

Credit Corp Group Limited ABN 33 092 697 151
Consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014



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This statement relates to the year under review.

Credit Corp Group Limited (the Company) maintains policies and practices to comply closely with the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations released by the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

Corporate governance overview

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the corporate governance of the Consolidated Group. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Credit Corp Group Limited Corporate Governance Statement is structured with reference to the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, which are summarised below.

Principle one: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

The Board has adopted a formal charter and has provided management with a statement of delegated authority. The Company's Board Charter and Delegation of Authority Policy detailing functions delegated to management are published on the Company's website.

The Board reserves to itself all functions that are likely to have a material impact on the performance and reputation of the Company.

The following functions are reserved to the Board:

- overseeing the Company, ensuring that appropriate standards of control and accountability are in place;
- appointing and removing of the Chief Executive Officer;
- approving the appointment and removal of the Chief Financial Officer or equivalent and the Company Secretary;
- participating in, and approval of, strategic plans, operating budgets and performance objectives recommended by management;
- monitoring senior management's performance, implementation of strategy and allocation of resources;
- approving and monitoring major capital expenditure, capital management, acquisitions and divestments;
- approving and monitoring the corporate governance of the Company;
- reviewing and ratifying systems of risk management, internal compliance and control, codes of conduct and legal compliance; and
- approving and monitoring financial and other reporting.

All matters not specifically reserved to the Board and necessary for the day-to-day operation of the Company are delegated to management.

The following functions are delegated to management:

- managing the Company's human, physical and financial resources to achieve the Company's objectives;
- performing against established Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to deliver the objectives of the Company;
- formulating and recommending the strategic direction of the Company;
- translating the approved strategic plan into operating budgets and performance objectives;
- operating within delegated authority limits set by the Board;
- developing, implementing and managing the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control systems;
- assuming the day-to-day responsibility for the Company's conformance with relevant laws and regulations and its compliance framework;
- developing, implementing and updating policies and procedures;
- advising the Board promptly of any material matters impacting or potentially impacting the Company's operations;
- providing regular monthly reports to the Board on the Company's operations and its performance against agreed criteria; and
- keeping abreast of industry and economic trends in the Company's operating environment.

The Board requires management to report monthly on a range of matters, including financial and operational performance and matters of risk and compliance. Senior management performance evaluations were undertaken during the reporting period in accordance with the Company's Performance Evaluation Policy. This policy is published on the Company's website.

Principle two: Structure the Board to add value

The skills and experience of each director in office at the date of the annual report are detailed in the Directors' report. The majority of the Board of Credit Corp Group Limited is considered to be independent and free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with, or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the unfettered exercise of their independent judgement.

The Company's Materiality Policy sets both quantitative and qualitative thresholds for determining the materiality of a transaction or relationship that may diminish the independence of a director. This policy is published on the Company's website.

The Board regularly reviews the independence of each director and requires directors to promptly advise of any change in circumstances that may affect their independence as a director. Any change in circumstances that materially affects their independence as a director will be disclosed promptly.

There are procedures in place, agreed by the Board, to enable directors to seek independent professional advice, in the furtherance of their duties, at the Company's expense.

The full Board performs the role of Nomination Committee as, in its opinion, only minimal benefit will accrue to the Company from a separate committee.

The Board has the responsibility for the selection and nomination to shareholders of new or retiring directors. The Company's Appointment of Directors Policy is published on its website and sets out the Company's policy for the selection, appointment and re-election of directors.

The Credit Corp Group Limited Board performs regular reviews, facilitated by the Chairman, of its own performance and that of individual directors.

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

Name	Term in office	Independent
Mr Donald McLay (Chairman)	6.5 years	Independent
Mr Simon Calleia	14.5 years	Not independent
Mr Eric Dodd	5 years	Independent
Ms Leslie Martin	0.5 years	Independent
Mr Robert Shaw	6.5 years	Independent
Mr Richard Thomas	8 years	Independent

The Chair of the Board is Mr Donald McLay, an independent director.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr Thomas Beregi, is not a director of the Company.

Principle three: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making

The Code of Conduct adopted by the Company is a key element of the Company's corporate governance framework and its purpose is to guide directors, executives and employees on the minimum standards of conduct expected of them in the performance of their duties, including their dealings with customers, clients, shareholders, employees and other stakeholders.

Compliance with the Code of Conduct is a condition of appointment as a director of, an employee of, or a contractor to, the Company.

The Company's policy on trading in its securities by directors and employees is set by the Board. The policy restricts directors and employees from acting on material information until it has been released to the market and adequate time has been given for this to be reflected in the relevant security's price.

The Company's Code of Conduct and Securities Trading Policy are published on its website.

Diversity report

The Company recognises the important contribution that people of various cultural backgrounds, ethnicity, experience, gender and age make to the Company. Diversity includes all characteristics that make individuals different from each other including characteristics such as religion, race, ethnicity, language, gender, sexual orientation, disability, age or any other area of potential difference.

The Company's diverse workforce is in fact a key to continued growth and improved operating performance. In particular, employees of diverse backgrounds and experience are able to provide exceptional customer service to our equally diverse customer base.

In order to attract and retain a diverse workforce to service our diverse customer base, the Company is committed to providing an environment where employees are treated with fairness and respect, and have equal access to development and promotion opportunities within the Company.

The Company has established a Diversity Policy, which outlines the Board's measurable objectives to achieve diversity. A summary of the policy is available on the Company's website.

Measurement of progress against these diversity objectives occurs annually by the Board.

The table below sets out these diversity objectives and the progress made towards achieving them in 2014. The Board will review these objectives in the 2015 year and report on progress being made towards their achievement.

Objectives	Progress in achieving objectives
Retain and encourage a diverse workforce at all levels of the Company.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Company continues to reflect significant gender diversity including within management levels. The percentage of females in the Company is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Board 17% - Executive management 40% - Senior management 51% - Company workforce 56% - Over the year a number of employees worked under flexible work arrangements to balance family and other commitments with their employment.
Provide development opportunities for employees regardless of cultural, gender or any other differences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Company provides accredited training to all eligible employees. - Leadership training was provided to all employees newly appointed to supervisory positions during the year. - Documented career pathways for supervisory roles are in the process of being implemented to maximise the objectivity of promotion decisions.
Promote an inclusive culture where all employees are treated with respect and fairness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each year the Company reiterates its zero tolerance policy towards any discrimination, bullying or victimisation of employees with clear escalation channels through which any concerns can be raised. - All staff in supervisory roles are trained in coaching their direct reports for performance.
Ensure internal promotion decisions within the Company are merit-based in relation to each role.	A system of review of promotion decisions by senior management is in place to maximise the objectivity of promotion decision-making.

Principle four: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting

The Board has established an Audit and Risk Committee and has delegated responsibility for establishing and maintaining a framework of internal control and ethical standards to this committee as outlined in the Audit and Risk Committee Charter.

The Audit and Risk Committee operates under its charter to ensure that an effective internal control framework exists within the Company. This includes internal controls to deal with both the effectiveness and efficiency of significant business processes, the safeguarding of assets, the mitigation of business risks, the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial and operational information.

The Audit and Risk Committee also provides the Board with additional assurance regarding the reliability of financial information included in the financial reports. All members of the Audit and Risk Committee are independent Non-Executive Directors.

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

- Mr Robert Shaw
- Mr Richard Thomas
- Mr Donald McLay

The qualifications of the members of the Audit and Risk Committee and their attendance at meetings of the committee are included in the Directors' report. The Audit and Risk Committee Charter is published on the Company's website.

The procedures for the selection, appointment and rotation of the Company's external auditors are detailed in the External Auditor Policy published on the Company's website.

Principle five: Make timely and balanced disclosure

The Company ensures that shareholders and the market are fully informed of its strategy, performance and details of any information or events that could have a material impact on the value of the Company's securities.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary, in consultation with the Board, are responsible for the review, authorisation and disclosure of information to the ASX and for overseeing and co-ordinating information disclosure to the ASX, shareholders, brokers, analysts, the media and the public.

The Company has established a Continuous Disclosure Policy, which is published on its website. This policy is designed to ensure compliance with disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules and to ensure accountability at senior executive level for that compliance.

Principle six: Respect the rights of shareholders

The Company recognises the rights of its shareholders and other interested stakeholders to have access to balanced, understandable and timely information concerning the operations of the Company. The Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary are primarily responsible for ensuring communications with shareholders are delivered in accordance with the rights of shareholders and the Company's policy of continuous disclosure.

The communication strategy addresses these rights through:

- Electronic facilities
The Company maintains a website that provides information on its services and its business in general as well as an investor relations section that contains information for shareholders of the Company. Company announcements are made on the website as well as the ASX website and there is a facility to lodge questions through the website.
- Formal reporting to shareholders
Formal communications with shareholders are conducted through the interim report for the six months ended 31 December and the annual report for the full year ended 30 June. The Company also releases market updates summarising the Company's performance during each quarter of the financial year.
- Annual General Meetings
The Company invites and encourages shareholders to attend and participate in these meetings.
- Continuous Disclosure Policy
The Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy outlines the way in which the Company communicates with investors and the market. The Continuous Disclosure Policy is published on the Company's website.

Principle seven: Recognise and manage risk

The Company has established a risk management framework to identify, assess, monitor and manage material business risks, both financial and non-financial, to minimise their impact on the achievement of organisational goals.

The Board has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary responsibility for the establishment, implementation and maintenance of the system of risk management including measures of its effectiveness.

The Board has received a report from management confirms the Company's risk management framework is effective for the Company's purposes and has also received the report required under section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The Risk Management Policy is published on the Company's website.

Principle eight: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

It is the Company's objective to provide maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team by remunerating the directors and key executives fairly and appropriately with reference to relevant employment market conditions. To assist in achieving this objective, the Remuneration Committee links the nature and amount of directors' and key executives' emoluments to the Company's financial and operational performance. The expected outcomes of the remuneration structure are:

- retention and motivation of key executives;
- attraction of high quality personnel to the Company; and
- performance incentives that allow executives to share in the success of the Company.

The Remuneration Policy and the Remuneration Committee Charter are published on the Company's website.

The amount of remuneration for all directors and key executives is disclosed in the remuneration section of the Directors' report.

There is no scheme to provide retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation, to Non-Executive Directors or any employees.

The Board is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the directors and the executive team. The Board has established a Remuneration Committee comprising Non-Executive Directors. Members of the Remuneration Committee throughout the year were:

- Mr Simon Calleia
- Mr Eric Dodd
- Mr Donald McLay

Details of the number of meetings of the Remuneration Committee and the attendance of members of the committee at these meetings are included in the Directors' report.

Non-conformance

All the best practice recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council have been applied for the entire financial year ended 30 June 2014, except for the following:

A. Principle two

a. Recommendation 2.4

The Board assumes the role of a Nomination Committee as it believes minimal benefit will accrue to the Company through a separate committee.

B. Principle eight

a. Recommendation 8.2

Recommendation 8.2 states that the Remuneration Committee should be chaired by an independent director. The Company's Remuneration Committee is chaired by Mr Simon Calleia. Mr Simon Calleia's independence is affected by his role as a former executive of the Company. It is not considered that his ability to perform the role of Remuneration Committee Chair is adversely affected by these circumstances because Mr Simon Calleia ceased to hold an executive position in April 2005, and the executives in place at that time are no longer employed by the Company.

Website disclosure

Further information relating to the Company's corporate governance practices and policies has been made publicly available on the Company's website at www.creditcorp.com.au.

