ANSAC CREDIT UNION Ltd. 30th Anniversary

ANSAC AGM 2024

Thursday 30th Jan. 25

14:00

Raddison Blu Hotel Athlone

Keep In Touch With Us

018554489

www.ansaccu.ie

info@ansaccu.ie

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

Kenneth Holland *(Chairperson)*
Conal Haughey *(Vice-Chairperson)*
Robert Moore *(Secretary)*
Sean Campbell
Philip Doran
Joanne Douglas
Denise English
John O'Brien
Kieran McMahon
John Murray
Aidan Redican

Board Oversight Committee

Vanessa Fox (*Chairperson*)
Vivianne Fitzpatrick
Brendan Foley
Jason McEvoy
Sarah Walshe

Staff

Management Team

Gillian Dunne *(Chief Executive Officer)*
Mark Madden *(Finance & Regulation Manager)*
Rosie Casey *(Operations Manager)*

Support Team: Bernadette Broughan, Jessica Fitzsimons, Lorna Hanlon *(MSO/Team Lead)*, Geoff Hevey, Rachel Kearns, Ciara Laird, Sarah Lee, Ricky McCausland, Alison Morris, Jade Rennix & Miriam Spelman.

Registered Number: 462CU

Registered Office: 18 Drumcondra Road Upper, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.

Internal Auditors: R.B.K.
Risk & Compliance: W.D.A.
Data Protection: Fort Privacy
Auditor: FMB Advisory Ltd., Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm, 4 Ormond Quay Upper, Dublin 7.
Bankers: Bank of Ireland, 2 College Green, Dublin 2

Solicitors: Ivor Fitzpatrick & Co. Solicitors, 44-45 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2.

AGENDA

(a) The acceptance by the board of directors of the authorised representatives of members that are not natural persons;

(b) ascertainment that a quorum is present;

(c) adoption of standing orders;

(d) reading and approval (or correction) of the minutes of the last annual general meeting, and any intervening special general meeting;

(e) report of the board of directors;

(f) consideration of accounts;

(g) report of the auditor;

(h) declaration of dividends and interest rebates;

(i) amendments to standard rules;

(j) appointment of tellers;

(k) election of auditor;

(l) election to fill vacancies on the board of oversight committee;

(m) election to fill vacancies on the board of directors;

(n) any other business;

(o) announcement of election results;

(p) adjournment or close of meeting.

STANDING ORDERS FOR CREDIT UNIONS

SECTION 4. RULES

Rule 8. Rules

(1) The rules of the credit union may specify the form of any instrument necessary for carrying the purposes of the credit union into effect.

(2) An acknowledgment of registration issued to the credit union under the Act shall constitute an acknowledgment, and, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the registration of the rules of the credit union in force at the date of the acknowledgment of the registration of the credit union.

Rule 9. Amendment of registered rules

(1) The rules of the credit union shall not be amended except by a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the members of the credit union present and voting at an annual general meeting or at a special general meeting called for the purpose of considering a resolution proposing an amendment of the rules. Notice of the proposed amendment shall be given in writing to each member and to the auditor at the same time as the notice of the meeting is given.

(2) The credit union shall not unilaterally amend the standard rules of the Irish League of Credit Unions.

(3) Rules, or amendments of rules, proposed by the Irish League of Credit Unions for its members shall be laid before the next annual general meeting or special general meeting of the credit union called for the purpose.

(4) A copy of any notice of amendment of rule shall be sent to the Irish League of Credit Unions at the same time as such notice is sent to the members of the credit union.

(5) An amendment of the registered rules of the credit union shall not be valid until the amendment has been registered under the Act, for which purpose two copies of the amendment, signed by four members, one of whom shall be the secretary and another a director, shall be sent to the Bank.

(6) Before sending a copy of the amended rules to the Bank under paragraph (5) the credit union is required to satisfy itself that the amendment is not contrary to the financial services legislation.

(7) Paragraph (5) shall not apply to a change in the situation of the registered office of the credit union, or to a change in the name of the credit union in accordance with section 11 of the Act, but notice of any such changes shall be sent forthwith to the Bank and to the Irish League of Credit Unions.

(8) A copy of the rules and all amendments thereto shall be sent to the Irish League of Credit Unions immediately after the acknowledgment of registration has been received.

(9) Copies of amendments to the rules shall be displayed in the place of business of the credit union.

CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT:

ANSAC Chairperson, Ken Holland, speaking at the ANSAC 30th Anniversary event.

As chairperson of ANSAC Credit Union, it is my honour on behalf of my fellow Board members, Board Oversight Committee and Management to welcome you, the membership, to our 31st Annual General Meeting and to present our annual reports for our milestone 30th Anniversary year, that is, the year ending September 30th 2024.

As is customary, before we proceed to the business of the day, let us take a moment to remember those members who sadly passed away during the past year. My deepest sympathies also go out to any of our members who have suffered family bereavement or illness during these past 12 months.

Our Financial Performance for 2024:

Very much in line with previous years, it has proven to be a busy, challenging, and productive year for ANSAC.

We continue to endeavour to provide inclusive access to savings and loans services at fair and reasonable rates whilst also putting a major emphasis on the security of our members funds.

Furthermore, we are delighted to be providing a more affordable current account solution for a growing number of members who are switching across from more expensive providers.

Miriam Spelman, ANSAC Marketing & Development Officer & too many sheep to name!

Against this backdrop and under the stewardship of a committed Board of Directors and the continued support of our membership, we are pleased to present a strong set of accounts as highlighted below and shared in full within this AGM booklet.

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Strong Surplus	€211,782
Total Assets	€37,171,734
Total Reserve	€7,041,279
Loans Outstanding	€25,195,987
Investment Portfolio	€9,502,502
Regulatory Reserve	€4,274,748 (*11.5% - Exceeds the regulatory amount of 10%).*

Dividends and Rebate:

Our dividends and rebates are proposed as follows:

- Dividends at 0.10% (€28,606) on members shares.
- Interest rebate at 7% (€73,372) on standard rate & secured loans.

All members in attendance at our AGM will have the opportunity to vote on these.

Activities of the Board of Directors:

As always, the Board of Directors of ANSAC continue to focus on both our Strategic Plan and policies (*in accordance with the requirements of the Credit Union Act 2012*) to ensure ANSAC remains a strong and viable Credit Union.

