

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
TREASURY CORPORATION

QUARTERLY REPORT
For the quarter ended 31 December 2014

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with section 21B of the Western Australian Treasury Corporation Act 1986, following is a report on the activities of the Western Australian Treasury Corporation (“WATC”) for the quarter ended 31 December 2014.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

Borrowing

As the State’s central financing authority, WATC maintains a range of borrowing facilities in domestic and overseas markets which enable it to readily access funds at the cheapest cost to meet the borrowing requirements of the Western Australian public sector.

Following is an overview of WATC's borrowing activities:

Domestic Borrowings

At 31 December 2014, WATC had approximately \$36,033 million of domestic securities in circulation. Of this, \$24,701 million was raised through WATC’s benchmark bonds, \$6,963 million in floating rate notes, \$4,134 million in short term issues and \$235 million through other issues.

Details of WATC's benchmark bonds as at 31 December 2014 are:

Coupon	Maturity	Amount on Issue as at 30 September 2014	Amount on Issue as at 31 December 2014	Change
7.00%	15/04/2015	\$2,932 million	\$2,301 million	-\$631 million
3.00%	8/06/2016	\$3,483 million	\$3,308 million	-\$175 million
8.00%	15/07/2017	\$4,994 million	\$5,102 million	+\$108 million
3.75%	23/10/2018	\$3,287 million	\$3,487 million	+\$200 million
7.00%	15/10/2019	\$3,534 million	\$3,699 million	+\$165 million
7.00%	15/07/2021	\$3,380 million	\$3,559 million	+\$179 million
6.00%	16/10/2023	\$2,010 million	\$2,312 million	+\$302 million
5.00%	23/07/2025	\$ 811 million	\$ 932 million	+\$121 million

Overseas Borrowings

Bond Issues

No new long term bond issues were undertaken by WATC in overseas markets during the quarter.

Euro Medium Term Note Issues

No new issues were undertaken by WATC through its Euro Medium Term Note Program during the quarter. There was nil amount of Notes outstanding under the Euro Medium Term Note Program as at quarter end.

Commercial Paper Issues

No new issues were undertaken by WATC through the Euro Commercial Paper (“ECP”) Program during the quarter.

At the end of the quarter, there were USD300 million of notes outstanding under the multi-currency ECP Program.

Lending

WATC provides a range of flexible lending products to meet the financing requirements of the Western Australian public sector and local governments. Funds are advanced to meet the short-term and long-term financing needs of clients, consisting of State government agencies, universities and local governments.

At 31 December 2014, total loans outstanding to WATC’s clients amounted to \$34,030 million. This resulted from a net increase in debt outstanding by clients of \$547 million in the December quarter.

Funds Management

At 31 December 2014, WATC had Public Bank Account funds of \$3,699 million under management. The investment of PBA funds are governed by the Financial Management Act.

In addition to its management of the Public Bank Account, WATC has two investment products available to public sector agencies and local governments.

1. The Overnight Cash Deposit Facility enables clients to invest funds overnight at call. At 31 December 2014, WATC had \$87.3 million invested in this facility.
2. WATC has provided a term investment facility for clients by issuing its Short Term Inscribed Stock. At 31 December 2014, WATC had \$1.9 million in term investments from clients.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

WATC’s after tax equivalent net profit for the nine month period ended 31st December 2014 was \$8.1 million. This is \$0.9 million below plan.

WATC continues its efforts to produce quality outcomes for its clients, while managing the cost base in line with the expectations of our owners. Toward that end, our administrative cost increases have remained below inflation over the past several years, in spite of balance sheet growth and increased provision of services to government.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Estimated Interest Rate Savings

In order to gauge its effectiveness in providing competitively priced loan funds to clients, WATC calculates the estimated interest rate savings to clients borrowing from WATC and compares them to the estimated cost to clients of borrowing in the corporate bond market. The following table shows the average of the estimated month end savings for the year to date. The results are summarised by the credit rating of the corporate bonds used in the calculation. It should be noted that the cost of borrowing from WATC does not include any guarantee fees collected by WATC on behalf of the State.

Target: Savings > 0.00%
Outcome: Refer to table below

Table – Estimated Interest Rate Savings to Clients by Reference Bond Credit Rating and Term to Maturity

Term to Maturity (Years)	Year to 31/12/2014			
	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-
1 to 2	0.52%	0.16%		0.37%
2 to 3	0.09%	0.52%		0.53%
3 to 4		0.43%		0.58%
4 to 5		0.36%	0.92%	0.62%
5 to 6	0.07%	0.68%		
6 to 7		0.36%		
7 to 8	0.40%	0.47%		
8 to 9	0.06%	0.32%		
9 to 10				
10 to 11				
11 to 12				

A blank entry in the table means there is no reference bond available in the corporate bond market for comparative purposes.

