is provided in Note 9.

### **Collateral Securing Loans**

A sizeable portfolio of the loan book is secured on residential property in Australia. Therefore, the Credit Union is exposed to risks in the reduction the Loan to Value (LVR) cover should the property market be subject to a decline.

The risk of losses from the loans undertaken is primarily reduced by the nature and quality of the security taken.

The Board policy is to maintain at least 70% of the loans in well secured residential mortgages which carry an 80% loan to valuation ratio or less. Note 9 describes the nature and extent of the security held against the loans held as at reporting date.

### **Concentration risk – Individuals**

Concentration risk is a measurement of the Credit Union's exposure to an individual counterparty (or Credit Union of related parties). If prudential limits are exceeded as a proportion of the Credit Union's regulatory capital (10%) a large exposure is considered to exist. No capital is required to be held against these but the APRA must be informed. APRA may impose additional capital requirements if it considers the aggregate exposure to all loans over the 10% capital benchmark, to be higher than acceptable.

The aggregate value of large exposure loans are set out in Note 9. (The Credit Union holds no significant concentrations of exposures to members). Concentration exposures to counterparties are closely monitored with annual reviews being prepared for all exposures over 5% of the capital base.

The Credit Union's policy on exposures of this size is to insist on an initial Loan to Valuation ratio (LVR) of at least 80% and bi-annual reviews of compliance with this policy are conducted.

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### Concentration risk – Industry

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to loans and receivables as the Credit Union has a large number of customers dispersed in areas of employment.

The Credit Union has a concentration in the retail lending for members who comprise employees and family in the electricity industry and all levels of government. This concentration is considered acceptable on the basis that the Credit Union was formed to service these members, and the employment concentration is not exclusive. Should members leave the industry the loans continue and other employment opportunities are available to the members to facilitate the repayment of the loans. The details of the geographical concentrations are set out in Note 9.

### Credit Risk – Liquid Investments

The Investment Policy of the Credit Union governs investments made by the Credit Union in Minimum Liquidity Holding assets (“MLH”, as defined by APRA in APS 210: Liquidity), and “non-MLH” assets which constitute loans and advances made to other Authorised Deposit Taking Institutions (“ADIs”) that are classified as MLH assets due to the rating of the institution, the type of product, or the structure of the product falling outside the definition of MLH.

Each MLH investment must be made with an APRA regulated ADI in accordance with the following MLH limits and Capital Base limits. The Capital Base is reported in the Credit Union’s APS 330 return for the previous quarter as follows:

	Credit Limit (% of total MLH)	Institution Limit (% of Capital Base)
CUSCAL and Government	100%	500%
AA- Australian Major Bank	100%	50%
AA- and above (other)	50%	50%
A- to A+ ADIs	50%	50%
BBB- to BBB+ ADIs	20%	25%
Unrated ADIs	Nil	Nil

Each Non-MLH investment must be made with an Australian ADI in accordance with the following limits, with a maximum dollar value as follows:

	Institution Limit Max Institution Exposure (\$) or % of Capital Base	Non-MLH Portfolio Limit Max Exposure (\$) or (%)
Australian Credit Unions (Assets greater than \$100M)	\$1 million	\$5 million
Other Australian Credit Unions (Assets less than \$100M)	\$500,000	\$2 million
Other Unrated ADI’s	\$1 million	\$5 million
Cuscal and Government	500%	100%
AA- Australian Major Bank	50%	100%
AA- and above (other)	50%	50%
A- to A+ ADI’s	50%	50%
BBB- to BBB+ ADI’s	25%	50%

The risk exposure parameters of this mix ensure that there is no undue concentration of liquid asset holdings in any one form or with any one counter-party. However, the Credit Union may hold all of its liquid asset requirements as deposits with CUSCAL.