Within our governance function, our extensive range of policies are reviewed by The Board on an annual basis to ensure that ANSAC has clear sets of effective guidelines to steer all aspects from Credit Control, Membership and Volunteerism to give but a few examples.

Strategy is continually monitored, with our dedicated Strategic Committee playing a fundamental role in ensuring we realise our strategic goals.

Legal Obligations:

As required, I am happy to report that all our legal obligations were met by the Board of Directors without exception and functions performed to the highest standards.

Training:

With constant changes in the areas of, legislation, regulation, credit union policies, procedures, and compliance, coupled with minimum competency requirements mandated by The Central Bank of Ireland, the credit union world is one where an agile approach to training is imperative.

To make sure we met our obligations in this arena for the period under review, our CEO Gillian, in tandem with our Nominations Committee, conducted a thorough skills analysis. This analysis allowed us to create a training plan for both our volunteers and staff to ensure that organisationally, ANSAC has the ability and expertise required to successfully operate and govern our credit union.

All Board members, Board Oversight Committee Members, Management, and staff undertook training on the topics of:

- Anti Money Laundering Vigilance & Prevention
- GDPR/ Data Protection
- Ethics
- Risk Management

- Overview of CU Legislation and Regulation.
- Information / Cyber Security
- Overview of Lending Practices
- Environmental, Social & Governance training

Several of our staff have also completed or are working towards APA (*Accredited Product Advisor*) Qualifications in the subjects of Loans and Regulations. One of our Senior Loans Officers also completed her QFA training this year. Well done and good luck to all as you continue to work towards these excellent qualifications.

30th Anniversary and Official Opening:

As you may have spotted, we celebrated both our 30th Anniversary and the official opening of our terrific new premises in Drumcondra in September. The day itself proved to be truly rewarding and a terrific opportunity to reflect on where we have come from, what we have achieved and all those who have contributed to our success. That is, our loyal members, invaluable network of volunteers, staff, and many supporters from within the extended Defence Force Community.

Showcasing our new, more economical premises, was an immensely proud and symbolic moment for us. More than a building, it represents the successful, modern, and ambitious organisation that we are. It also highlights the commitment of the Board, to strive for continual improvement and provide the level of service our members deserve.

We were honoured to be joined by Margaret Heffernan, The Irish League of Credit Union's Vice President, who cut the ceremonial ribbon and said a few words to mark the occasion.

LtoR: Lorna Hanlon, ANSAC MSO/Team Lead, Gillian Dunne, ANSAC CEO, Ken Holland, ANSAC Chairperson, Margaret Heffernan, Vice President of the ILCU & Jade Rennix, ANSAC Loans Officer.

Moving on to the proceedings of our 30th Anniversary, it was my privilege, along with our CEO Gillian, to address in person many of our volunteers past and present along with other invited guests.

Of note, several members of ANSAC's Original Study group joined us from around the country. Their foresight and determination to set up a dedicated credit union for members of PDFORRA and their families can never be underestimated.

A presentation was made to this esteemed group on behalf of ANSAC by Neale Richmond, Minister of State with responsibility for Financial Services, Credit Unions, and Insurance. We were also kindly joined by David Malone CEO of the League of Credit Unions who once again paid tribute to the perseverance and legacy of the group.

LtoR: Back: Kieran McMahon, Gavin Tobin. Front: Michael Coughlan, Noel Reenan & Brendan O'Toole.

We would also like to acknowledge the kind words expressed by the Deputy Chief of Staff, General Adrian Ó Murchú, on the Irish credit union movement and importance of the service ANSAC provides for its military members and their families.

Our expanded common bond

Our membership currently stands at 7,200 and this is growing steadily largely due to our recently expanded common bond. With this expansion, the following groups can now become ANSAC members too:

- the extended family members of our existing members, provided they live on the Island of Ireland.
- Ex-servicemen/women who were PDFORRA members upon retirement.
- Members of the new REMA organisation - who we wish every success as they themselves look to become established.
- Our staff.

Commitment to affordable credit & daily banking

We are continuing our commitment to offer affordable credit to our members when they need it. Testament to this was the introduction of our 6% Green Loan this year designed to support members on their journeys to an eco-friendlier lifestyle. This can be used on green home renovations, electric vehicles, e-scooters and electric bikes.

More recently our 6.5% Switch and Save Loan, for external loans up to €75,000, offers members paying higher interest on loans with other providers, a fantastic way to save money.

Our previously mentioned, low-fee current account, with fees as low as €4 per month, has been extremely well received by all those who have switched their daily banking to us.

We also continue to provide the funding model for PMAS, which very much ties in with the Irish League of Credit Union message that the movement is "For Living, Not For Profit."

Specialist Expertise:

Ricky McCausland, a former ANSAC Barrack Rep and Board Member of vast experience, recently took up the brand-new role of Community Engagement Officer. This new role which sits within the Marketing Function, is already having a significant impact as Ricky visits barracks in different capacities including the management of the ANSAC Sponsorship programme, delivery of financial wellness & introductory sessions for new recruits and oversight of our volunteers.

Acknowledgments:

On behalf of the Board of Directors we would like to express our gratitude and sincere thanks to the following:

- The Management Team: CEO Gillian Dunne, Finance and Regulation Manager, Mark Madden & Operations Manager, Rosie Casey.

- Rest of the team: Lorna Hanlon, Alison Morris, Miriam Spelman, Geoff Hevey, Rachel Kearns, Jessica Fitzsimons, Ciara Lard, Jade Rennix, Sarah Lee, Ricky Mc Causland and Bernadette Broughan.

It is sometimes hard to express in words our admiration for the staff of ANSAC Credit Union. Day in, day out, you deliver wonderful leadership, a deep sense of co-operation and first-class service. There is no question that your dedication to ANSAC and our members is a huge driving force in our success. We humbly thank you for this.

Equally to our Board Oversight Committee, we thank you for your dedication and professionalism in carrying out your key role of overseeing the work of the Board.

Fond farewell:

We pay tribute to Aidan Redican at this, his last AGM as a director of ANSAC. Aidan, during his long tenure, has always remained focused and committed to this credit union, serving on too many committees to mention. As a director spanning a seventeen-year period, he has left an indelible mark. Our heartfelt thanks for your service. We wish you all the very best as you move on to your next chapter.

During the past year we also saw Phil Moore step down as director. Phil spent six years on our Board and again sat on various committees. He tirelessly displayed the ethos and ethics of the credit union, proving himself a very capable individual and dedicated board member. We express our tremendous thanks for the time you spent with us in ANSAC.