Administration Ratio

WATC monitors its administrative efficiency by measuring its Administration Ratio. The Administration Ratio is a measure of the average administrative on-cost that must be borne by WATC's clients.

Note that in order to compare the year to date result with the annual administration ratio target, the net administration expense has been multiplied by 12/6.

$$\text{Administration Ratio (\%)} = \frac{\text{Net Administration Expense} * 12/6}{\text{Average Lending Assets}} * \frac{100}{1}$$

Net administration expense is defined as total administration expenses less non-interest revenue. Average lending assets is defined as the average of the opening and closing book value of loans to clients for the period.

Target: Administration Ratio < 0.08%
Outcome: Administration Ratio = 0.04% (01/07/14 to 31/12/14)

Return on Capital

In line with market practice, the target return on capital for WATC is adjusted for risk on the basis of the Capital Asset Pricing Model.

$$\text{Return (\%)} = \frac{\text{Pre Tax Profit}}{\text{Adjusted Average Capital for the Year}} * \frac{100}{1}$$

Adjusted Average Monthly Capital for the Period is calculated as:

$$(\text{AMC}_{\text{Jul}} + \text{AMC}_{\text{Aug}} \dots\dots + \text{AMC}_{\text{Jun}}) / 12$$

Where:

AMC = Adjusted Monthly Capital

AMC_{Jul} = (Starting Capital)_{July}

AMC_{Aug} = AMC_{Jul} - Dividend to the Government during the previous month

AMC_{Jun} = AMC_{May} - Dividend to the Government during the previous month

	Year to Date Target	Year to Date Return	Annual Target
6 Months to 31 December 2014	3.65%	10.78%	7.30%

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TREASURY CORPORATION
UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2015 31-Dec-14 \$'000	2014 31-Dec-13 \$'000
<u>INCOME</u>			
Revenue			
Interest on Investments		45,094	53,848
Interest from Authorities		676,461	659,139
Fee Income		485	400
Total Revenue		722,040	713,387
Gains			
Foreign Exchange Gain	4	5	5
Total Other Income		5	5
Total Income		722,045	713,392
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Interest on Borrowings		701,758	685,802
Borrowing Related Expenses		256	491
Depreciation		148	111
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		72	93
Administration Expenses	3	6,940	6,589
Net Market Value Movement	5	1,323	12,760
Total Expenses		710,497	705,846
Profit/(Loss) before income tax equivalent expense		11,548	7,546
Income Tax Equivalent Expense	6	3,467	2,268
Profit/(Loss) for the period		8,081	5,278
Other Comprehensive Income		0	0
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		8,081	5,278

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TREASURY CORPORATION
UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	2015 31-Dec-14 \$'000	2014 30-Jun-14 \$'000	2014 31-Dec-13 \$'000
. ASSETS				
- Cash Assets	7	305	10,745	1,449
- Investments	8	4,298,809	2,716,276	3,653,706
- Receivables & other financial assets	9	694,886	753,007	509,501
- Loans to Authorities	10	35,633,664	36,527,263	32,289,898
- Tax Assets	11	1,029	1,083	1,053
- Plant and Equipment	12	814	952	363
- Intangible Assets	13	126	180	243
TOTAL ASSETS		40,629,633	40,009,506	36,456,213
. LIABILITIES				
- Payables & other financial liabilities	15	409,065	3,724,815	420,051
- Borrowings	16	40,092,507	36,167,944	35,922,166
- Tax Liabilities	17	9,658	6,245	2,302
- Provisions	18	3,431	3,611	3,509
TOTAL LIABILITIES		40,514,661	39,902,615	36,348,028
NET ASSETS		114,972	106,891	108,185
. EQUITY				
- Retained Profits		111,972	103,891	105,185
- Reserves		3,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL EQUITY		114,972	106,891	108,185

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TREASURY CORPORATION
UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Reserves \$'000	Retained Earnings \$'000	Total Equity \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2013	3,000	99,907	102,907
Profit for the period	0	5,278	5,278
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	5,278	5,278
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Capital appropriations	0	0	0
Distributions to owners	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2013	3,000	105,185	108,185
Balance at 1 July 2013	3,000	99,907	102,907
Profit for the period	0	14,360	14,360
Other comprehensive income	0	34	34
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	14,394	14,394
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Capital appropriations	0	0	0
Distributions to owners	0	(10,410)	(10,410)
Total	0	(10,410)	(10,410)
Balance at 30 June 2014	3,000	103,891	106,891
Balance at 1 July 2014	3,000	103,891	106,891
Profit for the period	0	8,081	8,081
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income for the period	0	8,081	8,081
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Capital appropriations	0	0	0
Distributions to owners	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2014	3,000	111,972	114,972