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### External Credit Assessment for Institution Investments

The exposure values associated with each credit quality step are as follows:

Investments with	2018 Carrying value \$'000	2018 Past due value \$'000	2018 Provision \$'000	2017 Carrying value \$'000	2017 Past due value \$'000	2017 Provision \$'000
CUSCAL	2,670	-	-	2,670	-	-
Banks	15,489	-	-	13,746	-	-
Other ADI	1,000	-	-	5,513	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,159</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,929</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### D. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss to the Credit Union resulting from deficiencies in process, personnel, technology, infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks. Operational risks in the Credit Union relate mainly to those risks arising from a number of sources including legal compliance, business continuity, data infrastructure, outsourced services failures, fraud, and employee errors.

The Credit Union's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses through the implementation of controls, whilst avoiding procedures which inhibit innovation and creativity. These risks are managed through the implementation of policies and systems to monitor the likelihood of the events and minimise the impact. Systems of internal control are enhanced through:

- the segregation of duties between employee duties and functions, including approval and processing duties;
- documentation of the policies and procedures, employee job descriptions and responsibilities, to reduce the incidence of error and inappropriate behaviour;
- implementation of the whistle blowing policies to promote a complaint cultures and awareness of the duty to report exceptions by staff;
- education of members to review their account statements and report exceptions to the Credit Union promptly;
- effective dispute resolution procedures to respond to member complaints;
- effective insurance arrangements to reduce the impact of losses;
- contingency plans for dealing with the loss of functionality of systems or premises or staff.

### Fraud

Fraud can arise from member card PINS, and internet passwords being compromised where not protected adequately by the member. It can also arise from other systems failures. The Credit Union has systems in place which are considered to be robust enough to prevent any material fraud. However, in common with all retail banks, fraud is potentially a real cost to the Credit Union. Fraud losses have been from card skimming and internet password theft.

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

### IT Systems

The worst case scenario would be the failure of the Credit Union's core banking system and IT network suppliers, to meet customer obligations and service requirements. The Credit Union has outsourced the IT systems management to an Independent Data Processing Centre (IDPC) which is owned by a collection of Credit Unions. This organisation has the experience in-house to manage any short-term problems and has a contingency plan to manage any related power or systems failures. Other network suppliers are engaged on behalf of the Credit Union by CUSCAL to service the settlements with other financial institutions for direct entry, ATM and Visa cards, and BPay etc.

A full disaster recovery plan is in place to cover medium to long-term problems which is considered to mitigate the risk to an extent such that there is no need for any further capital to be allocated.

### E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital levels are prescribed by Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). Under the APRA prudential standards capital is determined in three components:

- Credit risk;
- Market risk (trading book);
- Operations risk.

The market risk component is not required as the Credit Union is not engaged in a trading book for financial instruments.

### Capital Resources

#### Tier 1 Capital

The vast majority of Tier 1 capital comprises:

- Preference share capital;
- Retained profits;
- Realised reserves.

The preference shares issues are approved by APRA and qualify as Tier 1 capital.

#### Tier 2 Capital

Tier 2 capital consists of capital instruments that combine the features of debt and equity in that they are structured as debt instruments, but exhibit some of the loss absorption and funding flexibility features of equity. There are a number of criteria that capital instruments must meet for inclusion in Tier 2 capital resources as set down by APRA.

Tier 2 capital generally comprises:

- Available for sale reserves which arises from the revaluation of financial instruments categorised as available for sale and reflects the net gains in fair value of those assets in the year. This is included within upper Tier 2 capital.
- A subordinated loan, which is not applicable to the Credit Union.
- A general reserve for credit losses.

## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

At 30 June 2018, the Credit Union's capital comprises:

<b>Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>June 2018</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>

Fundamental Tier 1 Capital:	
- Retained earnings	12,051
- Transfer to general reserve	(37)
- Current year earnings net of expected dividends and tax expenses	282
<b>Gross Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>12,296</b>

Deductions from Tier 1 Capital:	
- Deferred tax assets	(228)
- Information technology assets	(169)
- Equity in other ADI's	(156)
	<b>(553)</b>
<b>Net Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>11,743</b>

### Tier 2 Capital

Upper Tier 2 Capital	
- General reserve for credit losses	552

Deductions from Tier 2 Capital	-
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<b>Net Tier 2 Capital</b>	<b>552</b>
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<b>Capital Base</b>	<b>12,295</b>
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At 30 June 2018, the Credit Union's risk weighted assets reported to APRA were as follows:

<b>Credit Risk Items</b>	<b>June 2018</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>

Credit Risk Items – Standardised Approach	
- On and Off Balance Sheet	12,051

### Operational Risk

- Standardised Approach	6,074
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<b>Market Risk</b>	<b>-</b>
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<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>54,227</b>
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<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio</b>	<b>22.7%</b>
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## 29. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

To manage the Credit Union's capital the Credit Union reviews the ratio monthly and monitors major movements in the asset levels. If the capital adequacy ratio declines by more than 0.5% for 3 consecutive quarters or reaches 17%, management advises the Board. Management's advice will show how growth, profit levels, mix of loan products and the acquisition of other assets has affected the capital adequacy ratio.

### **Pillar 2 Capital on Operational Risk**

The Credit Union uses the Standardised approach which is considered to be the most suitable for its business given the small number of distinct transaction streams. The operational risk capital requirement is calculated by mapping the Credit Union's three year average net interest and net non-interest income to the Credit Union's various business lines.

Based on this approach, the Credit Union's operational risk requirement is \$6,074,000.

### **Internal Capital Adequacy Management**

The Credit Union manages its internal capital levels for both current and future activities through the Audit Committee and Risk Committee. The output of the Audit Committee and Risk Committee is reviewed by the Board in its capacity as the primary governing body. The capital required for any change in the Credit Union's forecasts for asset growth, or unforeseen circumstances are assessed by the Board.

## 30. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES

### **Board**

The Credit Union Board has responsibility for the overall management and strategic direction of the Credit Union.

Board members are independent of management and are either Board appointed or elected by members on a rotation of every 3 years. Currently there is one Board appointed Director. Each Director must be eligible to act under the constitution as a member of the Credit Union and Corporations Act 2001 criteria. Directors need to also satisfy the fit and proper criteria set down by APRA.

The Board has established policies to govern conduct of the Board meetings, director conflicts of interest and training so as to maintain director awareness of emerging issues and to satisfy all governance requirements.

The Board is responsible for:

- Monitoring matters of operational risk management and APRA reporting obligations;
- Monitoring compliance with applicable laws;
- General Manager remuneration and benefits;
- Staff remuneration policies;
- Financial budgets and performance criteria;
- Approval of large loans or commercial loans; and
- The acknowledgement of management approved interest rate changes.

### **Board Remuneration**

The Board receives remuneration from the Credit Union in the form of Director fees approved by members and reimbursement of out of pocket expenses. There are no other benefits received from the Credit Union by the Directors.

### **Audit Committee**

An Audit Committee has been formed to assist the Board in relevant matters of financial prudence. The Committee is comprised of a number of directors and has senior management participation.

The Audit Committee oversees the financial reporting and audit process. Its role includes:

- The oversight of all statutory reporting requirements;
- Monitoring audit reports received from internal and external auditors and management's responses thereto;

## 30. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES (continued)

- Liaising with the auditors (internal and external) on the scope and results of their work;
- Ensuring the external auditors remain independent in the areas of work conducted;
- The oversight of the Credit Union's compliance function.

### **Risk Committee**

A Risk Committee has been formed to assist the Board in managing the risk framework of the Credit Union. The Committee is comprised of a number of directors and has senior management participation. Its role includes:

- The oversight of management's responsibilities to assess and manage the Credit Union's credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, insurance risk, operational risk, capital risk and strategic and business risk; and
- Reviewing issues raised by the Internal and External Auditors that impact the Credit Union's risk management framework.

### **Compliance**

The Credit Union's Compliance Function is an internal staffing resource which has been established to assist with the provision of structure, co-ordination of compliance functions and systems, and the performance of regular internal 'compliance checking' procedures.

The Credit Union's Compliance Function has the combined role of establishing, developing and increasing the culture of compliance within the Credit Union.

### **External Audit**

Audit is performed by the Luka Group (formerly the audit practice of Morse Group). Through their prior history with Morse Group, Luka Group has been auditing credit unions for many years.