The directors present their report together with the financial report of the Company and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Directors

The directors of the Company at any time during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report are:

Mr Donald McLay	Chairman, Director (Non-Executive) Age 64
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce, Chartered Accountant, Chartered Secretary and member of Financial Services Institute of Australasia (Fellow).
Experience and expertise	Appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 31 March 2008 and has been Chairman since 30 June 2008. Mr McLay has more than 35 years' experience in financial markets, investment banking and broad business services.
Special responsibilities	Mr McLay is Chairman of the Board and is a member of the Remuneration and Audit and Risk committees.
Interest in shares and options	2,207,308 ordinary shares in Credit Corp Group Limited.
Mr Simon Calleia	Director (Non-Executive) Age 46
Qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce, Postgraduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment, Associate of the Securities Institute of Australia, member of Australian Institute of Banking and Finance and Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Experience and expertise	Appointed as Managing Director in March 2000 and became a Non-Executive Director after he stepped down from his executive role in April 2005. Mr Calleia has extensive knowledge of the credit management industry. He also held various roles in the banking, finance and insurance sectors.
Special responsibilities	Mr Calleia is Chairman of the Remuneration Committee.
Interest in shares and options	612,152 ordinary shares of Credit Corp Group Limited.
Mr Eric Dodd	Director (Non-Executive) Age 62
Qualifications	Bachelor of Economics, member of Institute of Chartered Accountants (Fellow) and Australian Institute of Company Directors (Fellow).
Experience and expertise	Appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 1 July 2009. Mr Dodd has extensive experience in insurance, finance and banking.
Directorships of listed entities	Healthscope Limited from 15 May 2009 to 11 October 2010, Ambition Group Limited from 18 March 2013 to 20 January 2014, SFG Australia Limited (previously named Snowball Group Limited) since 2 July 2010 and Firstfolio Limited since 2 April 2012.
Special responsibilities	Mr Dodd is a member of the Remuneration Committee.
Interest in shares and options	5,000 ordinary shares of Credit Corp Group Limited.
Ms Leslie Martin	Director (Non-Executive) Age 59
Qualifications	Bachelor of Arts, Master of Business Administration and member of Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Experience and expertise	Appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 20 March 2014. Ms Martin has 30 years' experience in commercial banking in a number of countries and is a specialist in payments and corporate cash management.
Mr Robert Shaw	Director (Non-Executive) Age 72
Qualifications	Bachelor of Industrial Engineering, Master of Business Administration, Master of Professional Accounting, Justice of the Peace and member of Australian Institute of Company Directors (Fellow).
Experience and expertise	Appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 31 March 2008. Mr Shaw has extensive knowledge in finance and financial analysis, audit committees and corporate governance.
Directorship of listed entity	Magontec Limited (previously named Advanced Magnesium Limited) since 4 March 2011.
Special responsibilities	Mr Shaw is Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee.
Interest in shares and options	5,000 ordinary shares of Credit Corp Group Limited.

Mr Richard Thomas	Director (Non-Executive) Age 69
Qualifications	Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors (Fellow).
Experience and expertise	Appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 22 September 2006. He was Acting Chairman between 11 February 2008 and 30 June 2008. Mr Thomas has more than 40 years' experience in the banking and finance industry in Australia, New Zealand and the USA.
Special responsibilities	Mr Thomas is a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.
Interest in shares and options	9,984 ordinary shares of Credit Corp Group Limited.

Company secretaries

The following persons held the position of Company Secretary during or since the end of the financial year:

Mr Thomas Beregi	Company Secretary
Qualifications	Bachelor of Economics, Bachelor of Laws (Hons) and Certified Practising Accountant.
Experience and expertise	Mr Beregi joined the Company on 3 September 2007 in the role of Chief Financial Officer. He was subsequently appointed to his current position of Chief Executive Officer on 1 October 2008. Prior to joining the Company, he was the Chief Operating Officer of Jones Lang LaSalle Australia. Mr Beregi was appointed as a Company Secretary on 21 September 2007.
Mr Michael Eadie	Company Secretary
Qualifications	Bachelor of Accounting, Master of Applied Finance, Certified Practising Accountant and fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia.
Experience and expertise	Mr Eadie joined the Company on 4 May 2009 as Finance Manager and was subsequently appointed Chief Financial Officer on 19 November 2010. He has previously held senior finance roles within major financial services organisations, including Macquarie Bank Limited. Mr Eadie was appointed as a Company Secretary on 17 March 2011.
Mr Geoffrey Templeton	Company Secretary
Qualifications	Member of Australian Institute of Credit Management, Australian Institute of Mercantile Agents, Australian Institute of Human Resources and Governance Institute of Australia.
Experience and expertise	Mr Templeton joined the Company in 1987 and has held roles in operations, administration, accounting, payroll and human resources. He is currently the Compliance Manager for the Company. Mr Templeton was appointed as a Company Secretary on 5 May 2000.

Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

	Directors' meetings		Audit and Risk Committee		Remuneration Committee	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Mr Donald McLay	12	12	3	3	5	5
Mr Simon Calleia	12	12	-	-	5	5
Mr Eric Dodd	12	12	-	-	5	5
Ms Leslie Martin (appointed 20 March 14)	3	3	-	-	-	-
Mr Robert Shaw	12	12	3	3	-	-
Mr Richard Thomas	12	12	3	3	-	-

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial year were debt purchase and collection as well as Consumer Lending.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Company's activities during the financial year.

Operating results**Overview**

Record levels of core domestic debt purchasing over consecutive years combined with expansion of the Consumer Lending business to deliver 26 per cent revenue growth.

The result was supported by strong core operating metrics. Collection efficiency remained unchanged from the prior year despite an 11 per cent increase in operational headcount. New purchases are on track to meet ongoing projections and past purchases continue to perform with the total amount collected from Purchased debt ledgers (PDLs) acquired more than 2 years ago increasing over the prior year.

Ongoing collection results will be underpinned by recurring payment arrangements. The face value of accounts on recurring payment arrangements increased by 23 per cent over the year to \$909 million.

Purchasing

Record purchasing of \$145 million was produced by a strong pipeline of forward flow commitments established in the prior year together with a number of unexpected one-off opportunities in the first half.

Adherence to return disciplines in the face of strong pricing competition for PDLs resulted in a reduction in the Company's share of major forward flows. This combined with a reduction in one-off opportunities to produce second half purchases \$28 million lower than the first half.

Consumer Lending

The consumer lending business grew strongly with the gross loan book increasing from \$19 million to \$63 million over the year. Volumes from the 'MoneyStart' instalment loan were supplemented with a secured auto loan branded as 'CarStart' and a small instalment loan product for amounts up to \$2,000 with durations up to 12 months branded as 'ClearCash'. All products are priced well below applicable legislated interest and fee caps and represent ethical and sustainable alternatives for credit-impaired consumers while achieving targeted returns for the Company.

Credit Corp's lending targets the same rate of return as its PDL acquisitions. Lending volumes are now offsetting any reduction in PDL purchasing.

The lending business is on track for profitability in 2015 as monthly lending revenues now exceed the up-front life-of-loan loss provisioning on new loans written.

US operations

Operational performance of the Salt Lake City site has been strong and collection outcomes are in line with pro-forma expectations. While recent evidence suggests that US PDL prices have stabilised, the reduction in supply as credit issuers adjust to the new regulatory environment is yet to reverse. Prices are not expected to fall to levels at which the Company's return targets can be achieved until supply resumes.

Credit Corp will continue to make selective purchases at compromised returns while positioning the US business for upside when prices moderate by gaining admission to further issuer panels and diversifying purchasing.

2015 outlook

While PDL purchases are not expected to reach the record levels achieved in 2014, the core domestic debt buying business will produce solid earnings growth in 2015. The transition of the consumer lending business to profitability will make a significant contribution to the Company's earnings growth. The US debt purchasing business remains a strategic opportunity with significant potential.

Changes in state of affairs

During the financial year there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company other than those referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Dividends paid or recommended

Dividends paid or declared by the Company to shareholders since the end of the previous financial year were:

	Cents per share	Total amount \$'000	Date of payment
Declared and paid during the year 2014			
Interim 2014 ordinary	20.00	9,226	21 Mar 14
Final 2013 ordinary	17.00	7,841	4 Oct 13
Total		17,067	

Declared after end of year

After the balance date the following dividend was proposed by the directors:

Final 2014 ordinary	20.00	9,226	3 Oct 14
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The financial effect of this dividend has not been brought to account in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 and will be recognised in the 2015 financial report.

Events subsequent to reporting date

In the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report there has not been any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature that is likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Environmental regulations

The Consolidated Group's operations are minimally affected by environmental regulations.

Indemnifying officers or auditor

The Company has provided indemnities to the current directors (as named above), the Company Secretaries (Mr Thomas Beregi, Mr Michael Eadie and Mr Geoffrey Templeton) and all executives of the Company against liabilities incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Consolidated Group against a liability incurred by an officer or auditor.

These indemnities were in place both during and after the end of the financial year.

These potential liabilities are insured with the premiums paid by the Company. The insurance contract prohibits disclosure of any details of the policy and the premium paid.

Non-audit services

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Hall Chadwick) for non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

The Board of Directors has considered the position and, in accordance with advice received from the Audit and Risk Committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services disclosed below did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the Audit and Risk Committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor; and
- None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

Details of the amounts paid to Hall Chadwick for non-audit services provided during the year are set out below:

	\$
Services other than statutory audit:	
Other services	
Taxation compliance services	16,434
Other services	22,000
Total	38,434

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of the Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

Auditor's independence declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2014 has been received and can be found on page 24 of the financial statements.

Rounding off

The Company is an entity to which ASIC Class Order 98/100 applies and, accordingly, amounts in the financial statements and Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

Directors' report – audited remuneration report

This remuneration report sets out remuneration information for key management personnel (KMP), which includes directors and senior executives, for the year ended 30 June 2014 and is prepared in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

A. The Board's and the Remuneration Committee's roles in remuneration

The Board is responsible for the structure of directors' and senior executives' remuneration and maximising the effectiveness of remuneration in the creation of long-term shareholder value.

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for reviewing and developing remuneration policies and practices on behalf of the Board.

The Remuneration Committee makes recommendations to the Board in respect of:

- Recruitment, retention and termination policies and procedures for senior executives;
- Senior executive remuneration packages, including annual incentive and long-term incentive plans; and
- Director remuneration levels and framework.

The performance review of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is undertaken by the Chairman of the Board, reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board. The performance reviews of other executives are undertaken by the CEO and approved by the Remuneration Committee.

B. KMP

The remuneration report sets out the remuneration details for the Company's KMP who are listed below:

Directors

- Mr Donald McLay (Chairman)
- Mr Simon Calleia
- Mr Eric Dodd
- Ms Leslie Martin (appointed 20 March 2014)
- Mr Robert Shaw
- Mr Richard Thomas

Senior executives

- Mr Thomas Beregi (Chief Executive Officer)
- Mr Matthew Angell (Chief Operating Officer)
- Mr Michael Eadie (Chief Financial Officer)
- Ms Kristina White (Head of Business Services)

C. Senior executive remuneration

(a) Remuneration Policy

The Company's Remuneration Policy is designed to ensure that remuneration is aligned with the long-term success of the Company. Key elements of the remuneration structure that achieve this policy are:

- Senior executive fixed remuneration levels are moderate when compared to listed company benchmarks;
- No termination benefits are payable under employment contracts;
- A relatively high proportion of remuneration consists of a Short-Term Incentive (STI) and a Long-Term Incentive (LTI), which are both at risk. For the Chief Executive Officer this represents 75 per cent and for other senior executives 66 per cent of maximum total potential remuneration; and
- Deferred vesting of LTI shares for sustained performance.

The remuneration structure is designed so that if the Company falls short of earnings and return targets in a given year, senior executives will receive only their fixed remuneration.

Directors' report – audited remuneration report

(b) Contract details

All contracts with executives may be terminated by either party with agreed notice periods. Remuneration and other terms of employment are formalised in employment contracts. Details of these contracts are:

Name	Title	Term of agreement	Details
Mr Thomas Beregi	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Ongoing, 3 months' notice period	Annual base salary \$450,000 plus superannuation reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee. There is no termination benefit provided for under the contract of employment.
Mr Matthew Angell	Chief Operating Officer (COO)	Ongoing, 1 month notice period	Annual base salary \$250,000 plus superannuation reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee. There is no termination benefit provided for under the contract of employment.
Mr Michael Eadie	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Ongoing, 1 month notice period	Annual base salary \$210,000 plus superannuation reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee. There is no termination benefit provided for under the contract of employment.
Ms Kristina White	Head of Business Services	Ongoing, 1 month notice period	Annual base salary \$210,000 plus superannuation reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee. There is no termination benefit provided for under the contract of employment.

(c) Remuneration structure

Fixed		Variable	
Fixed remuneration		STI	LTI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Base salary including superannuation and car parking; - Set with reference to market relativities, qualifications, skills, performance and experience; and - Set at moderate levels compared to listed company benchmarks. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual cash payment; and - Eligibility for payment depends on the Company achieving its budgeted NPAT as well as achievement against individual objectives or Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These include strategic KPIs aligned to milestones in the three-year Strategic Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LTI is a pool of deferred vesting shares accrued if the three-year Strategic Plan target NPAT is exceeded in a given year, subject to operation of a clawback mechanism.

Directors' report – audited remuneration report

The performance-based STI and LTI components are described in more detail below.

(i) STI structure

The KPIs required to be achieved to be eligible for an STI award are annual operational and financial targets set before the start of each year. Targets are set at levels to achieve shorter-term financial and operational objectives and are aligned with the Company's longer-term strategic goals.