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TREASURY CORPORATION
UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	2015	2014
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Interest received on Loans to Authorities	646,763	632,120
Interest received on Investments	36,286	53,514
Proceeds from Sale and Maturity of Investments	2,049,023	2,249,515
Payment for Investment Securities	(2,707,263)	(1,973,133)
Loans to Client Authorities	(5,312,169)	(5,914,536)
Loans repaid by Client Authorities	3,566,508	5,515,259
Other Receipt on behalf of Client Authorities	8,050	5,927
Proceeds from Issuance of Borrowings	9,843,985	16,802,821
Repayment of Borrowings	(6,455,525)	(16,902,741)
Fee Income	499	390
Interest and other Cost of Finance Paid	(762,738)	(715,541)
Administration and Borrowing Related Expenses	(8,170)	(7,703)
Payment of Taxation Equivalents	0	(8,883)
Net Cash provided by/(used in) Operating Activities	905,249	(262,991)
20b		
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payment for Plant & Equipment	(10)	(54)
Payment for Intangible Assets	(18)	0
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(28)	(54)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Payment of Dividend	0	0
Net Cash provided by/(used in) Financing Activities	0	0
Net Decrease in Cash and cash equivalents	905,221	(263,045)
Cash and cash equivalents at the Beginning of the Financial Year	1,216,765	2,493,220
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	5	5
Cash and cash equivalents at the End of the Financial Year	<u>2,121,991</u>	<u>2,230,180</u>
20a		
Included in the above are the following		
Cash Flows to State Government		
Payment of Dividend	0	0
Payment of Taxation Equivalents	0	(8,883)
Net Cash provided to State Government	0	(8,883)

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TREASURY CORPORATION

UNAUDITED NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

NOTE 1

The Western Australian Treasury Corporation (WATC) was established on 1 July 1986 under the Western Australian Treasury Corporation Act 1986 as the State's central borrowing authority. WATC is located at Level 12, 225 St Georges Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.

General

WATC's financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2014 have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The term 'Australian Accounting Standards' includes Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these financial statements, WATC has adopted, where relevant to its operations, new and revised Standards and Interpretations from their operative dates as issued by the AASB.

The Australian Accounting Interpretations are adopted through AASB 1048 'Interpretation and Application of Standards' and are classified into those corresponding to International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Interpretations and those only applicable in Australia.

Early adoption of standards

WATC cannot early adopt an Australian Accounting Standard or Interpretation unless specifically permitted by Treasurer's Instruction (TI) 1101 'Application of Australian Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements'. There has been no early adoption of Australian Accounting Standards that have been issued or amended (but not operative) by WATC for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2014.

NOTE 2

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General Statement

- (i) WATC is a not-for-profit reporting entity that prepares general purpose financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB as applied by the Treasurer's Instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's Instructions to vary application, disclosure, format and wording.

The Financial Management Act and the Treasurer's Instructions are legislative provisions that govern the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, the Framework, Statements of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB.

Where modification is required and has a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and the resulting financial effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(ii) The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise stated.

(iii) The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements have been consistently applied throughout all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

(iv) Comparative information has been adjusted to conform with current year presentation.

(b) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention except as noted below.

WATC maintains Investments, Loans to Authorities and Borrowings to fulfil its functions and has elected to designate these Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities as fair value through profit or loss, consistent with the provisions of AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. WATC satisfies the eligibility criteria for this election as it manages its business daily on a fair value basis. In accordance with AASB 139, all derivative financial instruments are also accounted for on a fair value basis through profit or loss. By nature, the market quoted rates used for valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities include an allowance for credit risk.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The judgements that have been made in the process of applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements relate to the use of mid prices instead of bid-offer prices for the measurement of Investments, Loans to Authorities and Borrowings. WATC aims to minimise its exposure to risk in these financial assets and liabilities. To the extent that the risk positions in these items are offset, mid prices are used with bid-offer prices being applied to any net open position, if WATC had them.

Key assumptions made in the valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 19.

(c) Revenue

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised as shown below.

Fee Income

Fee Income in respect of services provided is recognised in the period in which the service is provided.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method and includes items of a similar nature realised in managing the relevant portfolios. Any realised gains or losses on financial assets are also recognised as interest.

(d) Plant and Equipment

Items of Plant and Equipment costing \$5,000 or more are recognised as assets and the cost of utilising assets is expensed (depreciated) over their useful lives. Items of Plant and Equipment costing less than \$5,000 are expensed direct to the Statement of Comprehensive Income (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

All items of Plant and Equipment are initially recognised at cost. After initial recognition, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is calculated based on their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are as follows:

	2015	2014
- Computer Equipment	3-5 years	3-5 years
- Other Equipment	5-10 years	5-10 years

Impairment

The carrying values of Plant and Equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of Plant and Equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and the depreciated replacement cost.

Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(e) Intangible Assets

Computer software is the only Intangible Asset which WATC has in its financial statements. The cost of utilising the assets is expensed (amortised) over their useful life.

Intangible Assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, the cost model is applied to the class of intangible assets. The useful lives of these assets are assessed to be finite. Intangible Assets are amortised over a period of three years.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists. Useful lives are also examined on an annual basis and adjustments, where applicable, are made on a prospective basis.

(f) Investments

WATC classifies its investments as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. WATC does not hold any investments that are classified as held to maturity or available for sale.

Investments are initially recognised at fair value on trade date and subsequently measured at fair value applicable at reporting date. Unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair values are derived using market quoted mid point prices to the extent that investments are held in offsetting risk positions, otherwise bid prices are applied. Commonwealth and State Government investments are held for portfolio management purposes. Whilst these investments generally have maturity dates greater than twelve months, they are used in the ordinary course of business to economically hedge WATC's benchmark bonds and are therefore held in the expectation of being realised within twelve months.

(g) Loans to Authorities

Loans to Authorities are initially recognised at fair value on trade date and subsequently measured at fair value applicable at reporting date and are recorded as assets in the Statement of Financial Position. Unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair values are derived using market quoted mid point prices to the extent that loans to authorities are held in offsetting risk positions, otherwise bid prices are applied. In normal circumstances, upon maturity, Loans to Authorities are either rolled over or refinanced.

(h) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value on trade date and subsequently measured at the fair value applicable at reporting date. Unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair values are derived using market quoted mid point prices to the extent that borrowings are held in offsetting risk positions, otherwise ask prices are applied. In normal circumstances, maturities of borrowings are either rolled over or refinanced. Borrowing related expenses are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred.

(i) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are used exclusively to provide an economic hedge of interest rate and foreign currency exposures. All derivatives are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value on trade date. All derivatives are classified as held for trading. The carrying value of a derivative is remeasured at fair value throughout the life of the contract. Unrealised gains or losses arising from this policy are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(j) Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are brought to account in Australian dollars at trade date at the rate of exchange applying at that date. At the end of the reporting period, all monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates existing at 31 December 2014. Exchange gains or losses are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Both the functional and presentation currency of WATC is Australian Dollars (AUD).

(k) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing Costs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Interest expense is recognised as it accrues and includes items of a similar nature realised in managing the relevant portfolios. Any realised gains or losses on financial liabilities are also recognised as interest.

(l) Employee Benefits

(i) Sick Leave

No provision is made for sick leave benefits as they are non-vesting and the sick leave taken in a financial year is not expected to exceed the benefit accruing in a year.

(ii) Annual Leave

This benefit is recognised at the reporting date in respect of employees' services up to that date and is measured at the present value of amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

(iii) Long Service Leave

The liability for long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date is recognised in the provision for employee benefits, and is measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. The liability for long service leave expected to be settled more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and is measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given, when assessing expected future payments, to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iv) Superannuation

The Government Employees Superannuation Board (GESB) and other fund providers administer the superannuation schemes detailed hereunder in accordance with legislative requirements. Eligibility criteria for membership in particular schemes for employees varies according to commencement and implementation dates.

Eligible employees contribute to the Pension Scheme, a defined benefit pension scheme closed to new members since 1987, or the Gold State Superannuation Scheme (GSS), a defined benefit lump sum scheme closed to new members since 1995. Employees commencing employment prior to 16 April 2007 who were not members of either of these schemes became non-contributory members

of the West State Superannuation Scheme (WSS). Employees commencing employment on or after 16 April 2007 became members of the GESB Super Scheme (GESBS). From 30 March 2012, existing members of the WSS or GESBS and new employees have been able to choose their preferred superannuation fund provider. WATC makes contributions to GESB or other fund providers on behalf of employees in compliance with the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992. Contributions to these accumulation schemes extinguish WATC's liability for superannuation charges in respect of employees who are not members of the Pension Scheme or GSS.

WATC also has an unfunded superannuation liability as a result of prior service of current staff who were previously within the public service. The liability for these future payments is provided for at reporting date in the Statement of Financial Position. The liability under this scheme has been calculated annually by Mercer Human Resource Consulting using the projected unit credit method. The expected future payments are discounted to present value using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The GSS, the WSS and the GESBS, where the current service superannuation charge is paid by WATC to GESB, are defined contribution schemes. The liabilities for current service superannuation charges under the GSS, the WSS and the GESBS are extinguished by the concurrent payment of employer contributions to GESB.

The GSS is a defined benefit scheme for the purposes of employees and whole-of-government reporting. However, from an agency perspective, apart from the transfer benefits, it is a defined contribution plan under AASB 119.

The superannuation expense of the defined benefit plan is made up of the following elements:

- Current service cost;
- Interest cost (unwinding of the discount);
- Actuarial gains and losses; and
- Past service cost.

