Annual Report 2013-2014

Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited

ABN 59 087 651 394 | AFSL 240673

Contents

Chairman's Report

Our profit before tax was $180,000. The result was achieved despite the Reserve Bank of Australia reducing the Official Cash Rate by a further 0.25% to a record low of 2.50% in August 2013. The low interest rate environment and reduced net interest margin impacted on Dnister's revenue as we strove to maintain our competitive positioning in the market. The Co-operative's high proportion of term deposit funding also had a significant negative impact on revenue. Operating expenses were contained despite upwards cost pressures from inflationary and market factors.

Dnister provided further value for members by absorbing $171K in fees and charges during the year, continuing our delivery of significant rebates and excellent value for money. We also continued our strong tradition of community support by providing $27K on a range of sponsorships and resource assistance to Ukrainian Schools and other community organisations.

Member assets under management increased from $131M to $139M and our equity increased from $17.3M to $17.5M.

Our loan portfolio increased from $99M to $103M and our deposit portfolio increased from $110M to $119M, which were good results in a very competitive banking environment. Importantly, the quality of our loan book has been maintained at a high level despite challenging economic conditions.

We have also continued to satisfy all of our regulatory and compliance requirements.

The Board's focus for 2013/14, which capitalised on the foundations established in 2012/13, was to continue with implementation of the key elements of our Strategic Plan and commence an operational strategy to improve our underlying cost structures.

The following strategic projects have either been completed or are in the latter stages of implementation:

- A new Website featuring responsive design, easy navigation, access on any device and interactive features.
- A new mobile banking solution that provides 24/7 online access with interactive and easy to use navigation on any device.
- A new insurance partner QBE Insurance (Australia) Ltd providing increased value for Members.
- New Community Saver and Community Access accounts that provide a 'win-win' for members and community organisations.

We have also commenced the business case assessment for a new Visa card solution.

The current low interest rate environment is expected to continue for some time and structural changes within the industry, together with a very competitive business environment, have created a significantly lower net interest margin paradigm. From an internal perspective, we have therefore commenced a strategy to improve our underlying cost structures. Our cost to income ratio needs to be improved and we need to increase our overall productivity. Moving forwards, revenue increases will need to be generated from a lower cost base.

The following operational projects have either been completed or are in the latter stages of implementation:

- Installation of a new electronic reporting and forecasting software system to improve the efficiency of our financial and compliance reporting.
- Implementation of Austraclear arrangements to facilitate Bond investments, which will improve the returns on our liquidity investments and adhere to new compliance requirements.
- Establishment of process improvement teams to drive more efficient internal processes.

We are also in the process of implementing changes to our branch hours of operation to better enable us to meet the overall needs of our Members. Those branch hours will align with our peak transaction periods and are also comparable to those of our competitors. Our electronic banking products, including our new website and mobile banking, are an efficient and low cost service available 24/7 to support our branch banking arrangements and other account access methods.

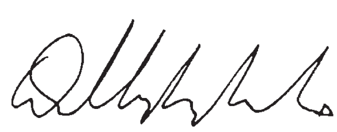
We remain determined to capitalise on the opportunity for Dnister to continue to evolve the business, embrace the changing nature of banking, and remain a genuine retail banking alternative. We will continue to invest in our business – our people, our products, our services, and our distribution channels. We will also maintain our competitive position – loan rates as low as possible, deposit rates as high as possible, and fees/charges at reasonable levels.

I would like to thank my fellow Directors for their valuable contribution during the year.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our CEO Liam Tiernan and his team for their hard work and dedication to serving the needs of our members.

Most importantly, I would like to thank you, our members, for your loyalty and support. I encourage you to fully utilise the products and services that Dnister offers to continue building the strength of your Co-operative. You can help Dnister grow and prosper by making Dnister your main financial services provider. Having all of your banking with Dnister means that the Co-operative can continue to provide more competitive products and services for members.

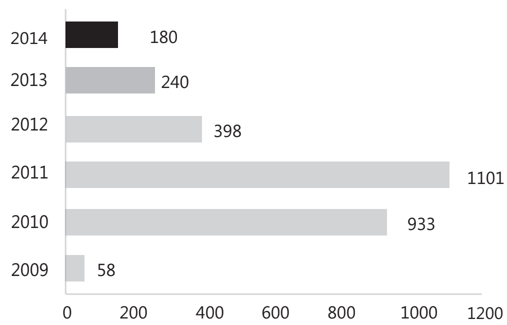
As a Member-owned financial institution, we remain committed to providing value for our Members – great products and services, competitive rates and fees, and excellent service – rather than profit for shareholders. We will continue to strive hard to balance the different needs of our deposit and lending members. We also remain committed to supporting the Ukrainian community, its individuals, and their families.



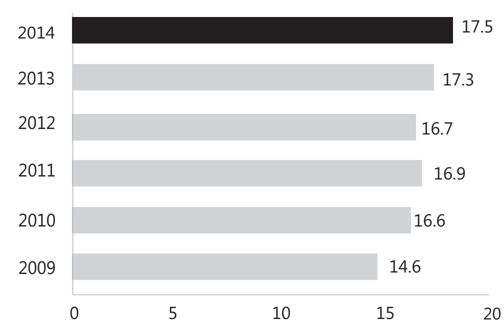
Wal Mykytenko
Chairman

Highlights

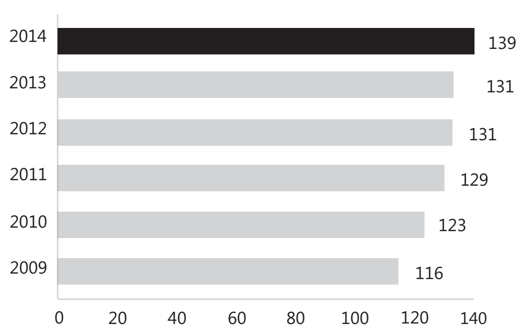
PROFIT BEFORE TAX IN $000's



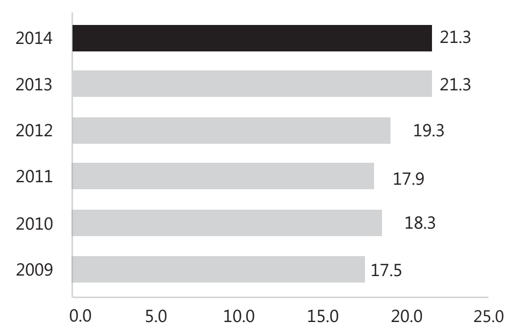
MEMBERS EQUITY IN $M



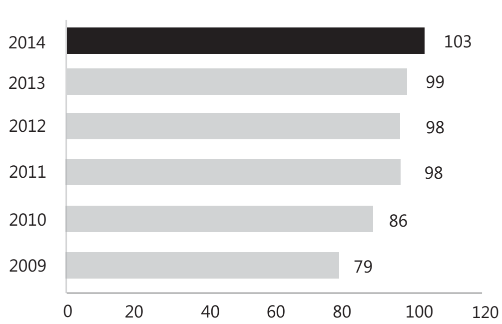
TOTAL ASSETS IN $M



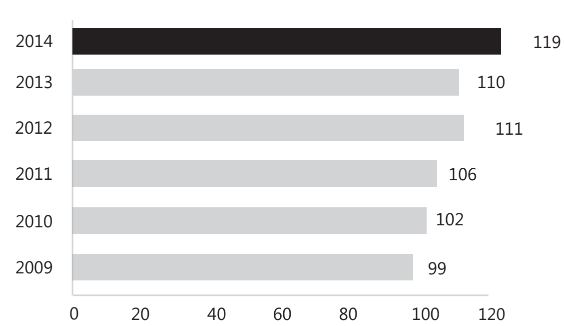
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO %



LOANS UNDER MANAGEMENT IN $M



MEMBER DEPOSITS IN $M



Directors' Report

Your directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2014:

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Co-operative's Directors in office during the financial year or until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

WALENTYN MYKYTENKO (Non-Executive Chairman)

B.E., Post Grad Dip. Eng.Mgt., Dip. Elec.Eng., Dip. Financial Services, AMP (MUBS), Fellow of Autralasian Mutuals Institute and Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Non-executive Chairman and Corporate Governance Committee Chairman.
Wal is a retired General Manager of a multi-national aviation company and is a Non-executive Director of the Co-operative. Wal has been a Non-executive Director of the Co-operative for ten years, including the last six years as Chairman, and is the Chair of the Corporate Governance Committee.

MICHAEL KORNITSCHUK (Non-Executive Deputy Chairman)

B.Sci., Dip.App.Bio, Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Non-Executive Deputy Chairman and Audit and Risk Management Committee Chairman.
Michael combines his work as a Managing Director of a leading Australian supplier of medical goods and services with his role as Non-executive Director of the Co-operative.

