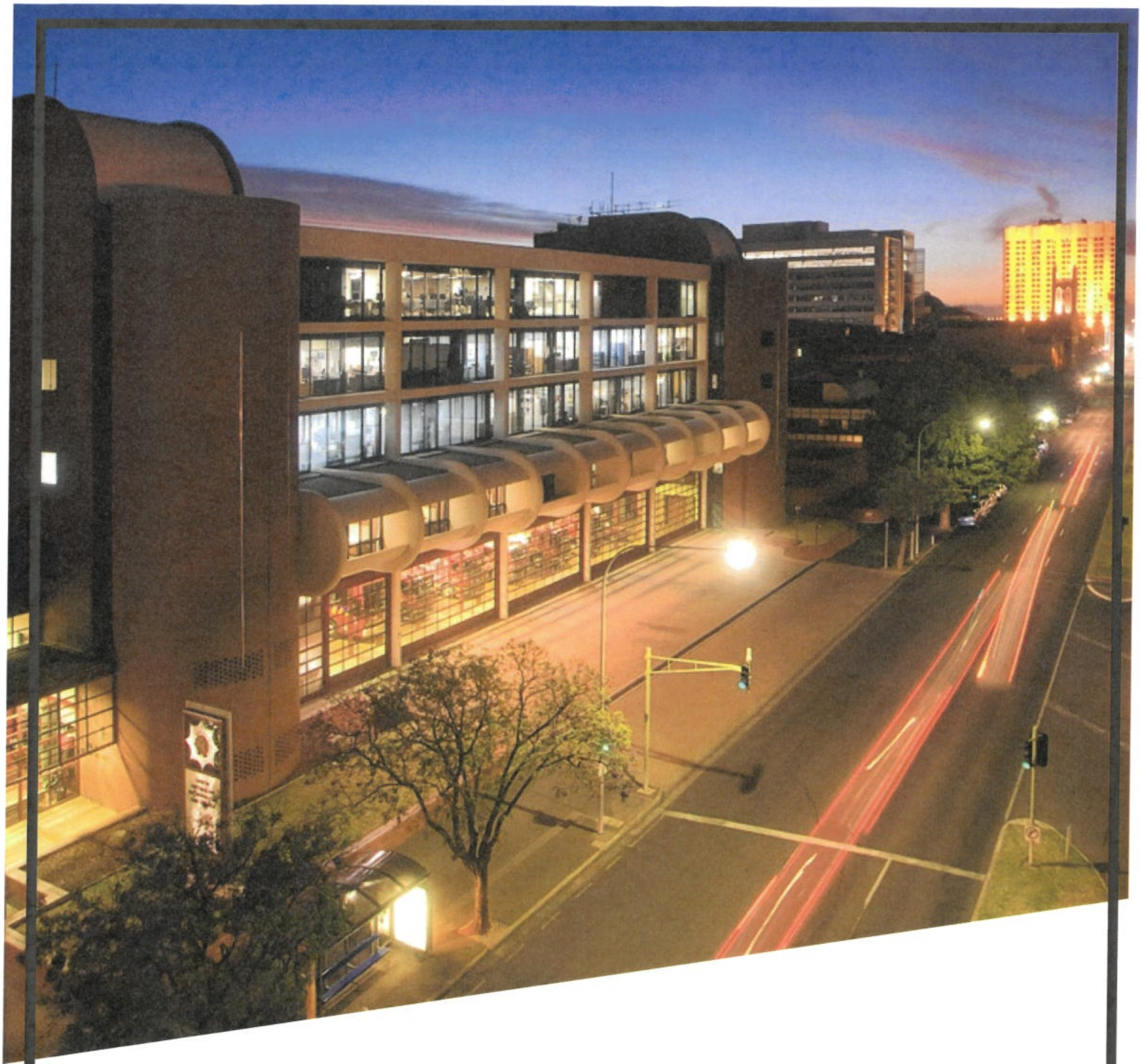

ANNUAL REPORT
2020

FIRE SERVICE CREDIT UNION LTD.
EST. 1972

FIRE SERVICE CREDIT UNION LTD
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For year ended 30 June 2020

Registered Head Office:	22 Chancery Lane, Adelaide SA 5000
Phone:	08 8227 2222
Fax:	08 8227 2422
Website:	www.fscu.com.au
Office Hours:	Monday – Friday 8:30am – 4:45pm Except Tuesdays 9:30am – 4:45pm
BSB	805-013
ABN:	17 087 651 152
AFSL:	237515
Australian Credit Licence:	237515

Affiliations

Cuscal Ltd
Customer Owned Banking Credit Union
Data Action Pty Ltd
Bridges Personal Investment Services
Allianz Australia Insurance Ltd
Western Union Business Solutions
Mastercard Prepaid Management Services
Shared Lending Pty Ltd

Auditors

KPMG
151 Pirie Street, Adelaide SA 5000

Solicitors

Piper Alderman
70 Franklin Street, Adelaide SA 5000

Fire Service Credit Union Ltd
Annual Report
For the year ended 30 June 2020

Contents

Fire Service Credit Union Ltd
Chair's Report
For the year ended 30 June 2020

As the Chair of the Fire Service Credit Union (the Credit Union) I am pleased to present the annual report for the 2019/20 financial year.

The Credit Union continues to provide its members with high quality competitive products and services. This combined with the dedication and commitment of our staff has seen the Credit Union perform well in a very challenging economic environment including; record low interest rates, changing competition, increasing regulatory compliance, and a broader industry trend of slower loan growth brought about by the Corona Virus pandemic. Despite this I am pleased to announce that we achieved an 'after tax' profit of $66,000 (2019:$135,000) for this reporting year. This is a modest profit, but I consider this a solid outcome.

The Credit Union has met all prudential standards and requirements with sound reports from APRA.

Board reporting has been enhanced over the past year to ensure risk areas are subject to an ongoing review. This process will ensure our governance is strong and member assets are safeguarded. Corporate governance continues to be a priority with our strategic plan being continually reviewed and updated by the Board.

I thank all new and existing members for their loyalty and ongoing support; the strength of our Credit Union comes from the strength of our bond.

We continue to invest in technology to provide the members with a better user experience and there have been advances this year with improvements to the mobile app and we have successfully implemented The Pays (Apple Pay, Samsung Pay, Google Pay, Fitbit Pay, and Garmin Pay).

On behalf of all the Directors I would like to thank CEO Trish Ireland and her entire staff, as without their hard work and dedication we would be unable to excel in the service levels provided to our members.

Finally, I thank my fellow directors for their commitment to ensuring the Credit Union continues to meet the needs of all its members now and into the future.

Mr. Paul Fletcher, Deputy Chief Officer SAMFS, MLshipMgmt, G.I.FireE

Chair

Fire Service Credit Union Ltd
Directors Report
For the year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Fire Service Credit Union Ltd ("the Credit Union") for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 and the auditor's report thereon.