Actuarial gains and losses of the defined benefit plan are recognised immediately as income or expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The superannuation expense of the defined contribution plan is recognised as and when the contributions fall due.

(m) Dividend Policy

WATC's dividend policy has been formulated to ensure that WATC pays an appropriate dividend to the State which is consistent with sound commercial practice and has regard to the financial health of WATC. WATC's policy provides for dividends to be paid to the State Consolidated Account at a level of 65% of WATC's after tax equivalent profit subject to adjustments which have been agreed with the Treasurer. Dividends for the current financial year will be declared by the Board and provided and paid in the subsequent financial year.

(n) Income Tax

WATC operates within a tax equivalent regime (TER) whereby an equivalent amount in respect of income tax is payable to the Western Australian Treasury. The calculation of the liability in respect of income tax is governed by TER guidelines and directions approved by Government.

As a consequence of participation in the TER, WATC is required to comply with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 112 "Income Taxes".

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income, and directly in equity are recognised directly in equity.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

(o) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, WATC assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, WATC makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and depreciated replacement cost. The risk of impairment is generally limited to circumstances where an asset's depreciation is materially understated, where the replacement cost is falling or where there is a significant change in useful life. Each relevant class of assets is reviewed annually to verify that the accumulated depreciation/amortisation reflects the level of consumption or expiration of the asset's future economic benefits and to evaluate any impairment risk from falling replacement costs.

(p) Receivables

Receivables are recognised at cost. The carrying amount approximates fair value, as they are generally settled within thirty days. An allowance for uncollectible amounts is made when there are indications that an asset is impaired. There is no previous evidence of amounts being uncollected due to the nature of WATC's clients.

(q) Payables

Payables are recognised at the amounts payable when WATC becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. The carrying amount approximates fair value, as they are generally settled within thirty days.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash assets in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and in hand. The carrying amount approximates fair value as these items are short term in nature. For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and short term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(s) Swap Fair Value Reserve

WATC enters into interest rate and currency swaps to mitigate interest rate and foreign exchange exposure on medium and long term debt raised to fund its clients' long term funding requirements. In accordance with accounting standards, changes in swap fair values are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. A discretionary capital reserve has been established which may be used to separately identify net profits created by this policy and which may, in the future, be transferred to retained earnings upon maturity of the transactions.

	2015	2014
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
	\$'000	\$'000

NOTE 3

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

The following employee benefit expenses are included in Administration Expenses.

Salaries	4,163	4,055
Workers Compensation costs	37	29
Superannuation expense	519	477
Long Service Leave Provision	(81)	12
	<u>4,638</u>	<u>4,573</u>

NOTE 4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN/LOSS

WATC maintains balances in its foreign currency bank accounts for the payment of expenses incurred through its overseas borrowings. At 31 December, after taking account of exchange fluctuations, a gain of A\$5 thousand (2014, gain of A\$5 thousand) had resulted on this balance.

NOTE 5

NET FAIR VALUE MOVEMENT

Fair Value Adjustment - Investments	(155)	521
Fair Value Adjustment - Loans to Authorities	486,317	(101,222)
Fair Value Adjustment - Borrowings	(544,986)	128,967
Fair Value Adjustment - Derivatives	57,501	(41,026)
Net Fair Value Movement	<u>(1,323)</u>	<u>(12,760)</u>
Add Interest Movements		
Interest on Investments	45,094	53,848
Interest from Authorities	676,461	659,139
Interest on Borrowings	<u>(701,758)</u>	<u>(685,802)</u>
	19,797	27,185
Net gain on financial assets & financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	18,474	14,425

WATC manages its operations on a portfolio basis to achieve its long term objective. Realised gains and losses are reflected in interest revenue and expense. The net fair value movement represents unrealised fair value adjustments to be realised over the term of the underlying securities.

NOTE 6**INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT**

2015	2014	2014
31-Dec-14	30-Jun-14	31-Dec-13
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000

The prima facie income tax equivalent expense on accounting profit reconciles to the income tax equivalent expense in the accounts as follows:

Accounting Profit	11,548	20,574	7,546
Income tax equivalent expense at 30% (2014, 30%)	3,465	6,172	2,264
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible/assessable in determining taxable profit			
Sundry expenses	2	8	4
Income tax equivalent expense	3,467	6,180	2,268

Income tax equivalent expense comprises movements in:

Current income tax equivalent expense	3,412	6,240	2,296
Deferred tax income relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	54	(60)	(29)
Deferred tax expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	1	0	1
Total income tax equivalent expense	3,467	6,180	2,268

Deferred Tax Assets:

Employee Provisions	1,030	1,083	1,053
Total (Note 11)	1,030	1,083	1,053

Deferred Tax Liabilities:

Payables	4	4	4
Foreign Currency Revaluation	2	1	2
Total (Note 17)	6	5	6

NOTE 7**CASH ASSETS**

Bank Deposits	268	10,697	1,373
Overseas Bank Accounts	37	48	76
	305	10,745	1,449

Cash Assets represent only those funds held in accounts with banks and does not include money market investments.

