MANCHESTER CREDIT UNION LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Registration No. 213400

CREDIT UNION INFORMATION

FCA number 213400

Registered Society number IP235C

Directors B James

J Lee C Moore M Suringar D Bodey A McBeath J Coverley H Tshomba

H Tshomba (Appointed 8 February 2022) M Franklin (Appointed 8 February 2022)

Secretary M Suringar

Registered office 24 Queen Street

Manchester M2 5HX

Auditor Alexander Sloan

180 St Vincent Street

Glasgow G2 5SG

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The Directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the credit union continued to be that defined in the Credit Union Act 1979. The Credit Union's common bond covers everyone who resides or is employed in the City of Manchester, or the metropolitan boroughs of Rochdale, Tameside, Trafford, Stockport, Bury and the High Peak.

The credit union is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Fair review of the business

The accounts show the results for the year's activities for the combined operations.

The surplus for the year, after taxation, amounted to £519,261 (2021 - 337,774). Particulars of dividends paid are detailed in note 4 to the financial statements.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

P Mitchell (Resigned 8 February 2022)

B James

J Lee

C Moore

M Suringar

D Bodey

A McBeath

J Coverley

H Tshomba (Appointed 8 February 2022)
M Franklin (Appointed 8 February 2022)

Compliance statement

Under the Prudential Regulation Authority rulebook the Board of Directors must report to the members at the Annual General Meeting on certain areas of compliance within the credit union. The credit union is therefore pleased to report that during the year the credit union has been in compliance with:

- Depositor Protection Rules 11, 12, 14 and the requirements of rule 15 that relate to rule 11; and
- PRA Credit Union Rule 2.10 (fidelity bond insurance requirements); and:
- The requirements of compliance under the PRA "additional activities".

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main financial risks of the credit union are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

Statement of Directors responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Legislation requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under the Credit Union Act 1979 and the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the credit union and of the surplus or deficit of the credit union for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the credit union will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the credit union's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the credit union and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Credit Union Act 1979 and the Cooperative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the credit union and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the credit union's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the Directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the credit union's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

A resolution for the re-appointment of Alexander Sloan as auditors of the credit union is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board

andy McBeath

A McBeath

Chair 25/1/2023

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MANCHESTER CREDIT UNION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Manchester Credit Union Limited (the 'credit union') for the year ended 30 September 2022 which comprise the revenue account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the credit union's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Credit Union Act 1979 and the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the credit union in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the credit union's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF MANCHESTER CREDIT UNION LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper books of account have not been kept by the credit union in accordance with the requirements of the legislation; or
- a satisfactory system of control over transactions has not been kept by the credit union in accordance with the requirements of the legislation; or
- the Revenue Account and Balance Sheet are not in agreement with the books of account of the credit union; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the credit union's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the credit union or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the credit union through discussions with management, and from our wider knowledge and experience of the sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the credit union, including Corporate and Community Benefit Society legislation and taxation legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the credit union's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF MANCHESTER CREDIT UNION LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- · assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in Note 2 were indicative of potential bias;
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- · reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- · enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the credit union's members, as a body, in accordance with the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the credit union's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the credit union and the credit union's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Alexander Sloan

Alexander Sloan

26/1/2023

Accountants and Business Advisers Statutory Auditor

180 St Vincent Street Glasgow

G2 5SG

REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Loan interest receivable and similar income	3	2,685,255	2,382,515
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(58,689)	(54,535)
Net interest receivable		2,626,566	2,327,980
Fees and commissions receivable	5	8,084	10,023
Fees and commissions payable	6	(5,624)	(6,340)
Net fees and commissions		2,460	3,683
Other operating income	7	11,956	133,133
Administrative expenses	8	(1,299,093)	(1,241,074)
Depreciation and amortisation		(19,091)	(21,797)
Other operating expenses	9	(115,746)	(106,125)
Impairment on loans for bad and doubtful debts	15	(683,856)	(757,126)
Surplus before taxation		523,196	338,674
Corporation tax	12	(3,935)	(900)
Surplus for the year		519,261	337,774