We also thank Denise English, who is an outgoing director. Denise has graciously served on two separate occasions on the Board and various committees. We appreciate and recognize the qualities you possess which have been most beneficial to us within the credit union.

Also outgoing from The Board Oversight Committee is Sarah Walshe. Sarah was co-opted back as far as Oct 2019 and has been a highly active member of this committee ever since. We thank you for your contribution and dedication to ANSAC.

To PDFORRA, REMA & PMAS we acknowledge your role in supporting and enhancing our credit union as we continue to grow and prosper.

To all our members who serve with such distinction overseas or at sea in what can only be described as volatile times, you bring out the best of our Defence Forces. We take this time to salute you.

To conclude, thank you for taking the time to read our report.

Stay Safe and Well,

Ken Holland

Chairperson.

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 September 2024

Registration Number 462CU

Contents

Directors and Other Information

Directors	Ken Holland (Chairperson) Conal Haughey (Vice-chairperson) Robbie Moore (Secretary) John Murray Aidan Redican Kieran McMahon Phil Doran John O'Brien Joanne Douglas Sean Campbell Denise English (Co-opted May 2024) Phil Moore (Resigned April 2024)
Board Oversight Committee	Vanessa Fox (Chairperson) Brendan Foley Sarah Walshe Jason McEvoy Vivianne Fitzpatrick
CEO	Gillian Dunne
Internal Auditor	RBK
Registered Number	462CU
Registered Office	18 Drumcondra Road Upper Drumcondra Dublin 9
Independent Auditor	FMB Advisory Limited 4 Ormond Quay Upper Dublin 7
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 2 College Green Dublin 2
Solicitors	Ivor Fitzpatrick & Co Solicitors 44-45 St Stephens Green Dublin 2

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Directors' Report
for the year ended 30 September 2024

The directors present their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024.

Principal Activity and Review of Business
On review of the credit union's financial results the following key performance indicators were identified:

	2024	2023
Members Savings movement %	+5.35%	+7.99%
Gross Loan movement %	+10.00%	+10.40%
Regulatory Reserve % of total assets	11.50%	11.75%

The credit union continued to attract additional members' savings during the financial year with member shares having increased from the prior year. Lending activity is continuing to increase strongly with growth of 10.00% in the gross loan book in the financial year indicative of strong loan demand. The credit union continues to maintain regulatory reserves in excess of the regulatory minimum of 10%.

Results for the year and State of Affairs at 30 September 2024
The income and expenditure account and the balance sheet for the year ended 30 September 2024 are set out on pages 29 and 30.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties
The credit union, as with many other financial institutions, continues to face uncertainties arising from the general economic conditions. The board are actively monitoring the effects of these conditions on the daily operations of the credit union.

The principal areas currently requiring risk management include:

- Credit risk: The risk of financial loss arising from a borrower, issuer, guarantor or counterparty that may fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. In order to manage this risk the Board approves the credit unions 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 impairment. The Board approves the credit union's credit control policy which monitors the procedures for the collection of loans in arrears and also the basis for impairment on loans.

- Liquidity risk: The risk that a credit union will not be able to fund its current and future expected and unexpected cash outflows as they fall due without incurring significant losses. This may occur even where the credit union is solvent. The credit union's policy is to maintain sufficient funds in liquid form at all times to ensure that it can meet its obligations as they fall due. The objective of the liquidity policy is to smooth the timing between maturing assets and liabilities and to provide a degree of protection against any unexpected developments that may arise.

- Capital risk: Capital is required to act as a cushion to absorb losses arising from business operations and to allow a credit union to remain solvent under challenging conditions. Capital risk arises mainly as a result of the quality or quantity of capital available, the sensitivity of the credit union exposures to external shocks, the level of capital planning and the capital management process. Capital risk could potentially impair a credit union's ability to meet its obligations in an adverse situation. The board manage this risk by ensuring that sufficient reserves are set aside each year to absorb any potential losses.

- Operational risk: The risk of loss (financial or otherwise) resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems of the credit union; any failure by persons connected with the credit union; legal risk (including exposure to fines, penalties or damages as well as associated legal costs); or external events; but does not include reputational risk. Examples of operational risks include hardware or software failures, cyber risk, inadequate business continuity plans, misuse of confidential information, data entry errors and natural disasters.

- Interest rate risk: The interest rate risk arises from differences between the interest rate exposures on loans and investments receivable, as offset by the cost of capital, which is typically that of distributions to members' payable in the form of dividends and interest rebates. The credit union considers rates of interest receivable when deciding on the appropriation of income and its returns to members. The Board monitors such policy in line with the Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended) and guidance notes issued by the Central Bank of Ireland.

- Strategy/business model risk: This refers to the risk which credit unions face if they cannot compete effectively or operate a viable business model. Strategy/business model risk also includes the inherent risk in the credit union's strategy. The board have developed and approved a detailed strategic plan to formulate the short term direction of the credit union operations.

Dividends
The directors recommend payment of a dividend of €28,606.00 (0.10%) for the year, (2023 - 0.10%)
and an interest rebate of €73,372.00 (7.00%) for the year. (2023 - 10.00%)

Internal Audit Function
In accordance with Section 76K of the Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended) the board have appointed an internal audit function to provide for independent internal oversight and to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the credit union's risk management, internal controls and governance process.

Accounting Records
The Directors believe that they comply with the requirements of Section 108 of the Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended) with regard to books of account by employing accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The books of account of the credit union are maintained at the credit union's premises at 18 Drumcondra Road Upper, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.

Approved by the Board on : 30 October 2024

Ken Holland
Member of the Board
of Directors

Kieran McMahon
Member of the Board
of Directors

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities
for the year ended 30 September 2024

The Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended) requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the credit union and of the income and expenditure of the credit union for that year. In preparing those financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the credit union and which enables them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended). They 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.

In so far as the directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the credit union's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the credit union's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the credit union's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the credit union :- 30 October 2024

Ken Holland
Member of the Board
of Directors

Kieran McMahon
Member of the Board
of Directors

Statement of Board Oversight Committee's Responsibilities
for the year ended 30 September 2024

The Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended) requires the appointment of a Board Oversight Committee to assess whether the board of directors has operated in accordance with Part IV, Part IVA and any regulations made for the purposes of Part IV or Part IVA of the Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended) and any other matter prescribed by the Bank in respect of which they are to have regard to in relation to the board.