The work performed by the external auditors is examined by the Audit Committee to ensure that it is consistent with the current external audit reporting role and does not impair their independence.

### **Internal Audit**

An internal audit function has been established using the services of DBP Consulting Pty Ltd (Glenn Pannam) to deal with the areas of internal control compliance and regulatory compliance.

### **Regulation**

The Credit Union is regulated by:

- Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) for the prudential risk management of the Credit Union.
- Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) for adherence to Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards disclosures in the financial statements and FSR requirements and for compliance with the National Consumer Credit Protection Act. The FSR legislation requires the Credit Union to disclose details of products and services, maintain training for all staff that deal with the members and provide an effective and independent complaints handling process. Under the FSR licensing arrangements all staff which deal with the public are required to be trained and certified to a level of skill commensurate with the services provided.

Both ASIC and APRA conduct periodic inspections and the auditors report to both regulators annually on compliance with respective requirements. The external auditors also report to both ASIC on the FSR compliance and APRA on the prudential policy compliance.

### **Work Health & Safety (WHS)**

The nature of the finance industry is such that the risk of injury to staff and the public are less apparent than in other high risk industries. Nevertheless the Credit Union's two most valuable assets are staff and members and steps need to be taken to maintain their security and safety when circumstances warrant.

WHS policies have been established for the protection of both members and staff and are reviewed at least annually for relevance and effectiveness.

### 30. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURES (continued)

Staff are trained in robbery procedures and offices are designed to detract from such acts by:

- Little or no cash being held in accessible areas
- Cameras and monitoring equipment visible throughout the office

Office premises are examined regularly to ensure that the electrical safety and physical safety measures are appropriate to the needs to the public and staff. Independent security consultants report regularly on the areas of improvement which may be considered.

The Credit Union has established a WHS checklist that is completed quarterly by staff. Any concerns raised are actioned in a prompt manner. Secure cash handling policies are in place and injury from lifting heavy weights and RSI are managed by proper techniques to minimise the risk of damage.

All staff have access to trauma counsellors where required following an incident which may impair their feeling of safety in the work place.

### 31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### 31.1 Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies

The Credit Union's accounting policies, including the terms and conditions of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument, both recognised and unrecognised at reporting date, are as follows:

Recognised Financial Instruments	Statement of Financial Position Notes	Accounting Policies	Terms and Conditions
(i) Financial assets			
Loans and advances	9	The loan interest is calculated on the daily balance outstanding and is charged in arrears to a member's account on the last day of each month, and on the 3rd day for overdrafts.	All housing loans are secured by registered mortgages. The remaining loans are assessed on an individual basis.
Short-term deposits	7	Short-term deposits are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Interest is recognised in the profit and loss when earned.	Short-term deposits have an average maturity of 30 days and effective interest rates of 2.0% to 3.0%.
Unlisted shares	10	Unlisted shares are carried at the lower of cost or recoverable amount. Dividend income is recognised when the dividends are received.	
Accrued Receivables	8	The carrying value of receivables is at their nominal amounts due.	



## 31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### 31.1 Terms, Conditions and Accounting Policies (continued)

Recognised Financial Instruments	Statement of Financial Position Notes	Accounting Policies	Terms and Conditions
(ii) Financial liabilities			
Bank overdrafts	15	The bank overdrafts are carried at the principal amount. Interest is charged as an expense as it accrues.	Interest is charged at the bank's benchmark rate.
Payables and other liabilities	16	Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Credit Union.	Trade liabilities are normally settled on 30 day terms.
Deposits and short term borrowings	15	Deposits are recorded at the principal amount.	Details of maturity terms are set out in Note 15.