The Revenue Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Surplus for the year	519,261	337,774
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	519,261	337,774

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	13	310	310
Loans and advances to banks	13	5,553,646	6,767,054
Loans and advances to customers	14	11,616,028	9,558,096
Tangible assets	16	55,037	46,893
Prepayments		135,616	69,599
Total assets		17,360,637	16,441,952
Liabilities and reserves	_		
Customer accounts	17	14,076,070	13,716,199
Other liabilities	18	190,667	151,114
		14,266,737	13,867,313
General reserve	24	3,093,900	2,574,639
Total reserves	24	3,093,900	2,574,639
Total liabilities and reserves		17,360,637	16,441,952
		=======================================	

25/1/2023 The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on and are signed on its behalf by:

Barry James

B James Director

Moira Suringar

M Suringar **Secretary**

andy McBeath

A McBeath Chair

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	General Reserve £
Balance at 1 October 2020	2,236,865
Year ended 30 September 2021: Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year Other movements	337,774 -
Balance at 30 September 2021	2,574,639
Year ended 30 September 2022: Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	519,261
Balance at 30 September 2022	3,093,900

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	£	2022 £	£	2021 £
	110103	~	~	~	~
Cash flows from operating activities			540.004		007 774
Surplus for the period	40	40.004	519,261	04 707	337,774
Depreciation and amortisation	10	19,091		21,797	
Corporation tax expenses	12	3,935		900	
Provision movement	15	709,563		770,369	
Interest income on loans	3	(2,664,544)		(2,377,778)	
Distribution on members shares	4	58,689		54,535	
			(1,873,266)		(1,530,177)
Working capital adjustments					
Change in other receivables and		(66.047)		1 5 1 2	
prepayments		(66,017)		1,543	
Change in other liabilities		36,518		(146,129)	
			(29,499)		(144,586)
Cook flows from about to in an avating					
Cash flows from changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Loan repayments less loans advanced	14	(102,951)		270,604	
Customer balance cash movement		301,182		1,543,612	
Movement on funds on deposit	13	(1,000,000)			
viovement on range on acceptant					
			(801,769)		1,814,216
Corporation tax paid			(900)		(608)
Net cash flow from operating activities			(2,186,173)		476,619
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	16	(27,235)		(20,885)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(27,235)		(20,885)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cas	h				
equivalents			(2,213,408)		455,734
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	vear		5,257,364		4,801,630
Sas., and sash squiralonts at beginning of	, 00.				
Cash and cash equivalents at end of yea	ar		3,043,956		5,257,364

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Background information

Manchester Credit Union Limited is registered in the UK as a society under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, whose principal activity is to operate as a credit union, within the meaning of the Credit Union Act 1979. The credit union is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the credit union. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The credit union has prepared financial projections taking into account the expected impact that the current economic conditions may have on the credit union's financial reserves. While it is unknown how long the current economic conditions will last or the extent of the impact on the economy, at the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the credit union has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Income

Fees and charges receivable either arise in connection with a specific transaction, or accrue evenly over the year. Income relating to individual transactions is recognised when the transaction is complete.

Interest receivable on loans to members and bank interest are recognised using the effective interest rate basis and are calculated and accrued on a daily basis.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings 15% reducing balance Computer equipment 33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the credit union reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the credit union estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the revenue account, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the revenue account, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of less than 8 days.

1.7 Financial instruments

The credit union has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the credit union's balance sheet when the credit union becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include loans to members and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the revenue account, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

The credit union assesses, at each balance sheet date, if there is objective evidence that any of its loans to members are impaired. The loans are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics, because no loans are individually significant. In addition, if, during the course of the year, there is objective evidence that any individual loan is impaired, a specific loss will be recognised. Any impairment losses are recognised in the revenue account, as the difference between the carrying value of the expected cash flows.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the credit union transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including members deposits are classified as debt and are initially recognised at transaction price. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the revenue account. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though the revenue account to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the credit union's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the revenue account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable surplus for the year. Taxable surplus differs from the surplus as reported in the revenue account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The credit union's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received. Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the credit union is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Government grants

Grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received. Revenue grants are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Capital grants are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the credit union's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Loan Impairment

The credit union assesses, at each reporting date, if there is objective evidence that any of its loans to customers are impaired. The loans are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit-risk characteristics. In addition, if, during the course of the year, there is objective evidence that any individual loan is impaired, a specific loss will be recognised. Any impairment losses are recognised in the Revenue Account, as the difference between the carrying value of the loan and the net present value of the expected cash flows.