Brendan Foley
Member of Board Oversight Committee

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Ansac Credit Union Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ansac Credit Union Limited ('the Credit Union') for the year ended 30 September 2024 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Reserves, the Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out on pages 24 - 28. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Credit Union as at 30 September 2024 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended;

- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and

- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described below 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), 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 the date 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Credit Union Act 1997, (as amended).

In our opinion, based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the Credit Union were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. In our opinion the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they 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 going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Credit Union or to cease operations, or has 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 (Ireland) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Credit Union's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 120 of the Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended). 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.

FMB Advisory Limited | **4 Ormond Quay Upper**

Chartered Accountants | **Dublin 7**

Statutory Audit Firm

DATE : 12 November 2024

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Accounting Policies
for the year ended 30 September 2024

Statement of Compliance
The financial statements of the credit union for the year ended 30 September 2024 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Credit Union Act 1997 (as amended) and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Basis of Preparation
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the credit union's financial statements.

1. Going Concern
The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors believe this is appropriate as the credit union:

- is consistently generating annual surpluses;
- is maintaining appropriate levels of liquidity in excess of minimum legislative requirements; and
- has reserve levels which are significantly above the minimum requirements of the Central Bank.

2. Income Recognition
Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the credit union and the revenue can be reliably measured. Income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest on Members' Loans
Interest on loans to members is recognised using the effective interest method and is calculated and accrued on a daily basis.

Investment Income
The credit union uses the effective interest method to recognise investment income.

Other Income
Other income such as fee income on budget account transactions, entrance fees and insurance rebates, arise in connection to specific transactions. Income relating to individual transactions is recognised when the transaction is completed.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and loans and advances to banks (i.e. cash deposited with banks) with maturity of less than or equal to three months.

4. Basic Financial Assets

Basic financial assets are initially measured at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Basic financial instruments include the following:

Loans to Members

Loans to members are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments. Loans are recognised when cash is advanced to members and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, usually when all amounts outstanding have been repaid by the member.

Investments held at Amortised Cost

Investments designated on initial recognition as held at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. This means that the investment is measured at the amount paid for the investment, minus any repayments of the principal; plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the amount at initial recognition and the maturity amount; minus, in the case of a financial asset, any reduction for impairment or uncollectability. This effectively spreads out the return on such investments over time, but does take account immediately of any impairment in the value of the investment.

Held to Maturity Investments

Investments designated on initial recognition as held-to-maturity are investments that the credit union intends, and is able to, hold to maturity. These are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The fair value of some investment products will change during their life, but they will have a fixed maturity value at some future date. When designated as held-to-maturity, any change in the fair value during the term of the investment is ignored, with the credit union only accounting for interest received. Gains and losses are recognised in income when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification

Central Bank Deposits

Credit unions are obliged to maintain certain deposits with the Central Bank. These deposits are technically assets of the credit union but to which the credit union has restricted access. The funds on deposit with the Central Bank attract nominal interest and will not ordinarily be returned to the credit union while it is a going concern. In accordance with the direction of the Central Bank the amounts are shown as current assets and are not subject to impairment reviews.

5. De-recognition 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 transfer to another party substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, 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 party.

In the case of loans to members, loans are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the loans have expired, usually when all amounts outstanding have been repaid by the member.

6. Other Receivables

Other receivables such as prepayments are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

7. Other Payables

Other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Other payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

8. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets comprises items of property, plant and equipment, which are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Deprecation is provided to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment, less its estimated residual value, on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The categories of property, plant and equipment are depreciated as follows:

Premises	-	2% Straight Line
Computer equipment	-	33% Straight Line
Fixtures & fittings	-	20% Straight Line

The credit union applied depreciation at 2% per annum on its new premises in Drumcondra for the period that it was occupied in the current financial year. No depreciation was applied on the credit union's former premises at 75/76 Amien Street, Dublin 1 in the financial year as it was vacant and availabe for sale.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of an asset are determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and are recognised in the Income and Expenditure account.

At each reporting end date, the credit union reviews the carrying value 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.

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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income and Expenditure account.

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 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 in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income and Expenditure account.

9. Employee Benefits

Pension Costs

The credit union operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the credit union in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the credit union to the scheme.

Other Employee Benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as a liability and as an expense (unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of fixed assets) over the period they are earned.

10. Impairment of Members Loans

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. Individually significant loans are assessed on a loan by loan basis. 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.

Bad debts/impairment losses are recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account, as the difference between the carrying value of the loan and the net present value of the expected cash flows.

11. Financial Liabilities - Members' Shares and Deposits

Members' shareholdings and deposits are redeemable and therefore are classified as financial liabilities. They are initially recognised at the amount of cash deposited and subsequently measured at the nominal amount.

12. De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligations of the credit union specified in the contract are discharged, cancelled or expired.

13. Dividends and Other Returns to Members

Dividends are made from current year's surplus or a dividend reserve set aside for that purpose. The Board's proposed distribution to members each year is based on the dividend and loan interest rebate policy of the credit union.

The rate of dividend and loan interest rebate recommended by the Board will reflect:
- the risk profile of the credit union, particularly in its loan and investment portfolios;
- the Board's desire to maintain a stable rather than a volatile rate of dividend each year; and
- members' legitimate dividend and loan interest rebate expectations;

all dominated by prudence and the need to sustain the long-term welfare of the credit union.

For this reason the Board will seek to build up its reserves to absorb unexpected shocks and still remain above minimum regulatory requirements.

Final dividends and other returns to members are accounted for as a liability after they are approved by the members in general meeting.

14. Taxation

The credit union is not subject to income tax or corporation tax on its activities as a credit union.

15. Reserves

Retained earnings are the accumulated surpluses to date that have not been declared as dividends returnable to members. The retained earnings are subdivided into realised and unrealised In accordance with the Central 'Bank Guidance Note for Credit Unions on Matters Relating to Accounting for Investments and Distribution Policy'.

Regulatory Reserve

The Credit Union Act 1997 (Regulatory Requirements) Regulations 2016 requires credit unions to establish and maintain a minimum regulatory reserve requirement of at least 10% of the assets of the credit union. This reserve is to be perpetual in nature; freely available to absorb losses; realised financial reserves that are unrestricted and non-distributable. This reserve is similar in nature and replaces the Statutory Reserve which was a requirement of previous legislation.