NOTE 8**INVESTMENTS - AT FAIR VALUE****8a. Investments - non derivative**

Investments comprise the following:

	2015	2014	2014
	31-Dec-14	30-Jun-14	31-Dec-13
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Short Term Money Market Investments	3,672,304	2,716,276	3,386,340
Government Stock	626,505	0	267,366
Total	4,298,809	2,716,276	3,653,706

Maturity Profile

At Call	339,200	215,500	491,400
Up to 3 Months	2,033,471	2,060,779	2,540,799
3 to 12 Months	1,926,138	439,997	545,581
1 to 5 Years	0	0	75,926
Over 5 Years	0	0	0
Total	4,298,809	2,716,276	3,653,706

Repricing Profile

At Call	339,200	215,500	491,400
Up to 3 Months	2,033,471	2,060,779	2,540,799
3 to 12 Months	1,926,138	439,997	545,581
1 to 5 Years	0	0	75,926
Over 5 Years	0	0	0
Total	4,298,809	2,716,276	3,653,706

8b. Investments - derivative

0	0	0
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Maturity Profile

At Call	0	0	0
Up to 3 Months	0	0	0
3 to 12 Months	0	0	0
1 to 5 Years	0	0	0
Over 5 Years	0	0	0
Total derivatives shown as receivables & other financial assets (Note 9)	0	0	0

Repricing Profile

At Call	0	0	0
Up to 3 Months	0	0	0
3 to 12 Months	0	0	0
1 to 5 Years	0	0	0
Over 5 Years	0	0	0
Total derivatives shown as receivables & other financial assets (Note 9)	0	0	0

Credit Exposure

Rating	%	%	%
AAA	3.49	0.00	0.68
AA	67.57	50.23	60.88
A	28.94	49.77	38.44
	100.00	100.00	100.00

WATC invests its surplus funds in accordance with the Western Australian Treasury Corporation Act. Further information on valuation methods is shown in Note 19. All investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

NOTE 9

	2015 31-Dec-14 \$'000	2014 30-Jun-14 \$'000	2014 31-Dec-13 \$'000
RECEIVABLES AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Accrued Interest Receivable	257,116	244,909	276,095
Foreign Currency Receivable	24,881	0	29,782
Other Debtors	0	53,933	0
	281,997	298,842	305,877
Other Financial Assets (Note 8b, 10b and 16b)	412,889	454,165	203,624
	694,886	753,007	509,501

Accrued Interest Receivable comprises accruals relating to advances made to clients and investments with financial institutions. Other debtors represent financial instrument transactions undertaken prior to reporting date and due for settlement after reporting date. Other financial assets and foreign currency receivables are discussed in more detail in Note 19.

NOTE 10**LOANS TO AUTHORITIES - AT FAIR VALUE**

10a. Loans to Authorities - non derivative	35,633,664	36,527,263	32,289,898
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Maturity Profile

Up to 3 Months	2,329,686	2,372,723	2,824,688
3 to 12 Months	3,388,419	4,048,465	3,855,808
1 to 5 Years	20,454,216	19,056,004	17,185,243
Over 5 Years	9,461,343	11,050,071	8,424,159
Total	35,633,664	36,527,263	32,289,898

Repricing Profile

Up to 3 Months	10,906,140	10,333,331	8,984,640
3 to 12 Months	3,874,909	4,248,883	4,233,036
1 to 5 Years	12,053,447	12,996,608	11,254,036
Over 5 Years	8,799,168	8,948,441	7,818,186
Total	35,633,664	36,527,263	32,289,898

10b. Loans to Authorities - derivative

(586)	1,701	855
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Maturity Profile

Up to 3 Months	(372)	104	97
3 to 12 Months	(424)	782	71
1 to 5 Years	210	815	687
Over 5 Years	0	0	0
Total derivatives shown as receivables & other financial assets (Note 9)	(586)	1,701	855

Repricing Profile

Up to 3 Months	(372)	104	97
3 to 12 Months	(424)	782	71
1 to 5 Years	210	815	687
Over 5 Years	0	0	0
Total derivatives shown as receivables & other financial assets (Note 9)	(586)	1,701	855

WATC advances funds to State Government and Local Government authorities within Western Australia. In normal circumstances, most advances are either rolled over or refinanced. State Government advances (98.1% of total (2014, 98.0%)) are guaranteed by the State whilst Local Government advances (1.9% of total (2014, 2.0%)) are secured by debenture and are charged in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act upon the general funds of the local government. Loans to Authorities are not readily traded on organised markets in standardised form. Further information on valuation methods is shown in Note 19.