3 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest income on loans	2,664,544	2,377,778
Interest income on bank deposits	20,711	4,737
	2,685,255	2,382,515

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

4 Interest payable and similar charges

As non-deferred shares are classed as a liability the dividend on these shares is classed as interest for accounting purposes under FRS 102:

	2022	2021
Interest and similar charges during the period	£	£
Dividend on dividend bearing shares	58,689	39,547
Interest on interest bearing shares	-	14,988
	58,689	54,535

On 1 April 2021 the Credit Union converted all interest bearing shares to dividend bearing shares.

The distributions on member's shares represents distributions paid in the year which were approved at the last Annual General Meeting. The dividend rates approved at the previous AGM were:

	2022	2021
Dividend rates paid during year	%	%
Ordinary share dividend	0.50	0.50

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting the Directors will propose the following dividends based on the results for the current year. If approved these dividends will be included as a cost in next year's financial statements once they have been paid.

	Dividend rates to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting Ordinary share dividend	2022 % 2.00	2021 % 0.50
5	Fees and commissions receivable	2022 £	2021 £
	Service charges	8,084	10,023
6	Fees and commissions payable	2022 £	2021 £
	Bank charges	5,624	6,340

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Other operating income		2022 £	2021 £
	Other income Grant income		11,956	4,457
	Grant income			128,676
			11,956 	133,133
8	Administrative expenses			
		Notes	2022 £	2021 £
		Notes	2	2
	Staff costs	11	645,718	641,143
	Insurance costs		85,175	78,592
	External auditor's remuneration		8,010	7,248
	Member communication and advertising		61,655	66,447
	Legal, professional and credit control costs		283,589	265,496
	Computer and software expenses		160,869	139,642
	Travel costs		2,892	2,214
	General administration costs		51,185	40,292
			1,299,093	1,241,074
9	Other operating expenses		2022	2021
			£	£021
	Regulatory costs		2,548	831
	Costs of occupying offices		113,198	105,294
			115,746	106,125
10	Operating surplus			
	Operating surplus for the year is stated after charging:		2022 £	2021 £
	Fees payable to the credit union's external auditor for the audit	of the financial		
	statements		8,010	7,248
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets Operating lease charges		19,091 97,826	21,797 91,254

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

11 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including Directors) employed by the credit union during the year was:

		2022 Number	2021 Number
	Administration and support	24	24
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	585,803	584,749
	Social security costs	49,151	46,105
	Pension costs	10,764	10,289
		645,718	641,143
			====
12	Corporation tax		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on taxable surplus for the current period	3,935	900
	The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the deficit and the standard rate of tax as follows:	year based on th	e surplus or
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Surplus before taxation	523,196	338,674
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
	of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	99,407	64,348
	Tax effect of income/expenditure not taxable in determining taxable surplus	(95,472)	(63,448)
	Taxation charge for the year	3,935	900

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

13	Loans and advances to banks		2022 £	2021 £
	Cash held at banks Bank deposits		3,043,646 2,510,000	5,257,054 1,510,000
	Loans and advances to banks Cash in hand		5,553,646 310	6,767,054 310
	Total cash and bank balances		5,553,956	6,767,364
	Loans split by repayment period Cash and cash equivalents Amounts maturing in over 8 days		3,043,956 2,510,000 5,553,956	5,257,364 1,510,000 6,767,364
14	Loans and advances to customers		2022	2021
	Loan movement	Notes	£	£
	Opening balances Interest on loans Loans advanced during the period Loans repaid during the period Loans derecognised		11,156,757 2,664,544 14,511,729 (14,408,778) (755,590)	9,750,841 2,377,778 12,775,931 (13,046,535 (701,258
	Loan impairment provisions	15	13,168,662 (1,552,634)	11,156,757 (1,598,661
			11,616,028	9,558,096
	Loans split by repayment period Capital repayments due within 1 year Capital repayments due after 1 year Loan impairment provisions	15	10,464,040 2,704,622 (1,552,634) ————————————————————————————————————	9,254,740 1,902,017 (1,598,661 9,558,096
	Loans split by type		40,400,000	44 450 757
			13,168,662	11,156,757
	Loans to members Loan impairment provisions	15	(1,552,634)	(1,598,661