The following table outlines the major features of the 2014 STI plan:

Features	Description
Funding of STI pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The STI pool is funded if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Company achieves its budgeted NPAT after funding the STI; and - The Company complies with its banking covenants.
Minimum criteria required to be achieved before any payments are made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the STI pool is funded, the proportion of each individual's targeted STI which is paid depends on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satisfactory performance against individual KPIs; and - Satisfactory performance against individual job accountabilities.
Maximum STI that can be earned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The maximum amount varies and the range is between 48 per cent and 100 per cent of base salary. The amount is set at the start of the year by the Remuneration Committee and is approved by the Board.
KPIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual KPIs are set annually; and - Subject to funding of the STI pool, the maximum STI is eligible to be paid when satisfactory performance against KPIs is achieved.
Role accountabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual performance against role accountabilities is also assessed; and - Subject to funding of the STI pool and achievement of KPIs, the maximum STI is eligible to be paid when satisfactory performance against role accountabilities is achieved.
Performance period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014
Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post the completion of the annual financial statement audit and performance review process, the proportion of the targeted STI payable to each executive will be determined by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board in September 2014.
Payment timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - September 2014
Form of payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash
Terminating executives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no mandatory STI entitlement where an executive's employment terminates prior to the payment date for the STI.

Performance of the Company against the 2014 STI NPAT hurdle is summarised as follows:

	Budget \$'000	Actual \$'000	Change %
NPAT	\$32,400	\$34,765	7%

The STI hurdle of a budgeted NPAT for 2014 of \$32.4 million represented an 11 per cent increase on the underlying NPAT achieved in 2013 of \$29.9 million. The budget was exceeded by a further 7 per cent for an actual year-on-year increase in underlying NPAT of 16 per cent.

As financial performance exceeded budget and banking covenants were complied with during 2014, the STI in respect of the 2014 year is eligible to be funded.

The remuneration report discloses the maximum STIs payable in respect of 2014. The actual STI payable to each executive will be a maximum of this amount and can reduce subject to the performance review process to occur in the first quarter of 2015. Each executive will be assessed on their individual performance against their KPIs and role accountabilities.

CEO's KPIs

A summary of the CEO's KPIs for 2014 is as follows:

KPIs	Weighting
Company NPAT	30%
PDL acquisition targets	20%
Consumer Lending business size and profitability metrics	20%
US debt buying operation size and profitability metrics	20%
Progress of other strategic expansion initiatives	10%

The 2013 STI was paid during the 2014 financial year. No 2013 STIs were forfeited.

(ii) LTI structure

The LTI aligns the interests of shareholders and executives by remunerating the achievement of long-term sustained earnings growth. The current Strategic Plan is for the period 2013 to 2015. A summary of the LTI structure is as follows:

- No LTI pool is created unless a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in earnings of 11 per cent is achieved;
- In any individual year, after funding the initial \$1 million of out-performance, 25 per cent of further out-performance accrues to the pool over three years to a maximum of \$7.5 million;
- Payment is in the form of deferred vesting shares. Vesting occurs over a three-year period and is subject to the operation of a clawback mechanism; and
- Under-performance to the targeted earnings is clawed back against all unvested shares in the LTI pool. The clawback mechanism means that the performance period of the LTI is the entire three-year period of the Strategic Plan.

The detailed features of the LTI are listed below:

Features	Description
Minimum criteria needs to be achieved before any payments are made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Company NPAT needs to exceed the Strategic Plan target in a given year. This is subject to the clawback provision described below; - A minimum return on equity (ROE) of 15 per cent must be achieved; and - Satisfactory performance by an executive against their job accountabilities as assessed in the annual performance review process described in the STI section above.
Maximum LTI that can be earned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The maximum LTI pool that can be created is \$2.5 million per year on a cumulative basis such that the total cap over the 3 years is \$7.5 million.
Calculation of LTI pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first \$1 million of any out-performance above the Strategic Plan hurdle expressed as Pre-LTI accrual Net Profit before Tax (PLNPBT) in a given year accrues to the LTI pool. Twenty-five per cent of subsequent out-performance accrues to the LTI pool. This is subject to the clawback provision described below.
Form of payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once any funding of the LTI is approved by the Remuneration Committee and Board in the September following each year-end, the LTI pool is converted into deferred vesting shares.
Dividends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dividends are payable on unvested shares subject to continued participation by executives in the LTI.

Directors' report – audited remuneration report

Features	Description
Allocation of LTI pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proportionate LTI pool allocation to individual executives is determined at the start of each year by the Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board. Allocations reflect the degree of 'line of sight' of the role in the achievement of Company earnings and strategic objectives; and - The 2014 pool allocations to the senior executives as set by the Remuneration Committee at the start of the year are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEO 40 per cent - COO 22 per cent - CFO 11 per cent - Head of Business Services 11 per cent <p>The remaining 16 per cent of the pool is allocated to 5 other executives not considered KMP.</p>
Clawback provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under-performance in any year is clawed back on a dollar-for-dollar basis against any unvested LTI pool created in an earlier year or years. In addition, any under-performance against the benchmark PLNPBT in earlier years is carried forward and is deducted from any subsequent out-performance prior to the accrual of any LTI pool.
Vesting of shares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The LTI pool created in each year vests evenly over a three-year period. For example, the 2014 LTI pool will vest with the following timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - September 2014, 1/3 - September 2015, 1/3 - September 2016, 1/3 - Unvested shares may not vest due to the operation of the LTI clawback provision.
Performance period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed annually over a three-year period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Year ended 30 June 2013 - Year ended 30 June 2014 - Year ended 30 June 2015
Terminating executives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no mandatory LTI entitlement where an executive's employment terminates prior to the vesting date of an LTI benefit.

The PLNPBT benchmark established by the three-year Strategic Plan in respect of the 2014 financial year was \$45.3 million, which represented NPAT of \$31.7 million. This level of NPAT represented growth in earnings of 10 per cent on the 2013 underlying NPAT of \$28.9 million.

Over the three years of the LTI, the benchmark earnings each year represent a compound average growth rate (CAGR) of 11 per cent in NPAT. This level of earnings growth needs to be exceeded for an LTI pool to be created.

To earn the maximum LTI over the three-year period of the scheme would be required a CAGR of earnings of approximately 20 per cent in NPAT after the accrual of the LTI pool.

Directors' report – audited remuneration report

It is the view of the Remuneration Committee and Board that an LTI hurdle based on exceeding a CAGR in NPAT of 11 per cent over a three-year period is a challenging objective for executives due to:

- (1) Constraints on the ability to grow the core Australian debt buying business of the Company.
 - The Company has the largest market share in its core business of domestic purchasing and collecting past due unsecured consumer receivables. Competition has intensified with recent equity raisings and favourable debt refinancings by competitors increasing the capital available to the sector and resulting in higher prices and lower returns.
 - There is no structural growth in the supply of PDLs as demonstrated by CPI growth in unsecured credit levels in Australia and static levels of delinquency over recent years.
 - A concentrated banking system results in only a few significant sellers of debt, which means that market share cannot be entrenched and which strongly encourages competition by sellers.
- (2) The need to invest in new strategic initiatives to drive growth, given the constrained prospects for growth in the core business.
 - The two main strategic growth initiatives the Company has pursued in recent years have been the development of a domestic consumer lending business focussed on providing lending products for credit-impaired consumers and geographic diversification with the development of a US debt buying and collection business.
 - The earnings targets of the three-year Strategic Plan need to be achieved while the Company continues to invest in these new initiatives. These businesses are being developed organically with minimal capitalised costs and both incurred operating losses during 2014.

The Remuneration Committee and Board consider that the 15 per cent ROE hurdle and the LTI pool cap of \$2.5 million per annum under the 2013 to 2015 LTI is appropriate. Management is tasked to maximise earnings growth subject to achievement of this rate of return and the conservative risk appetite and financial structure set by the Board.

The Remuneration Committee and Board are of the view that the use of deferred vesting shares in the LTI is more appropriate than the use of a leveraged instrument such as options or performance rights because:

- The accrued cost disclosed in the remuneration report is aligned with the eventual economic cost to shareholders post vesting. Leveraged instruments are more likely to have a relatively low expense at issuance compared to the potential dilution and economic cost to shareholders upon vesting and subsequent exercise; and
- The focus of the LTI is growth in earnings, which should be the main driver of potential share price movements rather than the share price itself, which is the focus of leveraged instruments.

The calculation of the LTI pool eligible to be funded in respect of the 2014 year is summarised below:

	Benchmark	Actual	Variance	LTI pool created
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
NPAT	\$31,673	\$34,765		
PLNPBT	\$45,279	\$52,226	\$6,947	
First \$1 million of out-performance accrues to the LTI pool				\$1,000
Out-performance over \$1 million accrues 25 per cent to the LTI pool [25 per cent x (\$6.95 million - \$1 million)]				\$1,487
Total				\$2,487

The LTI pool of \$2.49 million will be converted into deferred vesting shares in September 2014. These shares will vest one-third in each of the 2015, 2016 and 2017 financial years, subject to ongoing tenure as a Company executive, continued performance and potential clawback.

There was an LTI program in place in respect of the 2009 to 2012 financial years, the details of which were previously disclosed. There are unvested payments under this program in the form of cash and shares that have vested in 2014 and are expected to vest in 2015.

Directors' report – audited remuneration report

Details of the vesting profile of the LTI awarded as remuneration to the four senior executives are:

LTI accrual in respect of the 2012 financial year

Year accrued	Proportion vesting during the 2015 financial year ^A		Current allocation (% of pool) ^B	Minimum value	Maximum value
	2012	\$	%	\$	\$
Senior executives					
Mr Thomas Beregi	1/3	578,181	43.7%	-	578,181
Mr Matthew Angell	1/3	321,211	24.3%	-	321,211
Mr Michael Eadie	1/3	79,869	6.0%	-	79,869
Ms Kristina White	1/3	176,834	13.4%	-	176,834

A. Represents each participant's allocated proportion of the maximum pool that may vest in the 2015 financial year.

B. Each participant's allocated percentage portion of the deferred pool.

LTI accrual in respect of the 2013 and 2014 financial years

Year accrued	Proportion vesting during the 2015 financial year ^A			Proportion vesting in future financial years ^A			Current allocation (% of pool) ^B	Minimum value	Maximum value
	2013	2014	\$	2013	2014	\$	%	\$	\$
Senior executives									
Mr Thomas Beregi	1/3	1/3	660,359	1/3	2/3	992,817	40.1%	-	1,653,176
Mr Matthew Angell	1/3	1/3	366,866	1/3	2/3	551,565	22.3%	-	918,431
Mr Michael Eadie	1/3	1/3	175,019	1/3	2/3	263,132	10.6%	-	438,151
Ms Kristina White	1/3	1/3	175,019	1/3	2/3	263,132	10.6%	-	438,151

A. The deferred vesting shares will vest equally in each of 2015, 2016 and 2017 financial years, subject to ongoing participation and the LTI clawback provisions.

B. Each participant's allocated percentage portion of the pool. The allocations are fixed and were determined by the Remuneration Committee as part of the approval of the LTI plan.

(d) Remuneration outcomes

The Board believes the Company's remuneration structure, in particular the STI and LTI, have continued to ensure a large proportion of remuneration is only payable as a result of the achievement of sustained earnings growth.

Details of the Company's performance, share price and dividends over the past five years are summarised in the table below:

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Earnings					
Total revenue (\$m)	173,998	142,577	124,590	113,636	93,413
Adjusted EBITDA (\$m)	188,178	166,885	149,693	129,809	117,204
NPAT (\$m)	34,765	31,986	26,578	21,024	13,543
Change in NPAT (%) ^A	16%	12%	26%	55%	25%
5 year NPAT CAGR	26%				
Shareholder value					
Share price at the end of the year (\$)	8.70	9.40	5.79	4.75	2.67
Change in share price (\$)	(0.70)	3.61	1.04	2.08	1.47
Total dividends paid / declared per share (cents)	40	37	29	20	8
Return on Equity	23.23%	24.44%	23.49%	21.81%	16.63%

A. Change in NPAT (%) refers to the movement in underlying NPAT.

D. Director remuneration

(a) Remuneration Policy

The Company's Director Remuneration Policy is to provide fair remuneration that is sufficient to attract and retain directors with the experience, knowledge and skills to ensure the long-term success of the Company. Fees for directors are fixed and are not linked to the performance of the Company. This is to ensure the independence of the directors.

Remuneration levels of comparable companies are reviewed annually for benchmarking purposes and allowance is made for various factors including demands on time, the level of commitment required and any special responsibilities. An annual aggregate cap of \$0.9 million was approved by the shareholders at the 2012 Annual General Meeting of the Company.

(b) Contract details

Directors' fees have increased relative to the prior reporting period. This is the first change in directors' fees since the 2012 financial year. This increase and the fee of an additional director, Ms Leslie Martin, who was appointed during the year, are able to be funded within the current aggregate fee cap of \$0.9 million.

None of the directors are entitled to retirement benefits but are entitled to payment of statutory superannuation entitlements in addition to the directors' fees.

The remuneration structure is set out below:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Chairman	190,000	170,000
Director and Committee Chairman	105,000	95,000
Director and Committee member	95,000	85,000
Director	85,000	75,000

The above remuneration does not include the 9.25 per cent (2013: 9 per cent) statutory superannuation entitlement.