Michael has been a Non-executive Director of the Co-operative for twenty years, including nine as Chairman, and is the Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee. During the past ten years he has also served as: Chairman of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church- Essendon.

JOHN KOTOWSKYJ (Director)

B.C.E. (civil) M.I.E. (Aust), Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Non-executive Director, Audit and Risk Management Committee Member, and Capital Committee Chairman.
John combines his work as Principal and owner of a structural engineering and building consultancy practice with his role as Non-executive Director of the Co-operative.

John has been a Non-executive Director of the Co-operative for eight years, and is the Chair of the Capital Committee and a member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

MARKO MISKO (Director)

LLB (Hons 1), B.Com. , Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Non-executive Director, Corporate Governance Committee Member and Capital Committee Member.
Marko combines his work as a Partner at Clayton Utz in the national infrastructure and major projects group with his role as Non-executive Director of the Co-operative. Marko was responsible for the negotiation and finalisation of the project contracts for the redevelopment of the Kalyna Care facilities (and continues to provide Kalyna Care with ongoing legal advice). Marko was also responsible for preparing documents for the redevelopment of the CYM property in Healesville and will be responsible for the project development agreements for the redevelopment of the AUV properties in Essendon.

Marko is also the chair of DOFUS; and has been a Non-executive Director of the Co-operative for five years.

Directors' Report

MICHAEL KWAS (Director)
B.Bus Acc, Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors

Non-executive Director and Audit and Risk Management Committee Member.
Michael is a retired Accountant and has well over forty years' experience in the industry. Michael has been involved in numerous community organisations such as: a Scout Leader for over twenty-five years for the Plast Ukrainian Scouts Association (State and Federal Executive), a member of the Ukrainian Golf Club, a member of the Association of Ukrainians in Victoria and Sunshine and the Ukrainian Church in Ardeer.

Michael has been a Non-executive Director of the Co-operative for three years.

LIANA SLIPETSKY (Director)
B.Arts, Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors

Non-executive Director, Corporate Governance Committee Member.
Liana is currently an Owner and Director of Slipetsky Property. She is an active member in the Association of Ukrainians (Noble Park branch) and also holds membership in Plast Ukrainian Scouting Association and the Ukrainian Women's Association. She worked as a journalist for the Ukrainian Radio program on SBS, taught at Ukrainian school in Noble Park and completed Ukrainian studies at Monash University.

Liana has been a Non-executive Director of the Co-operative for three years.

BOHDAN WOJEWIDKA (Director)
BASppSc [Computer Studies], MBA (Adel), Diploma Company Directors Course – GAICD, Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors

Non-executive Director, Audit and Risk Management Committee Member and Capital Committee Member.
Bohdan has an extensive background in strategic and operational management. Previously he was employed at ABB Grain Ltd as Executive Manager (Business Process and Information Systems), South Australian Chamber of Mines and Energy (Assistant Chief Executive) and at Newmont Australia as (Executive General manager – Business Information and Communications Technology). Bohdan is currently serving as member and Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Youth Association – Plast in South Australia.

Bohdan has been a Non-executive Director of the co-operative for three years.

Directors' Report

COMPANY SECRETARY

Current

LIAM TIERNAN

BBus (Acc), CPA

Liam was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Co-operative on 17 September 2012 and was appointed the Company Secretary on 16 October 2012.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the entity during the financial year were the provision of retail financial services, which includes receiving funds on deposits, advancing loans, providing insurance products, and the leasing of Dnister property.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Co-operative's net profit after income tax for the year ending 30 June 2014 is $183,000 (2013: $165,000). The net profit was unaffected by the Directors' valuation of investment property (2013: $35,000 decline).

This result reflects a challenging year for Dnister predominantly due to a competitive and reducing interest rate environment.

DIVIDENDS

In accordance with the constitution, no dividend is paid in respect of any shares.

BOARD MONITORING OF PERFORMANCE

Management and the Board monitor the Co-operative's overall performance from the implementation of the mission statement and strategic plan through to the performance of the company against budget.

The Board, together with management, have identified key performance indicators (KPIs) that are used to monitor performance. Management monitors KPIs and reviews performance against them monthly. Directors receive KPIs for review prior to each Board meeting allowing all Directors to actively monitor the Co-operative's performance.

LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING

The Co-operative has a short-term overdraft facility of $350,000 (2013: $350,000). The Co-operative has sufficient funds to finance its operations and maintains these facilities primarily to allow the Co-operative to take advantage of favourable credit union financing opportunities. The Co-operative also has a $10,000,000 wholesale funding facility with Questor.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Co-operative takes a pro-active approach to risk management. The Board is responsible for ensuring that risks, and also opportunities, are identified on a timely basis and that the Co-operative's objectives are aligned with those risks and opportunities.

The Board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the Board. These include the following:

- Board approval of the Strategic Plan, which encompasses the Co-operative's vision, mission and goals, designed to meet members' needs and manage business risk.
- Implementation of Board approved operating plans and budgets and Board monitoring of progress against budget, including the establishment and monitoring of KPIs of both a financial and non-financial nature.
- The establishment of committees to report on specific business risks.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Total Equity has increased from $17,277,000 to $17,460,000, an increase of $183,000, while Loans and Advances increased from $98,880,000 to $102,948,000. Member Deposits increased from $110,074,000 to $118,565,000.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

There were no significant events to be brought to the attention of members for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The operations of the Co-operative are expected to continue in line with current objectives and strategies.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

To the extent permitted by law and that the officer or auditor is not indemnified by Directors and Officers' Liability Insurance (2014: $5,889 in premiums) maintained by the Co-operative, the Co-operative indemnifies every person who has been an officer or auditor of the Co-operative against any liability.

Directors' Report

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Directors' meetings attended by each Director and the number of meetings Directors were eligible to attend for the financial year were as shown in the table below:

		Meetings of Committees		
	Board Meetings	Audit & Risk Management	Corporate Governance	Capital Committee
Number of meetings held:	13	4	5	2
Number of meetings attended:				
W Mykytenko	13	-	5	-
M Kornitschuk	11	4	-	-
J Kotowskyj	11	3	-	2
M Misko	6	-	3	1
L Slipetsky	7	-	4	-
B Wojewidka	12	2	-	1
M Kwas	12	4	-	-

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

As at the date of this report, the Co-operative had an Audit and Risk Management Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and Capital Committee. Members of the Board acting on the committees of the Board during the year were:

AUDIT & RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

M Kornitschuk (c)
J Kotowskyj
M Kwas
B Wojewidka

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

W Mykytenko (c)
M Misko
L Slipetsky

CAPITAL COMMITTEE

J Kotowskyj (c)
M Misko
B Wojewidka

Notes : .(c) designates the chairman of the committee

ROUNDING

The amounts contained in this report and in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest $1,000 (where rounding is applicable) under the option available to the company ASIC CO 98/100. The company is an entity to which the Class Order applies.

Ernst & Young
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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2014, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Luke Slater

Luke Slater
Partner
30 September 2014

Non-Audit Services

The following non-audit services were provided by the entity's auditor Ernst & Young. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised. Ernst & Young received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

Tax compliance services	$15,000

The report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors of the Co-operative.

On behalf of the Board

Walentyn Mykytenko
Chairman of the Board
30 September 2014

M. Kornitschuk

Michael Kornitschuk
Chairman of the Audit Committee
30 September 2014

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors of Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the Co-operative. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Co-operative on behalf of the members by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable. An important feature of the Board is to ensure compliance with the prudential and solvency requirements of the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) and the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (ASIC).

