



the
capricornian
savings | loans | insurance



2025

**Annual Financial Report for the
year ended 30 June 2025**

The Capricornian Ltd | ABN 54 087 650 940



Part of the local community for over 65 years.

The Capricornian Ltd
ABN 54 087 650 940
AFSL / Australian Credit Licence 246780
BSB 813 049



Phone:
1300 314 900

Email:
info@capricornian.com.au

Registered Office:
157 East Street
Rockhampton QLD 4700

www.capricornian.com.au

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Directors

John Francis Siganto
Chairman

Peter Graham Olrich

Ian John Mill

Narelle Lisa Pearce

Bronwyn Dale Davies

Derek Gordon Lightfoot

Company Secretary

Dale Frederick Grounds

Michelle Ann Alexander

Registered office

157 East Street, Rockhampton Qld 4700

A.F.S.L. 246 780

A.B.N. 54 087 650 940

Telephone (07) 4931 4900

Facsimile (07) 4931 4970

Email info@capricornian.com.au

Phonefast 1300 654 654

Online Banking www.capricornian.com.au

Branches

157 East Street, Rockhampton	Blomfield Street, Miriam Vale
Stockland Rockhampton Yaamba Road, North Rockhampton	52b Goondoon Street, Gladstone
2 James Street, Yeppoon	29 Eclipse Street, Springsure
115 Egerton Street, Emerald	4 Conran Street, Capella

ATM's

Automatic Teller Machines (ATM's) are located at all branches listed above with the exception of Gladstone, Springsure and Capella Branches

External Auditor

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Internal Auditor

KPMG

Crowe Australasia (appointed 1st July 2025)

Solicitors

Gadens Lawyers (Brisbane)

Daniels Bengtsson Pty Ltd (Sydney)

Results Legal Solutions (Brisbane)

Purcell Partners (Melbourne)

Affiliations

Cuscal Ltd

Australian Settlements Limited

Indue Ltd

Customer Owned Banking Association

Website address

www.capricornian.com.au

Regulatory Disclosures

www.capricornian.com.au/About-Us/Prudential-Disclosures/

I am pleased to present this report on The Capricornian as we continue people led approach to delivering contemporary and community focused financial services for our community.

As you know we have a proud history to draw on after 65 years of serving the Central Queensland community. The Capricornian is in good shape despite an uncertain global environment. As we move forward to a new era, I have no doubt our member first focus will be even brighter.

As a Board, we see a strong future ahead for The Capricornian and our region. Our local Central Queensland population is growing and this will assist the broader economy, as more people choose to live in and enjoy our region. Major infrastructure projects will only continue supporting the community and assist local employment opportunities. We have again seen house price growth across the region, although the rental market remains tight.

The Board has seen a period of financial consolidation, and strategic delivery in 2024/25, as The Capricornian heads to an important next phase in its history. Over the last 12 months we saw inflation begin to stabilise and some RBA interest rate cuts announced. While the pundits can be wrong, most leading economists anticipate several cuts in the current financial year. Our member first focus has seen us continue to invest in the best products, services and security for our members. In the increasingly digital world we live in, we continue to invest in cyber security and technological advancement to fight fraud and make doing business with us convenient, competitive and safe. We are pleased to announce that The Capricornian produced an after-tax profit of \$960,294 for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Our financial position is strong and we are more than meeting the required regulatory frameworks in place.

For 2024/25 these results include:

- Lending increased by a modest 1.33%.
- Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio of 18.56%, well above the minimum requirements set by APRA.
- Liquidity at 18.42% is also well above the Prudential minimum.
- Minimal arrears on loans.

After a slow start to the financial year, The Capricornian experienced increased lending momentum in the last quarter of the financial year, resulting in a modest increase in the loan portfolio at the end of the year. We remain committed to helping more Central Queenslanders into homes, helping them to secure home ownership without getting in over their heads. For 2024/25 we saw new loan applications of \$133M. We have started the new financial year with momentum in this area as member appetite for our offering continues to grow. Our investment in digital loan application software has allowed our members convenience in their busy lives and allowed our team to be able to approve loans even more efficiently. The Board remains committed to delivering choice and convenience to members to support their busy lives.

Strategically we are committed as a Board to ensuring we remain true to our mutual model and have members at the core of our thinking in everything we do.

Our key priority is the focus on our members, by ensuring the delivery of the products, services and access required by our members in a financially and socially sustainable way via both physical and digital access.

As The Capricornian evolves its products, services and messaging it is vitally important that our staff are supported with the tools they need to meet member needs and the regulatory environment.

We are investing in capability for our people to ensure our systems and processes are fit for purpose and we have innovative ways of delivering that are efficient and add value to our members.

A key part of our strategic work is working with our stakeholders to ensure The Capricornian is recognised as a strong contributor to financial services in regional Australia. This includes our relationships with other regional banks and credit unions across Australia, our relationship with the wider customer owned banking sector and our relationship with our regulators. As a Board we are committed to ensuring operational resilience so that we have the tools in place to deliver best practice on information security, business continuity and accountability.

The Capricornian is very proud of its relationship with our communities. We see ourselves as being investors in our communities and we are proud of the support we have offered and the difference we have made. Through our relationships with community groups in our branches, we have enhanced our support for local community projects that make a genuine difference to people in need. In 2024/25, The Capricornian invested more than \$75,000 in local community groups.

A total of 26 community groups received funding via sponsorships or community grants, these include, local agricultural shows, sporting clubs, mental health services, music and cultural events, local school P&C groups, cancer charities and more.

These include but are not limited to:

- 7 Rocky River Run
- Rockhampton Fitzroy Frogs Triathlon Club
- Rockhampton Basketball
- Rockhampton Symphony Orchestra
- Crescent Lagoon State School P&C
- Emu Park Swimming Club
- RSL Rockhampton Sub Branch
- Miriam Vale Golf Club
- Springsure Junior Rugby League
- Yeppoon Choral Society
- Gemfields Community Garden Project
- Capella & District Show Society

As a Board we remain focused on the opportunities and challenges ahead. While the global political environment is ever changing and lacks certainty, there are several things we can work to control. As a Board we remain focused on our skill mix and knowledge to drive The Capricornian forward confidently into a new era. We will also continue to support the efforts of our executive team, headed by CEO Dale Grounds to advocate for a banking operating environment in Australia that supports competition and choice and allows regional Australia to be better supported. We have history on our side and organisations like ours should be allowed the opportunity to grow and take up the fight to the larger shareholder owned banks.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank all staff and management for their dedication and commitment in the last 12 months, positioning us strongly as a member and community focused institution. Thank you to the CEO Dale Grounds and his team for their strategic vision and delivery to get us to this point, an exciting time in our history. I would also like to thank my fellow Board members for their hard work and support throughout the past year.

I would like to thank you, our members, for your continued investment in us. As a member owned organisation, you are our most important relationship, something we take very seriously. Over the next 12 months we will continue to evolve our offering to welcome more members. But this won't change our approach to members and the delivery of products and services to you, at your convenience. We remain proudly member owned, as we have been for over 65 years.

In that spirit, we are confident of a strong year ahead as we deliver sustainable banking, deliver on our strategic objectives and continue to advocate for our members and their banking needs in Central Queensland.

J. F. Siganto
Chairman

29th October 2025

Your directors present their report on the financial report of The Capricornian Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors

The following persons were non-executive directors of The Capricornian Ltd during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, or as otherwise noted:

John Francis SIGANTO,
L.L.B, Grad Dip Fin Plan.
(Chair)

Experience and expertise

Solicitor and Partner of Grant and Simpson Lawyers.
Director for 17 years.

Other current directorships

Director of 3 proprietary companies: Grant and Simpson Service Co. Pty Ltd (director since 1997), Otnagis Pty Ltd (director since 2006), Basildon Pty Ltd (director since 2008).

Former directorships in last 3 years

None.

Special responsibilities

Ex Officio of all Committees.

George Anthony EDWARDS,
B.Bus, FCA.

Experience and expertise

Principal and Director of Evans Edwards and Associates Chartered Accountants for 44 years. Director for 23 years. Resigned 30th September 2024.

Other current directorships

Director of 7 proprietary companies: Capehead Pty Ltd (director since 1981), Evans Edwards & Associates Pty Ltd (director since 2001), Manlex Pty Ltd (director since 1983), Keppel Cruises Pty Ltd (director since 2005), Capehead Superannuation Pty Ltd (director since 2012), 452 Advice Pty Ltd (director since 2017) and 452 Finance Pty Ltd (director since 2018).

Former directorships in last 3 years

None.

Special responsibilities

Member of the Audit Committee (resigned 30th September 2024).

Member of the Governance and Remuneration Committee (resigned 30th September 2024).

Peter Graham OLRICH,
Dip FS, Dip FS CUD, FAICD

Experience and expertise

Management Consultant. Former CEO of Credit Union Australia. Director for 8 years.

Other current directorships

Director of 1 public company: Regional Australia Bank Ltd (director since 2011).

Former directorships in last 3 years

None.

Special responsibilities

Chair of the Risk Committee.

Member of the Governance and Remuneration Committee.

Janette Linda DAVIS,
B.Bus (Accounting), CIA, GAICD.

Experience and expertise

Council Member CQUniversity Council for 7 years.
Senior Internal Auditor of CQUniversity for 13 years.
Director for 6 years. Resigned 31st May 2025.

Other current directorships

None.

Former directorships in last 3 years

None.

Special responsibilities

Member of the Audit Committee (resigned 31st May 2025).

Member of the Governance and Remuneration Committee (resigned 31st May 2025).

Ian John MILL,
Dip H.A.

Experience and expertise

Chief Executive Officer, Rockhampton Jockey Club, August 2021 to 28th July 2023. Chief Executive Officer, Beef Australia, 2019 to 2022. Chief Executive Officer, Mercy Health and Aged Care CQ Ltd 1997 to 2017. Director of The Capricornian Ltd 2005 to 2016. Director for 5 years. .