1. Directors

The directors and key management personnel of the Credit Union at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

Paul M Fletcher – Chair Deputy Chief Officer - SAMFS IT Security Adviser - SAMFS Dip Engineering GIFireE MLshipMgmt	Appointed to the Board March 2011 Chair of Remuneration Committee Member of Audit Committee Appointed as Deputy Chair January 2015 Appointed as Acting Chair March 2015 Appointed as Chair October 2015
Jeffrey D Swann – Deputy Chair Commander – SAMFS Certificate 4 in Business Management Diploma of Management	Appointed to the Board March 2011 Member of Audit Committee Member of Remuneration Committee Appointed Deputy Chair October 2015
Noel L Johnson – Director SA Fin (Life Member) FIPA (Life Member) Manager of Fire Service Fund	Appointed to the Board in March 2005 Member of Audit Committee Member of Risk Committee
Eugene D Holzbauer - Director Chartered Accountant Bachelor of Arts Accountancy Diploma in Financial Services(SMSF Advice Only) Registered Tax Agent Registered SMSF Auditor	Appointed to the Board in March 2007 Chair of Audit Committee
Alexander Karapetian - Director Manager, Health Portfolio Budgets – SA Health Bachelor of Finance Graduate Certificate in Finance	Appointed to the Board December 2013 Member of Remuneration Committee Chair of Risk Committee
Elizabeth Lew - Director Business Manager Masters Business Administration Graduate Diploma in Legal Practice Bachelor of Laws Bachelor of Commerce CPA	Appointed to the Board November 2015 Member of Risk Committee
Gregory Northcott - Director Senior Firefighter – SAMFS	Appointed to the Board November 2015 Member of Remuneration Committee
Joshua Gillespie - Director Senior Firefighter – SAMFS	Appointed to the Board November 2019 Member of Risk Committee
Tricia Ireland - Company Secretary Chief Executive Officer Diploma of Banking Services Management	Appointed as CEO January 2010

2. Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Credit Union during the financial year were as follows:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings		Risk Committee Meetings		Remuneration Committee Meetings	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Paul Fletcher	12	12	4	4	-	-	3	3
Jeffrey Swann	10	12	4	4	-	-	3	3
Noel Johnson	12	12	4	4	4	4	-	-
Eugene Holzbauer	11	12	3	4	-	-	-	-
Alexander Karapetian	12	12	-	-	4	4	3	3
Elizabeth Lew	11	12	-	-	4	4	-	-
Gregory Northcott	12	12	-	-	-	-	3	3
Joshua Gillespie	8	8	-	-	2	2	-	-

A – Number of meetings attende
B – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year

3. Corporate Governance Statement

Board of Directors

During the year there was a maximum of 8 directors. The Board has operated within the rules of the Credit Union constitution with 7 directors elected by members. The primary role of the Board of Directors is to protect the interest of the members. It is responsible for the overall conduct of the business by performing its duties in accordance with the approved Board Terms of Reference.

In accordance with these Terms of Reference the Board governance includes:

Strategic planning

The strategic planning direction of the Credit Union is analysed each year and the business plan is prepared and reviewed at Board Planning Days.

Risk management

In conjunction with management, risk management systems are reviewed on a regular basis. Key areas considered include:

- Review and monitor interest rates;
- Ratify loans within a delegated authority;
- Formulate and review risk management policies annually;
- Review remuneration and performance of senior management;
- Monitor the performance of the Credit Union;
- Report against strategic goals; and
- Review and enhance Board reporting.

Approving budgets and capital expenses

Budgets are prepared annually by management and approved by the Board. Performance compared to key indicators is reported by management to the Board on a monthly basis.

Ethical conduct

Ethical conduct is of paramount importance for the Board as this forms the basis of a strong bond with our members and maintains the integrity of the Credit Union.

3. Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises 3 non-executive directors with an independent Chair. The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to:

- Monitor reporting to the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA);
- Review risk management systems;
- Oversee the independence of the external auditors;
- Review the findings of the external auditors; and
- Review the annual financial report and recommend Board approval.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee comprises 3 non-executive directors. The responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are to:

- Ensure the Credit Union's remuneration policy is sufficiently robust, effective and capable of contributing to the Credit Union's objectives;
- Making determinations in relation to the application of the remuneration policy;
- Reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on performance assessment processes;
- Making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of Senior Management; and
- Evaluating the remuneration of material service providers.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in providing objective non-executive oversight of the implementation and operation of the Credit Union's risk management, taking into account the Credit Union's Risk Appetite Statement, the overall business strategy and management expertise. This includes the establishment, implementation, review and monitoring of risk systems and policies for the following:

- Market and Investment Rate Risk;
- Liquidity and Funding Risk;
- Credit Risk;
- Insurance Risk;
- Risks arising from the Credit Union's strategic objectives and business plans;
- Fraud Risk;
- Data Risk (security and data integrity);
- Reputational Risk;
- Operational Risk; and
- Other risks that in isolation or in combination with different risks may have a material impact on the Credit Union.

3. Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Ethical Standards

All directors, management and staff are expected to act with the utmost integrity, striving to enhance the credibility and performance of the Credit Union. In this regard the Credit Union directors must abide by a conflicts of interest policy. Where an actual or potential conflict arises, the director must remove themselves from any discussion or decision making with respect to matters where there is such a conflict or potential conflict.

Communication with Members

Members are encouraged to participate in the Annual General Meetings to ensure a high level of accountability.

Annual reports are available from the Credit Union Office and the Credit Union's website (www.fscu.com.au).

A newsletter also provides members with updates to events and services encouraging them to provide feedback to enhance the excellent relationship that the Credit Union currently enjoys.

4. Operating and financial review

The profit after tax of the Credit Union for the year ended 30 June 2020 was $66k (30 June 2019: $135k). The Credit Union continues to meet all statutory and regulatory obligations including APRA's liquidity and capital requirements.

5. Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Credit Union that occurred during the financial year under review.

6. Principal activities

The principal activities of the Credit Union during the course of the financial year were the provision of retail financial services to our members and acting as an insurance agent.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Credit Union during the year.

7. Dividends

The Credit Union has not paid or declared a dividend out of Share Capital during the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

8. Environmental regulations

The Credit Union's operation is not subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation. However, the Board believes that the Credit Union has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of those environmental requirements as they may apply to the Credit Union during the year covered by this report.

9. Likely developments

The Credit Union will continue to provide services to members and does not anticipate any significant developments in the foreseeable future.

10. Directors' interests

During the financial year, no directors of the Credit Union have received or become entitled to receive any benefit other than a benefit included in the aggregated amount of remuneration received or due by directors shown in the financial statements by reason of contract made by the Credit Union or with any director or with a firm of which a director is a member, or with any entity of which a director has a substantial interest.

11. Indemnification and insurance of officers

The Credit Union holds a Directors' and Officers' insurance policy on behalf of directors for the year ended 30 June 2020, which was paid by the Credit Union with cover amounting to $2,000,000 (2019: $1,000,000).

The policy indemnifies directors against damages, legal costs and expenses arising from any claim made against them jointly or separately in relation to their duties as directors of the Credit Union.

The insurance policy does not cover the external auditor.

12. Public disclosure of prudential information

Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure requires the Credit Union to meet minimum requirements for the public disclosure of information on its risk profile, risk management, capital adequacy, capital instruments and remuneration practices. This information is published on the Credit Union's public website at http://www.fscu.com.au/about-us-disclosure-documents.html.

13. Lead auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 9 and forms part of the directors' report for financial year ended 30 June 2020.

14. Rounding off

The amounts contained in this report and in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars (unless otherwise stated) in accordance with Instrument 2016/191 issued by Australian Securities and Investment Commission dated 24 March 2016, as the Credit Union has total assets greater than $10,000,000.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Mr Paul Fletcher Deputy Chief Officer SAMFS, MLshipMgmt, G.I.Fire E.