The key responsibilities of the Board include:

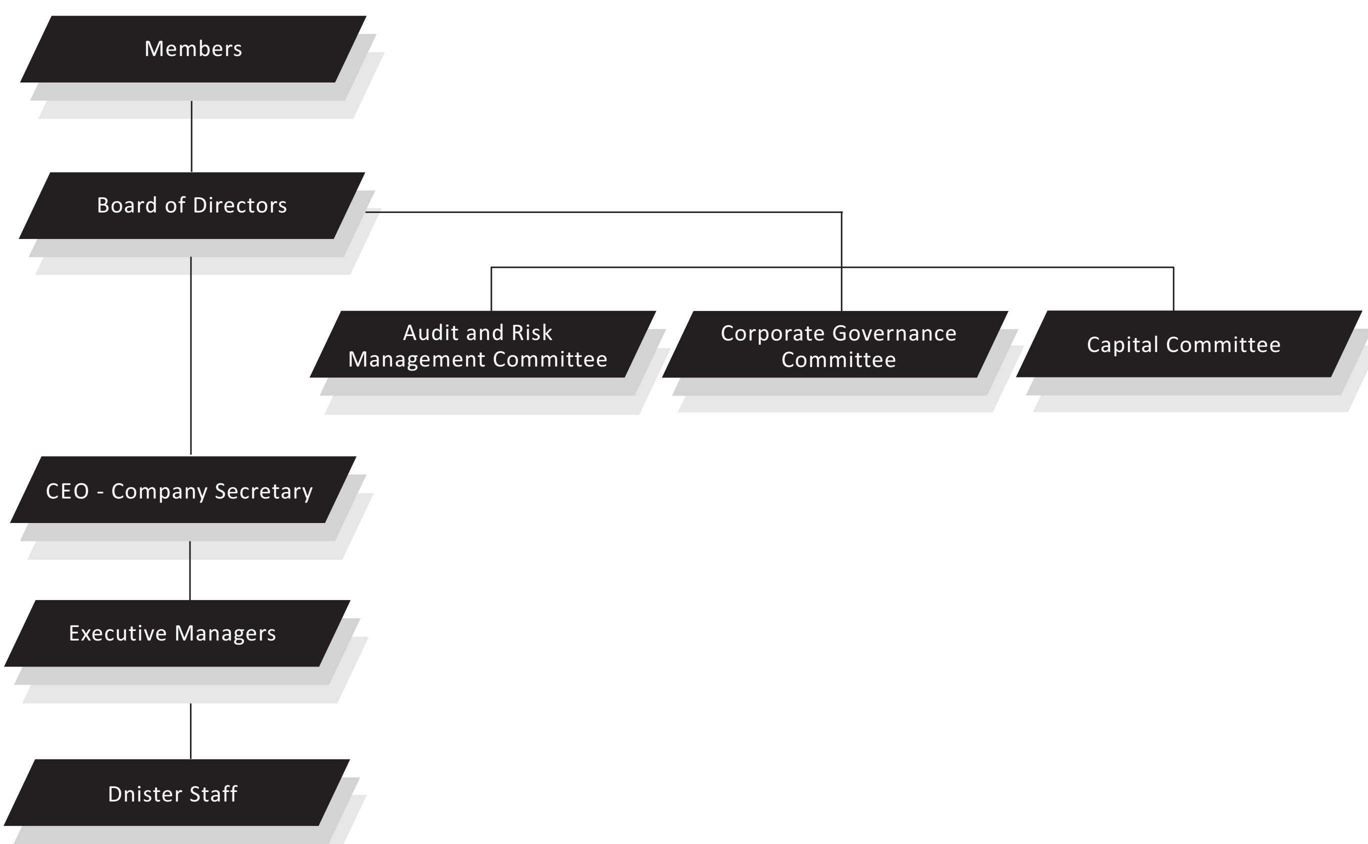
- Approving the strategic direction and related objectives and monitoring management performance in the achievement of these objectives.
- Adopting an annual budget and monitoring the financial performance of the Co-operative.
- Overseeing the establishment and maintenance of internal controls and effective monitoring systems.
- Ensuring all major business risks are identified and effectively managed.
- Ensuring the Co-operative meets its legal and statutory obligations.

The Board of Directors undertook the annual Board performance assessment for the year ended 30 June 2014. The key outcomes of this review are:

- Identification of skill enhancements
- Further training requirements for the Board members

STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD

Directors of the Co-operative are considered to be independent and free from any business or other relationship that could interfere with, or could be perceived to materially interfere with the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgement.



Corporate Governance Statement

AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Board has an Audit and Risk Management Committee, which operates under a charter approved by the Board. It is the Board's responsibility to ensure that an effective internal control framework exists in the entity. This includes internal controls to deal with both the effectiveness and efficiency of significant business processes, the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records, and the reliability of financial information. The Board has delegated the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal control to the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Committee also provides the Board with additional assurance regarding the reliability of financial information for inclusion in the financial reports.

The members of the Audit and Risk Management Committee during the year were:

M Kornitschuk (c)	J Kotowskyj
B Wojewidka	M Kwas

No Director, since the end of the previous financial year, has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the Directors as shown in the accounts) by reason of a contract made by the company with a Director or with a firm of which he is member or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

The term in office held by each Director at the date of this report is as follows:

M Kornitschuk	20 years
W Mykytenko	10 years
J Kotowskyj	8 years
M Misko	5 years
M Kwas	3 years
L Slipetsky	3 years
B Wojewidka	3 years

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Board has a Corporate Governance Committee, which operates under a charter approved by the Board. It is the Board's responsibility to ensure that there is sound and prudent management of the Co-operative. The Board has delegated the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice to the Corporate Governance Committee.

It is the Co-operative's objective to provide maximum stakeholder benefit through the retention of an executive team by remunerating key executives fairly and appropriately with reference to employment market conditions. To assist in achieving this objective, the Corporate Governance Committee links the nature and amount of the executive's emoluments to the company's financial and operational performance.

The members of the Corporate Governance Committee during the year were:

W Mykytenko (c)	L Slipetsky
M Misko	

Financial Statements

Notes

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Directors' Declaration

for the year ended 30 June 2014

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited, we state that:

1. In the opinion of the directors:

    (a) the financial statements and notes of the Co-operative are in accordance with the Corporation's Act 2001 including:

    - giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
    - complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

    (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

    (c) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2.

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made by the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial period ending 30 June 2014.

On behalf of the Board

Walentyn Mykytenko
Chairman of The Board
30 September 2014

M. Kornitschuk

Michael Kornitschuk
Chairman of the Audit Committee
30 September 2014

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Independent auditor's report to the members of **Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited**

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report. We confirm that the Auditor's Independence Declaration would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   i giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 2.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

Luke Slater

Luke Slater
Partner
Melbourne
30 September 2014

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Interest and similar income	3	6,247	6,910
Interest and similar expense	4	(3,671)	(4,100)
Net interest income		2,576	2,810
Fees and commission income	5	92	95
Net fees and commission income		92	95
Other operating income	6	1,081	996
Total operating income		3,749	3,901
Credit loss recovery/(expense)	7	(39)	15
Net operating income		3,710	3,916
Salaries and associated costs		1,795	1,704
Depreciation and amortisation	14(a)&14(b)	91	108
Community Grants and Sponsorship	22	27	39
Other operating expenses	8	1,617	1,825
Total operating expenses		3,530	3,676
Profit before tax		180	240
Income tax expense	9(a)	3	(75)
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS		183	165
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Fair value revaluation of land and buildings		-	356
Transfer surplus in income tax provision to retained earnings		-	3
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	359
Total comprehensive income for the period		183	524

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		$'000	$'000
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	9,097	2,618
Short term financial investments - held to maturity	11	15,748	18,898
Loans and advances to members	12	102,948	98,880
Investment properties	13	2,584	2,584
Property & equipment	14(a)	7,736	7,786
Intangible assets	14(b)	36	53
Other financial investments	15	133	133
Other assets	16	289	287
Total Assets		138,571	131,238
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Member deposits	17	118,565	110,074
Current tax liabilities		76	137
Other liabilities	18	1,489	2,824
Provisions - employees	19	402	371
Deferred tax liabilities	9(d)	579	555
Total Liabilities		121,111	113,961
Retained earnings	20	10,077	9,812
Credit loss reserve	20	260	342
Foundation reserve	20	10	10
Business combination reserve	20	2,303	2,303
Asset revaluation reserve	20	4,810	4,810
Total Equity		17,460	17,277
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		138,571	131,238

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

as at 30 June 2014

	Retained Earnings $'000	Other Reserves see (note 20) $'000	Total $'000
TOTAL AT 1 JULY 2013	9,812	7,465	17,277
Net profit attributable to members	183	-	183
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	183	-	183
Decrease in statutory amount set aside for potential losses on loans & advances	82	(82)	-
TOTAL AT 30 JUNE 2014	10,077	7,383	17,460

	Retained Earnings $'000	Other Reserves see note (20) $'000	Total $'000
TOTAL AT 1 JULY 2012	9,741	7,012	16,753
Net profit attributable to members	165	-	165
Other comprehensive income	3	356	359
Total comprehensive income	168	356	524
Increase in statutory amount set aside for potential losses on loans & advances	(97)	97	-
TOTAL AT 30 JUNE 2013	9,812	7,465	17,277

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014	2013
		$'000	$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		180	240
Adjustments for:			
- Changes in operating assets	21	(50)	119
- Changes in operating liabilities (including tax payable)	21	(1,229)	904
- Non-cash items included in profit before tax	21	130	131
- Income tax paid		(57)	(118)
- Net increase/(decrease) in member deposits		8,491	(1,539)
- Net (increase)/decrease in loans and advances		(4,096)	(857)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		3,369	(1,120)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net negotiable certificate deposit investments sold/(purchased)		3,150	1,500
Sale of other investments		-	30
Purchases of property and equipment		(40)	(142)
Net cash flows from investing activities		3,110	1,388
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase /(decrease) wholesale borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		6,479	268
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		2,618	2,350
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	21	9,097	2,618
OPERATIONAL CASH FLOWS FROM INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS			
Interest received		6,233	6,980
Interest and other costs of finance paid		3,931	4,218
Dividends received		21	21

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited is a company limited by ordinary shares and incorporated in Australia.