Other current directorships

None.

Former directorships in last 3 years

Director of Fitzroy Community Hospice Ltd (January 2023 – October 2024).

Special responsibilities

Member of the Risk Committee.

Chair of the Governance and Remuneration Committee.

Narelle Lisa PEARSE,

BComm, MComm, EMBA, Grad Dip Psychology, Grad Cert Economic Development, FCA, GAICD

Experience and expertise

Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of CQUniversity for 10 years. Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand. Former Council Member CQUniversity for 6 years. Director for 3 years.

Other current directorships

Director of 3 proprietary companies: CQU Travel Centre Pty Ltd (director since 2014), Mask-Ed International Pty Ltd (director since 2014), Datamuster Pty Ltd (director since 2018). Other directorships include: Central Queensland Hospital Foundation (director since 2023).

Former directorships in last 3 years

Director of Capricorn Tourism and Economic Development Limited (December 2016 – October 2021).

Special responsibilities

Chair of the Audit Committee.
Member of the Risk Committee.

Bronwyn Dale DAVIES,

B.Ec, Grad Cert Technology (Business Systems), CPA, CIA, GAICD

Experience and expertise

Head of Risk & Resilience at St Luke's Medical and Hospital Benefits Association. Former roles include: Chief Auditor Airservices Australia and Head of Risk, Audit & Compliance and designated Anti-Money Laundering & Counter Terrorism Finance Officer at Heritage Bank. Director for 1 year.

Other current directorships

None.

Former directorships in last 3 years

Director of Railways Credit Union (November 2012 – February 2024), Aviation Australia Pty Ltd (June 2021 – May 2025) and TAFE Qld (June 2021 – May 2025).

Special responsibilities

Member of the Audit Committee.
Member of the Risk Committee (resigned 28th November 2024).

Derek Gordon LIGHTFOOT,

FAICD, FCA, BCom

Experience and expertise

Chairman of Capricorn Tourism and Economic Development Limited. Former Managing Director, CEO and CFO at The Rock Building Society Limited. Appointed as a Director 1st March 2025.

Other current directorships

Director of 1 proprietary company: D & J Lightfoot Pty Ltd (director since 2019). Director of 1 public company: Capricorn Tourism and Economic Development (director since 2017).

Former directorships in last 3 years

Director of Valley Harvest Group Limited (May 2020 – May 2024).

Special responsibilities

Member of the Audit Committee (appointed 1st March 2025).
Member of the Risk Committee (appointed 1st March 2025).

Company secretaries

Dale Frederick GROUNDS,

M.B.A., Grad Dip Fin Adm, Grad Dip Bus, B.A. (Econ), MAMI. Appointed 1st November 2017.

Experience and expertise

Chief Executive Officer. Former CEO of Family First Credit Union.

Michelle Ann ALEXANDER,

B.Bus (Accounting), CPA. Appointed 9th April 2019.

Experience and expertise

Chief Financial Officer. Former Finance Manager of The Capricornian Ltd.

Principal activities

During the year the principal continuing activities of the credit union were:

- (a) to raise funds by subscription, deposit or otherwise, as authorised by the Corporations Law and Banking Act 1959 (Cth);
- (b) to apply the funds in providing financial accommodation to members, subject to the Corporations Law and Banking Act 1959 (Cth);
- (c) to encourage savings amongst members;
- (d) to promote co-operative enterprise;
- (e) to provide programs and services to members to assist them to meet their financial, economic, and social needs;
- (f) to promote, encourage and bring about human and social development among individual members and within the larger community within which members work and reside; and
- (g) to further the interests of members and the communities within which they work and live through co-operation with:
 - (i) other credit unions and co-operatives; and
 - (ii) associations of credit unions and co-operatives, locally and internationally.

No significant changes in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Results

The profit from ordinary activities, after related income tax of \$323,355, was \$960,294, (2024 net profit of \$682,242, after recording an income tax expense of \$200,172).

Review of operations

Information on the operations and financial position of the credit union and its business strategies and prospects is set out in the Chairman's Report on pages 4-5 of this annual report.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

During the year under review there was no significant change in the affairs of the credit union other than the matters mentioned elsewhere in this report or in the financial statements.

Events after the end of the financial year

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the reporting period which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of The Capricornian Ltd in subsequent financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Additional comments on expected results of operations of the credit union are included in this annual report under the Chairman's Report.

Performance in relation to environmental regulations

The credit union has complied with all environmental regulations applicable to a credit union.

Directors' benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract that:-

- the director; or
- a firm of which the director is a member; or
- an entity in which the director has a substantial financial interest;

has made, during that or any other financial year, with the credit union or an entity related to the credit union at the time of making the contract.

Meetings of directors

The numbers of meetings of the credit union's board of directors and of each board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2025, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

Meetings of committees

	Full meetings of directors		Audit		Risk		Governance and Remuneration	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
J.F. Siganto	10	10	3	3	4	4	4	4
I.J. Mill	10	10	N/A	N/A	4	4	4	4
P.G. Olrich	10	10	N/A	N/A	3	3	4	4
J.L. Davis	9	8	2	2	N/A	N/A	3	3
N.L. Pearse	10	7	2	2	3	3	N/A	N/A
B.D. Davies	10	10	3	3	2	2	2	2
D.G. Lightfoot	5	5	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
G.A. Edwards	3	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

A = Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the committee during the year. Committee meetings may be attended by all Directors irrespective of committee membership. The Board Chair is an ex officio member of all Committees.

B = Number of meetings attended.

The role of the audit committee is to:

- Monitor compliance with board policies as well as prudential and statutory requirements.
- Oversee financial reporting, external and internal audits, and appointment of the external auditor.

The role of the risk committee is to:

- Provide objective, independent and non-executive reviews of The Capricornian's Prudential Risk Management Framework.

The role of the governance and remuneration committee is to:

- Assist the board in ensuring that The Capricornian Ltd operates in accordance with a clear, consistent and effective corporate governance framework that conforms to the credit union's legal and governance obligations and the required standards of corporate behaviour as determined by the board.
- Provide the board with independent and non-executive advice relating to The Capricornian's Remuneration Policy, including an assessment of the policy's effectiveness in relation to requirements of the Prudential Standards.
- Provide advice relating to the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, direct reports of the Chief Executive Officer, other persons whose actions may affect the financial soundness of the credit union and any other person specified by APRA.
- Provide advice relating to the remuneration of the categories of persons covered by the credit union's Remuneration Policy (except those persons included above).

Retirement, election and continuation in office of directors

Mr J.F. Siganto retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.

Insurance of officers

During the financial year, The Capricornian Ltd paid a premium to insure the directors and secretaries of the credit union and its executive officers and employees.

In accordance with normal commercial practice, disclosure of the total amount of premium payable under, and the nature of liabilities covered by, the insurance contract is prohibited by a confidentiality clause in the contract.

No insurance cover has been provided for the benefit of the auditors of the credit union.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the credit union, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the credit union is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the credit union for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the credit union with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Non-audit services

The credit union may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the credit union are important.

Details of the amounts paid to the auditor BDO Audit Pty Ltd for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 20.

The Directors in accordance with advice provided by the audit committee, have considered the position and are satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 11.

Rounding of Amounts

The Credit Union is of a kind referred to ASIC Legislative instrument 2016/191, relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the directors' report. Amounts in the directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest dollar.

Auditor

BDO Audit Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

J. F. Siganto
Director

N. L. Pearse
Director

Rockhampton
29th October 2025



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Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY C R JENKINS TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CAPRICORNIAN LTD

As lead auditor of The Capricornian Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

C R Jenkins

Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Brisbane, 29 October 2025

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These financial statements cover The Capricornian Ltd ('the credit union') as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The credit union is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia and operating under the "principles of mutuality" as set out in the preamble to the constitution. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

157 East Street
Rockhampton QLD 4700

A description of the nature of the credit union's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report on pages 7 to 11.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 27th October 2025. The credit union has the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Interest revenue	3	19,985,487	18,399,680
Interest expense	3	(8,268,545)	(7,556,830)
Net interest revenue		11,716,942	10,842,850
Fee and commission revenue	4	1,106,045	1,211,160
Other income	4	191,541	224,252
Total net interest revenue, fee and commission revenue and other income		13,014,528	12,278,262
Impairment expense on loan and advances	11(b)	-	-
Other expenses	5	(11,730,879)	(11,395,848)
Total expenses		(11,730,879)	(11,395,848)
Profit before income tax expense		1,283,649	882,414
Income tax expense	6	(323,355)	(200,172)
Profit for the year attributable to members		960,294	682,242
Other comprehensive income/(loss), that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		54,735	106,821
Revaluation of land and buildings (net of tax)			
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members		1,015,029	789,063

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

ASSETS	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	7	56,095,391	36,336,469
Receivables	8	1,000,711	993,525
Investments due from other financial institutions	9	36,398,696	38,003,201
Loans and advances	10	323,656,299	319,412,823
Property, plant and equipment	12	3,373,408	3,406,503
Income tax receivable		-	76,761
Deferred tax assets	14	241,149	111,511
Other assets		1,048,222	852,654
Intangible assets	13	548,480	758,452
Total assets		422,362,356	399,951,899
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	16	385,615,346	365,166,262
Other liabilities	15	5,132,101	4,426,029
Provision for income tax		215,465	-
Provisions	17	806,983	782,176
Total liabilities		391,769,895	370,374,467
Net assets		30,592,461	29,577,432
EQUITY			
Reserves	18	1,025,513	970,778
Retained earnings		29,566,948	28,606,654
Total equity		30,592,461	29,577,432