Operational Risk Reserve

Section 45(5)(a) of the 1997 Act requires each credit union to maintain an additional reserve that it has assessed is required for operational risk having regard to the nature, scale and complexity of the credit union. Credit unions are required to maintain a minimum operational risk reserve having due regard for the sophistication of the business model.

The definition of operational risk is the risk of losses stemming from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The directors have considered the requirements of the Act and have considered an approach to calculation of the operational risk reserve based on indicative guidance issued by the Central Bank.

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ended 30 September 2024

	Schedule	2024 €	2023 €
INCOME			
Interest on loans	**1**	1,999,546	1,888,617
Other interest income and similar income	**2**	69,719	65,524
Net Interest Income		2,069,265	1,954,141
Other income	**3**	9,269	5,789
Other gains	**4**	41,973	10,555
TOTAL INCOME		2,120,507	1,970,485
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries		621,967	558,428
Other management expenses	**5**	981,191	893,670
Depreciation		84,358	63,728
Bad debts provision		28,090	(6,684)
Bad debts recovered		(79,204)	(46,206)
Bad debts written off		272,323	184,848
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		1,908,725	1,647,784
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		211,782	322,701
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		211,782	322,701

On behalf of the Credit Union :- 30 October 2024

Ken Holland	**Kieran McMahon**	**Gillian Dunne**
Member of the Board of Directors	Member of the Board of Directors	***CEO***

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Balance Sheet
as at 30 September 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	897,744	3,043,939
Investments	**7**	9,180,880	8,002,609
Loans	**8**	25,195,987	22,905,408
Less provision for bad debts	**11**	(503,090)	(475,000)
Tangible fixed assets	**12**	2,162,544	1,851,942
Debtors, prepayments and accrued income	**13**	237,669	158,214
TOTAL ASSETS		37,171,734	35,487,112
LIABILITIES			
Members' shares	**14**	29,253,609	27,767,325
Budget accounts	**15**	551,206	533,874
Member's current accounts	**16**	118,145	783
Other liabilities, creditors, accruals and charges	**17**	207,495	222,729
TOTAL LIABILITIES		30,130,455	28,524,711
RESERVES			
Regulatory reserve	**19**	4,274,748	4,169,146
Operational risk reserve	**19**	336,000	336,000
Other reserves			
- Realised reserves	**19**	2,323,450	2,350,174
- Unrealised reserves	**19**	107,081	107,081
TOTAL RESERVES		7,041,279	6,962,401
		37,171,734	35,487,112

On behalf of the Credit Union :- 30 October 2024

Ken Holland	**Kieran McMahon**	**Gillian Dunne**
Member of the Board of Directors	Member of the Board of Directors	***CEO***

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Statement of Changes in Reserves
for the year ended 30 September 2024

	Regulatory Reserve	Operational Risk Reserve	Undistributed Surplus	Other Reserve	Special Reserve	Total Reserves
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Opening balance at 1 October 2022	3,897,148	136,000	2,336,128	300,000	107,081	6,776,357
Total comprehensive income			322,701			322,701
Dividend paid			(25,811)			(25,811)
Interest rebate paid			(110,846)			(110,846)
Transfer between reserves	271,998	200,000	(171,998)	(300,000)	-	-
Closing balance at 30 September 2023	4,169,146	336,000	2,350,174	-	107,081	6,962,401
Total comprehensive income			211,782			211,782
Dividend paid			(26,842)			(26,842)
Interest rebate paid			(106,062)			(106,062)
Transfer between reserves	105,602	-	(105,602)	-	-	-
Closing balance at 30 September 2024	4,274,748	336,000	2,323,450	-	107,081	7,041,279

The balance on the regulatory reserve represents 11.50% of total assets as at 30 September 2024 (11.75% as at 30 September 2023).

On behalf of the Credit Union :- 30 October 2024

Ken Holland
Member of the Board of Directors

Kieran McMahon
Member of the Board of Directors

Gillian Dunne
CEO

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Cash Flow Statement
for the year ended 30 September 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Opening cash and cash equivalents		3,043,939	1,416,253
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loans repaid		10,339,366	9,871,149
Loans granted		(12,902,268)	(12,213,814)
Loan interest received		1,991,785	1,884,452
Investments interest received		62,731	68,704
Bad debts recovered		79,204	46,206
Dividends paid		(26,842)	(25,811)
Interest rebate paid		(106,062)	(110,846)
Operating expenses		(1,603,158)	(1,452,098)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(2,165,244)	(1,932,058)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Fixed assets purchased		(394,960)	(829,560)
Net cash flow from investments		(1,178,271)	2,259,300
Other gains		41,973	10,555
Net cash flows from investing activities		(1,531,258)	1,440,295
Cash flows from financing activities			
Members' shares received		16,467,196	16,403,981
Members' budget account paid in		2,849,092	3,021,122
Members' current account paid in		1,051,972	950
Members' shares withdrawn		(14,980,912)	(14,350,281)
Members' budget account withdrawn		(2,831,760)	(3,015,730)
Members' current account withdrawn		(934,610)	(167)
Net cash flows from financing activities		1,620,978	2,059,875
Other			
Other receipts		9,269	5,789
Decrease/(Increase) in prepayments		(64,706)	(25,941)
(Increase)/Decrease in other liabilities		(15,234)	79,726
		(70,671)	59,574
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**6**	897,744	3,043,939

On behalf of the Credit Union :- 30 October 2024

Ken Holland	**Kieran McMahon**	**Gillian Dunne**
Member of the Board of Directors	Member of the Board of Directors	***CEO***

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Ansac Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 September 2024

1. General Information

Ansac Credit Union Limited is a credit union incorporated under the Credit Union Act 1997 (as amended) in the Republic of Ireland. Ansac Credit Union Limited is registered with the Registrar of Credit Unions and is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the credit union.

The common bond of Ansac Credit Union Limited comprises of current, discharged and retired members of the Defence Forces of Ireland and their extended family members.

2. Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires the Directors to exercise judgement in applying the credit union's accounting policies. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgement, or complexity, and areas where assumptions or estimates are most significant to the financial statements are disclosed below:

Bad debts/Impairment losses on loans to members

The credit union's accounting policy for impairment of financial assets is set out in accounting policies on pages 24 - 28 of the financial statements. The estimation of loan losses is inherently uncertain and depends upon many factors, including loan loss trends, credit risk characteristics in loan classes, local and international economic climates, conditions in various sectors of the economy to which the credit union is exposed, and, other external factors such as legal and regulatory requirements.