Dnister is a member owned Co-operative specialising in serving the financial needs of Australians of Ukrainian decent, heritage or cultural affinity. The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company are described in the Directors' Report.

The financial report of the Co-operative for the year ended 30 June 2014 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of directors on 30 September 2014.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. It has been prepared as a 'for profit entity' as per ASSB1054.8. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties and land and buildings, which have been measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000) unless otherwise stated.

2.2 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.3 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(i) Changes in Accounting Policy

There are certain Australian Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended and have been adopted by the Co-operative for the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2014. The assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations (to the extent relevant to the Co-operative) is set out as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on financial report	Application date
AASB 13	Fair Value Measurement	AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities. AASB 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather, provides guidance on how to determine fair value when fair value is required or permitted. Application of this definition may result in different fair values being determined for the relevant assets. AASB 13 also expands the disclosure requirements for all assets or liabilities carried at fair value. This includes information about the assumptions made and the qualitative impact of those assumptions on the fair value determined.	1 January 2013	These amendments have only affected the presentation of the Co-operative's financial report and have had no material impact on the measurement and recognition of amounts disclosed in the financial report.	1 July 2013
AASB 119	Employee Benefits	The main change introduced by this standard is to revise the accounting for defined benefit plans. The amendment removes the options for accounting for the liability, and requires that the liabilities arising from such plans is recognised in full with actuarial gains and losses being recognised in other comprehensive income. It also revised the method of calculating the return on plan assets. The revised standard changes the definition of short-term employee benefits. The distinction between short-term and other long-term employee benefits is now based on whether the benefits are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the reporting date.	1 January 2013	The Co-opeartive does not have any defined benefit plans. Therefore the amendments did not have any impact on the financial statements.	1 July 2013
AASB 2012-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	AASB 2012-2 principally amends AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to require disclosure of the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements. This includes rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and liabilities on the entity's financial position, when the offsetting criteria of AASB 132 are not all met.	1 January 2013	These amendments have only affected the presentation of the Co-operative's financial report and had no direct impact on the measurement and recognition of amounts disclosed in the financial report.	1 July 2013

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on financial report	Application date
AASB 1053	Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards	This Standard establishes a differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of reporting requirements for preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards (b) Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements Tier 2 comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1 and substantially reduced disclosures corresponding to those requirements. The following entities apply Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) For-profit entities in the private sector that have public accountability, (as defined in this standard) (b) The Australian Government and State, Territory and Local governments The following entities apply either Tier 2 or Tier 1 requirements in preparing general purpose financial statements: (a) For-profit private sector entities that do not have public accountability (b) All not-for-profit private sector entities (c) Public sector entities other than the Australian Government and State,	1 July 2013	These amendments did not have a material impact on the financial statements.	1 July 2013

(ii) Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

There are certain Australian Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective or have not been adopted by the Co-operative for the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2014. The assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations (to the extent relevant to the Co-operative) is set out as follows:

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on financial report	Application date
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. It was further amended by AASB 2010-7 to reflect amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are described below. (a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. (b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument. (c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases. (d) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows: - The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) - The remaining change is presented in profit or loss If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss. Further amendments were made by AASB 2012-6 which amends the mandatory effective date to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. AASB 2012-6 also modifies the relief from restating prior periods by amending AASB 7 to require additional disclosures on transition to AASB 9 in some circumstances.	1 January 2018	These amendments are only expected to affect the presentation of the Co-operative's financial report and will have no direct impact on the measurement and recognition of amounts disclosed in the financial report.	1 July 2018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard*	Impact on financial report	Application date
AASB 2013-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard Disclosures - Impairment of Assets	AASB 2013-3 amends the disclosure requirements in AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. The amendments include the requirement to disclose additional information about the fair value measurement when the recoverable amount of impaired assets is based on fair value less costs of disposal.	1 January 2014	The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements	1 July 2014
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	IFRS 15 establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial information statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognised revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps: a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract. e) Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.	1 January 2017	The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements	1 July 2017
AASB 1031	Materiality	The revised AASB1031 is an interim standard that cross-references to other Standards and the Framework (issued December 2013) that contain guidance on material. AASB1031 will be withdrawn when references to AASB1031 in all Standards and Interpretations have been removed.	1 January 2014	These amendments are only expected to affect the presentation of the Co-operative's financial report and will have no direct impact on the measurement and recognition of amounts disclosed in the financial report.	1 July 2014

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

In the process of applying the Co-operative's accounting policies, Management has used its judgements and made estimates in determining amounts recognised in the financial statements. The most significant use of judgements and estimates are as follows:

RECOVERY OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences as Management considers that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise those temporary differences.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES

The Co-operative assesses at each Statement of Financial Position date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition).

There are three ways that impairment losses on loans and advances are accounted for. They are as follows:

- Prescribed Provisions, which are prescribed collectively according to category of loan and weighted according to days in arrears, and is an APRA requirement.
- Credit Loss Reserve provides for impairment based on 0.375% of the risk weighted adjusted total loans portfolio, and is an APRA requirement.
- Specific Provisions are determined by Management together with the Board of Directors where they consider it prudent to put extra provisions aside for a specific loan on an individual basis.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Co-operative assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and the group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income, to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date.

PROPERTY

Some of the Co-operative's property is leased out on a commercial basis. Those buildings that are fully leased are now classified as investment properties. The main 'banking building' is still classified as owner-occupied because a significant section of the property is used by the Co-operative for its banking activities. These judgments are consistent with AASB140 Investment Property classification.

TAXATION

The Co-operative's accounting policy for taxation requires Management's judgement as to the types of arrangements considered to be a tax on income in contrast to an operating cost. Judgement is also required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognised on the Statement of Financial Position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unrecouped tax losses, capital losses and temporary differences, are recognised only when it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on Management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future sales volume, operating costs, restoration costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital Management transactions. Judgements are also required about the application of income tax legislation. These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the Statement of Financial Position and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amounts of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

2.5.1 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - INITIAL RECOGNITION AND SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

(i) DATE OF RECOGNITION

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date. I.e. the date that the Co-operative commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) INITIAL RECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The classification of financial instruments depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics.

(iii) HELD TO MATURITY INSTRUMENTS

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Co-operative has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The cost is computed as the amount initially recognised minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognised amount and the maturity amount less impairment.

(iv) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO MEMBERS

Assets, such as loans and advances, are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the loans and advances are derecognised or impaired. These are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are classified as non-current. Loan interest is calculated on the daily balance outstanding and is charged in arrears to a member's account on the last day of each month. All housing loans are secured by registered mortgages. The remaining loans are assessed on an individual basis.

2.5.2 DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(i) FINANCIAL ASSETS

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

- the Co-operative has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed the obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; and

- either:
  (a) the Co-operative has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  (b) the Co-operative has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(ii) SECURITISATION

As part of its operations, the Co-operative had securitised financial assets, through an arrangement with Trinity Securities Program where it acted as an agent to complete loans on their behalf for on-sale to an investment trust. The Co-operative managed the securitised loans portfolio on behalf of the trust. The Co-operative was only liable for loan repayments default to the extent of interest foregone by the trust, and for which the Co-operative has mortgage insurance to recoup all such payments. The Co-operative had no securitised loans at the end of 2014 (2013: $0.18m) and has cancelled the facility with Trinity.

(iii) FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

2.5.3 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

(i) LOANS AND ADVANCES TO MEMBERS

Loans and advances are measured at amortised cost after assessing required provisions for impairment. Loans are considered bad and written off when all avenues of legal and other action to recover the debt have been exhausted. All loans and advances are reviewed and graded according to the anticipated level of credit risk. The classification adopted is described as follows:

- Impaired loans are loans and advances where the recovery of all interest and principal is considered to be reasonably doubtful and hence provisions for impairment are recognised.

- Restructured Loans arise when the borrower is granted a concession due to continuing difficulties in meeting the original terms and revised terms are not comparable to new facilities. Loans with revised terms are included in past due or impaired loans.