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 30 June 2025

	Notes	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance 1 July 2023		863,957	27,924,412	28,788,369
Profit for the year		-	682,242	682,242
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		106,821	-	106,821
Total comprehensive income for the year		106,821	682,242	789,063
Transfer to/from other provisions		-	-	-
Total transfers to/from retained earnings		-	-	-
Balance 30 June 2024		970,778	28,606,654	29,577,432
Balance 1 July 2024		970,778	28,606,654	29,577,432
Profit for the year		-	960,294	960,294
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		54,735	-	54,735
Total comprehensive income for the year		54,735	960,294	1,015,029
Transfer to/from other provisions		-	-	-
Total transfers to/from retained earnings		-	-	-
Balance 30 June 2025		1,025,513	29,566,948	30,592,461

Cash flows from operating activities	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
Interest received		19,826,213	18,644,486
Interest paid		(8,143,486)	(6,723,051)
Loans and advances funded		(82,527,632)	(77,028,377)
Loans repaid excluding overdrafts		78,408,666	54,257,548
Net movement in member deposits		20,449,084	(9,414,141)
Net movement in investments due from other financial institutions		1,604,497	10,755,534
Non interest revenue received		1,307,282	1,461,971
Payments to suppliers and employees		(10,056,549)	(8,975,012)
Income taxes paid		(160,769)	(521,760)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	24	20,707,306	(17,542,802)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(660,522)	(421,292)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		208	40,500
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(660,314)	(380,792)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Principal payments of lease liabilities	15	(288,070)	(323,529)
Principal repayment of borrowings		-	(5,828,858)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(288,070)	(6,152,387)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		19,758,922	(24,075,981)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		36,336,469	60,412,450
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	25	56,095,391	36,336,469

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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1 Summary of material accounting policies

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report includes financial statements for The Capricornian Ltd (the "credit union").

(a) Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

For the purposes of preparing the financial statements The Capricornian Ltd is a for-profit entity.

Compliance with IFRS

The financial statements of The Capricornian Ltd also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical cost convention except for certain classes of property, plant and equipment.

(b) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations adopted during the year

There are no new or amended accounting standards and interpretations that became effective as of 1 July 2025 that have a material impact to the credit union.

(c) Fee and commission revenue

Fees and commissions are generally recognised over the period the service is provided except for loan establishment fees which are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Fees and commissions generally relate to loan brokerage, insurance, asset management and financial planning services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time.

(d) Income tax

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the company income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the credit union has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leases

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease. These payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the credit union's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the credit union uses recent third-party financing received by the credit union as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received, making adjustments specific to the lease (e.g. term, security).

Lease payments comprise of the following:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be paid by the credit union under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur; and
- payments of penalties for terminating lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease termination penalties.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The lease liability is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

On the statement of financial position, lease liabilities have been included in other liabilities.

Short-term leases

The credit union has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedient. The payments in are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the credit union expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the credit union becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

(ii) Classification and subsequent recognition and measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the credit union may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the credit union may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial liabilities

The credit union classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

(iii) De-recognition

Financial assets

The credit union derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the credit union neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the credit union is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

In transactions in which the credit union neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the credit union continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions, the credit union retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognised if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract if the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

The credit union periodically enters into asset transfer agreements with third parties including securitisation of residential mortgages into special purpose entities. All securitisation transactions are reviewed and assessed based on the above-noted derecognition criteria. In instances where the credit union's securitisations do not qualify for derecognition based on the above criteria, the credit union does not derecognise the transferred financial assets but records a secured borrowing with respect to any consideration received. For details of the credit union's policy on securitisation refer to Note 10.

Financial liabilities

The credit union de-recognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or when they expire.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the credit union has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a credit union of similar transactions.

(v) Fair Value Measurement

Refer to Note 1 (g) for information regarding the credit union's fair value measurements.

(vi) Impairment

The credit union applies a three-stage approach to measuring expected credit losses (ECLs) for the following categories of financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments carried at amortised cost (loans and advances to members);
- loan commitments issued; and
- financial guarantee contracts issued.

Exposures are assessed on a collective basis in each stage unless there is sufficient evidence that one or more events associated with an exposure could have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows. Where such evidence exists, the exposure is assessed on an individual basis.

Stage	Measurement Basis
12-months ECL (Stage 1)	The portion of lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months.
Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired (Stage 2)	ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring throughout the life of an instrument.
Lifetime ECL – credit impaired (Stage 3)	Lifetime ECL, but interest revenue is measured based on the carrying amount of the instrument net of the associated ECL.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

At each reporting date, the credit union assesses the credit risk of exposures in comparison to the risk at initial recognition, to determine the stage that applies to the associated ECL measurement. If the credit risk of an exposure has increased significantly since initial recognition, the asset will migrate to Stage 2. If no significant increase in credit risk is observed, the asset will remain in Stage 1. Should an asset become impaired it will be transferred to Stage 3.

The credit union considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and also forward looking analysis. Refer to Note 2 (b).

The credit union measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- other financial assets measured as amortised cost that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The credit union considers 'cash and cash equivalents' and 'due from other financial institutions' classified as financial assets at amortised cost to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. For other non-graded investments, these are considered to be low credit risk and consist of settlement balances held by Australian Settlements Limited on behalf of the credit union and non-significant investments placed with non-rated domestic financial institutions.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- loans and advances that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the credit union in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the credit union expects to receive); and
- loans and advances assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

Credit Quality of financial assets

The credit union's internally developed credit rating system utilises historical default data drawn from a number of sources to assess the potential default risk of lending, or other financial services products, provided to counterparties or customers. The credit union has defined counterparty probabilities of default across retail and non-retail loans and advances. For non-retail, these can be broadly mapped to external credit rating agencies and comprise performing (pre-default) and non-performing (post-default) rating grades.

Credit-impaired loans and advances

At each reporting date, the credit union assesses whether loans and advances carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A loan is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loans have occurred. Refer to Note 2 (b) for further details on the identification of credit risk.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered impaired.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL – Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the credit union considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the credit union's historical experience and expert credit assessment and includes forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

Credit Risk Portfolios – the credit union allocates each exposure to a credit risk portfolio based on the types of facility and security held, for example mortgage secured lending, personal term lending, and unsecured revolving credit. These portfolios are defined based on qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. All exposures start as performing facilities. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different expected credit loss stage. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data:

- Internally collected data on customer behaviour
- Payment records which includes overdue status
- Requests for and granting of hardship
- Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions

Generating the term structure of PD – Credit risk portfolios are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The credit union collects performance default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by type of product.

The credit union employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time. Where possible, this analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic indicators including unemployment rates and in the case of mortgage secured facilities, real estate prices.

The credit union formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables and uses this to adjust its estimate to determine the 12-month loss PD.

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly – The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency.

Using its expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the credit union may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

As a backstop, the credit union considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The credit union monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that;

- the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- the criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due; and
- there is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowances from transfers between 12-month PD (stage 1) and lifetime PD (stage 2).

(ii) Definition of default

The credit union considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the credit union in full, without recourse by the credit union to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the credit union (excluding hardship relief granted pursuant to the credit union's approved policies);
- the borrower has breached an advised limit for more than 90 days for overdrafts;
- the credit union has files for the borrower's bankruptcy in connection with the credit obligation; or
- the borrower has sought or been placed in bankruptcy resulting in the delay or avoidance of repayment of the amount owing.

(iii) Incorporation of forward-looking information

The credit union incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Based on consideration of a variety of internal and external actual and forecast information, the credit union formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of the relevant economic variables which is incorporated into the determination of the 12-month PD (stage 1).

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the credit union for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. Periodically the credit union carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of other scenarios.

The credit union assessed available market data to estimate relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The key drivers for credit risk for retail portfolios include unemployment rates and where applicable, real estate prices.

As at 30 June 2025, the current Central Queensland unemployment rate of 5.50% (2024: 4.40%) was utilised to calculate the 12-month ECL (Stage 1). The lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and 3 impaired assets included a 25% reduction in secured property values where a mortgage over real estate security was held (2024: 25%).

Additional qualitative inputs include:

Stage 1

Loan Type	2025		2024	
	Default Probability in next 12 months	Loss Given Default	Default Probability in next 12 months	Loss Given Default
Residential Mortgage Loans	4.22%	0.10%	3.70%	0.10%
Other Mortgage Loans	5.98%	0.50%	7.20%	0.50%
Personal Loans and Overdrafts	7.50%	50.00%	6.40%	50.00%

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Stage 2

Probability of Credit Loss	2025	2024
Low	15%	15%
Moderate	40%	40%
High	70%	70%

Stage 3

Probability of Credit Loss	2025	2024
Low	25%	25%
Moderate	50%	50%
High	100%	100%

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets; and
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the credit union cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the credit union presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

Write off

Loans and advances are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the credit union determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, loans that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the credit union's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(g) Fair value measurement

Fair values may be used for financial and non-financial asset and liability measurement as well as sundry disclosures.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is based on the presumption that the transaction takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to, or by, the credit union.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(g) Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset at its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset at its highest and best use.

In measuring fair value, the credit union uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified, into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

(h) Interest receivable

The interest receivable on cash equivalents and financial assets due from other financial institutions are recognised in the statement of financial position, with all investments expected to be held until maturity and interest received within 12 months.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, unrestricted balances held in banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risks of change in their value, and are used by The Capricornian Ltd in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. Investments with an original maturity date of greater than three months are classified as investments due from other financial institutions.

(j) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the credit union estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(j) Interest income and interest expense (continued)

Amortised cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method on any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

For information on when financial asset are credit-impaired, see Note 2 (b).

(k) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the origination of the loan or advance, which are primarily brokerage and origination fees. These costs are amortised over the estimated life of the loan. Subsequently, loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, net of any provision for credit impairment.