Credit risk is identified, assessed and measured through the use of rating and scoring tools with emphasis on weeks in arrears and other observable credit risk metrics as identified by the credit union. The ratings influence the management of individual loans. The credit rating triggers the impairment assessment and if relevant the raising of specific provisions on individual loans where there is doubt about their recoverability.

Loan loss provisioning is monitored by the credit union, and the credit union assesses and approves its provisions and provision adequacy on a quarterly basis. Key assumptions underpinning the credit union's estimates of collective provisions for loans with similar credit risk characteristics, and, Incurred But Not Reported provisions ("IBNR") are based on the historical experiences of the credit union allied to the credit union's judgement of relevant conditions in the wider technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the credit union currently operates which impact on current lending activity and loan underwriting. If a loan is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the loan and the present value of the expected cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate taking account of pledged shares and other security as appropriate. Assumptions are back tested with the benefit of experience. After a period of time, when it is concluded that there is no real prospect of recovery of loans/part of loans which have been subjected to a specific provision, the credit union writes off that amount of the loan deemed irrecoverable against the specific provision held against the loan.

Impairment of buildings

The credit union's accounting policy on tangible fixed assets is set out in accounting policies on pages 10 - 14 of the financial statements. As described in the accounting policy the credit union is required to assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If an impairment is identified, the credit union is required to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. If there is no indication of impairment, it is not necessary to estimate the recoverable amount.

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The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs associated with sale and its value in use. In assessing whether the credit union's property is impaired, its current market valuation is considered as being equivalent to its fair value. Where the property's market valuation is identified as being below its carrying value, this amounts to a key indicator of the existence of impairment and the credit union is therefore required to undertake a value in use calculation on its property assets. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the credit union's property. This present value calculation involves the undertaking of the following steps:

(a) Estimating the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of property and from its ultimate disposal, where appropriate; and

(b) Applying the appropriate discount factor to those future cashflows.

The future cash inflows and outflows required for the value in use calculation are taken from financial projections prepared by management and approved by the board of directors. The discount factor applied in the value in use calculation is an assessment of the time value of money applicable to the credit union and will take account of previous guidance received from the Central Bank.

3. Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly numbers of employees during the year were:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Tellers/Admin	14	13
	14	13

Employment costs	2024 €	2023 €
Wages and salaries	621,967	558,428
Pension costs	51,522	44,600
	673,489	603,028

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3.1. Key Management Personnel Compensation

The Directors of Ansac Credit Union Limited are all unpaid volunteers. The key management team for Ansac Credit Union Limited would include the directors, the credit union manager and other senior staff members. The number of key management for the financial year to 30 September 2024 amount to 14 (2023 - 14).

	2024	2023
	€	€
Short term employee benefits paid to key management	223,188	219,436
Payments to defined contribution pension schemes	23,379	21,519
	246,567	240,955

4. Pension Costs

Pension costs amounted to €51,522 (2023 - €44,600).

5. Analysis of Investment Income

	2024	2023
	€	€
Received during the year	27,089	29,882
Receivable within 12 months	42,630	35,642
Other investment income	-	-
	69,719	65,524

6. Cash & Cash Equivalents

	2024	2023
	€	€
Cash and bank balances	576,122	1,100,494
Short term deposits	321,622	1,943,445
	897,744	3,043,939

Short term deposits are deposits with maturity of less than or equal to three months. All other deposits are included in Investments in the Balance sheet and disclosed in note 7.

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7. Investments

	2024 €	2023 €
Investments are classified as follows:		
Fixed term deposits maturing after 3 months	1,200,000	1,000,000
Deposit Protection Account	180,039	280,039
Government bonds	1,339,203	743,486
Investment bonds	6,461,638	5,979,084
	9,180,880	8,002,609

The cumulative market valuation of the government bonds and investment bonds held by the credit union at 30 September 2024 amounts to €1,344,597 and €6,313,287 respectively. The Directors have confirmed that they are satisfied that all fixed term investments will be held to maturity and therefore the recognition of an impairment is not required.

The categories of counterparties with whom the investments and short term deposits are held is as follows: -

	2024 €	2023 €
A1	4,982,235	4,706,625
Aa2	700,000	-
A2	9,864	1,001,719
A3	-	1,000,000
Aa3	843,276	247,836
Baa1	2,955,365	1,750,000
Baa2	11,762	1,239,874
	9,502,502	9,946,054

8. Loans to Members

	2024 €	2023 €
Opening Balance at 1 October	22,905,408	20,747,591
Loans granted	12,902,268	12,213,814
Loans repaid	(10,339,366)	(9,871,149)
Loans written off	(272,323)	(184,848)
Gross Loan Balance at 30 September	25,195,987	22,905,408
Impairment allowances		
Individual loans	(339,114)	(290,369)
Groups of loans	(163,976)	(184,631)
Loan provision	(503,090)	(475,000)
Net loans as at 30 September	24,692,897	22,430,408

.... continued

9. Analysis of Gross Loans Outstanding

	2024		2023	
	No.	**€**	**No.**	**€**
Less than one year	478	610,003	479	702,061
Greater than 1 year and less than 3 years	1,079	5,943,817	1,034	5,400,998
Greater than 3 years and less than 5 years	1,187	14,153,904	1,090	12,560,893
Greater than 5 years and less than 10 years	142	4,488,263	144	4,232,595
Greater than 10 years and less than 25 years	-	-	1	8,861
Greater than 25 years	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Loans	2,886	25,195,987	2,748	22,905,408

10. Credit Risk Disclosures

Ansac Credit Union Limited does not offer mortgages and as a result all loans to members are unsecured, except that there are restrictions on the extent to which borrowers may withdraw their savings whilst loans are outstanding. There are maximum amounts set down by the Central Bank in terms of what amount a member can borrow from the credit union.

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.