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

15	Loan impairment			
	·	Write off Provision	Arrears Provision	Total Provisions
		£	£	£
	Loan impairment provision	~	~	_
	Opening balances	74,961	1,523,700	1,598,661
	Provision movement	(72,531)	26,504	(46,027)
	Closing balances	2,430	1,550,204	1,552,634

Under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), the criteria for derecognising (writing off a loan) is different from when the credit union would write off the loan for internal purposes. Loans written off by the Board that do not meet the criteria in FRS 102 for being derecognised are not written off in these financial statements. The loans the credit union feel should be written off but which do not meet the criteria in FRS 102 for being derecognised are fully provided in the write off provision which is shown above. As a result there is no net effect on the surplus or net assets of the credit union from this requirement of FRS 102.

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Impairment revenue account charge			
Impairment provision movement		(46,027)	69,111
Bad debts derecognised	14	755,590	701,258
Bad debts recovered		(25,707)	(13,243)
		683,856	757,126

16 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2021	354,100
Additions	27,235
At 30 September 2022	381,335
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2021	307,207
Depreciation charged in the year	19,091
At 30 September 2022	326,298
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2022	55,037
At 30 September 2021	46,893

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

17	Customer accounts		
••		2022	2021
	.	£	£
	Deposit movement Opening balances	13,716,199	12,118,052
	Deposited during the period	28,380,118	27,268,706
	Withdrawn during the period	(28,020,247)	(25,670,559)
		14,076,070	13,716,199
	Deposits split by type Standard dividend bearing member shares	13,158,483	12,879,110
	Corporate dividend bearing shares	799,977	719,570
	Juvenile member deposits	117,610	117,519
		14,076,070	13,716,199
18	Other liabilities		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Corporation tax	3,935	900
	Other creditors	64,115	49,695
	Accruals and deferred income	122,617	100,519
		190,667	151,114
19	Retirement benefit schemes		
		2022	2021
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to revenue account in respect of defined contribution schemes	10,764	10,289

The credit union operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the credit union in an independently administered fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

20 Financial risk management

The credit union manages its shares and loans so that it earns income from the margin between interest receivable and interest payable (including dividends paid).

The main financial risks arising from the activities of the credit union are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower will default on their contractual obligations relating to repayment to the credit union, resulting in financial loss to the credit union. In order to manage this risk the Board approves the lending policy and all changes to it. All loan applications are assessed with reference to the lending policy in force at the time. Subsequently loans are regularly reviewed for any factors that may indicate the likelihood of repayment has changed. The credit union also monitors its banking arrangements for credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The policy of the credit union is to maintain sufficient funds in liquid form at any time to ensure that it can meet its liabilities as they fall due and meet the liquidity ratios set by the regulators. The objective of the policy is to provide a degree of protection against any unexpected developments that may arise.

Market risk

Market risk generally comprises of interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. The main risks impacting the credit union are set out below:

Interest rate risk: The main interest rate risk for the credit union arises between the interest rate exposure on loans, bank deposits and shares that form an integral part of a credit union's operations. The credit union considers rates of interest receivable when deciding on proposed dividend rates. Dividend rates are based on the historical results of the credit union and the credit union's strategic plans. The credit union does not use interest rate options to hedge its own positions.

Foreign Currency Risk: All transactions are carried out in sterling and therefore the credit union is not exposed to any form of foreign currency risk.