Refer to Note 1 (f) on the accounting policy regarding the impairment of loans and advances.

(l) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. All other property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the credit union and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amounts arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited, net of tax, to asset revaluation reserve in equity. To the extent that the increase reverses a decrease previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, the increase is first recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Decreases that reverse previous increases of the same asset are first charged against asset revaluation reserves to the extent of the remaining asset revaluation reserve attributable to the asset; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Each year, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the statement of comprehensive income and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of tax, is transferred from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(l) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method. The rates used are as follows:

Buildings	2.5%
Plant and equipment	10+25%

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, it is credit union policy to transfer the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(m) Intangible Assets

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the credit union are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- management intends to complete the software and use it
- there is an ability to use the software
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- there is a definite useful life expected of the software
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software are available, and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method. The rates used are as follows:

Core Banking System (licenses and installation costs)	25.0%
General Computer Software	33.3%

The amortisation expense is recorded as other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

(n) Member deposits

Member's deposits are brought to account at the gross value of the outstanding balance and measured at amortised cost. Interest on deposits is brought to account on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. Interest accrued at reporting date is included in accrued expenses.

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise the Term Funding Facility (TFF) that was established in March 2021 by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) as part of a comprehensive policy package to support the Australian economy in the face of economic and financial disruptions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The TFF provided a source of low cost funding for the banking system, with funding available for three year terms at an initial fixed interest rate of 0.25%, with further borrowing at 0.10%. The TFF borrowings were secured by several floating rate investments and was repaid in full to the RBA in June 2024.

1 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

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

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured in accordance with the paragraph above. The liability for long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

(iii) Retirement benefit obligations

Contributions are made by the credit union to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

(q) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

As a financial institution providing input taxed supplies, the credit union is unable to claim back all GST paid and thus amounts shown in these financial statements are inclusive of any non-recoverable GST.

(r) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the credit union's accounting policies. Accounting estimates are used in the calculation of the provision of expected credit loss relating to loans to members. Refer to Note 1 (f) and Note 2 (b) for further information regarding such estimates.

(s) New and amended accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2025 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the credit union.

AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and requires income and expenses to be classified in profit or loss as one of five categories, being investing, financing, income taxes, discontinued operations and operating (which is a residual category). AASB 18 also requires disclosures related to management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements.

The Credit Union is in the process of assessing the impact of this standard.

2 Financial risk management

The credit union's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including fair value interest rate risk and price risk). The credit union's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to manage potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the credit union.

Risk management is carried out by applying policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate and credit risks and investing excess liquidity.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market Risk

(i) Interest rate risk

Market risk is the potential adverse change in the credit union's income or the value of its net assets arising from the movement in interest rates or other market prices. The credit union is not exposed to currency risk and other price risk. The credit union does not trade in financial instruments it holds on its books.

The credit union is exposed to interest rate risk arising from changes in market interest rates due to the mismatches between the repricing dates of assets and liabilities. The Board monitors these risks through quarterly reporting.

The credit union manages its interest rate risk using the following methods:

Value at Risk (VaR)

The policy of the credit union is to maintain a balanced strategy by ensuring the net interest rate gaps between assets and liabilities are not excessive. This is measured and monitored using the Value at Risk methodology (VaR). The credit union's policy limit in respect of VaR is to keep this measurement below 2% of capital. The VaR is measured quarterly to identify any large exposures to interest rate movements and to rectify the excess through targeted fixed rate interest products available through investment assets and term deposit liabilities to rectify the imbalance to within acceptable levels.

As at 30 June 2025, the credit union's Value at Risk was calculated at \$94,607 or 0.33% of capital (30 June 2024: \$492,152 or 1.83% of capital).

The credit union is subject to risk arising from the effects of future changes in the prevailing level of interest rates. The extent of any exposure to interest rate risk is described by the period to contractual repricing as follows:

- 1) Financial assets and liabilities not exposed to interest rate risk:
 - Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)
 - Other liabilities (Note 15)
- 2) Financial assets and liabilities where the period to contractual repricing is equivalent to the maturity analysis:
 - Investments due from other financial institutions (Note 9)
 - Deposits— member call deposits and member term deposits (Note 16)
- 3) Loans and advances will potentially reprice in accordance with the following schedule:-

	2025 \$	2024 \$
No longer than 1 month	170,074,431	117,019,246
More than 1 month and less than 3 months	19,417,965	28,050,915
More than 3 months and less than 12 months	71,837,390	81,652,826
More than 12 months and less than 5 years	62,532,292	93,033,664
	323,862,078	319,756,651

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market Risk (continued)

- 4) The credit union's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value or cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates, and the effective weighted average interest rate on classes of financial assets and financial liabilities, is set out below.

	Floating interest rate \$	Fixed interest rate maturing within 1 year \$	Fixed interest rate maturing 1 - 5 years \$	Fixed interest rate maturing in more than 5 years \$	Non-interest sensitive \$	Total \$	Effective interest rate %
2025							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,736,960	41,685,154	-	-	673,277	56,095,391	4.06
Investments due from other financial institutions	7,797,974	9,911,912	18,688,810	-	-	36,398,696	3.65
Loans and advances	164,393,644	96,936,139	62,532,291	-	-	323,862,074	5.31
Other payables	-	-	-	-	(5,132,101)	(5,132,101)	-
Deposits	(166,073,557)	(173,620,980)	(1,029,272)	-	(44,891,537)	(385,615,346)	(2.02)
Total on-balance sheet exposure	19,855,021	(25,087,775)	80,191,829	-	(49,350,361)	25,608,714	2.75
Off-balance sheet exposure Undrawn loan commitments	35,210,887	-	-	-	-	35,210,887	5.92
2024							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,802,683	19,819,808	-	-	713,978	36,336,469	4.30
Investments due from other financial institutions	12,856,761	5,086,649	20,060,791	-	-	38,003,201	3.74
Loans and advances	111,306,626	115,417,361	93,033,664	-	-	319,756,651	5.22
Other payables	-	-	-	-	(4,426,029)	(4,426,029)	-
Deposits	(160,708,893)	(159,490,830)	(933,741)	-	(44,032,798)	(365,166,262)	(2.21)
Total on-balance sheet exposure	(20,742,823)	(19,167,012)	112,160,714	-	(47,744,849)	24,504,030	2.76
Off-balance sheet exposure Undrawn loan commitments	28,420,751	-	231,312	-	-	28,652,063	8.02

- 5) Sensitivity

Interest sensitivity of interest bearing assets and liabilities is a measure of the change in the present value of an asset or liability due to a change in interest rates.

Sensitivity has been measured to a 100 basis point parallel downward shift in interest rates out to the last repricing period of the book. This figure is found by summing the present values of the exposures across the different maturity periods.

The use of 100 basis points sensitivity allows the credit union to compare movements in its risk position on a quarterly basis. This provides an estimate of changes to accrued income should rates move in a certain direction. In practice though, exact parallel shifts in rates are unlikely to occur in the market. The analysis is done on a quarterly basis to verify that the maximum loss potential to the statement of comprehensive income is within the limit set by the board.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market Risk (continued)

The analysis and aggregation of the credit union's statement of financial position gives rise to the following interest rate sensitivities:

Sensitivity	2025 \$	2024 \$
Impact to 1% rate fall on profit and equity	(125,700)	738,800

The results of the interest sensitivity analysis reported provides that the credit union's exposure to loss as at 30 June 2025 is to a decrease in interest rates.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of a default by counterparties to satisfy contractual obligations. The credit union's credit risk largely arises from its lending activities which includes residential mortgages and off-balance sheet financial instruments such as loan commitments and from the financial instruments held for liquidity purposes.

(i) Maximum credit risk exposure

The maximum credit risk exposure, without taking into account the value of any collateral or other security, in the event counterparties fail to perform their obligations under financial instruments is equivalent to the amounts reported in the statement of financial position or notes to and forming part of the accounts for the following financial assets:

- Cash and cash equivalents – current accounts with Authorised Deposit-Taking Institutions (Note 7)
- Receivables (Note 8)
- Loans and advances (Note 10)
- Investments due from other financial institutions (Note 9)

(ii) Credit Risk – Loans and advances

The credit risk associated with loans and advances to members has been minimised through the implementation of credit assessment policies and procedures before these loans and advances are approved. The credit union's Board of Directors has delegated responsibility for the management of credit risk to the Risk Committee. The Board has developed policies and procedures designed to ensure strong lending practices which comply with credit legislation. Policies and procedures reduce the risk of credit loss by providing clarity and guidance relating to:

- Credit assessment and approval of loans and facilities;
- Compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- Security requirements in respect to the acceptable types of security and maximum loan to security valuation ratios;
- Limiting concentrations of exposures to individual borrowers, industry groups and geographic locations;
- Establishing and maintaining lending approval delegations for new and renewing credit facilities;
- Reassessment of and review of credit exposures and facilities;
- Establishment of appropriate provisions to recognise the impairment of loans and advances; and
- Debt recovery procedures.

The risk of losses from loans to members is primarily reduced by the nature and quality of the security taken. The Board Policy is to maintain at least 50% of total assets in residential mortgages.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

The credit union manages its exposures to credit risk by adhering to its lending policies which require assessment of the quality of security offered and the capacity of the member to repay the loan in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan.

Loans and Advances – Collateral held

The credit union holds collateral in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, mortgage insurance and guarantees. To mitigate credit risk, the credit union can take possession of the security held against the loans and advances as a result of default. The fair value of the collateral is measured at the time of providing the loan or advance and is required to be no less than 100% of the loan or advance.

The principal types of collateral held against loans and advances is shown below.