- 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.

- Past Due Loans are loans where payments of principal and/or interest are at least 90 days in arrears. Full recovery of both principal and interest is expected.

2.5.4 RECOGNITION OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Co-operative and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(ii) FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

The Co-operative earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its members. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time are accrued over that period
Fees earned for the provision of services over that period.
Spread Fees earned for servicing and administrating securitised loans.

Fee income from providing transaction services
Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction or with a third party are recognised on the completion of the underlying transaction.

(iii) DIVIDEND INCOME

Revenue is recognised when the Co-operative's right to receive the payment is established.

(iv) RENTAL INCOME

Rental income arising from investment and other properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms on ongoing leases and is recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in 'other operating income'.

2.5.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The amounts included in cash are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash deposits.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above and net outstanding bank overdrafts.

2.5.6 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The Co-operative holds certain properties as investments to earn rental income, for capital appreciation or both. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the Statement of Financial Position date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in 'other operating income' in the year in which they arise. The Co-operative undertook an Independent Directors Valuation in line with AASB116 to determine the fair value of its freehold land and buildings at 30 June 2014. Fair value is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date. Fair value is determined by direct reference to recent market transactions on arm's length terms for land and buildings comparable in size and location to those held by the Co-operative, and to market based yields for comparable properties. The effective date of the revaluation was 30 June 2014.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of retirement.

2.5.7 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT & INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(i) COST

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Land and buildings are measured at fair value less any impairment losses recognised after the date of revaluation.

Under Australian Accounting Standards, items of computer software which are not integral to the computer hardware owned by the Co-operative are classified as intangible assets.

(ii) IMPAIRMENT

The carrying values of equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

(iii) REVALUATIONS

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount which is the fair value. Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence, which is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller on an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date. The Co-operative undertook an Independent Directors Valuation in line with AASB116 to determine the fair value of its freehold land and buildings at 30 June 2014. Any revaluation increment is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the Statement of Financial Position, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any revaluation decrease is recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a decrease offsetting a previous revaluation increase for the same asset is debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve to the extent of the credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve for that asset.

Additionally, any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amounts of the assets and the net amounts are restated to the revalued amounts of the assets.

Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings. Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from the assets' fair values at the Statement of Financial Position date.

(iv) DERECOGNITION AND DISPOSAL

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year the asset is derecognised.

(v) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the specific assets as follows:

- Furniture and equipment - 6.7 years
- Computer hardware - 4 years

(vi)Amortisation

Computer software held as intangible assets is amortised over the expected useful life of the software on a straight-line basis over 3 years.

2.5.8 RECEIVABLES

Receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the receivables are derecognised or impaired.
Expected future payments are discounted.

2.5.9 PAYABLES

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Co-operative prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Co-operative becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of these goods and services. The payables are not secured and are generally paid within 30 days of recognition.

(i) PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Co-operative has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Such provisions include:

WAGES, SALARIES AND ANNUAL LEAVE

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in provisions in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service.

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

2.5.10 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS AND SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

(i) MEMBER DEPOSITS

Member deposits are classified under the categories of: at call and fixed term. The rate of interest offered on member deposits is dependent on the amount, the period invested/availability of funds and the nature of the deposit facility used. Member deposits are available for withdrawal subject to the advertised constraints of the facility.

For example, at call accounts can be accessed at any time, whereas no withdrawals can be made from a standard fixed term deposit without penalties.

(ii) BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(iii) MEMBERSHIPS

Members must purchase shares to the value of $10 in the Co-operative to open their account. Once a member has purchased shares they may open multiple accounts. When a member cancels or resigns their membership they are entitled to be refunded their initial $10 investment. No interest or dividends are payable on the shares issued because they are withdrawn on the closure of membership. They are therefore recorded as a liability in the financial accounts as part of deposits at call, rather than as equity.

2.5.11 TAXES

(i) CURRENT TAX

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

(ii) DEFERRED TAX

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the Statement of Financial Position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except when the deferred income tax liability arises from an asset or liability transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(iii) GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- Where the GST incurred from the purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost acquisition of the asset or part of the expense item as applicable.

- Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

	Notes	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
3. INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME			
Loans and advances to members		5,478	6,047
Deposits with other financial institutions		723	804
Regulatory deposits		46	59
		6,247	6,910
4. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE			
Member deposits		3,626	4,052
Wholesale borrowings		43	45
Other		2	3
		3,671	4,100
5. NET FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME			
Other fees received		92	95
		92	95
6. OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
Dividend income		21	21
Rental income		871	889
Change in fair value of investment property	13	-	(35)
Other		189	121
		1,081	996
7. CREDIT LOSS EXPENSE/(RECOVERY)			
Bad & doubtful debts/(recovery) to Members		39	(15)
		39	(15)
8. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
Marketing, printing & postage		110	104
Other tenancy expenses		360	372
Corporate governance, audit & compliance		225	413
Subsidised member transaction expenses		171	170
Data & communications		422	450
Other		329	316
		1,617	1,825

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
9. INCOME TAX		
(a) Income tax expense		
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Statement of Comprehensive Income		
Current Income Tax		
Current Income tax charge	44	69
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(70)	(2)
Deferred Income Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	11	8
Adjustment to income tax expense for recognition of deferred tax	12	-
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(3)	75
(b) Amounts charged or credited directly to equity	-	-
Deferred income tax related to items charged or credited directly to equity		
Unrealised movement on land and buildings	-	-
Income tax expense reported in equity	-	-
(c) Reconciliation between aggregate tax expense recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and tax expense calculated per the		
A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit before income tax multiplied by the Company's applicable income tax rate is as follows:		
Accounting profit before income tax	180	240
At the Company's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2013:30%)	54	72
Income assessable for income tax purposes	1	-
Income not assessable for income tax purposes	-	(2)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	(69)	-
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax amounts	12	-
Other adjustments	(1)	5
Aggregate income tax expense	(3)	75
(d) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities		
Tax expense in Statement of Comprehensive Income	(3)	75
Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position:		
Deferred tax asset	198	146
Deferred tax liability	(777)	(701)
	(579)	(555)

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Deferred income tax		
Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Rent receivable	(5)	-
Depreciable assets	(73)	(2)
Investment properties	(699)	(699)
Deferred tax liabilities	(777)	(701)
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for doubtful debts	12	4
Land and buildings	16	-
Provisions and accruals	170	142
Deferred tax assets	198	146

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash on hand	276	267
Current account with banks	1,971	1,351
Overnight deposits with banks	6,850	1,000
	9,097	2,618

11 SHORT TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS - HELD TO MATURITY

Term and negotiable certificates of deposits with banks (fully redeemable), not Longer than 3 months	8,848	8,448
Term and negotiable certificates of deposits with bank (fully redeemable), Longer than 3 months and not Longer than 12 months	6,900	10,450
	15,748	18,898

As at 30 June 2014 the Co-operative did not hold any financial investments longer than 12 months

12. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO MEMBERS

Overdraft and revolving credit	3,896	3,475
Term loans	99,070	95,391
Directors and related parties	23	26
Gross loans and advances	102,989	98,892
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(41)	(12)
	102,948	98,880

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
BY MATURITY		
Overdrafts	3,896	3,475
Not longer than 3 months	788	1,222
Longer than 3 months and less than 12 months	2,502	532
Longer than 12 months and less than 5 years	7,453	7,421
Longer than 5 years	88,350	86,242
	102,989	98,892
BY PRODUCT TYPE		
Residential mortgages	91,434	82,234
Consumer lending	7,717	9,658
Corporate & small business lending	3,838	7,000
	102,989	98,892
BY LOCATION		
Loans in Victoria	74,435	72,133
Loans in South Australia	23,563	25,161
In other states	4,991	1,598
	102,989	98,892
BY SECURITY		
Secured by mortgage	101,125	96,765
Secured by Other	1,314	1,639
Unsecured	550	488
	102,989	98,892

IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCE FOR LOANS AND ADVANCES TO MEMBERS

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for loans and advances is as follows:

	2014	2013
(I) Total Provision	41	12
(II) Movement in total provision		
Balance at the beginning of the year	12	33
Charge for the year (note 7)	39	(15)
Amounts written off already provided for	(10)	(6)
Balance at the end of the year	41	12
(III) The loans provision consists of:		
Collective provision	41	12
Specific provision	–	-
	41	12
(IV) Impaired loans written off:		
Charge/(recovery)	10	6
Total impaired loans written off	10	6