NOTE 11**TAX ASSETS**

	2015 31-Dec-14 \$'000	2014 30-Jun-14 \$'000	2014 31-Dec-13 \$'000
Deferred Tax Asset	1,029	1,083	1,053

NOTE 12**PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Equipment (at cost)	2,673	2,663	2,041
Less Accumulated Depreciation	1,859	1,711	1,678
Total Plant and Equipment	<u>814</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>363</u>

Reconciliation

Equipment

Opening balance	952	420	420
Additions	10	782	54
Disposals/Write-offs	0	(106)	0
Depreciation	(148)	(250)	(111)
Accumulated depreciation on disposal	0	106	0
Closing balance	<u>814</u>	<u>952</u>	<u>363</u>

NOTE 13**INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Intangible Assets (at cost)	8,205	8,187	8,167
Less Accumulated Amortisation	8,079	8,007	7,924
Total Intangible Assets	<u>126</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>243</u>

Reconciliation

Intangible Assets

Opening balance	180	336	336
Additions	18	20	0
Disposals	0	0	0
Amortisation	(72)	(176)	(93)
Accumulated amortisation on disposal	0	0	0
Closing balance	<u>126</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>243</u>

NOTE 14**IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS**

There were no indications of impairment to Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets at 31 December 2014.

WATC held no goodwill or intangible assets with an indefinite useful life during the reporting period and at reporting date, there were no intangible assets not yet available for use.

NOTE 15**PAYABLES AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Interest Accrued (at amortised cost)	398,600	473,385	411,779
Other Creditors (at amortised cost)	10,465	3,213,934	8,272
Foreign Currency Payable	0	37,496	0
	<u>409,065</u>	<u>3,724,815</u>	<u>420,051</u>
Other Financial Liabilities (at fair value)	0	0	0
	<u>409,065</u>	<u>3,724,815</u>	<u>420,051</u>

Payables comprises accrued interest and sundry creditors relating to debt instruments and unrepresented cheques. Interest Accrued is owed to financial institutions. Other financial liabilities and foreign currency payables are discussed in more detail in Note 19. There are no foreign currency amounts included which are not effectively economically hedged. Other creditors includes financial instrument transactions undertaken prior to reporting date and due for settlement after reporting date.

NOTE 16

	2015 31-Dec-14 \$'000	2014 30-Jun-14 \$'000	2014 31-Dec-13 \$'000
BORROWINGS - AT FAIR VALUE			
16a. Borrowings - non derivative	40,092,507	36,167,944	35,922,166

Maturity Profile

Up to 3 Months	3,401,856	2,084,638	5,018,941
3 to 12 Months	4,227,504	4,682,517	3,928,949
1 to 5 Years	24,128,150	17,742,150	16,374,159
Over 5 Years	8,334,997	11,658,639	10,600,117
Total borrowings at fair value	<u>40,092,507</u>	<u>36,167,944</u>	<u>35,922,166</u>

Profile by Repricing

Up to 3 Months	10,396,598	8,083,231	9,150,760
3 to 12 Months	3,977,254	4,682,517	3,703,948
1 to 5 Years	17,383,658	12,601,761	12,969,678
Over 5 Years	8,334,997	10,800,435	10,097,780
Total borrowings at fair value	<u>40,092,507</u>	<u>36,167,944</u>	<u>35,922,166</u>

16b. Borrowings - derivative

(413,475)	(452,464)	(202,769)
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Maturity Profile

Up to 3 Months	(424)	34	114
3 to 12 Months	(12,272)	(79,747)	(5,145)
1 to 5 Years	(330,843)	(236,340)	(161,534)
Over 5 Years	(69,936)	(136,411)	(36,204)
Total derivatives shown as receivables & other financial assets (Note 9)	<u>(413,475)</u>	<u>(452,464)</u>	<u>(202,769)</u>

Repricing Profile

Up to 3 Months	154,729	128,861	89,393
3 to 12 Months	22,817	(49,761)	27,724
1 to 5 Years	(452,105)	(307,661)	(220,247)
Over 5 Years	(138,916)	(223,903)	(99,639)
Total derivatives shown as receivables & other financial assets (Note 9)	<u>(413,475)</u>	<u>(452,464)</u>	<u>(202,769)</u>

WATC raises its funds in the domestic and offshore capital markets. Under Section 13(1) of the Western Australian Treasury Corporation Act, the financial liabilities of WATC are guaranteed by the Treasurer on behalf of the State of Western Australia. WATC's borrowings are well diversified across markets and maturities. Further information on valuation methods is shown in Note 19.