### 31.2 Net Fair Values

	Total carrying amount in the statement of financial position		Aggregate net fair value	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and liquid assets	21,285	24,445	21,285	24,445
Accrued receivables	249	301	249	301
Other investments	163	163	163	163
Loans and advances	83,526	75,248	83,546	75,003
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>105,223</b>	<b>100,157</b>	<b>105,243</b>	<b>99,912</b>

## 31.2 Net Fair Values (continued)

	Total carrying amount in the statement of financial position		Aggregate net fair value	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Deposits and short term borrowings	91,483	85,857	91,483	85,857
Payables and other liabilities	488	387	488	387
Interest bearing liabilities	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>92,971</b>	<b>88,244</b>	<b>92,971</b>	<b>88,244</b>

The net fair value estimates were determined by the following methodologies and assumptions:

### Cash and liquid assets

The carrying values of cash and liquid assets approximate their net fair value as they are short term in nature or are receivable on demand.

### Accrued receivables

The carrying amounts approximate fair value because they are short term in nature.

### Loan and other advances

For variable rate loans (excluding impaired loans) the amount shown in the statement of financial position is considered to be a reasonable estimate of net fair value.

### Other Investments

For financial instruments traded in organised financial markets, fair value is the current quoted market bid price for an asset or offer price for a liability, adjusted for transaction costs necessary to realise the asset or settle the liability. For investments where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows or the underlying net asset base of the investment/security.

### Other financial liabilities

This includes interest payable and unrealised expenses payable for which the carrying amount is considered to be a reasonable estimate of net fair value. For liabilities which are long term, net fair values have been estimated using the rates currently offered for similar liabilities with remaining maturities.

### Receivables

The carrying amounts approximate fair value because they are short term in nature.

### Payables and other liabilities

The carrying amounts approximate fair value as they are short term in nature.

## 31.2 Net Fair Values (continued)

### Members deposits

This includes interest and unrealised expenses payable for which the carrying amount is considered to be reasonable estimate of net fair value. For liabilities, which are long term, net fair values have been estimated using the rates currently offered for similar liabilities with remaining maturities. The fair value of deposits at call is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date.

## 31.3 Credit Risk Exposures

The Credit Union's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position. The maximum credit risk exposure does not take into account the value of any collateral or other security held, in the event other entities/parties fail to perform their obligations under the financial instruments in question.

## 31.4 Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Credit Union minimises concentrations of credit risk in relation to loans receivable by undertaking transactions with a large number of members.

## 31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### 31.5 Interest rate risk

The Credit Union's exposure to interest rate risks which is the risk that a financial instruments value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market rates and the effective interest rates of financial assets and financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised at reporting date, are as follows:-

Financial instruments	Floating interest rate		1 year or less		1 to 5 Years		Non-interest bearing		Total carrying amount as per the statement of financial position		Weighted average effective interest rate	
	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000	2018 %	2017 %
(i) Financial assets												
Cash and liquid assets	1,805	5,020	12,628	13,746	6,521	5,513	321	176	21,275	24,455	2.2	2.6
Accrued receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	301	249	301	-	-
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	163	163	163	-	-
Loans and advances	83,526	75,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,526	75,235	4.6	4.8
Total financial assets	85,331	80,255	12,628	13,746	6,521	5,513	733	640	105,213	100,154		
(ii) Financial liabilities												
Deposits and short term borrowings	63,453	59,102	27,977	26,703	-	-	53	52	91,483	85,857	1.5	1.6
Payables and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	488	387	488	387	-	-
Interest bearing liabilities	-	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	2.3	3.2
Total financial liabilities	63,453	59,102	28,977	28,703	-	-	541	439	92,971	88,244		

### 31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### 31.6 Maturity profile of financial instruments

Monetary liabilities have differing maturity profiles depending on the contractual term. The table below shows the period in which different financial instruments will mature and be eligible for renegotiation or withdrawal. In the case of loans, the table shows the period over which the principal outstanding and interest will be repaid based on the remaining period to the repayment date assuming contractual repayments are maintained, and is subject to change in the event that current repayment conditions are varied. Financial assets and liabilities are at the undiscounted values including future interest expected to be earned or paid. Accordingly these values will not agree to the statement of financial position.