Directors' report – audited remuneration report

E. Remuneration tables and data

The remuneration for each KMP of the Company during the year was:

		Short-term benefits				Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payment	Total	Proportion of remuneration performance related	Value of options as proportion of remuneration
		Salary and fees	Short-term incentive ^A	Non-monetary benefits	Total	Super-annuation	Long-term incentive ^B	Options			
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Directors											
Mr Donald McLay Non-Executive Director Chairman	2014	190,000	-	14,294	204,294	17,575	-	-	221,869	-	-
	2013	170,000	-	12,464	182,464	15,300	-	-	197,764	-	-
Mr Simon Calleia Non-Executive Director	2014	105,000	-	-	105,000	9,713	-	-	114,713	-	-
	2013	95,000	-	-	95,000	8,550	-	-	103,550	-	-
Mr Eric Dodd Non-Executive Director	2014	95,000	-	-	95,000	8,788	-	-	103,788	-	-
	2013	85,000	-	-	85,000	7,650	-	-	92,650	-	-
Ms Leslie Martin Non-Executive Director (appointed 20 March 2014)	2014	23,538	-	-	23,538	2,177	-	-	25,715	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Robert Shaw Non-Executive Director	2014	105,000	-	-	105,000	9,713	-	-	114,713	-	-
	2013	95,000	-	-	95,000	8,550	-	-	103,550	-	-
Mr Richard Thomas Non-Executive Director	2014	95,000	-	-	95,000	8,788	-	-	103,788	-	-
	2013	85,000	-	-	85,000	7,650	-	-	92,650	-	-
Senior executives											
Mr Thomas Beregi Chief Executive Officer Company Secretary	2014	468,325	490,500	14,294	973,119	23,300	997,379	-	1,993,798	75	-
	2013	465,500	490,500	12,464	968,464	25,000	983,696	-	1,977,160	75	-
Mr Matthew Angell Chief Operating Officer	2014	250,000	272,500	14,294	536,794	23,125	554,099	-	1,114,018	74	-
	2013	250,000	272,500	12,464	534,964	22,500	546,498	-	1,103,962	74	-
Mr Michael Eadie Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary	2014	210,000	100,000	14,294	324,294	19,425	264,341	-	608,060	60	-
	2013	207,500	100,000	8,427	315,927	18,675	260,715	-	595,317	61	-
Ms Kristina White Head of Business Services	2014	210,000	150,000	14,294	374,294	19,425	264,341	-	658,060	63	-
	2013	210,000	150,000	12,464	372,464	18,900	260,715	-	652,079	63	-
Total remuneration	2014	1,751,863	1,013,000	71,470	2,836,333	142,027	2,080,160	-	5,058,520	61	-
	2013	1,663,000	1,013,000	58,283	2,734,283	132,775	2,051,624	-	4,918,682	62	-

A. The STI is prepared on an accrual basis and has been accrued at 100 per cent of the maximum potential payment. Individual performance reviews will be conducted after the finalisation of the 2014 audited consolidated financial statements.

B. The LTI is prepared on an accrual basis. It is payable in the form of deferred vesting shares, which may vest over a three-year period if the Company achieves or exceeds the Board-determined Strategic Plan targets.

Directors' report – audited remuneration report

The relative proportions of the elements of remuneration of KMP that are linked to performance:

	Fixed remuneration		Remuneration linked to performance	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Directors				
Mr Donald McLay	100%	100%	-	-
Mr Simon Calleia	100%	100%	-	-
Mr Eric Dodd	100%	100%	-	-
Ms Leslie Martin	100%	-	-	-
Mr Robert Shaw	100%	100%	-	-
Mr Richard Thomas	100%	100%	-	-
Senior executives				
Mr Thomas Beregi	25%	25%	75%	75%
Mr Matthew Angell	26%	26%	74%	74%
Mr Michael Eadie	40%	39%	60%	61%
Ms Kristina White	37%	37%	63%	63%

No KMP appointed during the period received a payment as part of his or her consideration for agreeing to hold the position.

F. KMP equity holdings

(a) Fully paid ordinary shares of Credit Corp Group Limited

The movements during 2014 in the number of ordinary shares in Credit Corp Group Limited held directly, indirectly or beneficially by each KMP, including their related parties are:

	Opening balance at 1 July 2013	Received on exercise of options	Changes during the year ^A	Closing balance at 30 June 2014
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Directors				
Mr Donald McLay	2,138,550	-	68,758	2,207,308
Mr Simon Calleia	1,112,152	-	(500,000)	612,152
Mr Eric Dodd	10,000	-	(5,000)	5,000
Mr Robert Shaw	14,000	-	(9,000)	5,000
Mr Richard Thomas	9,984	-	-	9,984
	3,284,686	-	(445,242)	2,839,444
Senior executives				
Mr Thomas Beregi	101,921	-	112,977	214,898
Mr Matthew Angell	-	-	10,000	10,000
Mr Michael Eadie	7,654	-	20,029	27,683
Ms Kristina White	24,214	-	37,725	61,939
	133,789	-	180,731	314,520
Total	3,418,475	-	(264,511)	3,153,964

A. Other changes include shares granted via participation in the Deferred Employee Share Plan (DESP) and LTI plan, and shares purchased or sold directly on the ASX.

(b) Options and rights over equity instruments

No options were granted to KMP or the five highest paid officers as part of their remuneration during or since the end of the 2014 financial year.

No options were outstanding at the date of this report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Donald McLay
Chairman



Robert Shaw
Director

Date: 5 August 2014

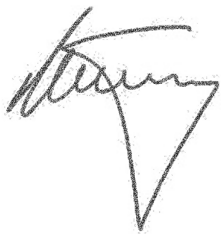
**CREDIT CORP GROUP LIMITED
ABN 33 092 697 151
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF CREDIT CORP GROUP LIMITED
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2014 there have been no contraventions of:

- i. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hall Chadwick
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000



David Kenney
Partner

Date: 5 August 2014

SYDNEY

Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 3555
Sydney NSW 2001

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

NEWCASTLE

Ph: (612) 4969 5521
Fx: (612) 4969 6059

PARRAMATTA

Ph: (612) 9687 2100
Fx: (612) 9687 2900

PENRITH

Ph: (612) 4721 8144
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

MELBOURNE

Ph: (613) 8678 1600
Fx: (613) 8678 1699

PERTH

Ph: (618) 6557 6200
Fx: (618) 9218 8950

BRISBANE

Ph: (617) 3211 1250
Fx: (617) 3211 1249

GOLD COAST

Ph: (617) 5538 2322
Fx: (617) 5526 8599

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Consolidated statement of profit or loss

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Revenue	2	173,998	142,577
Finance costs	3	(1,548)	(754)
Employee benefits expense		(75,313)	(62,010)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3	(730)	(1,155)
Office facility expenses		(12,395)	(11,294)
Collection expenses		(9,949)	(9,676)
Other expenses		(24,324)	(11,960)
Profit before income tax expense		49,739	45,728
Income tax expense	4	(14,974)	(13,742)
Profit for the year		34,765	31,986

Earnings per share for profit attributable to owners of the Company

Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	5	75.4	69.8
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	5	75.4	69.8

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Profit for the year		34,765	31,986
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedge	4	24	(24)
Income tax effect		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	4	24	(24)
Total comprehensive income for the year		34,789	31,962
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company		34,789	31,962

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,782	4,630
Trade and other receivables	9	21,561	8,056
Purchased debt ledgers	10	51,063	50,678
Other assets	11	1,475	696
Total current assets		76,881	64,060
Non-current assets			
Other receivables	9	26,374	7,696
Purchased debt ledgers	10	106,169	96,531
Property, plant and equipment	12	1,997	1,171
Deferred tax assets	13	14,297	10,770
Intangible assets	14	800	800
Total non-current assets		149,637	116,968
Total assets		226,518	181,028
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	9,953	10,700
Payables under contract of sale	15	2,168	3,574
Derivatives	16	-	24
Current tax liabilities	13	8,211	5,874
Provisions	17	3,007	5,057
Total current liabilities		23,339	25,229
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	18	38,497	9,537
Provisions	17	5,127	6,470
Total non-current liabilities		43,624	16,007
Total liabilities		66,963	41,236
Net assets		159,555	139,792
Equity			
Issued capital	20	47,109	45,068
Reserves		-	(24)
Retained earnings		112,446	94,748
Total equity		159,555	139,792

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2014

		Issued capital	Equity compensat- ion reserve	Hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2013		45,068	-	(24)	94,748	139,792
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	34,765	34,765
Other comprehensive income						
Change in fair value of cash flow hedge, net of tax	4	-	-	24	-	24
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	24	34,765	34,789
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Shares issued net of transaction costs	20, 31B	2,041	-	-	-	2,041
Dividends paid or provided for	6	-	-	-	(17,067)	(17,067)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		2,041	-	-	(17,067)	(15,026)
Balance at 30 June 2014		47,109	-	-	112,446	159,555
Balance at 1 July 2012		42,735	402	-	78,845	121,982
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year		-	-	-	31,986	31,986
Other comprehensive income						
Change in fair value of cash flow hedge, net of tax	4	-	-	(24)	-	(24)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(24)	31,986	31,962
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Shares issued net of transaction costs	20, 31B	2,333	-	-	-	2,333
Lapsed options		-	(402)	-	402	-
Dividends paid or provided for	6	-	-	-	(16,485)	(16,485)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners		2,333	(402)	-	(16,083)	(14,152)
Balance at 30 June 2013		45,068	-	(24)	94,748	139,792

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers and debtors		310,465	260,452
Payments to suppliers and employees		(108,501)	(86,337)
Interest received on bank deposits		81	203
Interest paid		(1,548)	(754)
Income tax paid		(16,164)	(15,407)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in operating assets		184,333	158,157
Changes in operating assets arising from cash flow movements			
Net funding of other receivables		(49,130)	(13,951)
Acquisition of purchased debt ledgers		(146,616)	(133,786)
Changes in operating assets arising from cash flow movements		(195,746)	(147,737)
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	19	(11,413)	10,420
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of plant and equipment		(1,556)	(726)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		(1,556)	(726)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		49,578	17,565
Repayment of borrowings		(21,390)	(8,975)
Dividends paid	6	(17,067)	(16,485)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		11,121	(7,895)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,848)	1,799
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		4,630	2,831
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	8	2,782	4,630

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

A. Reporting entity

These financial statements include the consolidated financial statements and notes of Credit Corp Group Limited and subsidiaries (the Consolidated Group).

Credit Corp Group Limited is incorporated in Australia. The address of its registered office and principal places of business are disclosed in Note 35: Company details.

The Consolidated Group is a for-profit entity and is primarily involved in operations within Debt Ledger Purchasing, which includes Consumer Lending and Mercantile Collections.

The parent entity, Credit Corp Group Limited, has not prepared separate financial statements in this financial report as permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The financial information for the parent entity is disclosed in Note 34 of the financial statements.

B. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 5 August 2014.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Consolidated Group's functional currency.

(d) Rounding of amounts

The Consolidated Group is of a kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/100 dated 10 July 1998 and in accordance with that Class Order, all financial information presented in Australian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

(e) Use of estimates and judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Consolidated Group.

Key estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with AASB and IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

(i) Impairment of goodwill

The Consolidated Group performs an impairment test at least semi-annually in accordance with Significant Accounting Policy C(f)(ii). These calculations involve an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated, incorporating a number of key estimates. Refer to Note 14 for more details.

(ii) PDLs

PDLs are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, PDLs are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Estimated remaining collections from PDLs are reforecast every six months and used in applying the effective interest method. Refer to Note 10 for more details.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(iii) Provisions

The Consolidated Group utilises estimates of the probable outflow of economic benefits based on contractual or expected legal obligations as a result of past events in recognising restructuring and employee benefit provisions. Loan provisions are based on estimated life of loan loss rates derived from a static pool analysis of the performance of loan products. These estimates are updated at each reporting date. Refer to Note 9 and Note 17 for more details.

C. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Consolidated Group.

(a) Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Group has control over a subsidiary when the Consolidated Group is exposed to, or has a right to, variable returns from its involvement with a subsidiary, and has the ability to use its power to affect those returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Consolidated Group and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

All inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

A list of subsidiaries is contained in Note 23 to the financial statements.

(b) Business combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses, which results in consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination is accounted for from the date that control is attained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain exceptions).

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are recognised as expenses in profit or loss when incurred.

The acquisition of a business may result in recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

Goodwill is recognised initially at the excess of cost over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. If the fair value of the acquirer's interest is greater than cost, the surplus is immediately recognised in the profit or loss statement.

Included in the measurement of consideration transferred is any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any obligation incurred relating to contingent consideration is classified as either a financial liability or equity instrument, depending upon the nature of the arrangement. Rights to refunds of consideration previously paid are recognised as a receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not re-measured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability is re-measured each reporting period to fair value through the statement of comprehensive income unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the profit or loss statement.