Chair

Dated at Adelaide this 30th day of September 2020

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Fire Service Credit Union Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Fire Service Credit Union Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2020 there have 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.

KPMG

Darren Ball
Partner

Adelaide

30 September 2020

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Interest Revenue	5	2,158	2,415
Interest Expense		(671)	(884)
Net interest income		**1,487**	**1,531**
Other revenue	6	296	246
Personnel expenses	7	(735)	(697)
Other expenses	8	(976)	(895)
Profit before income tax		**72**	**185**
Income tax expense	9	(6)	(50)
Profit for the year		**66**	**135**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax			
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:			
Change in fair value gain/(loss) on equity investments		113	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**179**	**135**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Members of the Credit Union		179	135
Total comprehensive income for the year		**179**	**135**

The notes on pages 14 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	4,035	3,109
Receivables and other assets		42	40
Investment receivables	11	36	66
Loans and advances	12	43,174	44,333
Investments	13	22,723	16,303
Deferred tax assets	16	47	53
Plant and equipment	14	154	138
Intangible assets	15	64	25
Income tax receivables		14	-
Total assets		**70,289**	**64,067**
Liabilities			
Members' deposits	17	64,753	58,583
Trade and other payables	18	215	346
Employee benefits	19	172	142
Income tax payable		-	21
Total liabilities		**65,140**	**59,092**
Net assets		**5,149**	**4,975**
Equity			
Redeemed preference shares reserve	20	27	26
General credit loss reserve	20	67	67
Asset revaluation reserve		113	-
Retained earnings		4,942	4,882
Total members' funds		**5,149**	**4,975**

The notes on pages 14 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements

Fire Service Credit Union Ltd
Annual Report
As at 30 June 2020

Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Redeemed preference shares $'000	Asset Revaluation reserve	General credit loss reserve $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2018		**25**	**-**	**60**	**4,805**	**4,890**
Opening adjustment on initial adoption of AASB9		-	-	-	(50)	(50)
Restated balance as at 1 July 2018		**25**	**-**	**60**	**4,755**	**4,840**
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	135	135
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**135**	**135**
Transfer from retained earnings		1	-	7	(8)	-
Balance at 30 June 2019		**26**	**-**	**67**	**4,882**	**4,975**
Balance at 1 July 2019		26	-	67	4,882	4,975
Opening adjustment on initial adoption of AASB16		-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Restated balance as at 1 July 2019		**26**	**-**	**67**	**4,877**	**4,970**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	66	66
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	113	-	-	113
Total comprehensive income for the year		**26**	**113**	**67**	**4,943**	**5,149**
Transfer from retained earnings		1	-	-	(1)	-
Balance at 30 June 2020		**27**	**113**	**67**	**4,942**	**5,149**

The notes on pages 14 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		2,188	2,450
Net increase in loans and advances		1,153	(7,141)
Net increase in deposit accounts		6,170	57
Dividends received from investments		10	4
Interest paid to members		(671)	(884)
Fees and commissions received		298	310
Income taxes paid		(55)	(50)
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(1,729)	(1,408)
Net cash from operating activities	10	7,364	(6,662)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of plant and equipment	15 & 16	(107)	(66)
Disposal of plant and equipment		-	11
Net decrease / (increase) in investments		(6,307)	3,256
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		(6,414)	3,201
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liability		(24)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		(24)	-
Net increase (decrease) cash and cash equivalents		926	(3,461)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,109	6,570
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10	4,035	3,109

The notes on pages 14 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

1. Reporting entity

Fire Service Credit Union Ltd (the 'Credit Union') is an entity domiciled in Australia. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is 22 Chancery Lane, Adelaide, 5000.

The Credit Union is a for-profit entity and is primarily involved in the provision of retail financial services to our members, and acting as an insurance agent.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The financial report of the Credit Union complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 29th September 2020.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency and rounding

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Credit Union's functional currency.

The Credit Union is of a kind referred to in ASIC Instrument 2016/191 dated 24 March 2016 and in accordance with that instrument, all financial information presented in Australian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Credit Union.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected.

In particular, significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical areas where judgement has been applied are as follows:

- loans and advances are carried net of impairment provisions, which are based on the estimated recoverable amount, refer to note 4(a).

3. Change in accounting policies

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 *Leases* replaces existing lease standard AASB 117 *Leases*, including guidance IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-16 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.*

The Credit Union adopted AASB 16 for the first time from 1 July 2019 and has applied the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in retained earnings as at 1 July 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for the year ended 30 June 2019 is not restated and has been presented, as previously reported, under AASB 117 and related interpretations.

Definition of a lease

Previously, at the inception of a contract, the Credit Union would determine whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease under AASB 117 *Leases*. Under AASB 16, the Credit Union now assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease under AASB 16 based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Treatment of leased assets

The Credit Union leases office. In the prior year this lease was accounted for as an operating lease under AASB 117 based on an assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset to the Credit Union. The lease was not required to be recognised on the Statements of Financial Position. Under AASB 16, the Credit Union has recognised right of use lease assets and lease liabilities.

For all operating leases that existed as at the transition date, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Credit Union's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The significant accounting policies is described in Note 4 (d).

AASB 16 – Impact on Transition

On transition to AASB16, the Credit Union recognised the following additional right-of-use assets and lease liabilities:

	1 July 2019
Right-of-use assets – Property, Plant and Equipment	62,917
Lease liabilities – Trade and other payables	(67,967)
Retained earnings	5,050

Reconciliation of operating lease commitment disclosure to statement of financial position at 1 July 2019

The following table reconciles the operating lease commitment disclosure reported at 30 June 2019 to the lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities at the date of initial adoption is 4%.

	$'000
Operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2019 as disclosed under AASB 117	24
Extension option	48
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019	(4)
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019	68

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(a) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Credit Union becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, which is generally on trade date. Loans and advances are recognised when cash is advanced (or settled) to borrowers. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Classification and subsequent measurement
Financial assets are disclosed in the statement of financial position at a carrying amount which reflects the Credit Union's business model for managing assets.

The Credit Union's asset management model is that of holding financial assets with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows and where the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

These financial instruments are, subsequent to initial measurement, measured at 'amortised cost' using the effective interest rate method or 'cost'.

Measurement
Financial instruments measured at amortised cost
Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest rate method and less any reduction for impairment.

The effective interest rate method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in income and expenditure.

Financial Liabilities
Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in income and expenditure through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Derecognition of financial instruments
The Credit Union derecognises a financial asset when the contractual cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers its rights to receive contractual cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Credit Union is recognised as a separate asset or liability.
The Credit Union removes a financial liability from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

INVESTMENT RECEIVABLES

Investment receivables are held-to-maturity investments and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost, as they are held in a business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. The contractual terms of these investments give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

Receivables and other assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

SHARES IN UNLISTED ENTITIES

The Credit Union has elected to measure the investments in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income. All fair value changes are recognised in the investment revaluation reserve and are never reclassified to profit or loss, even on disposal. Dividends on the investment are recognised in profit or loss. The investment in equity instruments do not have a quoted market price in an active market and the Credit Union establishes fair value by using historical arm's length transactions. Investment securities are recognised/derecognised by the Credit Union on the date it commits to purchase/sell the investments.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

Loans and advances feature contract terms which give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the origination of the loan or advance. These costs are amortised over the estimated life of the loan. Subsequently, loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of any provision for credit impairment.