	2024		2023	
	€	%	€	%
Gross Loans Not Impaired	23,471,191	93.15%	20,007,111	87.35%
Gross Loans Impaired				
Up to 9 weeks past due	1,416,986	5.62%	2,617,573	11.43%
Between 10 and 18 weeks past due	188,843	0.75%	105,098	0.46%
Between 19 and 26 weeks past due	65,955	0.26%	33,747	0.15%
Between 27 and 39 weeks past due	30,993	0.12%	74,825	0.33%
Between 40 and 52 weeks past due	12,409	0.05%	37,086	0.16%
53 or more weeks past due	9,610	0.04%	29,968	0.13%
	1,724,796	6.85%	2,898,297	12.65%
Total Gross Loans	25,195,987	100.00%	22,905,408	100.00%
Impairment Allowance				
Individual loans	(339,114)		(290,369)	
Collectively assessed loans	(163,976)		(184,631)	
Loan provision	(503,090)		(475,000)	
Net loans as at 30 September	24,692,897		22,430,408	

Factors that are considered in determining whether loans are impaired are discussed in Note 2, dealing with estimates.

11. Loan Provision Account for Impairment Losses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Opening balance 1 October	475,000	481,684
Net movement during the year	300,413	178,164
Decrease as a result of loan write offs previously provided for	(272,323)	(184,848)
Closing provision balance 30 September	503,090	475,000

.... continued

12. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Premises	Computer equipment	Fixtures & fittings	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 October 2023	2,437,711	243,728	367,950	3,049,389
Additions	156,862	17,913	220,185	394,960
Disposals	-	(32,581)	(263,125)	(295,706)
At 30 September 2024	2,594,573	229,060	325,010	3,148,643
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2023	649,554	214,220	333,673	1,197,447
On disposals	-	(32,581)	(263,125)	(295,706)
Charge for the year	12,878	22,010	49,470	84,358
At 30 September 2024	662,432	203,649	120,018	986,099
Net book values				
At 30 September 2024	1,932,141	25,411	204,992	2,162,544
At 30 September 2023	1,788,157	29,508	34,277	1,851,942

Additions to tangible fixed assets in the current financial year relate to the upgrading of the credit union's new premises located at 18 Drumcondra Road Upper, Drumcondra, Dublin 9.

A formal sale agreement for the credit union's former premises at 75/76 Amiens Street, Dublin 1, was reached on 6 September 2023 for a total consideration of €1m. At the financial year end, these properties remain under a sale agreement and the expectation is that the sale will be completed in the near future.

13. Prepayments and Accrued Income

	2024	2023
	€	€
Other debtors	10,000	-
Prepayments	154,969	100,263
Accrued income	42,630	35,642
Member Loan interest receivable	30,070	22,309
	237,669	158,214

The amount included under 'Other Debtors' represents an investment by the credit union in Mortage CUSO, a Credit Union Service Organisation that provides mortgage solutions to credit union members.

.... continued

14. Members' Shares

	2024	2023
	€	€
Opening Balance at 1 October	27,767,325	25,713,625
Shares paid in	16,467,196	16,403,981
Shares withdrawn	(14,980,912)	(14,350,281)
Closing Balance at 30 September	29,253,609	27,767,325

Members' shares are repayable on demand except for shares attached to loans. The breakdown of the shares between attached and unattached is as follows:

	€	€
Unattached Shares	24,319,973	23,356,621
Attached Shares	4,933,636	4,410,704
	29,253,609	27,767,325

15. Members' Budget Accounts

	2024	2023
	€	€
Opening balance 1 October	533,874	528,482
Received during the year	2,849,092	3,021,122
Paid out during the year	(2,831,760)	(3,015,730)
Closing balance 30 September	551,206	533,874

Budget accounts are repayable on demand.

16. Members' Current Accounts

	2024		2023	
	No.	€	No.	€
Credit Balances	184	119,573	7	783
Debit Balances	3	(1,428)	-	-
	187	118,145	7	783
Permitted overdrafts	7	(3,800)	-	-

The credit union provides an overdraft facility to approved members on their current accounts up to a maximum of €5,000, subject to terms and conditions.

.... continued

17. Other Liabilities and Charges

	2024	2023
	€	€
PAYE/PRSI control account	11,649	10,866
Members draw	20,546	9,938
Accruals	175,300	201,925
	207,495	222,729

.... continued

18. Additional Financial Instruments Disclosures

1. Financial risk management

Ansac Credit Union Limited manages its members' shares and loans to members so that it earns income from the margin between interest receivable and interest payable. The main financial risks arising from the credit union's activities are credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate 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 repayments to Ansac Credit Union Limited, resulting in financial loss to the credit union. In order to manage this risk the Board approves the credit union's 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 that the likelihood of repayment has changed.

Liquidity risk: The credit union's policy is to maintain sufficient funds in liquid form at all times to ensure that it can meet its liabilities as they fall due. The credit union adheres on an ongoing basis to the minimum liquidity ratio and minimum short term liquidity ratio as set out in the Credit Union Act 1997 (Regulatory Requirements) Regulations 2016.

Market risk: Market risk is generally comprised of interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Ansac Credit Union Limited conducts all its transactions in Euro and does not deal in derivatives or commodity markets. Therefore the credit union is not exposed to any form of currency risk or other price risk.

Interest rate risk: The credit union's main interest rate risk arises from differences between the interest rate exposures on the receivables and payables that form an integral part of a credit union's operations. The credit union considers rates of interest receivable on investments and members' loans when deciding on the dividend rate payable on shares and on any loan interest rebate.

Capital risk - The credit union maintains sufficient reserves to buffer against losses on members' loan and investments. The current Regulatory Reserve is in excess of the minimum level set down by the Central Bank of Ireland, and stands at 11.50% of the total assets of the credit union at the balance sheet date.

2. Interest rate risk disclosures

The following table shows the average interest rates applicable to relevant financial assets and financial liabilities

	2024	2024	2023	2023
		Average		Average
	Amount	Interest	Amount	Interest
Financial Assets	€	Rate	€	Rate
Loans to members	25,195,987	9.39%	22,905,408	9.61%

The dividend payable is at the discretion of the Directors and is therefore not a financial liability of the credit union until declared and approved at the AGM.

3. Liquidity risk disclosures

All of the financial liabilities of the credit union are repayable on demand except for some members' shares attached to loans.

4. Fair value of financial instruments

Ansac Credit Union Limited does not hold any financial instruments at fair value.