Other price risk: The credit union only holds investments in government securities and those with credit institutions that meet the criteria of Chapter 6 of the PRA rulebook. The credit union monitors the investments throughout the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

21 Credit risk on lending

The credit union holds the following security against its loans to members:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Security for loans		
Attached shares	1,806,985	1,518,153

The carrying amount of the loans to members represents the credit union's maximum exposure to credit risk. The following table provides information on the credit quality of loan repayments. Where loans are not impaired it is expected that the amounts repayable will be received in full. The status 'past due' includes any loan where payments are in arrears. The amount included is the entire loan amount and not just the overdue amount.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loans not individually impaired		
Not past due	11,359,237	9,400,276
Up to 3 months past due	705,745	607,020
	12,064,982	10,007,296
Loans individually impaired		
Between 3 and 6 months past due	317,736	210,905
Between 6 months and 1 year past due	255,270	257,943
Over 1 year past due	528,244	605,652
Individually impaired and written off for internal purposes	2,430	74,961
	1,103,680	1,149,461
Total loans	13,168,662	11,156,757
Impairment allowance	(1,552,634)	(1,598,661)
	11,616,028	9,558,096

22 Credit risk on bank and investments

The credit union invests funds not yet actively deployed in the following investments:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank accounts	3,043,646	5,257,054
Bank term deposits	2,510,000	1,510,000
	5,553,646	6,767,054

The credit union believes the full amount of these investments is recoverable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

23 Interest rates on financial instruments

The following table shows the interest earned during the year divided by the average loan balance and the dividend/interest paid during the year divided by the average share balance. The average balance is taken as the average of the opening and closing balances.

	2022		2021	
		Rates received/ incurred		Rates received/ incurred
	Amount	in year	Amount	in year
	£	%	£	%
Financial assets				
Loans to members	13,168,662	21.91%	11,156,757	22.75%
Loans and advances to banks	5,553,646	0.34%	6,767,054	0.07%
	18,722,308		17,923,811	
Financial liabilities				
Juvenile deposits	(117,610)	_	(117,519)	-
Dividend bearing shares	(13,958,460)	0.43%	(13,598,680)	0.35%
Interest bearing shares	<u>-</u>	-	<u>-</u>	1.12%
	(14,076,070)		(13,716,199)	

24 Reserves

General Reserve

The general reserve represents the base capital of the credit union and is the retained surpluses and deficits which have not been allocated to another specific reserve.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

25 Capital

The credit union classes all of its reserves as capital. The credit union manages its reserves through its financial and budgeting policies and procedures. The Prudential Regulation Authority sets out requirements for the capital ratio that the credit union must maintain. The ratio is calculated after proposed dividends. The credit union's compliance with the ratio at the year end is set out below:

	2022 %	2021 %
Actual capital to asset ratio	16.25% ————	15.30%
Regulatory requirement Base capital requirement	6.27%	6.18%
Total capital requirement	6.27%	6.18%

26 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 October 2021	•		0 September 2022
	£	£	£	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,257,364	(2,213,408)	3,043,956	
Bank deposits maturing in over 8 days	1,510,000	1,000,000	2,510,000	
	6,767,364	(1,213,408)	5,553,956	

27 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The credit union participates in the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) which provides protection for its members up to the level of protection offered by the FSCS. As a result of the credit union's participation it has a contingent liability, which cannot be quantified, in respect of future contributions to the FSCS, as required by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

28 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	83,869	85,369
Between two and five years	269,475	302,475
In over five years	33,913	84,781
Total lessee operating lease commitment	387,257	472,625

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

29 Related party transactions

The credit union classes the Directors and members of the senior management team as key management.