Loans and advances	2025 \$	2024 \$
Mortgage over Residential Property	316,713,596	311,673,889
Mortgage over Other Property	3,315,577	5,242,726
Personal Loans and overdrafts	3,832,905	2,840,036
	323,862,078	319,756,651

(iii) Concentration of credit risk

The credit union minimises concentrations of credit risk in relation to loans by undertaking transactions with a large number of members. Credit risk is currently managed in accordance with the Prudential Standards to reduce the credit union's exposure to potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the contract or arrangement.

The credit union's operations are predominately in the Central Queensland region. Total loans due from members located in Central Queensland form 71% (\$230,602,035) of the credit union's total loans and advances. There is no significant exposure to a particular industry or customer group.

The following groups represent concentrations of financial assets recognised as investments due from other financial institutions in Note 9 in excess of 10% of capital:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Authorised Deposit-Taking Institutions Aggregate Amount	55,045,481	46,258,199
Number of financial assets	35	22

The credit policy is that investments are only made to institutions that are creditworthy. Directors have established policies that stipulate a maximum percentage that can be invested in any one financial institution at a time. The risk of losses from the liquid investments undertaken is reduced by the nature and quality of the independent rating of the investment body and the limits to concentration on one entity. Also, the relative size of the The Capricornian Ltd compared to the industry is relatively low such that the risk of loss is reduced.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

(iv) External credit assessment for institutional investments

The Capricornian Ltd uses the ratings of reputable ratings agencies to assess the credit quality of all investment exposure, where applicable, using the credit quality assessment scale in APRA Prudential Standard 112.0 The credit quality assessment scale within this standard has been complied with.

The carrying values associated with each credit quality step for The Capricornian Ltd are as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Rated AA- and above	35,428,019	31,701,404
Rated below AA-	36,156,677	28,813,021
Unrated institutions	20,236,114	13,111,263
	91,820,810	73,625,688

(v) Credit Risk Management System

The credit risk management system ensures that:

- Rigorous ongoing monitoring of credit quality is undertaken.
- Impaired facilities are identified, measured and acted on in a timely manner.
- Inherent credit risk in the credit union's business is realistically estimated and factored into business planning, capital and credit systems.
- Recognition of collateral as a mitigant to credit risk is based on sound and prudent valuation of security.
- Credit facilities which are deemed to be uncollectible are routinely written down or written off.
- Credit assessment and provisioning procedures are periodically validated to ensure that policy settings remain appropriate.
- Provisions and reserves are adequate.
- Data is generated to fully and adequately assess the credit union's credit risk exposures and levels of impairment and to prepare various reports including internal reports, general purpose financial reports and reports to Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA).
- Credit exposures, including non-lending exposures, are sensibly diversified and limited such that changing market conditions do not unduly impact on the credit union's net worth or viability.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or, in the instance of loans to members, consideration of the structure of the loan and any collateral held.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Current accounts with ADI's	2025 \$	2024 \$
Investment Grade	5,456,668	4,691,423
Non-investment Grade	7,280,292	10,111,283
Total current accounts with ADI's	12,736,960	14,802,706

Due from other financial institutions	2025 \$	2024 \$
Investment Grade	66,128,028	55,823,008
Non-investment Grade	12,955,822	3,000,000
Total due from other financial institutions	79,083,850	58,823,008

Lifetime expected credit losses	2025 \$	2024 \$
Credit impaired	2,549,616	2,813,231
Non-credit impaired	321,312,462	316,943,420
Unamortised setup costs	361,960	233,285
Unamortised establishment fees	(339,835)	(335,667)
Expected credit losses		
Stage 1	(224,726)	(214,623)
Stage 2	-	-
Stage 3	(3,178)	(26,823)
Net loans and advances	323,656,299	319,412,823

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Collateral held and other credit enhancements

The credit union holds collateral against loans and advances to customers as detailed below:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Loans and advances with no collateral	3,832,905	2,840,036
Loans and advances with collateral	320,029,173	316,916,615
Gross loans and advances	323,862,078	14,802,706

Where collateral is held, it is in the form of mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets, mortgage insurance and guarantees. The fair value of the collateral is measured at the time of providing the loan or advance and in the case where property is to be held as collateral the valuation is required to be no less than 100% of the loan or advance. The fair value of the collateral is generally not updated except when a loan or advance is individually assessed as impaired. In assessing credit risk, the credit union considers Personal Loans and Overdrafts reported above as unsecured. Collateral is usually not held over loans and advances to, or deposits with, other financial institutions. Collateral is usually not held against investment securities.

As at 30th June 2025, the fair value of collateral held against those loans and advances that have been individually assessed as Stage 3 credit impaired is \$4,085,000 (2024: \$4,685,000) and Stage 2 life time credit loss is \$1,806,429 (2024: \$5,311,429). It is not practicable to determine the fair value of collateral held as security against Stage 1 loans.

Credit Quality

The table below shows the distribution of loans and advances by credit quality and the exposure to credit risk based on the credit union's credit rating system and the year-end stage classification. The amounts are presented gross of impairment

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total \$
2025				
Residential Mortgage loans	311,245,320	1,224,842	2,546,627	315,016,789
Commercial loans	3,885,909	-	-	3,885,909
Personal loans and Overdrafts	4,956,390	1,224,842	2,990	4,959,380
Total gross loans and advances	320,087,619	-	2,546,627	323,862,078
Undrawn loan commitments	35,210,887	-	-	35,210,887
2024				
Residential Mortgage loans	303,805,282	3,404,684	2,790,507	310,000,473
Commercial loans	5,791,484	-	-	5,791,484
Personal loans and Overdrafts	3,941,970	-	22,724	3,964,694
Total gross loans and advances	313,538,736	3,404,684	2,813,231	319,756,651
Undrawn loan commitments	28,652,063	-	-	28,652,063

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

	Residential Mortgage Loans \$	Commercial Loans \$	Personal Loans and Overdrafts \$	Total \$
At 1 July 2023	285,305,716	7,339,582	4,359,533	297,004,831
Transferred to/(from) Stage 1	(3,161,415)	-	(9,857)	(3,171,272)
Transferred to/(from) Stage 2	745,961	-	-	745,961
Transferred to/(from) Stage 3	2,415,454	-	9,857	2,425,311
Net movement in loans	24,694,757	(1,548,098)	(394,839)	22,751,820
Balance at 30 June 2024	310,000,473	5,791,484	3,964,380	319,756,651
At 1 July 2024	310,000,473	5,791,484	3,964,380	319,756,651
Transferred to/(from) Stage 1	1,937,104	-	-	1,937,104
Transferred to/(from) Stage 2	(1,937,578)	-	-	(1,937,578)
Transferred to/(from) Stage 3	473	-	-	473
Net movement in loans	5,016,317	(1,905,575)	994,686	4,105,428
Balance at 30 June 2024	315,016,789	3,885,909	4,959,380	323,862,078

Amounts arising from ECL

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

In assessing the impairment of financial assets under the ECL model, the credit union defines default in accordance with its Credit Policy and Procedures, which includes defaulted assets and impaired assets as described below. Default occurs when a loan obligation is 90 days or more past due, or when it is considered unlikely that the credit obligation to the credit union will be paid in full without recourse to actions, such as realisation of security.

Impaired exposures under the expected credit loss model consist of:

- Retail loans which are contractually 90 days or more past due.
- Off-balance sheet credit exposures where current circumstances indicate that losses may be incurred.

Forward-looking information

Forward-looking information is used in the measurement of ECLs through probability weighted scenarios and includes macroeconomic variables that influence credit losses such as unemployment rates and changing house prices.

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The credit union will assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) for financial assets by comparing the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of a financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination. In assessing whether there has been a SICR, the credit union considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. The credit risk assessment is carried out on an individual and collective basis. The credit union considers contractual payments that are 30 days past due, financial hardship or default events (e.g. 90 days past due) as primary indicators of SICR. The determination of SICR also takes into consideration various qualitative and quantitative factors, including past due arrears information, hardship and the status of any facilities currently monitored by inclusion on the credit union's lending watch-list.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the credit union assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past-due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the credit union on terms that the credit union would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered impaired.

Write off

Loans and advances are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the credit union determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the credit union's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates

In determining ECL, management judgement is applied, using objective, reasonable and supportable information about current and forecast economic conditions. Macro-economic variables used in these scenarios, include unemployment rates, GDP growth rates and residential and commercial property price indices. When determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, both quantitative and qualitative information is considered, including expert credit assessment, forward looking information and analysis based on the credit union's historical loss experience.

Credit risk grades

The credit union allocates each exposure to a credit risk category based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on the type of loan on issue as well as the LVR. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves the use of the following data:

Commercial exposures

- Information obtained during an annual review of member files – e.g. audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections. Examples of areas of particular focus are: gross profit margins, debt service coverage and compliance with covenants.
- Data from credit reference agencies and press articles.
- Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

Retail exposures

- Internally collected data on customer behaviour – e.g. utilisation of transaction account facilities.
- Affordability metrics.

All exposures

- Payment record – this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios.
- Utilisation of the approved limit.
- Requests for and granting of forbearance.
- Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions.

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased varies by portfolio and include quantitative changes in Probability of Default (PDs) and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency, of which this would be taken into consideration for the watch-list of loans identified for monitoring by the credit union. Another factor which deems the portfolio's credit risk to have increased significantly since initial recognition is if, based on the credit union's model, the LVR of the loan has increased past the threshold for it to be deemed a risk as identified above.

As a backstop, the credit union considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due or, for overlimit overdrafts and overdrawn accounts with no approved facility, more than 14 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

The credit union monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default which is seen when the LVR changes thresholds; and
- the criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due.

Definition of default

The credit union considers a loan to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the credit union in full, without recourse by the credit union to actions such as realising security (if any is held);
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the credit union.

Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding;

- the credit union agrees to a distressed restructuring resulting in a material credit related diminished asset stemming from such actions as material forgiveness or postponement of payments of repayments of amount owing;
- the credit union has files for the borrower's bankruptcy in connection with the credit obligation; or
- the borrower has sought or been placed in bankruptcy resulting in the delay or avoidance of repayment of the amount owing.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk (continued)

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the credit union considers indicators that are:

- qualitative – e.g. breaches of covenant'
- quantitative – e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the credit union; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a loan is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close-out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the credit union aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

(i) Liquidity Management Strategy

The liquidity management strategy ensures, irrespective of any contemporary or contingent, internal or external risk, event or calamity, and across a wide range of operating circumstances, that:

- (a) The credit union has, at all times, ready access to unencumbered, high quality liquid assets to meet any call on its liabilities.
- (b) The credit union's provisioning for liquid assets is both appropriate and proportional to the risk of any likely call on its liabilities.
- (c) The credit union does not create any exposure to any single or associated group of members that could create an undue liquidity risk.
- (d) Such liquid assets are held in a form and with persons acceptable to APRA and the Board.
- (e) Minimum liquidity ratios, as may be prescribed from time to time, are easily exceeded.

(ii) Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities

The associated table shows the period in which different monetary liabilities held will mature and be eligible for renegotiation or withdrawal. In the case of loans, the table shows the period over which the principal outstanding will be repaid based on the remaining period to the repayment date assuming contractual repayments are maintained. For term loans the dissection is based upon contractual conditions of each loan being strictly complied with and is subject to change in the event that current repayment conditions are varied.

2025	Within 1 month \$	1–3 months \$	3–12 months \$	1–5 years \$	At Call \$	Total \$
Liabilities						
Deposits	28,040,162	55,814,486	92,712,101	1,029,272	210,965,096	388,561,117
Other liabilities	1,804,485	-	192,063	46,947	-	2,043,495
Lease liabilities	15,961	24,580	37,635	64,659	-	142,835
Total Financial Liabilities	29,860,608	55,839,066	92,941,799	1,140,878	210,965,096	390,747,447
Off balance sheet positions						
Undrawn loan commitments	-	-	-	-	35,210,887	35,210,887

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

2024	Within 1 month \$	1-3 months \$	3-12 months \$	1-5 years \$	At Call \$	Total \$
Liabilities						
Deposits	24,704,216	43,521,243	94,086,081	933,741	204,741,693	367,986,974
Other liabilities	1,033,734	-	178,470	61,274	-	1,273,478
Lease liabilities	18,272	36,638	167,538	109,391	-	331,839
Total Financial Liabilities	25,756,222	43,557,881	94,432,089	1,104,06	204,741,693	369,592,291
Off balance sheet positions						
Undrawn loan commitments	-	-	-	-	28,652,063	28,652,063

(iii) Liquid funds

The ratio of liquid funds over the past year is set out below:

Liquid funds to total adjusted liabilities	2025 \$	2024 \$
As at 30 June	18.42	17.29
Average for the year	19.97	19.17
Minimum during the year	16.69	15.24

Liquid funds to total deposits	2025 \$	2024 \$
As at 30 June	23.34	18.72

(d) Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. Refer to note 23 for fair value disclosures.

(e) Capital risk Management

The Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) sets and monitors capital requirements for The Capricornian Ltd under Australian Prudential Standard 110 Capital Adequacy. Under the Standard The Capricornian Ltd must maintain minimum levels of Tier 1 capital and may also hold Tier 2 capital up to certain prescribed limits. Tier 1 capital comprises the highest quality components of capital that fully satisfy the following essential characteristics:

- Provide a permanent and unrestricted commitment of funds;
- Are freely available to absorb losses;
- Do not impose any unavoidable servicing charges against earnings;
- Rank behind claims of depositors and other creditors in the event of winding up.

2 Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Capricornian Ltd's Tier 1 capital includes retained earnings and reserves, adjusted by regulatory adjustments. Deductions from Tier 1 capital as prescribed by APRA include deferred tax assets (if applicable), unrealised fair value losses on the credit union's debt securities portfolio and the carrying value of any software.

Tier 2 capital comprises capital instruments that, to varying degrees, fall short of the quality of Tier 1 capital but exhibit some of the features of equity and contribute to the overall strength of The Capricornian Ltd as a going concern.

Capital in The Capricornian Ltd is made up as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Tier 1 capital		
Revaluation reserve	1,025,513	970,778
Retained earnings	29,144,589	28,206,964
Prescribed deductions	(1,427,225)	(2,660,231)
Total Tier 1 Capital	28,742,877	26,517,511
Tier 2 capital		
Retained earnings	422,362	399,690
Total Tier 2 Capital	422,362	399,690
Total Capital	29,165,239	26,917,201

The Capricornian Ltd is required to maintain a minimum capital level of 8% as compared to the risk weighted assets at any given time in accordance with APRA Prudential Standards. The Capricornian Ltd has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period.

The level of the capital ratio can be affected by growth in assets relative to growth in reserves and by changes in the mix of assets. The capital ratios as at the end of each reporting period, for the past 5 years follows:

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Capital ratio	18.83%	18.42%	16.96%	14.95%	14.50%

The Capricornian Ltd's objective is to maintain sufficient capital resources to support business activities and operating requirements and to ensure continuous compliance with externally imposed capital ratios. To manage The Capricornian Ltd's capital, The Capricornian Ltd reviews the ratio monthly and monitors major movements in asset levels. Policies have been implemented which require reporting to the Board and to the regulator if the capital ratio falls below 15.75%. Further, a 5 year capital budget projection of the capital levels is maintained annually to address how strategic decisions or trends may impact on the capital level.

3 Interest revenue and interest expense

The following table shows the amount of interest revenue or expense for each of the major categories of interest bearing assets and liabilities.

Interest Revenue	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,723,170	2,062,064
Investments due from other financial institutions	504,068	977,104
Loans and advances	16,758,249	15,360,512
	19,985,487	18,399,680

Interest Expense	2025 \$	2024 \$
Member deposits	8,259,734	7,533,363
Borrowings	724	8,406
Lease liabilities	8,087	15,061
	8,268,545	7,556,830

4 Fee, commission and other income

Non-interest revenue	2025 \$	2024 \$
Fees and commissions		
loan fee income	123,567	156,597
other fee income	537,140	580,728
insurance commissions	405,683	429,872
other commissions	39,655	43,963
Subtotal	1,106,045	1,211,160\$
Bad debts recovered	1,023	7,212
Other income	190,518	217,040
Subtotal	191,541	224,252
Total non-interest income	1,297,586	1,435,412

5 Other expenses

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Depreciation and amortisation		
plant and equipment	231,303	243,471
buildings	45,990	43,313
intangible assets	374,806	434,613
right of use asset – amortisation expense	197,914	222,411
General and administration		
personnel costs	4,994,765	4,736,552
superannuation costs	493,554	452,304
audit costs	343,465	308,582
subscriptions and affiliation costs	324,322	289,487
member transactional banking costs	697,728	757,347
other	1,460,123	1,361,710
Other expenses		
lease expenses	93,448	86,271
information technology and communication expenses	1,869,955	1,909,620
other	603,506	550,167
Total other expenses	11,730,879	11,395,848

6 Income tax expense

- (a) The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense provided in the financial statements as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit before income tax	1,283,649	882,414
Prima facie tax payable on profit at 25% (2024: 25%)	320,912	220,604
Add Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible entertainment	1,978	1,761
Non-deductible depreciation and amortisation	11,498	(10,829)
	334,388	211,536

Tax Building depreciation/building allowance	(11,033)	(11,033)
subscriptions and affiliation costs	-	(331)
Income tax expense attributable to profit before income tax.	323,355	200,172

Income tax expense attributable to profit before income tax.	25%	25%
--	-----	-----

(b) The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current income tax	452,993	298,780
Deferred income tax	(129,638)	(98,608)
Change in company tax rate	-	-
	323,355	200,172
Deferred income tax (income) expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Opening Balance	111,511	12,903
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax assets	129,638	98,608
Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (Note 14)	241,149	111,511
(c) Balance of franking account at year end adjusted for franking credits or debits arising from payment of the provision for income tax or receipt of dividends receivable at the reporting date based on a tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	10,001,454	8,897,522

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash on hand	673,277	713,956
Current accounts due from other financial institutions	12,736,960	14,802,706
Investments due from other financial institutions with original maturity of less than 3 months	42,685,154	20,819,807
	56,095,391	36,336,469

8 Receivables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Accrued Interest – to be settled within 12 months	573,930	414,658
Prepayments	426,781	578,867
	1,000,711	993,525

9 Investments due from other financial institutions

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Debt securities – at amortised cost:		
Investments due from other financial institutions with original maturity of more than 3 months	8,885,333	1,000,000
Investments due from other financial institutions with original maturity of more than 12 months	27,513,363	37,003,201
	36,398,696	38,003,201

10 Loans and advances

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Overdrafts	1,765,512	2,076,908
Term loans	322,096,566	317,679,743
Gross loans and advances	323,862,078	319,756,651
Unamortised setup costs	361,960	233,285
Unamortised establishment fees	(339,835)	(335,667)
Provision for impairment (Note 11)	(227,904)	(241,446)
Net loans and advances	323,656,299	319,412,823
Principal amount of loans and advances expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the reporting date	311,571,699	307,022,262

Maturity Analysis

Amount expected to be recovered no more than 12 months after the reporting date	2025 \$	2024 \$
Overdrafts	1,765,512	2,076,908
Not longer than 3 months	2,763,729	2,787,449
Longer than 3 months and not longer than 12 months	323,862,078	319,756,651
Amount expected to be recovered more than 12 months after the reporting date		
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	43,450,998	42,302,875
Longer than 5 years	268,120,701	264,821,769
	323,862,078	319,756,651

11 Impairment of financial assets

These provisions have been determined in accordance with the policies as set out in Note 1 (f).