MEMBERS' DEPOSITS

Members' deposits are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Interest and other payables are initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

PROVISION FOR EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

AASB 9 requires the Credit Union to recognise 'expected credit losses' on financial instruments. Expected credit losses represent a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses as a result of default. The Credit Union assesses default to have occurred where a contractual payment is more than 90 days past due. Financial assets to which the expected credit losses model are applied have been categorised as follows:

Stage	Measurement basis
Stage 1	Assets whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.
Stage 2	Assets whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, other than assessed as credit-impaired.
Stage 3	Assets which are credit-impaired.

Expected credit losses on Stage 1 assets represent the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Expected credit losses on Stage 2 and Stage 3 assets represent lifetime expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

Financial assets are assessed for significant increases in credit risk on an individual basis based on a variety of factors, including past events, current conditions and forward-looking information at both an individual counterparty level and a collective and macroeconomic level.

Financial assets which become past due by 30 days or more are presumed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk in the absence of reasonable and supportable information which may rebut this presumption. The Credit Union assesses an amount as past due where a contractual payment has not been met.

Where a financial asset has been externally rated as 'investment grade' the Credit Union has assumed that the asset has not suffered a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. This assumption has been applied to the Credit Union's portfolio of held-to-maturity investments where relevant.
Expected credit losses on Stage 1 and Stage 2 financial assets are measured on a collective basis. Financial instruments are grouped by instrument type and on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

Measurement of expected credit losses – AASB 9

Expected credit loss calculations are based on historical loss rates, adjusted for current conditions and forward-looking information at both an individual counterparty level and a macroeconomic level.
Expected credit losses are the present value of the difference between all contractual cash flows due to the Credit Union and all the cash flows that the Credit Union expects to receive.

Mortgages over freehold property and other security are held in relation to a portion of the Credit Union's loans receivable. The existence of these security instruments is highly relevant to the estimation of expected credit losses.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: significant financial difficulty of the borrower; breach of contract, such as default or past due event; granting of concessions to a borrower due to the borrower's financial difficulty which the Credit Union would not otherwise consider; indications that it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised as an impairment gain or loss.

The amount of any loss is recognised as part of the provision for expected credit losses.

Write-off of financial instruments
Financial assets are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the entirety or a portion of the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. The Credit Union generally determines that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery where the counterparty no longer has sufficient assets or cash flows to repay any further amounts, and collateral and guarantees held by the Credit Union to secure the exposure have been exhausted.

Recovery of amounts previously written off (for example, due to continuing enforcement activity) reduce any loan impairment expense recognised for the reporting period.

Renegotiated or modified loans
Where the terms of a loan have been renegotiated or modified and the loan is not derecognised, the Credit Union adjusts the gross carrying amount of the financial asset to reflect the present value of the renegotiated cash flows. Where this occurs, the Credit Union assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk by comparing the risk of default at the reporting date based on the modified contractual terms against the risk of default at the time of initial recognition of the original loan.

Where renegotiation or modification results in an assessment that the risk of default of a financial asset at the reporting date is no longer significantly higher than at the time of initial recognition, expected credit losses are remeasured to an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. A decrease in credit risk will ordinarily be assessed to have occurred after a prolonged history of payment performance against the modified contractual terms and consideration of a variety of indicators of financial performance of the borrower.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Collateral and other credit enhancements

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Credit Union. The Credit Union has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Credit Union's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position. The maximum credit 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. The value of collateral held against individual exposures is generally only assessed at the time of borrowing or when a specific review of that exposure is undertaken in accordance with policy.

The Credit Union holds collateral against loans and advances to members in the form of mortgage interests over real property. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired.

(b) Plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated so the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit and loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Credit Union and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated depreciation rate for the current and comparative years are as follows:

	2020	**2019**
• fixtures and fittings	15.00%	15.00%
• office machines and furniture	10.00%	10.00%
• motor vehicles	25.00%	25.00%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Intangible assets

Software, website and VISA license costs are recognised at cost less amortisation and impairment losses (refer to note 4(e)).

Amortisation is calculated to allocate the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value using the straight line method over their effective useful lives and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated amortisation rate for the current and comparative years are as follows:

	2020	2019
• Software	20.00%	20.00%
• Website	30.00%	30.00%
• VISA License	20.00%	20.00%

(d) Leases

Policy applicable from 1 July 2019

As a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Credit Union assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Association uses the definition of a lease in AASB 16.

The Credit Union recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The lease liability is initially measured using the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date.

Policy applicable before 1 July 2019

Leases in terms of which the Credit Union assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. The Credit Union did not have any finance leases.

Other leases are classified as operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised in the Credit Union's Statement of Financial Position. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Credit Union's assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, unless an asset has previously been revalued, in which case the impairment loss is recognised as a reversal to the extent of that previous revaluation with any excess recognised through the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Employee benefits

(i) Long service leave

The Credit Union's net obligation in respect of long service leave is the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years. The obligation is calculated using expected future increases in wage and salary rates including the related on-costs. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value.

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on Australian high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Credit Union's obligations.

(ii) Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave represent the present obligation resulting from employees' service provided to reporting date. For annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months, the provision is calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Credit Union expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax. For annual leave not expected to be settled within 12 months, the provision is calculated based on expected future wage increases including related on costs at expected settlement dates based on historical usage dates and is discounted to its present value.

(iii) Superannuation

The Credit Union contributes to defined contribution superannuation funds. The Credit Union has no legal or constructive obligation to fund any shortfall in the fund's assets to meet payments due to employees. Employer contributions are based on various percentages of employees' gross salaries. Obligations for contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when they are due.

(g) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Credit Union has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

(h) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Credit Union and that revenue can be reliably measured. The principal sources of revenue are interest income, fees and commissions.

(i) Interest revenue

Interest income from loans and advances is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the loan or advance or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the loan or advance.

For loans and advances with fixed interest rates, where cash flows are revised for reasons other than credit risk, changes to the future contractual cash flows are discounted at the original EIR with a consequential adjustment to the carrying amount. The difference from the previous carrying amount is recorded as positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the loan or advance on the Statements of Financial Position with a corresponding increase or decrease in the interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method. Included in this calculation are all fees paid or received that are integral to the contract.

For loans and advances with floating rates, periodic re-estimation of cash flows reflect the movements in the market rates of interest which alters the EIR. However, as the loans and advances with floating rates are initially recognised at an amount equal to the principal, re-estimating the future interest payments does not significantly affect the carrying amount of the loan or advance. Fees paid or received that are integral to the contract are included in the re-estimation of the cash flows.

(ii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend has been established, which in the case of unlisted securities is when the dividend is declared.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Revenue (continued)

(iii) Commissions

Insurance fees and commissions are earned by the Credit Union for acting in the capacity as an agent and referring insurance policies on to the relevant providers. The Credit Union's contracted performance obligations include initial referrals, policy renewals and ongoing processing and promotion obligations.

The total consideration to be received under the contract is calculated and allocated to separate performance obligations. Revenue is recognised over time as each performance obligation is completed.