(c) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Consolidated Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions within the Consolidated Group. All operating segments and operating results are reviewed regularly by the Consolidated Group's CEO to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Consolidated Group's headquarters), head office expenses and income tax liabilities.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire tangible assets.

(d) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the profit or loss statement, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity; otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the profit or loss statement.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Property

Freehold land is currently measured at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. It is not depreciated.

(ii) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

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 Consolidated Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, excluding freehold land, is recognised in the profit or loss statement and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives to the Consolidated Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their estimated useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Consolidated Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Class of fixed asset	Years
Leasehold improvements	period of the lease
Plant and equipment	2 to 5 years
Computer software	2.5 to 4 years

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

(iv) Impairment

At each balance date, the Consolidated Group reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the profit or loss statement.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the profit or loss statement.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill and goodwill on consolidation are initially recorded at the amount by which the purchase price for a business combination exceeds the fair value attributed to the interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at date of acquisition.

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the fair value of net identifiable assets at acquisition date over the sum of:

- the consideration transferred;
- any non-controlling interest; and
- the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(ii) Impairment

Impairment testing is performed semi-annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives. The recoverable amount is re-measured in each impairment test and any impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit (CGU), exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss statement.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss statement. Losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (or group of CGUs), and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(g) Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(1) PDLs

PDLs are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition:

- PDLs acquired prior to adoption of AASB 9: Financial Instruments on 30 June 2010 were classified as available-for-sale financial assets and measured at fair value; and
- Upon adoption of AASB 9: Financial Instruments on 30 June 2010, PDLs are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Under the transitional provisions of AASB 9: Financial Instruments on 30 June 2010, the fair values at the date of initial adoption are treated as the amortised cost amounts.

(2) Other receivables

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value, including direct and incremental transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are presented net of provisions for expected life of loan losses. Other receivables include consumer loans.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(3) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period the Consolidated Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that:

- a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset;
- the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset; and
- the loss can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of PDL financial assets measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss statement. When a subsequent change in estimated future cash flows causes the amount of impairment loss to reverse, the reversal in impairment loss is taken through the profit or loss statement to the extent of the initial impairment loss.

As there are no individually significant PDLs within the portfolio held by the Consolidated Group and all PDLs have similar credit risk characteristics, PDLs are grouped and are collectively assessed for impairment.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, comprising the original debt less principal payments and amortisation. Financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The Consolidated Group designates certain derivatives as hedges of highly probable forecast transactions that could affect the profit or loss statement (cash flow hedge).

At the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the Consolidated Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions, is documented.

The Consolidated Group makes a documented assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship and on an ongoing basis, as to whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items attributable to hedged risk, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80 to 125 per cent.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value and any attributable transaction costs are recognised in the profit or loss statement as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, which represents the estimated amount that the Consolidated Group would pay or receive to terminate the derivative financial instruments at the balance date, taking into account current interest rates.

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a hedging reserve in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit or loss statement.

Amounts accumulated in the hedge reserve in equity are reclassified to the profit or loss statement in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion of interest rate swaps and options that hedge variable rate borrowings is recognised in the profit or loss statement within finance costs.

(iv) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank deposits with maturities of less than three months and cash on hand that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in their fair value, and are used by the Consolidated Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

(i) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the profit or loss statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period. These are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, plus on-costs. The liability for accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Long-term obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave, which is not expected to be settled within 12 months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields on national government bonds at the end of the reporting period with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future payments.

(k) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Consolidated Group are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessors) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the leases.

(l) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Consolidated Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(m) Revenue

The major components of revenue are recognised as follows:

(i) Interest revenue

Revenue from PDLs represents the component designated as interest income through the application of the effective interest method under AASB 9: Financial Instruments.

(ii) Other income

Revenue from services rendered is recognised upon delivery of the service to customers. In 2013 the Consolidated Group received a one-off litigation settlement with an impact on NPAT of \$2.1 million.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(n) Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognised on financial assets, and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in the profit or loss statement using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

(o) Tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to the relevant taxation authority.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realised or the liabilities are settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related assets or liabilities.

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

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax expense is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

(p) Tax consolidation

Credit Corp Group Limited and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation legislation. The head entity, Credit Corp Group Limited, and its subsidiaries in the tax consolidated group account for their own current and deferred tax accounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a standalone taxpayer in its own right.

The Consolidated Group has entered a tax funding arrangement whereby each company in the Consolidated Group contributes to the income tax payable in proportion to their contribution to the Company's taxable income. Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement is recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

(q) GST

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities that are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

(r) Earnings per share (EPS)

The Consolidated Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares.

(i) Basic EPS

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

(ii) Diluted EPS

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) New and amended standards adopted by the Consolidated Group

The Consolidated Group has applied all new accounting standards and amendments mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013. The significant new standards adopted as of 1 July 2013 are detailed below:

- AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements;
- AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities;
- AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement;
- AASB 119: Employee Benefits (2011);
- AASB 2012–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities; and
- AASB 2012–5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle.

The adoption of these standards has not had a material impact on the financial statements of the Consolidated Group. Where required, new disclosures introduced by these standards have been included.

The adoption of AASBs 10, 13 and 119 resulted in changes in accounting policies for the Consolidated Group. These are explained below:

- Adoption of AASB 10 resulted in a change in the definition of control. Under the new definition, the Consolidated Group controls an entity when the Consolidated Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The Consolidated Group has reviewed its investments in other entities to assess whether the consolidation conclusion in relation to these entities is different under AASB 10 compared to AASB 127. No differences were found and therefore no adjustments to any of the carrying amounts in the financial statements are required as a result of the adoption of AASB 10.

- The adoption of AASB 13 has clarified that fair value is an exit price notion and, as such, the fair value of financial liabilities should be determined based on a transfer value to a third-party market participant. The fair value of financial liabilities (including derivatives) was measured on the basis that the financial liability would be settled or extinguished with the counterparty.

The Consolidated Group has reviewed its Accounting Policy and there is no material effect on the financial statements.

- The adoption of the revised AASB 119 has not changed the accounting obligations for the Consolidated Group. The Consolidated Group continues to expect all annual leave will be taken within 12 months after the end of the reporting period and continues to classify annual leave as short-term employee benefits.

(t) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2014 reporting period. The Consolidated Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below:

(i) AASB 1031: Materiality

Revised AASB 1031 is an interim standard that cross-references to other standards and the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements (issued December 2013) that contain guidance on materiality.

AASB 1031 will be withdrawn once all the references to AASB 1031 in all standards and interpretations are removed.

This standard is effective for year ending 30 June 2014 and will not have any impact on the financial statements.

(ii) AASB 2012–3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to AASB 132)

AASB 2012–3 addresses inconsistencies in current practice when applying the offsetting criteria in AASB 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation.

It clarifies the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realisation and settlement'. This is effective for year ending 30 June 2014 and is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(iii) AASB 2013–3 Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

Narrow-scope amendments to AASB 136: Impairment of Assets address the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

It is applicable to the period ending 30 June 2014 and is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 2: Revenue		
Interest revenue	170,968	135,872
Other interest received	81	203
Other income	2,949	6,502
Total	173,998	142,577

Note 3: Profit for the year

Arrived at after deducting expenses including:

Finance costs

Interest expense	(1,041)	(209)
Other finance charges	(507)	(545)
Total	(1,548)	(754)

Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Property, plant and equipment	(580)	(954)
Computer software	(123)	(104)
Leasehold improvements	(27)	(97)
Total	(730)	(1,155)

Rental expense on operating leases

Operating lease rental	(4,945)	(4,332)
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Note 4: Income tax expense

The Consolidated Group calculates the income tax expense using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings.

The major components of income tax expense in the consolidated profit or loss statement at the end of the year are as follows:

A. Income tax expense

Current tax	(18,503)	(14,977)
Deferred tax	3,527	1,228
Overprovision in respect of prior years	2	7
Total	(14,974)	(13,742)

	Before tax \$'000	Tax (expense) / benefit \$'000	Net of tax \$'000
B. Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income			
Year ended 30 June 2014			
Cash flow hedge	24	-	24
Year ended 30 June 2013			
Cash flow hedge	(24)	-	(24)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 4: Income tax expense (continued)		
C. Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax accounting profit		
Profit for the year	49,739	45,728
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2013: 30%)	(14,922)	(13,718)
Tax effect of amounts that are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Other non-deductible items	(54)	(31)
	(14,976)	(13,749)
Overprovision in respect of prior years	2	7
Income tax expense	(14,974)	(13,742)
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are:		
	30%	30%

Note 5: Earnings per share

A. Basic EPS

The calculation of basic EPS at 30 June 2014 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of \$34.77 million (2013: \$31.99 million) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 46.09 million (2013: 45.85 million), calculated as follows:

(a) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)

Profit for the year	34,765	31,986
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	2014 Number '000	2013 Number '000
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)		
Issued ordinary shares at 1 July	45,933	45,571
Effect of shares issued in September 2013	154	-
Effect of shares issued in September 2012	-	278
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June (basic)	46,087	45,849

B. Diluted EPS

The calculation of diluted EPS at 30 June 2014 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of \$34.77 million (2013: \$31.99 million) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential shares of 46.09 million (2013: 45.85 million).

There were no share options (2013: nil) at balance date, hence the basic and diluted EPS are equal.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	Cents per share \$	Total amount \$'000	Franked / unfranked	Date of payment
Note 6: Dividends paid and proposed				
The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company:				
Year ended 30 June 2014				
Interim 2014 ordinary	20.00	9,226	Franked	21 Mar 14
Final 2013 ordinary	17.00	7,841	Franked	4 Oct 13
Total		17,067		

Year ended 30 June 2013

Interim 2013 ordinary	20.00	9,188	Franked	22 Mar 13
Final 2012 ordinary	16.00	7,297	Franked	5 Oct 12
Total		16,485		

Franked dividends declared or paid during the period were franked at the tax rate of 30 per cent.

After 30 June 2014 the following dividends were proposed by the directors. The dividends have not been provided for and there are no income tax consequences.

Final 2014 ordinary	20.00	9,226	Franked	3 Oct 14
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	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Franking account		
Balance of franking account at year-end adjusted for franking credits arising from payment of provision for income tax and franking debits arising from payment of dividends	67,446	56,259
Subsequent to year-end, the franking account would be reduced by the proposed dividend	(3,954)	(3,347)
Total	63,492	52,912

	2014 \$	2013 \$
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Note 7: Auditor's remuneration

Audit services

Audit and review of financial reports	166,430	170,920
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Services other than statutory audit

Other services

Taxation compliance services	16,434	15,365
Other services	22,000	-
Total	204,864	186,285

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
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Note 8: Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents	2,782	4,630
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The Consolidated Group's exposure to interest rate risk and a sensitivity analysis of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 32: Financial risk management.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 9: Trade and other receivables		
Current		
Trade receivables	1,044	923
Less: Provision for impairment	(42)	(78)
	1,002	845
Other receivables	27,820	9,588
Less: Provision for expected loan losses	(7,261)	(2,377)
	20,559	7,211
Total	21,561	8,056
Non-current		
Other receivables	35,800	10,261
Less: Provision for expected loan losses	(9,426)	(2,565)
Total	26,374	7,696

A. Provision for impairment

A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. These amounts have been included in other expenses.

Movement in the provision for impairment

Opening balance	(78)	-
Charge for the year	-	(78)
Provisions reversed during the year	36	-
Closing balance	(42)	(78)

The following table details the Consolidated Group's trade receivables exposed to credit risk with an ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the Consolidated Group and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtor and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Consolidated Group.

Trade receivables that remain within initial trade terms are considered to be of high credit quality. At balance date trade receivables of \$0.30 million (2013: \$0.18 million) were outside initial trade terms but not impaired. It is expected these past due amounts will be received.

	Gross amount \$'000	Past due and impaired \$'000	Past due but not impaired				Within initial trade terms \$'000
			< 30 \$'000	31 – 60 \$'000	61 – 90 \$'000	> 90 \$'000	
Year ended 30 June 2014							
Trade receivables	1,044	42	259	37	-	-	706
Year ended 30 June 2013							
Trade receivables	923	78	49	127	-	-	669

The Consolidated Group does not hold any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated that would otherwise have been past due or impaired.

B. Provision for expected loan losses

Provision for expected loan losses are recognised based on life of loan loss rates derived from static pool analysis of the performance of loan products. These estimates are updated at each reporting date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 10: Purchased debt ledgers		
Current	51,063	50,678
Non-current	106,169	96,531
Total	157,232	147,209

PDLs are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments.

The effective interest rate is the implicit interest rate based on forecast collections determined in the period of acquisition of an individual PDL and equates to the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of the forecast cash flows without any consideration of collection costs.