(a) Provisions for Expected credit loss

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Opening balance	241,446	260,456
Impairment expense	-	-
Bad debts written off from provision	(13,542)	(19,010)
Closing balance	227,904	241,446

(b) Impairment measurement for loans and advances at amortised cost

Specific provision - Credit-impaired	3,178	26,823
Collective provision - Lifetime ECL	-	-
Collective provision - 12 Months ECL	224,726	214,623
Total collective provision for impairment	224,726	214,623
Total provision for Expected Credit Loss	227,904	241,446

(c) Impairment measurement for loans and advances at amortised cost

	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Credit-impaired	Total provision
At 1 July 2023	134,151	31,309	94,996	260,456
Changes due to loans and advances recognised in the opening balance that have:				
Transferred to 12-month ECL	-	-	-	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-	-	-	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(4,929)	(9,276)	14,205	-
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	85,401	(22,033)	(82,378)	(19,010)
Balance at 30 June 2024	214,623	-	26,823	241,446

11 Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(c) Impairment measurement for loans and advances at amortised cost (continued)

	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Credit-impaired	Total provision
At 1 July 2024	214,623	-	26,823	241,446
Changes due to loans and advances recognised in the opening balance that have:				
Transferred to 12-month ECL	11,027	-	(11,027)	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-	-	-	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	-	-	-
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	(924)	-	(12,618)	(13,542)
Balance at 30 June 2025	224,726	-	3,178	227,904

As shown in the above table, the overall provision for loans and advances decreased from \$241,446 at 30 June 2024 to \$227,904 at 30 June 2025. This reduction was due to the write off of loans totalling \$13,542 during the year. The total written off during the year was previously reported as Stage 3 lifetime ECL credit—impaired at 30 June 2024.

12 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and Buildings \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Right-Of-Use Assets \$	Assets in Progress \$	Total \$
At 1 July 2023					
Cost or fair value	2,300,000	3,044,863	1,096,171	2,118	6,443,152
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,312,197)	(632,512)	-	(2,944,709)
Carrying amount	2,300,000	732,666	463,659	2,118	3,498,443

Year ended 30 June 2024					
Carrying amount at 1 July 2023	2,300,000	732,666	463,659	2,118	3,498,443
Additions	26,491	209,300	168,059	-	403,850
Disposals	-	(15,949)	(77,468)	-	(93,417)
Transfers from Work in Progress accounts	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments	106,822	-	-	-	106,822
Depreciation	(43,313)	(243,471)	(222,411)	-	(509,195)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	2,390,000	682,546	331,839	2,118	3,406,503

12 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Freehold land and Buildings \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Right-Of-Use Assets \$	Assets in Progress \$	Total \$
At 30 June 2024					
Cost or fair value	2,390,000	3,238,214	1,018,704	2,118	6,649,036
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,555,668)	(686,865)	-	(3,242,533)
Carrying amount	2,390,000	682,546	331,839	2,118	3,406,503

Year ended 30 June 2025					
Carrying amount at 1 July 2024	2,390,000	682,546	331,839	2,118	3,406,503
Additions	101,255	289,749	104,684	-	495,688
Disposals	-	1,159)	(107,153)	-	(108,312)
Transfers from Work in Progress accounts	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments	54,735	-	-	-	54,735
Depreciation	(45,990)	(231,302)	(197,914)	-	(475,206)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	2,500,000	739,834	142,835	2,118	3,373,408

At 30 June 2025					
Cost or fair value	2,500,000	3,238,214	1,016,234	2,118	7,045,156
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,555,668)	(884,778)	-	(3,671,748)
Carrying amount	2,500,000	682,546	142,835	2,118	3,373,408

Fair value hierarchy

Refer to Note 23 for the credit union's Fair Value Hierarchy measurements.

The table below categorises assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at the reporting date by the level of the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised.

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
2025				
Recurring fair value measurements Land and buildings	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
2024				
Recurring fair value measurements Land and buildings	-	-	2,390,000	2,390,000

12 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

If land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the value would be \$1,371,175.

The fair value measurement for the owner occupied properties has been categorised as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. Details of the significant unobservable inputs used and the relationship between unobservable inputs and fair value follow:

Description	Valuation approach	Unobservable inputs	Range of inputs 2025	Range of inputs (per previous valuation performed in 2024)	Sensitivity	Relationship between observable inputs and fair value
Buildings (Property, plant and equipment)	Direct comparison approach	Rate per square metre of building area basis	\$3,000 to \$3,300 per sqm	\$2,900 to \$3,200 per sqm	The higher the rent per square metre of building area, the higher the fair value.	The greater the sales of comparable properties with adjustments made for points of difference, the greater the fair value. Comparisons can include straight comparison with comparable sales evidence or analysis on a rate per square metre of building area.

Recognised fair value measurements

At the end of each reporting period, the Directors update their assessment of the fair value of each property, taking into account the most recent independent valuations. The Directors determine a property's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates.

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not available the directors consider information from a variety of sources including current prices in an active market for properties of different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences.

All resulting fair value estimates for properties are included in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy levels prescribed under the accounting standards as one or more of the significant inputs required to fair value the credit union's properties is not based on observable market data.

The credit union engages external, independent and qualified valuers to determine the fair value of the credit union's properties at least every three years. The revaluation of freehold land and buildings at 157 East Street, Rockhampton was based on the independent revaluation performed by IPN Valuers – Rockhampton/ Gladstone on 13 June 2025. The market value of the freehold properties was assessed at \$2,500,000, comprising \$420,000 in relation to the value of the land and \$2,080,000 in relation to the value of the building. It is the opinion of the Directors that the fair values are appropriate as at 30 June 2025.

13 Intangible assets

	Software \$	Asset in Progress \$	Total \$
At 1 July 2023			
Cost	3,744,827	245,684	3,990,511
Accumulated amortisation	(2,982,948)	-	(2,982,948)
Carrying amount	761,879	245,684	1,007,563

Year ended 30 June 2024			
Carrying amount at 1 July 2023	761,879	245,684	1,007,563
Additions	37,869	147,633	185,502
Transfers from Work in Progress accounts	268,507	(268,507)	-
Amortisation	(434,613)	-	-
Carrying amount at 30 June 2024	633,642	124,810	758,452

At 30 June 2024			
Cost	4,051,203	124,810	4,176,013
Accumulated amortisation	(3,417,561)	-	(3,417,561)
Carrying amount	633,642	124,810	758,452

Year ended 30 June 2025			
Carrying amount at 1 July 2024	633,642	124,810	758,452
Additions	112,042	52,792	164,834
Transfers from Work in Progress accounts	25,988	(25,988)	-
Amortisation	(374,806)	-	(374,806)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	396,866	151,614	548,480

At 30 June 2025			
Cost	4,189,233	151,614	4,340,847
Accumulated amortisation	(3,792,367)	-	(3,792,367)
Carrying amount	396,866	151,614	548,480

14 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) comprise temporary differences attributable to:		
Provision for expected credit losses	56,976	60,362
Employee benefits	201,745	195,543
Accruals	7,030	6,391
Depreciation	6,055	(92,303)
Provision for audit services	48,016	44,618
Prepayments (asset account)	(78,673)	(103,100)
	241,149	111,511
Movements:		
Opening balance 1 July	111,511	12,903
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	129,638	98,608
Closing balance 30 June	241,149	111,511
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) to be recovered within 12 months	241,149	111,511

15 Other liabilities

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Amount expected to be paid no more than twelve months after the reporting period		
Accrued expenses	3,269,138	3,057,146
Lease Liabilities	78,146	222,448
Other liabilities	1,673,181	975,770
Amount expected to be paid more than twelve months after the reporting period		
Lease Liabilities	46,947	61,274
Other liabilities	5,132,101	4,426,029

15 Other liabilities (continued)

Lease liabilities

	2025 \$
As at July 2023	463,445
Additions	206,984
Interest expense	(15,061)
Lease payments	(323,529)
Balance at 30 June 2024	331,839
As at July 2024	331,839
Additions	107,153
Interest expense	(8,087)
Lease payments	(288,070)
Balance at 30 June 2025	142,835

(i) Nature of leasing activities (in the capacity as lessee)

The credit union leases a number of properties relating to the branches which it operates. It is customary for lease contracts to provide for payments to increase each year by inflation or and in others to be reset periodically to market rental rates. In some property leases the periodic rent is fixed over the lease term. The credit union also leases certain items of plant and equipment. Leases of plant and equipment comprise only fixed payments over the lease terms.

16 Deposits and borrowings

Unsecured deposits	2025 \$	2024 \$
Member call deposits (including withdrawable shares)	210,965,094	204,741,691
Member term deposits	174,650,252	160,424,571
Total deposits	385,615,346	365,166,262
Amount expected to be paid no more than 12 months after the reporting period	384,586,074	364,232,521
Amount expected to be paid more than 12 months after the reporting period	1,029,272	933,741
	385,615,346	365,166,262

Concentration of Deposits

The credit union's operations are predominately in the Central Queensland region with 93% (\$357,783,149) of deposits held originating from members located in Central Queensland. There is no significant exposure to a particular industry or customer group. There are no deposits lodged by individual depositors or related groups which exceed 10% of liabilities

17 Provisions

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Amount expected to be paid more than 12 months after the reporting date		
Provision for employee benefits – long service leave	15,285	19,577
Amount expected to be paid no more than 12 months after the reporting date		
Provision for employee benefits – annual leave	315,625	315,697
Provision for employee benefits – long service leave	476,073	446,902
	806,983	782,176

18 Reserves and retained earnings

Reserves	2025 \$	2024 \$
Asset revaluation reserve – opening balance	970,778	863,957
Movements:		
Increase on revaluation – gross (Note 12)	54,735	106,821
Total reserves 30 June	1,025,513	970,778

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of assets, as described in accounting policy Note 1 (l).