Financial instruments	Within 3 months			3-12 months			1-5 Years			> 5 years			At Call		Total	
	2018		2017	2018		2017	2018		2017	2018		2017	2018		2017	2018
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>(i) Financial assets</b>																
Cash and liquid assets	10,299		11,382	3,937	6,823		5,432	4,483		-	1,810	2,356		21,478		25,044
Accrued receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	173		151		173
Loans to members	1,938		1,798	5,632	5,219		26,367	24,090		94,879	-	-		128,816		116,433
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	163		163		163
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>12,237</b>	<b>13,180</b>	<b>13,180</b>	<b>9,569</b>	<b>12,042</b>	<b>28,573</b>	<b>31,799</b>	<b>94,879</b>	<b>85,326</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>150,608</b>	<b>141,813</b>			
<b>(ii) Financial liabilities</b>																
Deposits	13,579		15,872	14,607	11,030		-	-		63,506	59,154			91,692		86,056
Interest bearing liabilities	1,002		2,004	-	-		-	-		1,002	-	-		-		2,004
Payables and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		277	190			277		190
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>14,581</b>	<b>17,876</b>	<b>14,607</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>63,783</b>	<b>59,344</b>	<b>88,250</b>	<b>92,971</b>	<b>141,813</b>	<b>150,608</b>	<b>116,433</b>	<b>128,816</b>	<b>116,433</b>	<b>116,433</b>	<b>116,433</b>	<b>116,433</b>

## 32. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Credit Union measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss; and
- Available-for-sale financial assets.

The Credit Union does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, or any assets or liabilities at fair value on a no-recurring basis.

### a. Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

### Valuation techniques

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined by using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The Credit Union selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Credit Union are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches.

- **Market approach:** valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- **Income approach:** valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- **Cost approach:** valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

## 32. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Credit Union gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Credit Union's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy.

2018		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Available for sale financial assets:					
- shares in unlisted companies	10	-	163	-	163
<b>Total financial assets recognised at fair value</b>		-	163	-	163
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Intangible - EDP software	12	-	169	-	169
<b>Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value</b>		-	169	-	169

2017		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Available for sale financial assets:					
- shares in unlisted companies	10	-	163	-	163
<b>Total financial assets recognised at fair value</b>		-	163	-	163
<i>Non-financial assets</i>					
Intangible - EDP software	12	-	117	-	117
<b>Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value</b>		-	117	-	117

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2017: no transfers).

## 32. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

### b. Valuation Techniques and Inputs Used to Measure Level 2 Fair Values

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2018 \$'000	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
<i>Financial assets</i>			
Shares in unlisted companies	163	Market approach using sector price-earnings ratio of similar size listed entities	Sector Price earnings ratios
<i>Non-financial assets</i>			
Intangible - EDP software	169	Market approach using recent observable market data for similar products; income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Average replacement cost of similar products.

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the Credit Union to determine Level 2 fair values.

### c. Disclosed Fair Value Measurements

The following assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, but their fair values are disclosed in the notes.

- Loans and advances;

The following table provides the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the disclosed fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety and a description of the valuation technique(s) and inputs used.

Description	Note	Fair Value Hierarchy Level	Valuation Technique(s)	Inputs Used
<i>Assets</i>				
Loan and advances	9	2	Income approach using discounted cash flow methodology	Market interest rates for similar assets

There has been no change in the valuation technique(s) used to calculate the fair values disclosed in the financial statements.



### 33. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS

The following Australian Accounting Standards have been issued or amended and are applicable to the Credit Union but are not yet effective and have not been adopted in preparation of the financial statements at reporting date.

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2015) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019). This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement into AASB 9:- Classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and Derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities.

- However, AASB 9 requires that gains or losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified according to the objectives of the business model for managing those assets and the characteristics of their cashflows.
- Recognition of credit losses are to no longer be dependent on the Credit Union first identifying a credit loss event.
- The Credit Union will consider a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses including past experience of historical losses for similar financial instruments.

The Credit Union has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements. The amendments are not expected to significantly impact to the Credit Union.

- AASB 16: Lease (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019).

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- Replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations
- Requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases
- Provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting
- Largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117
- Requires new and different disclosures about leases

This Standard is expected to impact the Credit Union.

- AASB 15 Revenue from contracts from Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019).