In respect of PDLs acquired up to 30 June 2010, the opening PDL values under amortised cost are equal to the fair value of the PDLs as at the date of initial adoption, being 30 June 2010. The fair values at initial adoption were determined using a discounted cash flow valuation technique. When collection forecasts for these PDLs are modified, the effective interest rate or IRR is recalculated.

In respect of PDLs acquired after 30 June 2010, the effective interest rate determined at the time of acquisition remains unchanged. Modification in collection forecasts for these PDLs results in a gain or charge recorded in the income statement.

Note 11: Other assets

Pre-payments	856	542
Inventory	619	154
Total	1,475	696

Note 12: Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land

Cost	5	5
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Plant and equipment

Cost	2,542	1,243
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(876)	(296)
	1,666	947

Computer software

Cost	587	375
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(343)	(220)
	244	155

Leasehold

Cost	203	158
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(121)	(94)
	82	64

Total	1,992	1,166
Total property, plant and equipment	1,997	1,171

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	Freehold land	Plant & equipment	Computer software	Leasehold improve- ment	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Note 12: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

A. Cost or valuation

Year ended 30 June 2014

Opening balance	5	1,243	375	158	1,781
Additions	-	1,299	212	45	1,556
Closing balance	5	2,542	587	203	3,337

Year ended 30 June 2013

Opening balance	5	1,775	450	632	2,862
Additions	-	702	10	14	726
Derecognition	-	(1,234)	(85)	(488)	(1,807)
Closing balance	5	1,243	375	158	1,781

B. Accumulated depreciation or amortisation

Year ended 30 June 2014

Opening balance	-	(296)	(220)	(94)	(610)
Depreciation / amortisation for the year	-	(580)	(123)	(27)	(730)
Closing balance	-	(876)	(343)	(121)	(1,340)

Year ended 30 June 2013

Opening balance	-	(576)	(201)	(485)	(1,262)
Depreciation / amortisation for the year	-	(954)	(104)	(97)	(1,155)
Derecognition	-	1,234	85	488	1,807
Closing balance	-	(296)	(220)	(94)	(610)

C. Carrying amounts

At 1 July 2013	5	947	155	64	1,171
At 30 June 2014	5	1,666	244	82	1,997
At 1 July 2012	5	1,199	249	147	1,600
At 30 June 2013	5	947	155	64	1,171

2014
\$'000

2013
\$'000

Note 13: Tax assets and liabilities

Non-current assets

Deferred tax assets	14,297	10,770
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Current liabilities

Tax liabilities	8,211	5,874
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Note 13: Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to:

Provision for employee benefits	1,722	2,348	-	-	1,722	2,348
Provision for restructuring	404	1,080	-	-	404	1,080
Provision for onerous contract	314	-	-	-	314	-
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	13	23	-	-	13	23
Provision for expected loan losses	5,006	1,483	-	-	5,006	1,483
Accruals on wages and bonuses	1,389	1,554	-	-	1,389	1,554
Accrual on employee share plan	884	827	-	-	884	827
Difference between accounting and tax depreciations	562	695	-	-	562	695
Other accruals not tax deductible until expense incurred	4,003	2,760	-	-	4,003	2,760
Net tax assets	14,297	10,770	-	-	14,297	10,770

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

Movement in temporary differences during the year

Year ended 30 June 2014

Provision for employee benefits	2,348	(626)	-	1,722
Provision for restructuring	1,080	(676)	-	404
Provision for onerous contract	-	314	-	314
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	23	(10)	-	13
Provision for expected loan losses	1,483	3,523	-	5,006
Accruals on wages and bonuses	1,554	(165)	-	1,389
Accrual on employee share plan	827	57	-	884
Difference between accounting and tax depreciations	695	(133)	-	562
Other accruals not tax deductible until expense incurred	2,760	1,243	-	4,003
Total	10,770	3,527	-	14,297

Year ended 30 June 2013

Provision for employee benefits	2,527	(179)	-	2,348
Provision for restructuring	420	660	-	1,080
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	-	23	-	23
Provision for expected loan losses	475	1,008	-	1,483
Accruals on wages and bonuses	1,374	180	-	1,554
Accrual on employee share plan	383	444	-	827
Difference between accounting and tax depreciations	630	65	-	695
Other accruals not tax deductible until expense incurred	4,052	(1,292)	-	2,760
Purchased debt ledgers	(319)	319	-	-
Total	9,542	1,228	-	10,770

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 14: Intangible assets		
Goodwill is allocated to the Consolidated Group's cash-generating unit (CGU) identified according to operating segment.		
Cost	1,456	1,456
Accumulated impairment losses	(656)	(656)
Net carrying value	800	800
A. Cost		
Opening balance	1,456	1,456
Closing balance	1,456	1,456
B. Impairment losses		
Opening balance	(656)	(656)
Closing balance	(656)	(656)
C. Carrying amounts		
Opening balance	800	800
Closing balance	800	800
D. Impairment testing for cash-generating unit containing goodwill		
For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Consolidated Group's operating unit, which represents the lowest level within the Consolidated Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.		
The aggregate carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the operating unit is:		
Mercantile Collections	800	800

	2014 %	2013 %
E. Key assumptions used in discounted cash flow projection		
The following assumptions were used in the value-in-use calculations:		
Growth rate	nil	nil
Discount rate	10	15

Management has based the value-in-use calculations on a five-year projection for the operating unit. The discount rate is pre-tax and is adjusted to incorporate risks associated with the particular operating unit.

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 15: Trade and other payables		
Current		
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	1,011	395
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	8,942	10,305
	9,953	10,700
Payables under contract of sale	2,168	3,574
Total	12,121	14,274

The Consolidated Group's exposure to liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 32: Financial risk management.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
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Note 16: Derivatives

Current

Interest rate swap contract	-	24
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The 2012 interest rate swap contract expired on 29 June 2014 and the Company has not entered into any swap contracts in 2014.

Refer to Note 32(A)(b)(i) Financial risk management for further details of the interest rate swap.

Note 17: Provisions

Current

Restructuring costs	-	1,056
Fixed lease rental increases	-	101
Employee benefits	2,745	3,900
Onerous contract	262	-
	3,007	5,057

Non-current

Restructuring costs	1,346	2,544
Employee benefits	2,995	3,926
Onerous contract	786	-
	5,127	6,470
Total	8,134	11,527

	Restruct- uring costs \$'000	Fixed lease rental increases \$'000	Employee benefits \$'000	Onerous contract \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2014					
Opening balance	3,600	101	7,826	-	11,527
Additional provisions	-	-	2,749	1,048	3,797
Amounts used	(1,481)	-	(4,835)	-	(6,316)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(773)	(101)	-	-	(874)
Closing balance	1,346	-	5,740	1,048	8,134

Nature of provisions

Provisions include costs anticipated to be incurred by the Consolidated Group upon vacating current leased premises, lease rental increases, accrued annual and long service leave as well as LTI.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 18: Financial liabilities		
Non-current		
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	38,497	9,537

	Expiry	2014			2013		
		Facility limit \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	Facility limit \$'000	Fair value \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
Secured bank loan	1 July 2014	-	-	-	60,000	9,537	9,537
Secured bank loan	1 July 2017	75,000	38,497	38,497	-	-	-

The total facility is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of a number of entities in the Consolidated Group.

The Consolidated Group entered into a new bank loan facility on 26 June 2014 and it has a total facility limit of \$75 million (2013: \$60 million) and expires on 1 July 2017.

The amended facility requires compliance with various undertakings. These include compliance with minimum Tangible Net Worth (TNW) and maximum Loan to Valuation Ratio (LVR) requirements. The minimum TNW undertaking is set as the greater of \$138.8 million (2013: \$85 million) and 85 per cent (2013: 85 per cent) of the TNW at the end of the preceding financial year. The maximum LVR is 60 per cent of the carrying value of PDLs in the consolidated accounts and 60 per cent of the carrying value of eligible consumer loans (2013: 50 per cent).

At all relevant times during the 2014 and 2013 financial years, all undertakings under the bank loan facilities, including the TNW and LVR requirements, were complied with.

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
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Note 19: Cash flow information

A. Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax

Cash flows from operating activities

Profit for the year		34,765	31,986
Foreign currency revaluation		82	154
Depreciation	3	730	1,155
Income tax expense	4	14,974	13,742
Equity-settled share-based payment		2,041	2,333
(Increase) in purchased debt ledgers		(9,333)	(17,270)
(Increase) in trade and other receivables		(32,183)	(11,492)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets		(779)	174
(Decrease) / increase in trade and other payables		(747)	337
(Decrease) / increase in payables under contract of sale		(1,406)	3,003
(Decrease) / increase in provisions		(3,393)	1,705
		4,751	25,827
Income taxes (paid)		(16,164)	(15,407)
Net cash from operating activities		(11,413)	10,420

B. Reconciliation of cash

Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,782	4,630
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C. Credit standby arrangements with bank

Facility limit	18	75,000	60,000
Bank guarantees	25	(1,140)	(1,308)
Cash drawn down	18	(38,497)	(9,537)
Unused loan facilities		35,363	49,155

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 20: Issued capital			
46.13 million (2013: 45.93 million) fully paid ordinary shares		47,109	45,068
Issued capital			
Opening balance		45,068	42,735
Shares issued during the year			
- DESP	31	302	280
- LTI	31	1,739	2,053
Total		47,109	45,068

The Consolidated Group does not have a fixed authorised capital or par value for its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares on issue.

		2014 Number '000	2013 Number '000
Fully paid ordinary shares			
On issue at 1 July		45,933	45,571
Shares issued during the year			
- Employee share scheme	31	199	362
On issue at 30 June		46,132	45,933

The Consolidated Group issued 198,983 ordinary shares to the DESP trust in respect of the DESP and LTI plan in September 2013. The objectives of this form of remuneration are to encourage the retention of employees and executives and ensure their interests are aligned with those of the shareholders in the creation of long-term shareholder value.

Employee share scheme

A. DESP

In September 2013, 29,460 fully paid ordinary shares were issued to the DESP trust on behalf of employees who participated in the scheme and had completed two full-time equivalent service years as at 1 September 2013.

Under the plan, eligible employees were granted up to \$1,000 worth of fully paid ordinary shares in Credit Corp Group Limited for no cash consideration. The market value of shares issued under the plan is measured as the weighted average market price during the five-day trading period prior to the grant date.

The participants must remain employed by Credit Corp Group Limited or its related companies for a further 12 months from the grant date before the shares vest.

B. LTI

A three-year financial plan in respect of the 2013 to 2015 years was approved during the 2012 financial year and a proportion of any cumulative financial performance in excess of planned NPAT was accrued, subject to qualifications, as a long-term incentive.

In September 2013, 169,523 fully paid ordinary shares were issued to the DESP trust on behalf of the Consolidated Group's leadership group. Of these, 10,094 fully paid ordinary shares were vested immediately. The remaining shares are expected to vest in September 2014 and September 2015.

Refer to Note 31: Share-based payments for details of shares issued under the scheme.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 21: Capital management

Management controls the capital of the Consolidated Group within parameters set by the Board in order to maintain an appropriate debt-to-equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the Consolidated Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Consolidated Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

The Consolidated Group's bank loan facility requires compliance with various undertakings. These are described in Note 18: Financial liabilities, and are taken into consideration in the ongoing capital management of the Consolidated Group.

Management effectively manages the Consolidated Group's capital by assessing the financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There has been no change in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Consolidated Group since the prior year. The gearing ratios for the years ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013 are:

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Trade and other payables	15	12,121	14,274
Financial liabilities	18	38,497	9,537
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	8	(2,782)	(4,630)
Net bank debt		47,836	19,181
Total equity		159,555	139,792
Total capital		207,391	158,973
Gearing ratio		23%	12%

Note 22: Reserves

A. Equity compensation reserve

The equity compensation reserve records items recognised as expenses on valuation of employee share options.

B. Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve records the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedging instruments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

		Percentage owned	
	Country of incorporation	2014	2013
Note 23: Subsidiaries			
Interests in subsidiaries are:			
Subsidiaries of Credit Corp Group Limited			
Alpha Credit Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Alupka Holdings Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Car Start Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Certus Partners Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Creditcorp BPC Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Australia Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Collections Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Collections Agency Inc.	United States	100	100
Credit Corp Collections Agency US Holdings Inc.	United States	100	100
Credit Corp Collections US Holdings Inc.	United States	100	100
Credit Corp Employee Share Administration Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Facilities Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Financial Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Group US Collections GP	United States	100	100
Credit Corp New Zealand Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Queensland Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Receivables Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Recoveries Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Services (NH) Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Services US Collections Inc.	United States	100	100
Credit Corp Services US Holdings Inc.	United States	100	100
Credit Corp Solutions Inc.	United States	100	100
Credit Corp US Collections Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Corp Western Australia Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Credit Plan B Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Malthiest Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Personal Insolvency Management Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Torbige Pty Limited	Australia	100	100

There are no significant restrictions over the Company's or its subsidiaries' ability to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Consolidated Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 24: Operating segments

A. Identification of reporting segments

The Consolidated Group has two main operations being Debt Ledger Purchasing and Consumer Lending. All operating segments and results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker, the CEO of the Consolidated Group, who makes decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assesses its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The reportable segments are as follows:

(a) Debt Ledger Purchasing

The business purchases consumer debts at a discount to their face value from credit providers with the objective of recovering amounts in excess of the purchase price over the collection life cycle of the receivables.