Variable commissions are recognised only at the point that the income is highly probable and not expected to be reversed in future periods. Underlying judgements, estimates and assumptions required in calculated variable commission are reviewed on an ongoing basis. For variable consideration received in advance of the performance obligations being completed or highly probable criterion being met, a contract liability is recognised.

(iv) Loan, access and other fee income

For the fees to which AASB 15 applies, the Credit Union has assessed that the performance obligations are satisfied either over time or at a point in time. This income will continue to be recognised either at the point it is received or over the periods in which the services are provided.

Loan fee income is an integral part of the EIR of the loan and as such is recognised over the expected life of the loan. Performance obligations related to access fee income are completed at a point in time when a transaction takes place.

Access fee income is recognised when the performance obligation has been completed.

Performance obligations related to other fee income, predominately service related, are completed over time. Other fee income is recognised over the period that the service is provided.

(i) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit are not provided for. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2020, earlier application is permitted; however, the Credit Union has not early adopted them in preparing this financial report.

These relate to standards that have limited/no application to the Credit Union.

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000

5. Interest revenue

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Interest on loans	1,836	1,895
Interest on investments	322	520
	2,158	2,415

6. Other revenue

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Dividends	10	4
Member fee revenue	71	74
Commissions	167	168
Grant income	48	-
	296	246

7. Personnel expenses

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Wages and salaries	625	610
Superannuation expenses	81	75
Increase in provision for employee benefits	29	12
	735	697

8. Other expenses

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Depreciation and amortisation	116	62
Operating lease rental expense	-	26
Computer system related expenses	255	249
Marketing expenses	11	13
Distribution expenses	215	209
Administration expenses	168	145
Professional fee expenses	112	116
Other Expenses	99	75
	976	895

9. Income tax expense

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	-	54
Under/(over) provision of previous year	-	-
	-	54
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	6	(4)
Under/(over) provision of previous year	-	-
Total income tax expense	6	50

Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax accounting profit

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Income tax using the Credit Union's statutory income tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	20	50
Tax effect on permanent differences:		
Add:		
Non-deductible expenses	1	1
Franking credits	1	1
Less:		
Franking credits	(2)	(2)
Other	(14)	-
Under/(over) provision of previous year	-	-
	6	50

For income tax purposes, Credit Unions are classified into 3 categories. Credit Unions with a notional taxable income of $150,000 and over are taxed at 27.5%. On this basis, for the year ended 30 June 2020, the Credit Union's taxable income is taxed at 27.5%.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Bank balances	893	839
Cash deposits	3,041	2,140
Teller cash	101	130
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	4,035	3,109

The Credit Union's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis for financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 21.

Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	72	135
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	115	62
Provision for impairment	6	4
Operating profit before changes in working capital and provisions		201
Change in interest payable	-	-
Change in loans and advances	1,153	(7,141)
Change in deposits	6,170	57
Change in income tax payable	(34)	5
Change in accrued expenses and corporate cheques	(169)	105
Change in investment receivable	30	35
Change in receivable and other assets	12	68
Change in provisions for employee benefits	30	13
Change in deferred tax asset	(21)	(5)
Net cash used in operating activities	7,364	(6,662)

11. Investment receivables

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Interest due from investments	36	66
	36	66

		2020 $'000	2019 $'000
12.	**Loans and advances**		
	Overdrafts (including lines of credit)	2,476	2,740
	Term loans (excluding lines of credit)	40,764	41,653
	Gross loans and advances	43,240	44,393
	Provision for impairment	(66)	(60)
	Net loans and advances	43,174	44,333
	(a) Loans by purpose	40,565	41,831
	Residential loans	2,609	2,562
	Personal loans	43,174	44,393
	(b) Loans by security	40,565	41,831
	Secured by mortgage	2,609	2,562
	Unsecured	43,174	44,393
	(c) Loans by interest rate type	43,174	44,393
	Variable rate loans	43,174	44,393
	(d) Loans by geographical location	43,174	44,393
	Adelaide and suburban areas	43,174	44,393
	(e) There are no non-accrual loans where interest has been suspended	-	-
	(f) Balance of loans outstanding greater than 90 days on which interest is being charged (2020: No loan - 2019: No loan)	-	-
	(g) The Statement of Financial Position does not take into account unused overdraft limits.	2,679	2,799
	(h) Concentration of loans The Credit Union has an exposure to groupings of individual loans which concentrate risk and create exposure to particular segments as follows:		
	South Australia	43,174	44,393
	Aggregate value of individual loans which exceed 10% of Total Members Funds in aggregate	3,300	6,600
	Number of such loans	6	12

At 30 June 2020 $40,607 (2019: $41,627) of loans and advances to customers are expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the reporting date.

13. Investments

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Interest earning deposits	22,498	16,191
Shares in unlisted companies	225	112
	22,723	16,303

The Credit Union has elected to measure the investments in equity instrument at Fair value through other comprehensive income. The investment in equity instruments do not have a quoted market price in an active market and the Credit Union establishes fair value by using recent arm's length transactions. Investment securities are classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The Credit Union's exposure to credit and interest rate risks related to other investments is disclosed in note 21.

14. Plant and equipment

	Right-of-use asset	Motor Vehicles $'000	Office machines & furniture $'000	Fixtures & fittings $'000	Total $'000
Cost or deemed cost					
Balance at 1 July 2018	-	37	49	188	274
Disposals	-	(37)	-	-	(37)
Additions	-	41	2	-	43
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	41	51	188	280
Balance at 1 July 2019	-	41	51	188	280
Transition to AASB 16	147	-	-	-	147
Restated balance at 1 July 2019	147	41	51	188	427
Disposals	-	-	(18)	(9)	(27)
Additions	-	-	16	8	24
Balance at 30 June 2020	147	41	49	187	425
Depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 July 2018	-	19	43	75	137
Depreciation for the year	-	10	6	14	30
Disposal	-	(25)	-	-	(25)
Balance at 30 June 2019	-	4	49	89	142
Balance at 1 July 2019	-	4	49	89	142
Transition to AASB 16	84	-	-	-	84
Restated balance at 1 July 2019	84	4	49	89	226
Depreciation for the year	21	10	-	13	44
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2020	105	14	49	102	270
Carrying amounts					
At 1 July 2018	-	18	6	113	137
At 30 June 2019	-	37	2	99	138
At 1 July 2019	63	37	2	99	201
At 30 June 2020	42	27	-	85	154

15. Intangible assets

	Software $'000	Website $'000	VISA License $'000	Total $'000
Cost				
Balance at 1 July 2018	75	38	76	189
Addition	23	-	-	23
Balance at 30 June 2019	75	38	76	189
Balance at 1 July 2019	75	38	76	189
Addition	82	-	-	82
Balance at 30 June 2020	157	157	76	271
Amortisation and impairment losses				
Balance at 1 July 2018	58	23	74	155
Amortisation for the year	15	15	2	32
Balance at 30 June 2019	73	38	76	187
Balance at 1 July 2019	73	38	76	187
Amortisation for the year	22	-	-	22
Balance at 30 June 2020	95	38	76	209
Carrying amounts				
At 1 July 2018	17	15	2	34
At 30 June 2019	25	-	-	25
At 1 July 2019	25	-	-	25
At 30 June 2020	64	-	-	64

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
16 Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax assets comprise:		
Long service leave	28	28
Annual leave	17	11
Provision for FBT	1	1
Provision for audit fees	8	9
Provision for doubtful debts	18	3
Property, plant and equipment	(25)	1
	47	53
17. Members' deposits		
Call deposits	42,533	34,392
Term deposits	22,184	24,156
Members shares	36	35
	64,753	58,583
Deposits by geographical locations		
South Australia	64,753	58,583

Concentration of deposits

There are no members' deposits comprising major concentration of more than 10% of total liabilities.