Loans and Advances past due and impaired	2014 Past Due	2014 Impaired	2014 Collateral Held	2013 Past Due	2013 Impaired	2013 Collateral Held
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
HOUSING LOANS						
30 days and less than 60 days	2	-	237	732	-	1,380
60 days and less than 90 days	-	-	-	134	-	165
90 days and less than 182 days	153	-	195	208	-	340
182 days and less than 273 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
273 days and less than 365	-	146	140	-	-	-
365 days and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
	155	146	572	1,074	-	1,885
PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL LOANS						
30 days and less than 60 days	8	-	13	22	-	-
60 days and less than 90 days	14	13	18	11	-	-
90 days and less than 182 days	4		38	13	9	-
182 days and less than 273 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
273 days and less than 365	-	-	-	-	-	-
365 days and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	13	69	46	9	-
OVERDRAFTS						
less than 14 days	24	-	-	35	-	-
14 days and less than 90 days	-	2	-	6	3	-
90 days and less than 182 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
182 days and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	2	-	41	3	-
Total Loans and Past Due or impaired	205	161	641	1,161	12	1,885

Key Assumptions in determining the provision for impairment:
In the course of the annual report the Co-operative has determined the likely impairment loan loss on loans which have not maintained the loan repayments in accordance with the loan contract, or where there is other objective evidence of potential impairment such as industrial restructuring, job losses or economic circumstances.
The Loans and advances are determined to be past due or impaired by the amount of days that they are overdue. Per APRA provisioning a housing loan is determined to be past due at 30 days or greater. Personal and commercial loans are determined to be past due between 30 days and less than 90 days, and impaired after 90 days. Overdrafts are past due at one day to less than 14 days overdue and impaired if greater than 14 days overdue.
The loans and advances past due or impaired are secured by collateral, as described in note 24.2 that exceeds the value of loans and advances outstanding.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
13. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES		
At 1 July	2,584	2,619
Net change from fair value adjustment	-	(35)
	2,584	2,584

14a. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	Land & Buildings	Computer Hardware	Other Furniture & Equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost or Fair value:				
At 1 July 2013	7,541	186	1,244	8,971
Additions	-	15	24	39
Disposals	-	(44)	(17)	(61)
At 30 June 2014	7,541	157	1,251	8,949
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 July 2013	-	97	1,088	1,185
Disposals	-	(39)	(6)	(45)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	30	43	73
At 30 June 2014	-	88	1,125	1,213
At 30 June 2014				
Cost or fair value	7,541	157	1,251	8,949
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	88	1,125	1,213
Net carrying amount	7,541	69	126	7,736

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
If land and buildings were measured using the cost model the carrying amounts would be:	3,894	3,894

	Land & Buildings	Computer Hardware	Other Furniture & Equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost or Fair value:				
At 1 July 2012	7,185	195	1,282	8,662
Additions	-	84	8	92
Disposals	-	(93)	(46)	(139)
Net change from revaluation	356	-	-	356
At 30 June 2013	7,541	186	1,244	8,971
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 July 2012	-	169	1,065	1,234
Disposals	-	(93)	(44)	(137)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	21	67	88
At 30 June 2013	-	97	1,088	1,185
At 30 June 2013				
Cost or fair value	7,541	186	1,244	8,971
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	97	1,088	1,185
Net carrying amount	7,541	89	156	7,786

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
14b. INTANGIBLES		
a. Intangible Assets Comprise:		
Computer Software	236	261
less: Accumulated amortisation	(200)	(208)
	36	53
b. Movement in the intangible asset balances during the year was:		
Opening balance	53	23
Additions	1	50
less: Amortisation charge	(18)	(20)
	36	53

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
15. OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS		
Cuscal Shares	76	76
Indue class 'a' shares	26	26
Indue Limited SDD	31	31
	133	133

The Indue and Cuscal shares above are held as part of the requirements of the service contracts we have with Indue and Cuscal, who facilitate some of our banking services. The shares are stated at cost and are not tradable. When the contract ceases, the shares would be returned to Cuscal or Indue and the cost price repaid to the Co-operative in return.

16. OTHER ASSETS		
Accrued interest receivable	258	244
Prepayments	21	5
Other Receivables	10	38
	289	287

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of the receivables. Collateral is not held as security, nor is it policy to transfer (on-sell) receivables to special purpose entities.

17. MEMBER DEPOSITS		
Current accounts	48,411	42,846
Term deposits	70,154	67,228
	118,565	110,074
Deposits in Victoria	86,827	78,420
Deposits in South Australia	21,674	22,508
In other states	10,064	9,146
	118,565	110,074

18. OTHER LIABILITIES		
Interest payable on deposits	519	779
Rent received in advance	52	2
Trade creditors and sundry creditors	918	2,043
	1,489	2,824

19. PROVISIONS	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Current provisions for employee entitlements		
Long service Leave	131	95
Annual Leave	210	188
	341	283
NON-CURRENT PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS		
Long service leave	61	88
	61	88

A reconciliation of the provisions is as follows	Annual Leave	Long Service Leave	Total
As at 1 July 13	188	183	371
Payments Made	(87)	(19)	(106)
Additional Provisions	109	28	137
As at 30 June 14	210	192	402
As at 1 July 12	151	201	352
Payments Made	(45)	(41)	(86)
Additional Provisions	82	23	105
As at 30 June 13	188	183	371

20. RETAINED EARNINGS AND RESERVES

	Retained Earnings $'000	Credit Loss Reserve $'000	Foundation Reserve $'000	Business Combination Reserve $'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve $'000	Total Reserves $'000
As at 1 July 2013	9,812	342	10	2,303	4,810	7,465
Increase in statutory amount set aside for potential losses on loans & advances	82	(82)	-		-	(82)
Net change from revaluation of property	–	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit attribute to members	183	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2014	10,077	260	10	2,303	4,810	7,383
As at 1 July 2012	9,741	245	10	2,303	4,454	7,012
Increase in statutory amount set aside for potential losses on loans & advances	(97)	97	-	-	-	97
Net change from revaluation of property	-	-	-	-	356	356
Net profit attribute to members	165	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	3	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2013	9,812	342	10	2,303	4,810	7,465

CREDIT LOSS RESERVE
The credit loss reserve is used to record the Co-operative's required provisioning for setting aside 0.375% of the risk weighted assets as provision for possible bad debt write off. It represents an appropriation of retained earnings as further capital held against credit losses.

FOUNDATION RESERVE
The foundation reserve is used to record the retained earnings set aside for the anticipated foundation fund to be setup for the benefit of the Ukrainian community.

BUSINESS COMBINATION RESERVE
The business combination reserve is used to record increments and decrements in equity as a result of mergers with other businesses.

ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE
The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements in the fair value of land and buildings to the extent that they offset one another.

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
21. ADDITIONAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	276	267
Current account with Bank	1,971	1,351
Overnight deposits with Bank	6,850	1,000
	9,097	2,618
CHANGE IN OPERATING ASSETS		
Net change in interest receivable	14	70
Net change in debtors	(28)	(21)
Net change in prepayments	16	66
Net change in future tax receivable	(52)	4
	(50)	119
CHANGE IN OPERATING LIABILITIES		
Net change in interest payable	(260)	(119)
Net change in interest payable	50	2
Net change in creditors and accruals	(1,126)	1,022
Net change in future tax payable	76	(20)
Provisions	31	19
	(1,229)	904
NON-CASH ITEMS INCLUDED IN PROFIT BEFORE TAX		
Depreciation of property and equipment	91	108
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	-	3
Net impairment losses/(reversals) on financial assets	39	(15)
Revaluation of investment property	-	35
	130	131

22. COMMUNITY GRANTS AND SPONSORSHIP

	2014	2013
Community Sponsorship	10	28
School Support	9	3
Church Praznyk	8	8
	27	39

Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Ltd makes payments to the Ukrainian Community via grants and sponsorship and also Dnister Staff provide special service support to major community organisations free of charge, for during business hours and substantial after business hours assistance.