.... continued

19. Total Reserves

	Balance 01/10/23 €	Dividend and loan interest rebate paid €	Appropriation of current year surplus €	Transfers between reserves €	Balance 30/09/24 €
Total Regulatory Reserve	4,169,146		-	105,602	4,274,748
Operational Risk Reserve	336,000		-	-	336,000
Other Realised Reserves					
Undistributed Surplus	2,350,174	(132,904)	211,782	(105,602)	2,323,450
Total realised reserves	6,855,320	(132,904)	211,782	-	6,934,198
Unrealised Reserves					
Special reserve	107,081		-	-	107,081
Total unrealised reserves	107,081		-	-	107,081
Total reserves	6,962,401	(132,904)	211,782	-	7,041,279

The credit union is required to maintain a Regulatory Reserve that support the credit union's operations, provide a base for future growth and protect against the risk of unforeseen losses. The credit union needs to maintain sufficient reserves to ensure continuity and to protect members' savings. The Central Bank expects that credit unions whose total regulatory reserves are currently in excess of 10 per cent of total assets will continue to maintain reserves at existing levels on the basis that these continue to reflect the board of directors' assessment of the appropriate level of reserves for the credit union.

The balance on the regulatory reserve represents 11.50% of total assets as at 30 September 2024 (11.75% as at 30 September 2023).

An operational risk reserve has been calculated, based on an assessment by the board of the predicted impact on the business of the credit union, of the occurrence of a material operational risk event.

The balance on the operational risk reserve represents 0.90% of total assets as at 30 September 2024.

Special reserve represents the share balances of members no longer active in the credit union. They are held in special reserve until such time as they are claimed or can be legally taken to general reserve.

.... continued

20. Dividends, Loan Interest Rebate and Other Returns to Members

The directors recommend the following distributions:

	2024		2023	
	Rate %	€	Rate %	€
Dividend on shares	0.10%	28,606	0.10%	26,842
Loan interest rebate	7.00%	73,372	10.00%	106,062

In accordance with FRS102 "Events after the End of the Reporting Period", dividends and returns to members are accounted for in the financial statements after they are approved by the members in general meeting.

The returns to members paid in the current and prior year periods were as follows:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Dividend paid during the year	26,842	25,811
Dividend rate	0.10%	0.10%
Loan interest rebate paid during the year	106,062	110,846
Loan interest rebate rate	10.00%	10.00%

21. Rate of Interest Charged on Members' Loans

The credit union currently charge interest on outstanding loan balances to members, as follows:

Standard rate	11.95%
Secured loan	7.90%
Green Loan	6.00%
Car Loan	6.20%
Home Renovation	6.95%
Debt Consolidation Loan	9.90%
Welcome Loan	6.90%

22. Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no material events after the Balance Sheet date to disclose.

23. Contingent Liabilities

All capital invested in fixed term deposits and accounts in authorised credit institutions is guaranteed only if held to maturity. In the unlikely event of early encashment, the credit union may be subject to losses on the capital guaranteed amounts and also early settlement penalties. The board of directors have confirmed that the associated investments are to be held until their maturity date.

24. Capital Commitments

There were no capital commitments either contracted for or approved by the Board at the year end.

.... continued

25. Insurance Against Fraud

The credit union has insurance against fraud in the amount of €2,600,000 in compliance with Section 47 of the Credit Union Act, 1997 (as amended).

26. Related Party Transactions

The credit union has identified the following transactions which are required to be disclosed under the terms of FRS102 'Related Party Disclosures'.

During the year the credit union re-imbursed travel and subsistence expenses to members of the board of directors and the board oversight committee amounting to €51,963 (€51,755 - 2023).

The following details relate to officers and related party accounts with the credit union. Related parties include the board of directors and the management team of the credit union, their family members or any business in which the director or management team had a significant shareholding.

		2024	2023
	No. of loans	**€**	**€**
Total savings held by related parties		252,812	161,662
Total loans outstanding by related parties	11	99,092	100,958
% of gross loan book		0.39%	0.44%
Loans advanced to related parties during the year	5	66,821	
Total provisions for loan outstanding to related parties at year end		-	
Total provision charge during the year for loans outstanding to related parties		-	

27. Authorisation and Approval of Financial Statements

The board of directors authorised and approved these financial statements for issue on 30 October 2024.

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Additional Information (not forming part of the statutory audited Financial Statements)
for the year ended 30 September 2024

Schedule 1. Interest on Loans

	2024 €	2023 €
Loan interest received	1,991,785	1,884,452
Loan interest receivable	7,761	4,165
Total per Income and Expenditure Account	1,999,546	1,888,617

Schedule 2. Other Interest Income and Similar Income

	2024 €	2023 €
Investment income	87,167	82,960
Amortisation of bonds	(17,448)	(17,436)
Total per Income and Expenditure Account	69,719	65,524

Schedule 3. Other Income

	2024 €	2023 €
Entrance fees	372	340
Other income including budget account fees	8,750	5,449
Other commission	147	-
Total per Income and Expenditure Account	9,269	5,789

Schedule 4. Other Gains

	2024 €	2023 €
Gains on Investments	41,973	10,555
Total per Income and Expenditure Account	41,973	10,555

Ansac Credit Union Limited

Additional Information (not forming part of the statutory audited Financial Statements) for the year ended 30 September 2024

Schedule 5. Other Management Expenses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Staff pension costs	51,522	44,600
E.C.C.U. Insurance	123,966	111,624
Rates	11,183	9,691
General insurance	28,006	23,834
Light and heat	22,646	15,820
Repairs and maintenance	32,580	29,172
Security	2,825	3,400
Data Protection	25,154	22,448
Printing, postage and stationery	14,858	26,823
Advertising	43,211	38,203
Telephone	17,347	9,247
Computer costs	196,997	139,269
Travelling and subsistence	51,963	51,755
Legal, professional and regulation fees	170,428	153,660
Audit	23,659	21,465
Bank charges	41,056	20,426
PAYAC Current Account & Debit card charges	51,405	102,659
General expenses	7,078	13,263
Affiliation fees	14,503	12,720
Training and Education	26,331	16,580
Subscriptions & Donations	15,631	10,550
AGM expenses	8,842	16,461
Total per Income and Expenditure Account	981,191	893,670

Schedule 6. Other Losses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Total per Income and Expenditure Account	-	-

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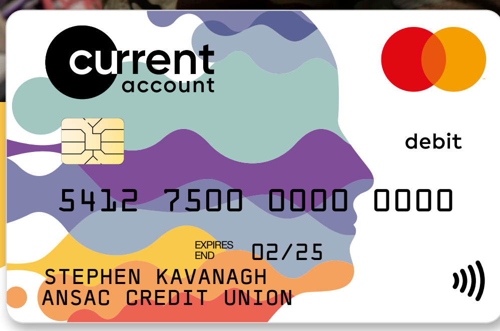

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