Revenue from financial instruments is not covered by this new Standard, but AASB 15 establishes a new revenue recognition model for other types of revenue.

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Credit Union.

## 34. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the Credit Union is:-

Macquarie Credit Union Limited  
165 Brisbane Street  
Dubbo NSW 2830

(End of Audited Financial Statements)

## INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MACQUARIE CREDIT UNION LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Macquarie Credit Union Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, accompanying notes to the financial statements and directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial statements of Macquarie Credit Union Limited are in accordance with:

- (a) the Corporations Act 2001, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) and the Corporations Act 2001 that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. This is the other information contained in the annual report apart from the financial statement of the Credit Union for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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, 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 in this regard.

### Responsibilities of Management and the Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management deems necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, where due to fraud or error.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
AUSTRALIA • NEW ZEALAND

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MACQUARIE CREDIT UNION LIMITED (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's 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 auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

  
LUKA GROUP

2 River Street  
Dubbo  
Dated: 5 September 2018

  
JM SHANKS  
PARTNER

# CREDIT UNION CONTACTS

Baradine Multi Purpose Centre	J Varley
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Kanandah Retirement House	D Fitzgerald
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Bogan Shire Council	C Ellison
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Mudgee Essential Energy	B Forgione
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Mudgee Hospital	S Jakins
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Coonabarabran Essential Energy	L Roberts
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Narromine Essential Energy	A Smith
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Narromine Shire Council	J Sinclair
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Narromine Hospital	P Young
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Coonamble Essential Energy	M Vallett
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Coonamble Multi Purpose Centre	J Keizer
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Coonamble Shire Council	V Fulmer
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Dubbo Shire Council	K Thomas
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Dubbo Essential Energy	J Morrison
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Dubbo Hospital	R Woodman
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Nyngan Multi Purpose Centre	L Hawley
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Nyngan Essential Energy	M Bush
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Orange Essential Energy	D Knight
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Dunedoo Essential Energy	S Curtis
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Dunedoo Multi Purpose Centre	C Warwicker
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Parkes Essential Energy	K Howard
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Pioneer House	J Woolley
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Forbes Essential Energy	J Cannon
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Warren Shire Council	J Murray
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Warren Multi Purpose Centre	L Clark
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Gilgandra Essential Energy	M Colwell
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Gilgandra Multi Purpose Centre	K McWhirter
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Gilgandra Shire Council	E McCutcheon
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Wellington Essential Energy	P Everingham
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Wellington Hospital	S Loughnan
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Wellington Shire Council	K Adams
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Gulgong Wenonah Lodge	V Saint
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## STAFF

Matthew Bow	General Manager
Leanne Bourne	Deputy General Manager
Tim Emerton	Business Development Manager
Sally McDonnell	Office Supervisor
Jennylee Millgate	Loans Supervisor
Gary Beggs	Senior Loans Officer
Greg Heath	Loans Officer
Michael Tritton	Loans Officer
Georgie-Anne Pomfret	Member Service Officer
Joshua Brownlow	Member Service Officer
Susan Sharpe	Member Service Officer
Carol Carolan	Collections Officer
Matthew Mcfetridge	Administration
Leanne Soper	Business Development Officer
James Gore	Business Development Administration Officer

## DIRECTORS

A Field    J Gray    RK Mills    J Moss  
PM Nolan    DAJ Rootes    CJ Shepherd

## ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

P Woodward

## REGISTERED OFFICE

165 Brisbane Street,  
PO Box 1618, Dubbo NSW 2830  
Telephone: 1300 885 480  
Facsimile: (02) 6882 6909  
Telephone Banking: 1300 885 480  
Email: [info@macquariecu.com.au](mailto:info@macquariecu.com.au)  
Web: [macquariecu.com.au](http://macquariecu.com.au)

## AUDITORS

LUKA GROUP  
2 River Street, Dubbo NSW 2830

## SOLICITOR

Nelson, Keane & Hemingway  
Church Street, Dubbo NSW 2830

## BANKER

Cuscal Ltd.  
National Australia Bank, Sydney