The amount allocated is approved by the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Carrying Value	Fair Value
23. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	$'000	$'000
ASSETS 2014		
Financial Assets		
Cash & balances with bank	9,097	9,097
Financial investments - held to maturity	15,748	15,757
Loans and advances to members	102,948	102,931
Other investments	133	133
Accrued interest receivable	257	257
Other receivables	31	31
Total 2014	128,214	128,206
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
Member deposits	118,565	118,654
Wholesale borrowings	-	-
Total 2014	118,565	118,654
ASSETS 2013		
Financial Assets		
Cash & balances with bank	2,618	2,618
Financial investments - held to maturity	18,898	18,898
Loans and advances to members	98,880	98,880
Other investments	133	133
Accrued interest receivable	244	244
Other receivables	43	43
Total 2013	120,816	120,816
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
Member deposits	110,074	110,074
Wholesale borrowings	-	-
Total 2013	110,074	110,074

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

All Financial Instrument for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted market prices in an active market (that is unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 - Valuation techniques (for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable)
Level 3 - Valuation techniques (for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable)

For financial instruments that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Co-operative determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

As at 30 June 2014, the Group held the following classes of financial instruments measured at (AASB13) fair value:

	30 June 14	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets measure at fair value -2014				
Financial investments - held to maruity	15,757	-	-	15,757
Loans and advances to members	102,931	-	-	102,931
Financial Liabilities measure at fair value -2014				
Member deposits	118,654	-	-	118,654

	30 June 13	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets measure at fair value - 2013				
Financial investments - held to maruity	18,898	-	-	18,898
Loans and advances to members	98,880	-	-	98,880
Financial Liabilities measure at fair value - 2013				
Member deposits	110,074	-	-	110,074

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

CASH AND LIQUID ASSETS

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

DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The carrying values of deposits with financial institutions are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on net present values.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

The carrying values of loans and advances are net of the total provision for doubtful debts. Interest rates on loans both fixed and variable equate to comparable products in the market place. The carrying values of loans and advances to members are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on net present values.

MEMBER DEPOSITS

The carrying values of member deposits are categorised within the fair value hierarchy based on net present values.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

The carrying amount of other investments is at cost as these shares are bought and sold at the same amount they are held as part of our service contract with Cuscal and Indue, and are not available for sale.

ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE

The net fair value of accrued interest receivables represents the carrying amount. This represents the interest that has accrued to date on deposits with financial institutions.

OTHER RECEIVABLES

The net fair value of other receivables represents the carrying amount. This mainly represented rent owed to the Co-operative from the investment properties.

24. RISK MANAGEMENT

24.1 INTRODUCTION

Risk is inherent in the Co-operative's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Co-operative's continuing profitability and each individual within the Co-operative is accountable for the risk exposure relating to his or her responsibilities. The Co-operative is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. It is also subject to operating risks.

RISK MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however there is an Audit and Risk Management Committee. This Committee has the overall responsibility for the development of the risk strategy and implementing principles, frameworks, policies and limits. It is responsible for the fundamental risk issues and manages and monitors relevant risk decisions.

INTERNAL AUDIT

Risk management processes throughout the Co-operative are audited annually by the internal audit function, that examines both the adequacy of procedures and the Co-operative's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with Management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

24.2. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that the Co-operative will incur a loss because a counterparty failed to discharge their obligations. The Co-operative manages and controls risk by setting limits on the amount it is willing to accept for individuals and loan categories, and by monitoring exposures to such limits.

With respect to credit risk arising from financial assets of the Co-operative, the Co-operative's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with the current exposure equal to the fair value of these instruments as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. Future movements in fair value would increase or reduce that exposure.

Credit ratings are those published by Standards and Poors'.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

The table below show the credit quality by class of asset	2014 $'000	2014 $'000	2014 $'000	2014 $'000
ASSETS				
Financial Assets	Total	High Grade	Other Grade	Past Due or Impaired
Loans and advances	102,989	102,623	-	366
	Total	AAA to A-	B to BBB+	Other*
Cash & balances with bank	9,097	6,850	-	2,247
Financial investments - held to maturity	15,748	12,650	1,450	1,648
Other investments	133	76	-	57
Accrued interest receivable	258	49	206	3
Other receivables	31	-	-	31
Total	25,267	19,625	1,656	3,986

	2013 $'000	2013 $'000	2013 $'000	2013 $'000
ASSETS				
Financial Assets	Total	High Grade	Other Grade	Past Due or Impaired
Loans and advances	98,892	97,719	-	1,173
	Total	AAA to A-	B to BBB+	Other*
Cash & balances with bank	2,618	1,000	-	1,618
Financial investments - held to maturity	18,898	5,550	11,700	1,648
Other investments	133	76	-	57
Accrued interest receivable	244	49	194	1
Other receivables	43	-	-	43
Total	21,936	6,675	11,894	3,367

The Loans and advances are determined to be past due or impaired by the amount of days that they are overdue beyond housing loans, which per APRA provisioning, a housing loan is determined to be past due at 30 days or greater. Personal and commercial loans are determined to be past due between 30 days and less than 90 days, and impaired after 90 days. Overdrafts are past due at one day to less than 14 days overdue and impaired if greater than 14 days overdue.

Financial assets that are neither past due or impaired are classified between those assets that are high grade and not high grade (other grade). To define what is a high grade financial asset, Dnister has referred to the prudential standards issued by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) in particular APS 112 which categorises the risk likelihood of default. APS 112 applies risk-weight percentages to indicate the quality of assets. A risk-weight of 50% or less indicates higher quality assets and this has been applied to define high grade assets for the table provided.

*Other consists of assets or liabilities which have not been rated or are of a non-rated nature.

All interest bearing securities were issued by Australian entities.

COLLATERAL AND OTHER CREDIT ENHANCEMENTS

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- for commercial lending, charges over real estate properties, inventory and trade receivables.
- for mortgage lending, mortgages over residential properties.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

It is the Co-operative's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Co-operative does not occupy repossessed properties for business use.

IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT

The main considerations for the loan impairment assessment include whether any payments of principal or interest are overdue by more than 90 days or there are any known difficulties in the cash flows of members, credit rating downgrades, or infringement of the original terms of the contract.

LOANS PAYABLE

During the current and prior year there were no defaults and breaches on any of the loans.

24.3 LIQUIDITY RISK AND FUNDING MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Co-operative will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, Management has arranged diversified funding sources. In addition to its core deposit base, the Co-operative manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Co-operative has a $350,000 overdraft facility which allows for the day to day fluctuations in a settlement account with Indue Ltd. The overdraft allows the settlement account to be overdrawn for one or two business days in the event that the withdrawals are greater than the settlement account balance. The Co-operative will then deposit within one or two business days the required funds to return the account to credit.

The Co-operative maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. In addition, the Co-operative is required by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority to hold a minimum level of high quality liquid assets at any given time. The liquidity position is assessed giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the Co-operative. Net liquid assets consists of cash, short term bank deposits or negotiable certificate of deposits available for immediate sale. The ratio during the year was as follows.

	2014 %	2013 %
30 June	17.6	16.5
Highest for period	19.8	17.2
Lowest for period	14.5	14.3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

24.3a MATURITY PROFILE OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The tables below summarises the maturity profile of Dnister's financial liabilities at balance date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Dnister does not expect the majority of members to request repayment on the earliest date that Dnister could be required to pay and the tables do not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by Dnister's deposit retention history.

2014 Liabilities	Less than 30 days	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	Subtotal less than 12 months	1 -5 years	Over 5 years	Subtotal over 12 months	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Bank overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Member deposits	65,558	17,266	35,531	118,355	210	-	210	118,565
Wholesale borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	695	-	794	1,489	-	-	-	1,489
Total	66,253	17,266	36,325	119,844	210	-	210	120,054

2013 Liabilities								
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Bank overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Member deposits	64,683	25,308	19,695	109,686	388	-	388	110,074
Wholesale borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	1,771	-	1,053	2,824	-	-	-	2,824
Total	66,454	25,308	20,748	112,510	388	-	388	112,898

24.3b MATURITY PROFILE OF COMMITMENTS

The table below shows the contractual expiry of the maturity of Dnister's credit commitments and lease expenditure commitments. Dnister expects that not all of the commitments will be drawn before the expiry of the commitments.

	Within 12 months	More than 1 year	Total
2014			
Liabilities			
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Approved but undrawn loans	306	-	306
Undrawn line of credit	3,091	-	3,091
Total	3,397	-	3,397
2013			
Liabilities			
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Approved but undrawn loans	1,106	-	1,106
Undrawn line of credit	3,072	-	3,072
Total	4,178	-	4,178

24.4 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates. The Board has set limits on the level of market risk that may be accepted. The Co-operative has significant interest rate risk, but not excessive given the nature of our business. The level of interest rate risk is managed through maturity repricing analysis and limits the exposure based on a 2% interest rate movement, which is set by the Board and reported monthly to the Board. The Co-operative only deals in Australian Dollars and therefore is not exposed to currency risk. The Co-operative does not hold any investments which are subject to equity movement and therefore is not exposed to equity risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2014

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cashflows of the Co-operative's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

	Floating Interest Rate	Fixed interest maturing in		Non-interest bearing	Total carrying amount as per Statement of Financial
	$'000 2014	$'000 1 year or less	$'000 +1 to 5 years	$'000 2014	$'000 2014
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash & balances with bank	8,821	-	-	276	9,097
Financial investments - held to maturity	-	15,748	-	-	15,748
Shares (Cuscal and Indue)	-	-	-	133	133
Other receivables	-	-	-	289	289
Loans and advances to members	97,693	1,087	4,168	-	102,948
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Member deposits	48,411	70,154	-	-	118,565
Wholesale borrowings	-	-	-	-	-

	Floating Interest Rate	Fixed interest maturing in		Non-interest bearing	Total carrying amount as per Statement of Financial
	$'000 2013	$'000 1 year or less	$'000 +1 to 5 years	$'000 2013	$'000 2013
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash & balances with bank	2,350	-	-	267	2,617
Financial investments - held to maturity	-	18,898	-	-	18,898
Shares (Cuscal and Indue)	-	-	-	133	133
Other receivables	-	-	-	287	287
Loans and advances to members	97,712	-	1,168	-	98,880
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Member deposits	42,846	67,228	-	-	110,074
Wholesale borrowings	-	-	-	-	-

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates: to post tax profit and equity.