Due to the nature of the Credit Union's membership base there is significant concentration of deposits held by members of the South Australian Emergency Services.

		2020 $'000	2019 $'000
18.	**Trade and other payables**		
	Interest payable	92	157
	Corporate cheques	47	104
	Accrued expenses	30	85
	Lease liabilities	46	-
		215	346
19.	**Employee benefits**		
	Current		
	Liability for annual leave	62	40
	Liability for long service leave	107	96
	Total employee benefits – current	169	136
	Non-Current		
	Liability for long service leave	3	6
	Total employee benefits – non-current	43	6
	Total employee benefits	**172**	**142**

20. Reserves

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Redeemed preference share reserve		
Opening balance	26	25
Transfer from retained earnings	1	1
Closing balance	27	26

Under the *Corporations Act 2001*, redeemable preference shares (members' $10 shares) may only be redeemed out of the Credit Union's profit or through a new issue of shares for the purpose of the redemption. The Credit Union has therefore transferred the value of the member shares redeemed since 1st July 1999 (the date that the *Corporations Act 2001* applied to the Credit Union), by transferring the value of those shares from retained earnings to the redeemed preference share capital account.

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
General reserve for credit losses		
Opening balance	67	60
Transfer from retained earnings	-	7
Closing balance	67	67

APRA requires Authorised Deposit taking institutions to maintain a General Reserve for Credit Losses in equity. The reserve for credit losses is raised to recognise that loans that are currently not in default have a probability of future loss. The reserve is calculated based on current non-delinquent credit balances and total loans and advances.

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments

Overview

The Credit Union has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- interest rate risk; and
- operational risk.

This note presents information about the Credit Union's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Our approach to risk management is built on formal governance processes and relies on individual responsibility and reporting.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Credit Union, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Credit Union's activities. The Credit Union, through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Credit Union if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Management of credit risk

In relation to loans and advances, the Credit Union has clearly defined credit policies for the approval and management of credit risk. Current credit risk policies incorporate an assessment of a counterparty's repayment capacity and security and specifies acceptable terms and conditions for all types of loan products.

Secured residential loans have a maximum loan-to-security valuation ratio of 80% unless mortgage protection insurance is purchased by the counterparty. Consumer and revolving credit is generally unsecured.

A proactive approach to the identification and control of loan impairment is maintained on a weekly basis and reported to the Board monthly.

Lending policies and limits are reviewed and approved annually by the Board. The Board ensures that any exposures to credit risk, and significant changes in policy remain within the overall risk exposure levels as agreed by the Board.

The Credit Union limits its exposure on its held-to-maturity investments by only investing in funds with authorised deposit taking institutions (ADIs) which are regulated by APRA. All investments are held with institutions with a BBB- or higher credit rating. (Some non-High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) are held with unrated ADIs).

APRA has also enforced concentration limits upon the Credit Union in respect of its lending and investment activities under the terms of the Credit Union's financial services licence.

Credit risk exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets as presented in the statement of financial position, plus loans approved but not yet advanced and undrawn overdraft facilities.

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

The table below shows the gross credit risk exposures to which the expected credit losses model is applied, grouped by financial asset type and credit risk rating grade. Loans and advances are internally rated based on a variety of factors, including past events, current conditions and forward-looking information at both an individual counterparty level and a collective and macroeconomic level. Debt securities are externally rated in accordance with credit rating grades provided by rating agencies.

	2020			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL Credit impaired**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Loans – Firefighters & other				
Low risk	43,174	-	-	43,174
Moderate risk	-	-	-	-
Higher risk	-	-	-	-
Total	**43,174**	**-**	**-**	**43,174**
AAA to AA-	12,194	-	-	12,194
A+ to A-	3,040	-	-	3,040
BBB+ to BBB-	500	-	-	500
Not rated	10,250	-	-	10,250
Total	**25,984**	**-**	**-**	**25,984**
Total gross carrying amount	**69,158**	**-**	**-**	**69.158**

	2019			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL Credit impaired**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Loans – Firefighters & other				
Low risk	44,376	-	-	44,376
Moderate risk	-	17	-	17
Higher risk	-	-	-	-
Total	**44,376**	**17**	**-**	**44,393**
Investment Securities				
AAA to AA-	6,200	-	-	6,200
A+ to A-	1,890	-	-	1,890
BBB+ to BBB-	4,000	-	-	4,000
Not rated	4,101	-	-	4,101
Total	**16,191**	**-**	**-**	**16,191**
Total gross carrying amount	**60,567**	**17**	**-**	**60,584**

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Credit Union's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Credit Union's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Investments receivables	13	22,723	16,191
Loans and receivables	12	43,174	44,393
Cash and cash equivalents	10	4,035	2,979
		69,932	**63,563**

Impairment losses

The ageing of the Credit Union's loans and advances at the reporting date was:

Not past due	43,163	44,376
Past due 0 – 30 days	11	-
Past due above 30 days	-	17
	43,174	**44,393**

During 2020 the Credit Union wrote off loans totalling $21,000 (2019: Nil).

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of loans and advances during the year was as follows:

Balance at 1 July	60	6
Increase in provision	6	54
Balance at 30 June	**66**	**60**

"Non-accrual loans" are loans and advances where the recovery of all interest and principal is considered to be reasonably doubtful and there is insufficient security. Unsecured loans are treated as non-accrual once they are 180 days in arrears. The category also includes any credit risk facility for which a specific provision for impairment has been raised.

"Restructured loans" arise when the borrower is granted a concession due to continuing difficulties in meeting the original terms, and the revised terms are not comparable to new facilities. Loans with revised terms are included in non-accrual loans when impairment provisions are required or the collection and recovery of all interest and principal is considered to be reasonably doubtful. There were no restructured loans as at 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

"Assets acquired through the enforcement of security" are assets acquired in full or partial settlement of a loan or similar facility through the enforcement of security arrangements. The recoverable value of such assets form part of the net value of loans and advances.

"Past due loans" are loans which the member fails to make a payment when it is contractually due. Full recovery of both principal and interest is expected. If an impairment provision is required or the collection and recovery of all interest and principal is considered to be reasonably doubtful, the loan is included in non-accrual loans.

There was no impairment loss recognised with respect to held-to-maturity investments during the year (2019: nil).

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union will not be able to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Credit Union's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Credit Union's reputation.

The Credit Union ensures that obligations are met day to day in normal market conditions at the lowest costs. Protection against an unexpected outflow of funds is provided for within the liquidity management process and from a stock of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)

The liquidity shortfall could be caused by many factors including:

- The withdrawal of customer deposits; and
- The drawdown of members' borrowings and growth of non-liquid assets.

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk management within the Credit Union considers both the overall Statement of Financial Position and the projected daily liquidity requirements, measuring the combined effects of assets and liability maturity mismatches and the undrawn commitments. It considers the time periods over which the liquidity demands are most strong and financial markets. The Credit Union has a policy to maintain a liquidity ratio of 16% (2019:16%). The day to day management of liquidity is the responsibility of the management of the Credit Union, and reporting is undertaken weekly to the management and is reported monthly to the Board.