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	206,053	198,610

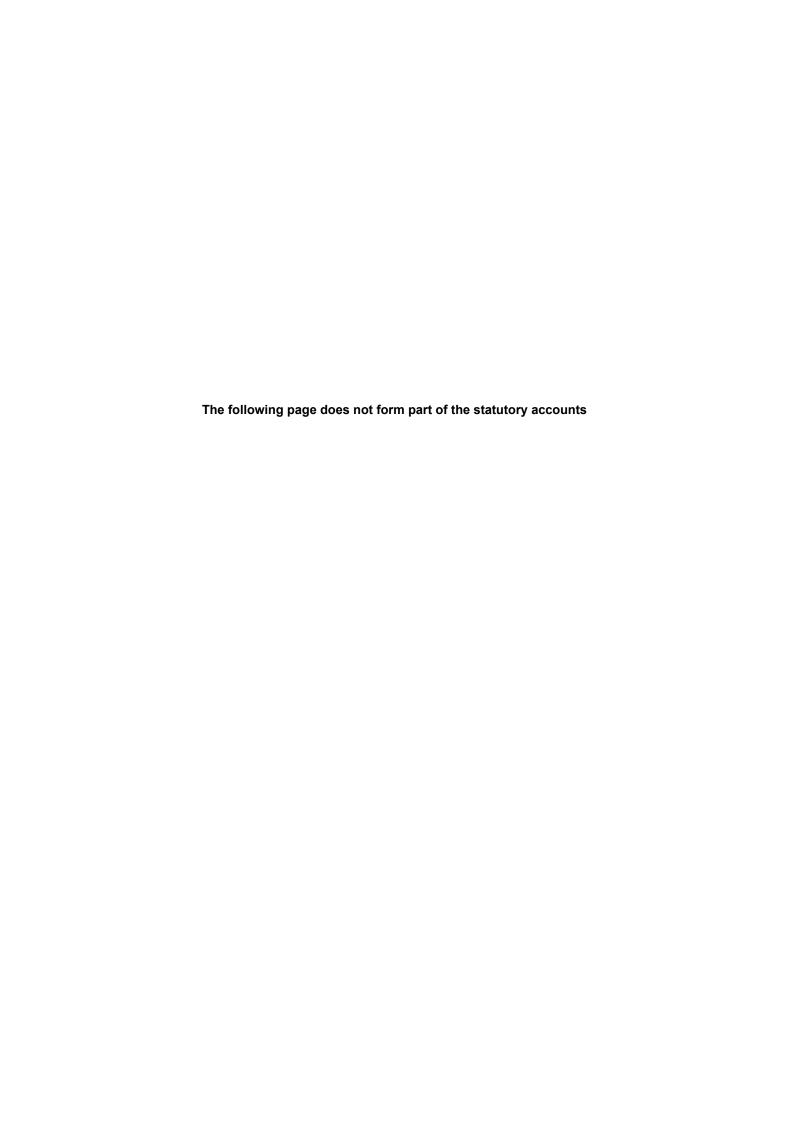
Transactions with key management

Balances held by members of key management and their close family members in the credit union are set out below. Loans to key management and their close family members are on standard terms and conditions.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loans to key management and their close family	15,574	19,738
Shares held by key management and their close family	54,429	65,304

Other related party transactions

During the year, the credit union incurred transactions amounting to £1,216 (2021: £1,200) with companies that have common directorships with the credit union.



DETAILED REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Income			
Interest income on loans	3	2,664,544	2,377,778
Interest income on bank deposits	3	20,711	4,737
Fees and commissions receivable	5	8,084	10,023
Other income	7	11,956	133,133
		2,705,295	2,525,671
Expenditure			
Staff costs	11	645,718	641,143
Insurance costs		85,175	78,592
Auditors remuneration		8,010	7,248
Member communication and advertising	8	61,655	66,447
Legal, professional and credit control costs	8	283,589	265,496
Computer and software expenses	8	160,869	139,642
Travel costs	8	2,892	2,214
Bank charges	6	5,624	6,340
General administration costs	8	51,185	40,292
Regulatory costs	9	2,548	831
Costs of occupying offices	9	113,198	105,294
Depreciation and amortisation	10	19,091	21,797
Impairment on loans for bad and doubtful debts	15	683,856	757,126
		2,123,410	2,132,462
Surplus before taxation		581,885	393,209
Corporation tax	12	(3,935)	(900)
		577,950	392,309
Distributions		(58,689)	(54,535)
Surplus for the year		519,261	337,774