(b) Consumer Lending

The business offers various financial products to credit-impaired consumers.

Following is the information provided to the CEO:

	Debt Ledger Purchasing \$'000	Consumer Lending \$'000	Total for continuing operations \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2014			
Segment revenue			
External revenue	154,645	19,353	173,998
Segment result			
Segment profit	55,539	(3,522)	52,017
Finance costs			(1,548)
Depreciation and amortisation			(730)
Profit before income tax expense			49,739
Income tax expense			(14,974)
Profit after income tax expense			34,765
Other information			
Acquisition of capital assets	1,403	151	1,554
Segment assets	164,888	47,333	212,221
Unallocated assets			14,297
Total assets			226,518
Segment liabilities	20,255	-	20,255
Unallocated liabilities			46,708
Total liabilities			66,963

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	Debt Ledger Purchasing \$'000	Consumer Lending \$'000	Total for continuing operations \$'000
Note 24: Operating segments (continued)			
Year ended 30 June 2013			
Segment revenue			
External revenue	137,613	4,964	142,577
Segment result			
Segment profit	51,228	(3,591)	47,637
Finance costs			(754)
Depreciation and amortisation			(1,155)
Profit before income tax expense			45,728
Income tax expense			(13,742)
Profit after income tax expense			31,986
Other information			
Acquisition of capital assets	694	32	726
Segment assets	156,048	14,210	170,258
Unallocated assets			10,770
Total assets			181,028
Segment liabilities	25,825	-	25,825
Unallocated liabilities			15,411
Total liabilities			41,236

B. Geographical information

The Consolidated Group materially operates in one geographic segment, Australia.

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 25: Contingent liabilities		
The Company had contingent liabilities in respect of:		
Bank guarantees	1,140	1,308
Licensure bonds	1,490	1,545
Total	2,630	2,853

The guarantees and licensure bonds may give rise to a liability in the event that the Consolidated Group does not meet its obligations under the terms in the Deed of Cross Guarantee. No losses are anticipated in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2014
\$'000

2013
\$'000

Note 26: Leasing commitments

Operating lease commitments

Leases as lessee

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:

Payable

Within one year	4,197	4,872
Between one and five years	4,188	7,264
Later than five years	-	-
Total	8,385	12,136

Operating leases are entered into to meet the business needs of entities of the Consolidated Group. Leases are primarily in respect of commercial premises and plant and equipment.

Lease rentals are determined in accordance with market conditions when leases are entered into and variations occur as a result of CPI or fixed increases as reflected in the lease contracts.

Note 27: Capital commitments

Within one year	36,000	47,000
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The Consolidated Group is committed, through existing arrangements, to acquire PDLs that will become available in the coming months. The details of these arrangements are commercially confidential, however, the estimated investment is expected to be \$36.0 million (2013: \$47.0 million). These purchases will be funded by existing cash flows and bank facilities currently in place and will not require further capital raising.

Note 28: Subsequent events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since 30 June 2014 that significantly affected or may significantly affect in future years:

- the operations of the Consolidated Group;
- the results of those operations; or
- the state of affairs of the Consolidated Group.

2014
\$

2013
\$

Note 29: Key management personnel compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of KMP of the Consolidated Group is set out below:

Short-term employee benefits	2,836,333	2,734,283
Post-employment benefits	142,027	132,775
Other long-term benefits	2,080,160	2,051,624
Total	5,058,520	4,918,682

Note 30: Related party transactions

The immediate parent and ultimate controlling party respectively of the Consolidated Group is Credit Corp Group Limited.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, are immaterial and have been eliminated on consolidation.

There were no transactions between the KMP and the Consolidated Group other than as disclosed in Note 29: Key management personnel compensation and the Director's report.

Note 31: Share-based payments

A. Employee share plans

(i) DESP

The DESP is a non-transferable benefit provided by the Company to eligible employees of Credit Corp Group Limited and its related companies. Under the 2013 DESP, employees who completed at least two years of full-time equivalent service as at 1 September and were Australian residents for tax purposes were invited to join the share plan. Employees could elect not to participate in the plan.

Under the plan, eligible employees were granted up to \$1,000 worth of fully paid ordinary shares in Credit Corp Group Limited for no cash consideration. The market value of shares issued under the plan was measured as the weighted average market price during the five-day trading period prior to the grant date. This amount was recognised in the statement of financial position as share capital and as a share-based payment expense in the period the shares were granted.

Offers under the plan are at the discretion of the Company and the decision to provide shares in the DESP in future periods will be made by the Board.

Shares issued under the DESP do not vest until the completion of a further 12 months of service by the participating employee and are subsequently subject to the trading policy of Credit Corp Group Limited while the shareholder remains an employee. In all other respects, the shares rank equally with other fully paid ordinary shares on issue.

(ii) LTI

Please refer to the remuneration report for further details on the Company's LTI plan.

Details of shares issued under the DESP and LTI during the year ended 30 June 2014 (2013: 361,785) are as follows:

	Issue date	Fair value \$	Number of shares
DESP	20 Sep 2013	10.256	29,460
LTI	20 Sep 2013	10.256	169,523
Total			198,983
		2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000

B. Share-based payment transactions

Shares granted during the year

DESP	302	280
LTI	1,739	2,053
Total	2,041	2,333

Note 32: Financial risk management

The Consolidated Group's financial assets and liabilities consist mainly of PDLs, deposits with banks, trade and other receivables, payables and borrowings.

Derivatives are used by the Consolidated Group for hedging purposes. The Consolidated Group does not engage in the trading of derivative instruments.

The main risks the Consolidated Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Consolidated Group does not have exposure to any price risk at balance date.

The Consolidated Group uses derivative financial instruments such as cash flow hedges and non-derivative financial instruments such as loans to hedge certain risk exposures. Both derivatives and non-derivatives are exclusively used for hedging purposes, i.e. not as trading or other speculative instruments. The Consolidated Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate and foreign exchange, and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Note 32: Financial risk management (continued)

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments.

There has been no change to the Consolidated Group's exposures to the above risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

The Consolidated Group holds the following financial instruments:

		2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,782	4,630
Trade and other receivables	9	47,935	15,752
Purchased debt ledgers	10	157,232	147,209
Total		207,949	167,591
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	9,953	10,700
Payables under contract of sale	15	2,168	3,574
Derivatives	16	-	24
Borrowings	18	38,497	9,537
Total		50,618	23,835

A. Market risk

(a) Currency risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value of financial assets or liabilities fluctuating due to movements in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Consolidated Group holds financial assets and liabilities, which are denominated in currencies other than the Australian dollar functional currency of the Consolidated Group.

Fluctuations in the United States dollar, New Zealand dollar and the Philippines peso relative to the Australian dollar may impact the Consolidated Group's financial results.

As at balance date, had the Australian dollar weakened or strengthened by 5 per cent against any or all of the above currencies, the impact on both profit for the year and equity would have been immaterial. This assumes all other variables remain constant.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Consolidated Group is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at floating interest rates. Given the interest rate is relatively low in Australia, risk is minimal.

(i) Interest rate swap transactions

Interest rate swap transactions are entered into by the Consolidated Group to protect it from the risk of rising interest rates on its long-term borrowings and as a requirement of the loan facility agreement. The Consolidated Group's borrowing facility mandates a minimum hedging requirement that varies in accordance with changes in the LVR. The Consolidated Group has had variable interest rate debt and has entered into swap contracts to receive interest at variable rates and to pay interest at fixed rates.

The 2012 interest rate swap contract expired on 29 June 2014 and the Company has not entered into any swap contracts in 2014.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 32: Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Profile

At balance date the interest rate profiles of the Consolidated Group's interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing financial instruments were:

		Fixed interest rate		Floating interest rate		Non-interest bearing		Total	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	8	-	-	2,782	4,630	-	-	2,782	4,630
Trade and other receivables	9	46,481	13,829	-	-	1,454	1,923	47,935	15,752
Purchased debt ledgers	10	-	-	-	-	157,232	147,209	157,232	147,209
Total		46,481	13,829	2,782	4,630	158,686	149,132	207,949	167,591
Financial liabilities									
Trade and other payables	15	-	-	-	-	9,953	10,700	9,953	10,700
Payables under contract of sale	15	-	-	-	-	2,168	3,574	2,168	3,574
Derivatives	16	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
Borrowings	18	-	4,000	38,497	5,537	-	-	38,497	9,537
Total		-	4,024	38,497	5,537	12,121	14,274	50,618	23,835

(iii) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Consolidated Group accounts for the ineffective component of its derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. The effective component is accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

An increase of two percentage points in interest rates would have increased the Consolidated Group's equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. A decrease of two percentage points in interest rates would have had no impact on the Consolidated Group's equity and profit and loss. These sensitivities assume all other variables remain constant.

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Change in net profit after tax		
Increase in interest rates by two percentage points	-	46
Decrease in interest rates by two percentage points	-	-
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rates by two percentage points	-	46
Decrease in interest rates by two percentage points	-	-

(iv) Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of two percentage points in interest rates at balance date would have increased or decreased the Consolidated Group's equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. These sensitivities assume all other variables remain constant.

Change in net profit after tax		
Increase in interest rates by two percentage points	(539)	(78)
Decrease in interest rates by two percentage points	539	78
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rates by two percentage points	(539)	(78)
Decrease in interest rates by two percentage points	539	78

Note 32: Financial risk management (continued)

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Consolidated Group might encounter difficulties in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations relating to financial liabilities. The Consolidated Group manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- Preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- Monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- Maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- Managing credit risk related to its financial assets;
- Investing surplus cash only with major financial institutions; and
- Comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The following tables reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. The timing of cash flows represented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectation that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

		< 1 year		1 – 2 years		> 2 years		Total	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities									
Trade and other payables	15	9,953	10,700	-	-	-	-	9,953	10,700
Payables under contract of sale	15	2,168	3,574	-	-	-	-	2,168	3,574
Borrowings	18	-	-	38,497	9,537	-	-	38,497	9,537
Derivative financial liabilities									
Interest rate swap contract	16	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total		12,121	14,298	38,497	9,537	-	-	50,618	23,835

The following table indicates the periods in which the cash flows associated with derivatives that are cash flow hedges are expected to occur and the impact on profit or loss.

		Carrying amount		Expected cash flow		< 1 year		1 – 2 years	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Derivative financial liabilities									
Interest rate swap contract	16	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	(24)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 32: Financial risk management (continued)

C. Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security at balance date, for recognised financial assets is the net of any provisions for impairment or losses, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

The Consolidated Group does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors. Management has a Credit Policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

	Note	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Exposure to credit risk			
The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,782	4,630
Trade and other receivables	9	47,935	15,752
Purchased debt ledgers	10	157,232	147,209
Total		207,949	167,591

The Consolidated Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the balance date by geographic region was:

Australia	9	47,736	15,392
US	9	199	360
Total		47,935	15,752
AA-rated counterparties		-	-
Counterparties not rated		47,935	15,752
Total		47,935	15,752

The Consolidated Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the balance date by type of counterparty was:

Government	78	72
Banks	1,699	469
Other	46,158	15,211
Total	47,935	15,752

D. Fair value versus carrying amounts

The fair value of the interest rate swap contract is determined using a mark-to-market valuation provided by the issuer of the swap, which is verified internally.

For all other assets and liabilities, the fair value approximates the carrying value.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 32: Financial risk management (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Note	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2014					
Cash and cash equivalents	8	2,782	-	-	2,782
Trade and other receivables	9	1,455	-	46,480	47,935
Purchased debt ledgers	10	-	-	157,232	157,232
Trade and other payables	15	9,953	-	-	9,953
Payables under contract of sale	15	2,168	-	-	2,168
Borrowings	18	38,497	-	-	38,497
Year ended 30 June 2013					
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,630	-	-	4,630
Trade and other receivables	9	1,923	-	13,829	15,752
Purchased debt ledgers	10	-	-	147,209	147,209
Trade and other payables	15	10,700	-	-	10,700
Payables under contract of sale	15	3,574	-	-	3,574
Borrowings	18	9,537	-	-	9,537
Derivatives	16	-	24	-	24

Note 33: Cross guarantee

Pursuant to ASIC Class Order 98/1418 dated 13 August 1998, the wholly-owned subsidiaries listed below are relieved from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements for preparation, audit and lodgement of Financial Statements and Directors' report.