19 Key management personnel disclosures

(a) Key management personnel compensation

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Short term employee benefits	1,072,504	950,561
Post employment benefits	137,484	127,615
Long-term benefits	23,378	18,308
	1,233,366	1,096,484

All of the above persons also hold one \$10 member share or held a \$10 member share whilst key management personnel of the credit union.

19 Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

(b) Loans to key management personnel and close family members

(i) The aggregate value of loans as at balance date amounted to:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Secured loans	2,396,073	1,570,096
Overdrafts	68,000	68,000
	2,464,073	1,638,096

(ii) During the year the aggregate value of loans disbursed amounted to:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Secured loans	1,099,000	190,000
Interest and other revenue earned on loans amounted to:	105,353	58,224

All loans disbursed to KMP were approved on the same terms and conditions applicable to members for each class of loan. There are no loans that are impaired in relation to the loan balances with KMP.

No KMP received a concessional rate of interest on their loans and facilities.

There are no benefits or concessional terms and conditions applicable to the close family members of the KMP. There are no loans that are impaired in relation to the loan balances with close family relatives of KMP.

(c) Deposits from key management personnel and close family members

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Total value of term and savings deposits	2,879,587	1,205,183
Interest paid on deposits	32,004	381,642

The Capricornian Ltd's policy for receiving deposits from KMP and close family members is that all deposits are accepted on the same terms and conditions which applied to members for each type of deposit. This policy has been adhered to for the full financial year.

KMP and close family members have received interest on deposits with the credit union during the year. Interest has been paid on terms and conditions no more favourable than those available on similar transactions to members of the credit union.

(d) Other transactions with key management personnel

There were no transactions with key management personnel during the year ended 30 June 2025.

20 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the credit union:

(a) Assurance services

Audit services BDO Audit Pty Ltd	2025 \$	2024 \$
Audit of financial statements	142,501	118,962
Compliance regulatory reporting	31,918	30,565
	174,419	149,527

(b) Taxation services

BDO Services Pty Ltd	2025 \$	2024 \$
Tax compliance services, including company income tax returns	23,118	21,585

21 Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Outstanding loan commitments

Loans and credit facilities approved but not yet funded or drawn at the end of the financial year:	2025 \$	2024 \$
Loans approved but not funded	15,848,693	9,611,826
Undrawn overdraft and lines of credit	1,881,165	2,297,592
Loan redraw facilities available	17,481,029	16,742,645
	35,210,887	28,652,063

(b) Contingent liabilities

Guarantees

The credit union has issued guarantees to support the obligations of certain members. The guarantees are for limited amounts and limited terms. Security is taken from the member whose obligation is guaranteed in accordance with the credit union's normal lending policies.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Guarantees	336,571	145,562

22 Fair values

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Capricornian measures fair values of financial instruments using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument;
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using:
 - quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments;
 - quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or;
 - other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values for financial instruments traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at reporting date. The quoted market price for financial assets is the current bid price. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. To the extent possible assumptions used are based on observable market prices and rates at the end of the reporting date.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

(b) Fair value estimates

The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents and other receivables

The carrying values approximate their fair value as they are short term in nature or are receivable on demand.

Loans and advances

For variable rate loans the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value. The fair value for fixed rate loans was calculated by utilising discounted cash flow models based on the maturity of the loans. The discount rates applied were based on the current benchmark rate offered for the average remaining term of the portfolio as at 30 June 2025.

Investments due from other financial institutions

The carrying values of investments due from other financial institutions approximate their net fair value due to short-term maturities of these securities.

22 Fair values (continued)

(b) Fair value estimates (continued)

Deposits

The fair value of at call and variable rate deposits, and fixed rate deposits repriced within twelve months, approximates the carrying value. Discounted cash flow models based upon deposit types and related maturities were used to calculate the fair value of other term deposits. The discount rates applied were based on the current benchmark rate offered for the actual remaining term of the portfolio as at 30 June.

	2025		2024	
	Total fair values \$	Carrying amount \$	Total fair values \$	Carrying amount \$
Financial assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Cash and cash equivalents	56,095,391	56,095,391	36,336,469	36,336,469
Due from other financial institutions	36,398,696	36,398,696	38,003,201	38,003,201
Other Other receivables	1,000,711	1,000,711	993,525	993,525
Loans and advances	319,678,159	323,656,299	314,843,739	319,412,823

Financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Deposits	385,615,346	385,615,346	365,166,262	365,166,262
Payables and other liabilities	4,989,266	4,989,266	4,094,192	4,094,192
Lease Liabilities	142,835	142,835	331,839	331,839

(c) Fair Value Hierarchy levels

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
2025 Non- financial assets				
Land and buildings	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000
2024 Non- financial assets				
Land and buildings	-	-	2,390,000	2,390,000

The credit union's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of the different fair value hierarchy levels at the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer occurred.

The fair value hierarchy classification of instruments held at amortised cost:

- Loans and advances – Level 3.

23 Operational dependency

The credit union has an operational dependency on the following suppliers of services:-

(a) Industry service companies

The credit union is a member of Australian Settlements Limited and a customer of Cuscal Ltd. These entities provide cheque clearing, card and electronic transaction clearing and banking facilities to the credit union.

(b) Ultradata Australia Pty Ltd

This entity is the provider of support and maintenance for the retail banking application software utilised by the credit union.

(c) TransAction Solutions Ltd (trading as experteq)

This entity is the provider of facilities management, bureau support and managed desktop support utilised by the credit union.

24 Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit for the year	960,294	682,242
Depreciation	850,012	943,808
Bad debts written off from provision	(13,542)	(19,010)
Net (gain) loss on sale of non-current assets	(208)	(24,527)
Net movement in investments due from other financial institutions	1,604,497	10,755,534
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in loans	(4,105,423)	(22,751,820)
(Decrease) increase in member deposits	20,449,084	(9,414,141)
(Increase) decrease in deferred tax assets	(129,638)	(98,608)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(195,568)	(118,508)
(Decrease) increase in creditors	970,778	2,678,014
Increase (decrease) in provision for income tax	(292,217)	(222,980)
(Decrease) increase in other provisions	24,804	47,191
Net cash inflow from operating activities	20,707,306	(17,542,802)

25 Reconciliation of cash

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash is defined as currency, on call deposits with a financial institution net of overdrafts and short term deposits used in the credit union's cash management function on a day to day basis.

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash	2025 \$	2024 \$
Flows consists of:		
Cash on hand and at bank	13,410,237	15,516,662
Cash equivalents	42,685,154	20,819,807
Cash at the end of the financial year	56,095,391	36,336,469

26 Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 19.

(b) Transactions with other related parties

Disclosures relating to transactions with related parties are set out in Note 19.

(c) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services

There are no balances outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties.

(d) Loans to/from related parties

There are no loans to/from related parties other than those disclosed in Note 19.

27 Events subsequent to reporting date

Since 30 June 2025 The Capricornian Ltd has had no other matter or circumstance arise that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the credit union's operations in future financial years, or the results of those operations in future financial years, or the credit union's state of affairs in future financial years.

The Capricornian Ltd has no controlled entities and, therefore, is not required by the Australian Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. As a result, section 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 does not apply to The Capricornian Ltd.

The Directors of The Capricornian Ltd declare that:

In the opinion of the Directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 14-62 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable, and
- (c) the information disclosed in the attached Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement is true and correct.

Note 1(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

J. F. Siganto
Director

N. L. Pearse
Director

Rockhampton
29th October 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of The Capricornian Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of The Capricornian Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of The Capricornian Ltd, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

- a) the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*;
- b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- i) the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- ii) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (<http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>) at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

C R Jenkins
Director

Brisbane, 29 October 2025

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Est. 1959

Clarity of purpose

As a financially sustainable institution, we will provide trusted and quality financial services to our customers and communities now and for future generations.

Values

Fairness

Ensure equitable treatment and opportunities for all customers, fostering an inclusive and just financial environment.

Innovation

Improving and adapting services, processes and technologies to meet evolving needs.

Respect & Integrity

Value and honour the diverse perspectives and needs of customers, staff, and the community, promoting a culture of mutual respect, while upholding the highest ethical standards in all actions and decisions, building trust and credibility.

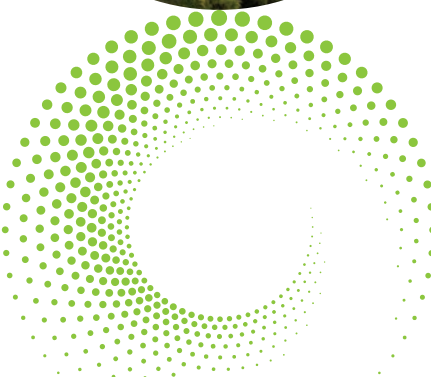
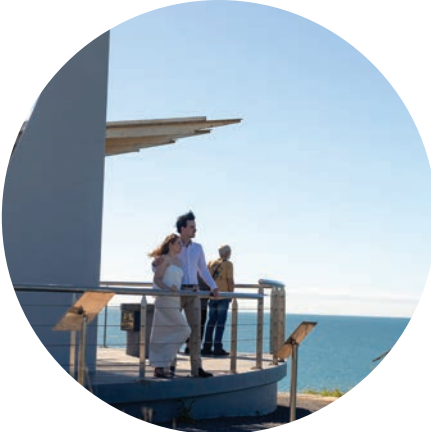
Social Responsibility

Actively contribute to the well-being of the community through sustainable practices and support for local initiatives.

Trust

Establish and maintain strong, transparent relationships with customers, ensuring reliability and confidence in our services.

**Capella
Emerald
Yeppoon
Gladstone
Springsure
Miriam Vale
Rockhampton**





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