		Post Tax Profit Higher / (Lower)	
2014	2013	2014	2013
		$'000	$'000
+0.50% (50 Basis Points)	+0.50% (50 Basis Points)	189	132
-0.50% (50 Basis Points)	-0.50% (50 Basis Points)	(189)	(132)

		Equity Higher / (Lower)	
2014	2013	2014	2013
		$'000	$'000
+0.50% (50 Basis Points)	+0.50% (50 Basis Points)	189	132
-0.50% (50 Basis Points)	-0.50% (50 Basis Points)	(189)	(132)

The above interest rate risk sensitivity is unrepresentative of the risks inherent in the financial assets and financial liabilities, as the sensitivity analysis does not reflect the maturing of fixed interest financial assets and financial liabilities within the next 12 months.

25. CAPITAL

The Co-operative maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Co-operative's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA). The capital ratio 21.3% as at 30 June 2014 exceeds the APRA minimum requirement. Should capital fall to 17% a 3 year forecast is performed to ensure that the capital is monitored closely and starts to trend upwards. The capital ratio is reported to the Board at the monthly Board Meetings and more frequently during periods of volatility or when the capital ratio falls below 17%. During the past the year, the Co-operative has complied in full with all its internally and externally imposed capital requirements.

The capital ratio is derived by dividing the capital base by the risk weighted assets. The Co-operative adheres to the regulations set down by APRA in regard to which capital items can or cannot be included and also the different risk weightings put on the various assets. These risk weightings are set by APRA and are based on the risk associated with each different asset class.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Co-operative's capital management are to ensure the Co-operative complies with internally and externally imposed capital requirements and that the Co-operative maintains strong credit and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize member value.

In September 2012 APRA published the final standards relating to the implementation of the Basel III capital reforms in Australia. An important component of the requirements under Basel III in relation to the capital measurement and capital standards is the public disclosure of regulatory information. These requirements are outlined in APRA Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure. The standard sets minimum requirements for the public disclosure of information on the Co-operative's risk profile, risk management, capital adequacy, capital instruments and remuneration practices. The Co-operative has adopted the new regulatory requirements and published the required information on our website www.dnister.com.au

REGULATORY CAPITAL

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
Capital base	14,779	14,545
Risk weighed assets	69,409	68,404
	%	%
Total capital ratio	21.3%	21.3%

26. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a. DETAILS OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The Followings persons were Directors of the Co-operative during the financial year:

M. Misko
M. Kornitschuk
B. Wojewidka
J. Kotowskyj
W. Mykytenko
L. Slipetsky
M. Kwas

b. COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL OF THE CO-OPERATIVE

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Short-term employment benefits - salaries	222	174
Post employment - superannuation contributions	19	14
Long Term Benefits - LSL expense	5	3
Total	246	191

c. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (INCLUDED IN 26b. ABOVE)

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Aggregate remuneration of Directors included in the figure above	45	41

d. TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONAL OF THE CO-OPERATIVE

The Co-operative enters into transaction, arrangements and agreements involving Directors and the Chief Executive Officer in the ordinary course of business.

The following table provides the aggregate value of loan, investment and deposit products to the Chief Executive Officer, Directors, spouses and related entities:

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Loans:		
Opening balance owing	16	-
New Loans Advanced	11	17
Net Repayments	(4)	(1)
Movement from changes in key management personnel	-	-
Balance owing at 30 June	23	16
Revolving Credit Facilities:		
Total value extended	260	250
Balance utilised at 30 June	23	26
Savings and term deposit services:		
Amounts deposited at 30 June	964	885

All loans disbursed are approved on the same terms and conditions applied to members generally for each class of their loan. All other transactions between the Key Management Personnel and the Co-operative were conducted on normal commercial terms and there has been no breach of these terms.

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

To meet the financial needs of Members, the Co-operative does enter into irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. Even though these obligations may not be recognised on the Statement of Financial Position, they do contain credit risk and are therefore part of the overall risk of the Co-operative. The maximum amount of credit exposure risk for guarantees for 2014 of $340,180 (2013: $214,030) is deemed insignificant.

The total outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities are as follows:

	2014	2013
	$'000	$'000
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
Financial guarantees	315	133
COMMITMENTS		
Undrawn commitments to lend	306	1,106
Unused overdraft facilities of members	3,091	3,072
Total	3,712	4,311

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Letters of credit and guarantees commit the Co-operative to make payments on behalf of Members in the event of a specific act. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same risk as loans.

UNDRAWN COMMITMENTS TO LEND

Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make loans and revolving credits. Commitments generally have fixed expiry dates, or other termination clauses. Since commitments expire without being drawn upon, the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

However, the potential credit loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon members maintaining specific standards.

OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS RECEIVABLES - CO-OPERATIVE AS LESSOR

Leases in which the Co-operative retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the lease asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

The Co-operative has entered into commercial property leases on its investment portfolio, consisting of the Co-operative's surplus office buildings.

These non-cancellable leases have remaining terms of between 1 and 3 years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are as follows:

	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Within one year	831	573
After one year but not more than three years	605	536
After three years but not more than five years	-	76
Total minimum lease payments	1,436	1,185

LEGAL CLAIMS

The Co-operative had no material unresolved legal claims as at 30 June 2014 (2013: none).

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The Co-operative has service contracts with, and has an economic dependency on the following organisations:

(a) Indue - This entity supplies the Co-operative with services in the form of settlement with bankers for ATM transactions, member cheques and the provision for direct entry services and the production of debit cards for use by members.

(b) First Data International - This company operates the computer switch used to process transactions from the use of Co-operative's debit cards through approved ATM and EFTPOS networks.

(c) DataAction - This company provides and maintains application software currently utilised by the Co-operative. DataAction is a major supplier of software to credit unions throughout Australia.

28. REMUNERATION OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS

During the years the auditors of the Co-operative earned the following remuneration:

	2014	2013
Audit of Financials	47,000	47,000
Regulatory Audit	15,000	15,000
Taxation Services	15,000	10,000
	77,000	72,000

29. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events to be brought to the attention of members for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The principal activities of the Co-operative during the year were for the provision of retail financial services to all members and the Ukrainian Community of Australia. This takes form of deposit taking facilities and loan facilities as prescribed by the Constitution. The entity operates primarily in one geographical area, Australia.

Corporate Directory

ESTABLISHED	Dnister was incorporated in Victoria under the Co-operative Act on 21 September 1959
REGISTERED OFFICE	Head Office : 912 Mt Alexander Road, Essendon VIC 3040 Tel (03) 9375 1222 Fax (03) 9370 5361
BRANCHES	Adelaide : 62 Orsmond St, Hindmarsh SA 5007 Tel (08) 8346 6174 Fax (08) 8346 2262 Geelong : 3/29-35 Milton Street, Bell Park VIC 3215 Tel (03) 5278 5950 Fax (03) 5277 9108 Perth : 20 Ferguson Street, Maylands WA 6051 Tel | Fax (03) 9271 5984
EXTERNAL AUDITORS	Ernst & Young, 8 Exhibition Street, Melbourne VIC 3000
INTERNAL AUDITORS	Grant Thornton, Level 30, 525 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000
LEGAL CORPORATE ADVISORS	Wisewould Mahony Lawyers, 419 Collins Street, Melbourne VIC 3000
BANKERS	Indue Ltd, Level 3, 601 Coronation Drive Toowong QLD 4066 Westpac Banking Corporation, 260 Queen Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
INSURERS	QBE Insurance Group Ltd, Level 2, 82 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000

Dnister Ukrainian Credit Co-operative Limited

ABN 59 087 651 394 | AFSL 240673