It is a condition of the Class Order that the Company and each of the participating subsidiaries enter into a Deed of Cross Guarantee. The effect of the Deed is that the Company guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in the event of winding up of any of the subsidiaries under certain provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The subsidiaries subject to the Deed are:

- Alpha Credit Pty Limited
- Alupka Holdings Pty Limited
- Car Start Pty Limited
- Credit Corp Australia Pty Limited
- Credit Corp Collections Pty Limited
- Credit Corp Employee Share Administration Pty Limited
- Credit Corp Facilities Pty Limited
- Credit Corp Queensland Pty Limited (entered during the 2014 financial year)
- Credit Corp Services Pty Limited
- Credit Corp Services (NH) Pty Limited
- Credit Corp US Collections Pty Limited
- Malthiest Pty Limited
- Torbige Pty Limited

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 33: Cross guarantee (continued)

Set out below is the statement of profit or loss and the statement of financial position comprising the Company and its subsidiaries that are parties to the Deed, after eliminating all transactions between these parties, at balance date.

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
A. Statement of profit or loss		
Revenue	147,590	104,128
Finance costs	(1,544)	(545)
Employee benefits expense	(56,924)	(47,968)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	(469)	(981)
Office facility expenses	(11,247)	(9,992)
Collection expenses	(6,631)	(6,651)
Other expenses	(12,427)	(3,998)
Profit before income tax expense	58,348	33,993
Income tax expense	(17,636)	(10,222)
Profit for the year	40,712	23,771
B. Other comprehensive income		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedge	24	(24)
Income tax effect	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	24	(24)
Total comprehensive income for the year	40,736	23,747
C. Movements in retained earnings		
Opening balance	42,164	34,476
Lapsed options	-	402
Dividends recognised during the year	(17,067)	(16,485)
Net profit attributable to parties in the Deed of Cross Guarantee	40,712	23,771
Closing balance	65,809	42,164

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 33: Cross guarantee (continued)		
D. Statement of financial position		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,699	3,451
Trade and other receivables	36,262	22,808
Purchased debt ledgers	51,063	49,922
Other assets	772	156
Total current assets	89,796	76,337
Non-current assets		
Other receivables	-	606
Purchased debt ledgers	101,641	87,352
Property, plant and equipment	1,325	710
Deferred tax assets	14,298	9,662
Intangible assets	800	800
Total non-current assets	118,064	99,130
Total assets	207,860	175,467
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	38,154	11,079
Payables under contract of sale	2,168	3,574
Derivatives	-	24
Current tax liabilities	8,211	5,873
Provisions	2,785	4,328
Total current liabilities	51,318	24,878
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	38,497	9,537
Provisions	5,127	53,844
Total non-current liabilities	43,624	63,381
Total liabilities	94,942	88,259
Net assets	112,918	87,208
Equity		
Issued capital	47,109	45,068
Reserves	-	(24)
Retained earnings	65,809	42,164
Total equity	112,918	87,208

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000
Note 34: Parent entity information		
A. Statement of comprehensive income		
Profit for the year	26,160	23,320
Other comprehensive income	24	(24)
Total comprehensive income for the year	26,184	23,296
B. Statement of financial position		
Assets		
Current assets	44,150	73,146
Non-current assets	116,553	97,721
Total assets	160,703	170,867
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	22,448	23,989
Non-current liabilities	43,624	63,405
Total liabilities	66,072	87,394
Net assets	94,631	83,473
Equity		
Issued capital	47,109	45,068
Reserves	-	(24)
Retained earnings	47,522	38,429
Total equity	94,631	83,473

C. Contractual commitments

At balance date the parent entity has not entered into any material contractual agreements for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment other than as separately noted in the financial statements (2013: nil).

Note 35: Company details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Consolidated Group is:

Level 11, 10 Barrack Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9347 3600

Fax: +61 2 9347 3650

Website: www.creditcorp.com.au

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Credit Corp Group Limited, the directors of the Company declare that:

- A. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 25 to 63 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and:
 - (a) give a true and fair view of the Consolidated Group's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date, and
 - (b) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in Accounting Policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitute explicit and unreserved compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
- B. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- C. the directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

At the date of this declaration, the Company is within the class of companies affected by ASIC Class Order 98/1418. The nature of the Deed of Cross Guarantee is such that each company party to the Deed guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in accordance with the Deed of Cross Guarantee.

In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the companies to which the ASIC Class Order applies, as detailed in Note 33 to the financial statements, will, as a group, be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject to by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee.



Donald McLay
Chairman



Robert Shaw
Director

Date: 5 August 2014

CREDIT CORP GROUP LIMITED
ABN 33 092 697 151
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
CREDIT CORP GROUP LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Credit Corp Group Limited which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirement of the Corporation Act 2001.

SYDNEY

Level 40
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 3555
Sydney NSW 2001

Ph: (612) 9263 2600
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

NEWCASTLE

Ph: (612) 4969 5521
Fx: (612) 4969 6059

PARRAMATTA

Ph: (612) 9687 2100
Fx: (612) 9687 2900

PENRITH

Ph: (612) 4721 8144
Fx: (612) 9263 2800

MELBOURNE

Ph: (613) 8678 1600
Fx: (613) 8678 1699

PERTH

Ph: (618) 6557 6200
Fx: (618) 9218 8950

BRISBANE

Ph: (617) 3211 1250
Fx: (617) 3211 1249

GOLD COAST

Ph: (617) 5538 2322
Fx: (617) 5526 8599

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**CREDIT CORP GROUP LIMITED
ABN 33 092 697 151
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES**

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- a. the financial report of Credit Corp Group Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

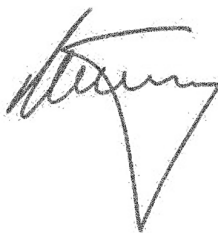
Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 13 to 23 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2014. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with Section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Credit Corp Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014 complies with Section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Hall Chadwick
Level 40, 2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000



David Kenney
Partner

Date: 5 August 2014

Five-year financial summary

	2014 \$'000	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2010 \$'000
Income and expenditure					
Purchased debt ledgers collections	288,106	250,369	230,442	205,289	178,806
Less: Purchased debt ledgers amortisation	(136,242)	(119,451)	(108,439)	(93,127)	(87,609)
Interest revenue from purchased debt ledgers	151,864	130,918	122,003	112,162	91,197
Other revenue	22,134	11,659	2,587	1,474	2,216
Total revenue	173,998	142,577	124,590	113,636	93,413
Profit after tax	34,765	31,986	26,578	21,024	13,543
Income tax expense	14,974	13,742	11,454	9,059	6,215
Net interest expense	1,467	551	1,570	5,357	7,848
Depreciation and impairment	730	1,155	1,652	1,242	1,989
Purchased debt ledgers amortisation	136,242	119,451	108,439	93,127	87,609
Adjusted EBITDA ^{A, B}	188,178	166,885	149,693	129,809	117,204
Financial position					
Current assets	76,881	64,060	60,689	59,121	69,718
Non-current assets	148,837	116,168	85,492	97,168	86,625
Intangible assets	800	800	800	800	800
Total assets	226,518	181,028	146,981	157,089	157,143
Current liabilities	23,339	25,229	17,926	48,187	25,805
Non-current liabilities	43,624	16,007	7,073	4,561	42,911
Total liabilities	66,963	41,236	24,999	52,748	68,716
Net assets	159,555	139,792	121,982	104,341	88,427
Borrowings	38,497	9,537	-	25,511	43,866
Shares on issue 000's	46,132	45,933	45,571	45,211	44,529
Cash flows					
From operating activities	(11,416)	10,420	38,739	24,940	41,088
From investing activities	(1,554)	(726)	(1,879)	(1,098)	(436)
From financing activities	11,121	(7,895)	(35,717)	(23,870)	(39,535)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash	(1,849)	1,799	1,143	(28)	1,117
Key statistics					
Earnings per share					
- Basic (cents)	75.4	69.8	58.4	46.9	30.5
- Diluted (cents)	75.4	69.8	58.4	46.9	30.3
Dividends per share (cents)	40.0	37.0	29.0	20.0	8.0
NPAT / revenue	19.98%	22.43%	21.33%	18.50%	14.50%
Return on equity	23.23%	24.44%	23.49%	21.81%	16.63%
NTA backing per share (cents)	344.13	302.60	265.92	229.02	196.79

A. Adjusted EBITDA allows for the add-back of PDL amortisation netted against collections to determine revenue in accordance with accounting standard AASB 9: Financial Instruments.

B. Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations.

Shareholder information

Additional information required by the ASX Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below:

Twenty largest shareholders as at 31 July 2014	Ordinary shares	
	Number	%
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	6,779,402	14.70
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	5,588,221	12.11
National Nominees Limited	5,167,079	11.20
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	3,056,833	6.63
Torres Industries Pty Limited	2,087,850	4.53
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Limited	1,776,300	3.85
Dixon Trust Pty Limited	917,000	1.99
RBC Investor Services Australia Nominees Pty Limited	881,742	1.91
UBS Nominees Pty Limited	581,507	1.26
Slima Pty Limited	479,153	1.04
Uptons Salvage Trading Pty Limited	282,441	0.61
Garrett Smythe Limited	272,829	0.59
Darrell James Pty Limited	255,000	0.55
UBS Wealth Management Australia Nominees Pty Limited	249,450	0.54
Brispot Nominees Pty Limited	249,353	0.54
Australian Executor Trustees Limited	233,215	0.51
Thomas George Beregi	164,898	0.36
Mr Frederick Benjamin	133,688	0.29
Mr Frederic Bernd Rappaport	133,000	0.29
Gladart Pty Limited	125,000	0.27
Total	29,413,961	63.77
Total ordinary shares as at 31 July 2014	46,131,882	100.00

Substantial shareholders

At 31 July 2014 the following shareholders were registered by the Company as a substantial holders, having declared a relevant interest in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, in the voting shares below:

Holder	Ordinary shares	%	Date of notice
Denver Investments	5,520,833	11.97	21 Mar 2014
Vinva Investment Management	2,985,731	6.47	15 Mar 2013
Georgia Division of Investment Services	2,351,062	5.10	17 May 2013

Details of ordinary shareholdings

Details of the spread of ordinary shareholdings at 31 July 2014 are:

Category	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	%
1 – 1,000	2,230	1,095,378	2.38
1,001 – 5,000	2,019	4,872,870	10.56
5,001 – 10,000	373	2,766,757	6.00
10,001 – 100,000	293	7,438,188	16.12
100,001 and over	24	29,958,689	64.94
Total	4,939	46,131,882	100.00

122 shareholders (representing 2,157 fully paid ordinary shares) held less than a marketable parcel.

Other information

The shares of the Credit Corp Group Limited are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange under the trade symbol CCP, with Sydney being the home exchange.

The Company does not have a current on-market buy-back program.

Dividend reinvestment plan (DRP)

The dividend reinvestment plan is currently suspended.

Voting rights

Each person who is a voting equity security holder and who is present at a general meeting or by proxy, attorney or official representative is entitled:

- on a show of hands - to one vote; and
- on a poll - to one vote for each share held or represented.

If an equity security holder is entitled to cast two or more votes at the general meeting, the equity security holder may appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote on the equity security holder's behalf.

If an equity security holder appoints two proxies, each proxy should be appointed to represent a specified proportion or number of the equity security holder's votes.

Options

There are no voting rights attached to options.

Unquoted equity securities

There are no options issued under the Credit Corp Group Limited EOP.

Enquiries

Boardroom Pty Limited
Level 7, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Telephone +61 2 9290 9600
Fax +61 2 9279 0664
Email enquiries@boardroomlimited.com.au
Website www.boardroomlimited.com.au

Credit Corp Group Limited

ABN 33 092 697 151

The shares of Credit Corp Group Limited are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange under the trade symbol CCP, with Sydney being the home exchange.

Directors

Mr Donald McLay
Mr Simon Calleia
Mr Eric Dodd
Ms Leslie Martin
Mr Robert Shaw
Mr Richard Thomas

Company secretaries

Mr Thomas Beregi
Mr Michael Eadie
Mr Geoffrey Templeton

Head office and registered office

Level 11, 10 Barrack Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

GPO Box 4475
Sydney NSW 2001
Australia

Telephone +61 2 9347 3600
Fax +61 2 9347 3650
Email investorinfo@creditcorp.com.au
Website www.creditcorp.com.au

Share registry

Boardroom Pty Limited
Level 7, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Telephone +61 2 9290 9600
Fax +61 2 9279 0664
Email enquiries@boardroomlimited.com.au
Website www.boardroomlimited.com.au

Auditor

Hall Chadwick Chartered Accountants
Level 4
2 Park Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Telephone +61 2 9263 2600
Fax +61 2 9263 2800