Liquidity policy is approved by the Board and is always in excess of the regulatory guidelines. "APRA requires the Credit Union to maintain a minimum holding of 9% of its liabilities in specified high quality liquid assets at all times".

	2020	2019
Liquidity	23.16%	21.02%

	Note	Carrying amount $'000	Contractual cash flows $'000	12 months or less $'000	1-5 years $'000	More than 5 years $'000	At Call Deposits $'000
30 June 2020							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Members' deposits	17	64,753	64,845	22,276	-	-	42,569
Trade and other payables	18	169	169	169	-	-	-
Lease liability	18	46	48	24	24	-	-
		64,968	65,062	22,469	24	-	42,569
30 June 2019							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Members' deposits	17	58,583	59,147	24,720	-	-	34,427
Trade and other payables	18	346	346	346	-	-	-
		58,929	59,493	25,066	-	-	34,427

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Market risk management

Market risk is the risk of exposure to changes to financial prices affecting the value of positions held by the Credit Union as part of normal trading activities. As the Credit Union does not deal in foreign exchange contracts or commodities, market risk consists solely of interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk management

The management of net interest rate risk is primarily through monitoring the sensitivity of the Credit Union's financial assets and liabilities to standard and non-standard interest rates offered on loans and deposits.

Profile of interest rate risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Credit Union's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Note	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Fixed rate instruments			
Financial assets	13	10,049	7,991
Financial liabilities	17	22,184	24,156
Variable rate instruments			
Financial assets	10, 12 & 13	47,245	55,572
Financial liabilities	17	42,533	34,392

A change of 1% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit and loss by the amounts shown below.

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	1% Increase $'000	1% Decrease $'000	1% Increase $'000	1% Decrease $'000
30 June 2020				
Financial assets	472	(472)	472	(472)
Financial liabilities	(425)	425	(425)	425
	47	(47)	47	(47)
30 June 2019				
Financial assets	556	(556)	556	(556)
Financial liabilities	(344)	344	(344)	344
	212	(212)	212	(212)

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Operational risk

Operational risk is the potential risk of financial loss or impairment to reputation resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, from the actions of people or from external events.

Major sources of operational risk include:

- outsourcing of operations;
- key person risk;
- dependence on key suppliers;
- IT security;
- internal and external fraud;
- implementation of strategy change;
- regulatory non-compliance; and
- process errors and external threats such as the loss of a critical site.

The Credit Union's Chief Executive Officer manages this risk through implementing appropriate controls and loss mitigation actions including insurance. These actions include a balance of policies, procedures and internal controls to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. Risk and control assurance is facilitated by the Chief Executive Officer and reported quarterly to the Board Audit Committee and on an annual basis to the Board.

The Credit Union has a Business Continuity Plan and a process in place to recognise, assess, and report risk if needed.

Capital adequacy

The primary objectives of the Credit Union's capital management are to ensure that the Credit Union complies with externally imposed capital requirements, maintains capital ratios to support the business and to cover risks inherent to its activities.

The management of the capital is a fundamental part of its risk management process, as an essential element of capital is its availability to absorb future, unexpected and unidentified losses.

Effective management of capital risk involves the maintenance of adequate levels of capital. This means having a level suitable for the activities it undertakes.

The Board has a duty to ensure that the Credit Union maintains an appropriate level and quality of capital commensurate with the level and extent of risks to which the Credit Union is exposed from its activities. It does have an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and capital management plan.

The Credit Union's capital will have the following characteristics:

(a) provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds;

(b) be freely available to absorb losses;

(c) not impose any unavoidable servicing charge against earnings; and

(d) rank behind the claims of depositors and other creditors in the event of winding up.

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Capital adequacy (continued)

For capital adequacy purposes the Credit Union's capital is assessed in two tiers:

(a) Tier 1 capital comprises the highest quality component of capital that fully satisfies all the essential characteristics as above.

(b) Tier 2 capital includes other elements which to varying degrees, fall short of the quality of Tier 1 capital but none the less contribute to the overall strength of the Credit Union as a going concern.

The Credit Union's capital base (the numerator of the capital ratio) is defined as the sum of eligible Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital net of all specified deductions and amortisation, subject to the limits that apply under APS 110.

The Credit Union has complied with APRA requirements.

The capital management position is set out by the Board annually and reported monthly.

The Credit Union's capital position as at 30 June 2020 was as follows:

	2020 %	2019 %
Capital Adequacy Ratio	17.56%	17.98%

Capital	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Retained Earnings	4,942	4,882
Reserves	27	26
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**4,969**	**4,908**
Deferred Tax Assets	(47)	(53)
Intangible assets	(64)	(25)
Investments in banking and financial entities	(225)	(112)
Regulatory Adjustment to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**(336)**	**(190)**
Tier 1 Capital	**4,633**	**4,718**
General Reserve for Credit Losses	67	67
Tier 2 Capital	**67**	**67**
Total Capital	**4,700**	**4,785**

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Repricing analysis

The Credit Union's repricing analysis as at 30 June 2020 was as follows:

	Balance Sheet Total $'000	Floating interest rate $'000	0-3 months $'000	3-12 months $'000	1-5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Non-interest bearing $'000
2020							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,035	3,934	-	-	-	-	101
Interest earning deposits	22,498	14,139	13,950	1,500	8,939	-	-
Investment Receivables	36	-	-	-	-	-	36
Loans and advances	43,174	43,174	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	225	-	-	-	-	-	225
	69,968	61,247	13,950	1,500	8,939	-	362
Liabilities							
Member deposits	64,753	42,534	11,521	10,662	-	-	36
Other liabilities	328	-	-	-	-	-	328
	65,081	42,534	11,521	10,662	-	-	364
2019							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3,109	2,979	-	-	-	-	130
Interest earning deposits	16,191	8,200	7,990	1,500	6,200	500	-
Investment Receivables	66	-	-	-	-	-	66
Loans and advances	44,393	44,393	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	112	-	-	-	-	-	112
	63,871	55,572	7,990	1,500	6,200	500	308
Liabilities							
Member deposits	58,583	34,392	12,691	11,465	-	-	35
Other liabilities	346	-	-	-	-	-	346
	58,929	34,392	12,691	11,465	-	-	381

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Fair values

The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the fair values of financial assets and liabilities based on the assumptions in the summary of significant accounting policies at Note 4.

The different levels have been defined as follows:

• **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (the Credit Union has no such financial instruments)
• **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
• **Level 3:** inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy applied to each category of financial asset and liability is noted below.

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair value.

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

(i) Cash and cash equivalents (Level 1)

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents approximate their net fair value as they are either physically held as cash or they are short term in nature or are receivable on demand.

(ii) Receivables and other assets and investment receivables (Level 2)

The carrying values of trade debtors and other receivables is estimated to approximate fair value.

(iii) Loans and advances (Level 3)

The carrying value of loans, advances and other receivables is net of specific provisions for impairment and interest/fees reserved.

For variable rate loans, excluding impaired loans, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of net fair value.

(iv) Investments – interest earning deposits (Level 2)

The carrying values of interest earning deposits have been deemed to be representative of net fair value. The assets will either be held to maturity, cannot be redeemed, or are not interest rate sensitive.

(v) Investments – shares in unlisted companies (Level 3)

Equity investments are not held for trading and the Credit Union has irrevocably elected to designate at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value has been measured via reference to recent market transaction prices where available, and where not available a range of high level values were determined using various valuation methodologies based on underlying cash flow assumptions for these entities.

vi) Member deposits (Level 2)

The net fair value, which includes the value of non-interest-bearing, call and variable rate deposits repricing within six months. The carrying value as at balance date approximates their net fair value as they are either physically held as cash or they are short term in nature or are receivable on demand.

(vii) All other financial liabilities (Level 2)

The carrying value of financial liabilities has been deemed to be representative of their net fair market value.

21. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments not measured at fair value	Note	Carrying amount $'000	Fair values $'000	Fair value hierarchy $
		30 June 2020		
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	10	4,035	4,035	Level 1
Receivables and other assets		111	111	Level 2
Investment receivables	11	36	36	Level 2
Loans and advances	12	43,174	43,174	Level 3
Investments	13	22,499	22,499	Level 2
Total financial assets		**69,855**	**69,855**	
Financial liabilities				
Members' deposits	17	64,753	64,753	Level 2
Trade and other payables	18	169	169	Level 2
Total financial liabilities		**64,922**	**64,922**	

Financial instruments not measured at fair value	Note	Carrying amount $	Fair values $	Fair value hierarchy $
		30 June 2019		
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,109	3,109	Level 1
Receivables and other assets		40	40	Level 2
Investment receivables	11	66	66	Level 2
Loans and advances	12	44,333	44,333	Level 3
Investments	13	16,191	16,191	Level 2
Total financial assets		**63,739**	**63,739**	
Financial liabilities				
Members' deposits	17	58,583	58,583	Level 2
Trade and other payables	18	346	346	Level 2
Total financial liabilities		**58,928**	**58,928**	

22. Capital and other commitments

Capital expenditure commitments

The Credit Union has no capital expenditure commitments at 30 June 2020 (2019: nil).

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Loans pending settlement		
Loans approved yet to be disbursed	170	-

Commitments to expenditure on banking system

The Credit Union signed a 5 year contract in 2010 with Data Action for the provision of computer bureau services and computer support. The contract includes a clause agreeing to a 3%p.a. increase. This contract continues on a rolling basis with twelve months' notice.

Based on the most recent financial information provided by Data Action, the bureau fees are likely to be:

	2020 $'000	2019 $'000
Within one year	198	187
One year or later and no later than 2 years	-	-
Later than 2 years	-	-
	198	187

23. Contingencies

Details of contingent liabilities and contingent assets where the probability of future payments/receipts is not considered remote are set out below, as well as details of contingent liabilities and contingent assets, which although considered remote, the directors consider should be disclosed.

The directors are of the opinion that provisions are not required in respect of these matters, as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

Credit Union Financial Support System (CUFSS)

With effect from 1 July 1999, the Credit Union is a party to an Industry Support Contract (ISC) administered by CUFSS Limited. The ISC is certified by APRA under Section 11CB of the Banking Act 1959 (Cth) and is a voluntary financial support scheme whose members are Credit Unions, Mutual Banks and Cuscal Limited. CUFSS is a company limited by guarantee, each member's guarantee being $100.

As a member of CUFSS, the Credit Union:

- May be required to advance funds up to 3% (excluding permanent loans) of total assets to another Credit Union requiring financial support; and
- Agrees, in conjunction with other members, to fund the operating costs of CUFSS.

No such direction has, at balance date, been given to the Credit Union.

24. Related parties

Transactions with key management personnel

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 of the Credit Union.

The following were key management personnel of the Credit Union at any time during the reporting period, and unless otherwise indicated were directors for the entire year:

Mr P Fletcher – Chair	Mr N Johnson – Director
Mr A Karapetian – Director	Mr J Gillespie - Director
Mr E Holzbauer – Director	Mrs T Ireland – Chief Executive Officer and Company Secretary
Mr J Swann – Deputy Chair	Ms E Lew - Director
Mr G Northcott – Director	Ms J Driscoll – Finance Officer
	Mrs K Plunkett –Risk & Compliance Manager

Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation included in 'personnel expenses' (see note 7) are as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Short-term employee benefits	240,157	161,693
Post-employee benefits	39,135	29,650
Annual leave	9,792	12,787
Long service leave	8,974	5,649
	298,058	209,779

Loans to key management personnel

The following loan facilities were conducted by Directors at normal member rates during the year:

Principal and interest loans	246,016	337,015
Lines of credit	13,858	19,257
Balance outstanding	259,874	356,272

The aggregate amount of loans made during the year were:

Principal and interest loans	45,720	75,491
Lines of credit	26,793	52,559
	72,513	128,050

The aggregate amount of loans made during the year includes amount redrawn from existing loans.

The aggregate amount of loan repayments received this year were:

Principal and interest loans	147,600	144,439
Lines of credit	33,759	59,339
	181,358	203,778

Interest charges made during the year were:

Principal and interest loans	10,880	14,639
Lines of credit	1,566	1,413
	12,446	16,052

The key management personnel of the Credit Union and their families conduct loans, savings and investments with the Credit Union at normal member rates and conditions. No conditions were breached during the financial year.

Other key management personnel transactions with the Credit Union

Apart from the details disclosed above, no key management personnel have entered into a material contract with the Credit Union since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving Directors' interests existing at the year end.

26. Dividend franking account

The Credit Union has generated franking credits from the payment of income tax since the 1996 financial year. The total of franking credits adjusted for credits which will arise from the payment of income tax provided for in the financial statements is $1,596,396 (2019: $1,592,074).

However, the ability of the Credit Union to utilise these credits is restricted by the rules of the Credit Union, which do not permit the Credit Union to pay dividends. The Credit Union is prevented from distributing the balance of the franking credits.

27. Auditor's remuneration

	2020 $	2019 $
Audit services		
Auditors of the Company		
KPMG Australia		
Audit of financial report and other assurance services	49,443	59,043
Other regulatory audit services	9,982	9,982
	59,425	69,025
KPMG Australia		
Taxation services	5,750	5,750
	5,750	5,750

28. Subsequent Events

As a result of the evolving nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and the rapidly evolving government policies of restrictive measures put in place to contain it, as at the date of these financial statements, the Credit Union is not in a position to reasonably estimate the financial effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the future financial performance and financial position of the Credit Union.

Other than the current disclosures, there have been no events subsequent to reporting date which would have a material impact on the Credit Union's 30 June 2020 financial statements.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of Fire Service Credit Union Ltd ('the Credit Union'):

(a) the financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 10 to 44, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the Credit Union's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2; and

(c) 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.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Mr Paul Fletcher Deputy Chief Officer SAMFS, MLshipMgmt , G.I.Fire E.
Chair

Dated at Adelaide this 30th September 2020

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Fire Service Credit Union Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report*** of Fire Service Credit Union Ltd (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- complying with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

- *Statement of financial position* as at 30 June 2020;
- *Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows* for the year then ended;
- Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies; and
- *Directors' Declaration.*

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with *the Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code)* that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Fire Service Credit Union Ltd's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Act 2001;*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is 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 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. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

Darren Ball
Partner

Adelaide

30 September 2020