BORROWINGS - AT FACE VALUE

Payable 12 months or less from 31 December and 30 June

- Domestic	7,266,106	5,799,996	7,744,748
- Overseas	364,910	855,218	1,205,577
	<u>7,631,016</u>	<u>6,655,214</u>	<u>8,950,325</u>

Payable more than 12 months from 31 December and 30 June

- Domestic	29,280,378	26,921,517	24,756,824
- Overseas	0	0	0
	<u>29,280,378</u>	<u>26,921,517</u>	<u>24,756,824</u>
Balance at face value	<u>36,911,394</u>	<u>33,576,731</u>	<u>33,707,149</u>

OVERSEAS BORROWINGS

Includes Australian currency and foreign currency loans. Foreign currency loans have been translated using the exchange rates applicable at 31 December 2014 and are shown below:

Foreign Currency Borrowing	Exchange Rate Translation at 31/12/14	
	Payable 12 Months or Less from 31/12/14 \$A'000	Payable More than 12 Months from 31/12/14 \$A'000
USD 299,507,892	364,909,977	Nil

Foreign Currency Borrowing	Exchange Rate Translation at 30/06/14	
	Payable 12 Months or Less from 30/06/14 \$A'000	Payable More than 12 Months from 30/06/14 \$A'000
USD 711,938,127	755,673	Nil

Foreign Currency Borrowing	Exchange Rate Translation at 31/12/13	
	Payable 12 Months or Less from 31/12/13 \$A'000	Payable More than 12 Months from 31/12/13 \$A'000
USD 963,411,530	1,086,543	Nil

At reporting date, all foreign currency loans have either been economically hedged, swapped or covered forward specifically or invested in the foreign currency. Consequently, any gain or loss on the translation of the overseas borrowing is matched by a corresponding loss or gain on the foreign currency contract, the overseas investment or the back to back lending and the net exchange gain or loss is therefore zero.

NOTE 17**TAX LIABILITIES**

	2015 31-Dec-14 \$'000	2014 30-Jun-14 \$'000	2014 31-Dec-13 \$'000
Current Income Tax Equivalent Liability	9,652	6,240	2,296
Deferred Tax Liability	6	5	6
	<u>9,658</u>	<u>6,245</u>	<u>2,302</u>

NOTE 18**PROVISIONS**

Annual Leave	1,113	1,136	1,090
Long Service Leave	1,687	1,768	1,670
Superannuation	631	707	749
	<u>3,431</u>	<u>3,611</u>	<u>3,509</u>

NOTE 19**FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT****POLICY**

WATC incurs risk in relation to the financial services it provides to its clients. These services include lending, financial risk management and investment activities. The key risks that WATC manages are:

- Interest Rate Risk;
- Exchange Rate Risk;
- Credit Risk;
- Liquidity Risk;
- Funding Risk; and
- Operational Risk.

WATC's philosophy is to ensure that it maintains appropriate capital cover to mitigate these risks. In this regard, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) sets guidelines for the quantification of the interest rate, credit and operational risk capital requirements of banks. WATC is guided by these standards and pronouncements under the Basel Accord in determining its capital and operational risk requirements.

WATC, as a matter of policy, does not take any material exchange rate risk and seeks to minimise its liquidity risk and funding risk.

WATC enters into interest rate and currency swaps to mitigate foreign exchange and interest rate exposure on debt raised to fund its clients' funding requirements. In accordance with accounting standards, changes in swap fair values are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Unrealised gains or losses do not represent cash profit or loss to WATC.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a movement in interest rates will cause a loss.

WATC's interest rate risk capital requirement is determined using a risk multiplier of between 3 and 4 depending on back testing results for its Value-at-Risk (VaR) model which is based on a 99% confidence level and a 10-day liquidation period.

VaR models are designed to measure market risk in a normal market environment. The models assume that any changes occurring in the risk factors affecting the normal market environment will follow a normal distribution. The distribution is calculated using exponentially weighted historical data. Due to the fact that VaR relies heavily on historical data to provide information and can not clearly predict the future changes and modifications of the risk factors, the probability of large market moves may be underestimated if changes in risk factors fail to align with the normal distribution assumption. VaR may also be under or over estimated due to the assumptions placed on risk factors and the relationship between such factors for specific instruments. Even though positions may change throughout the day, the VaR only represents the risk of the portfolios at the close of each business day, and it does not account for any losses that may occur beyond the 99% confidence level. In practice, actual results will differ from the VaR calculation and, in particular, the calculation does not provide a meaningful indication of profits and losses in stressed market conditions. To determine the reliability of the VaR model, actual outcomes are monitored to test the validity of the assumptions and the parameters used in the VaR calculation.

WATC gives high regard to the minimisation of interest rate risk. As a matter of course, all of WATC's interest rate risk exposures resulting from lending and market support activities are economically hedged. The effectiveness of these hedging arrangements is reviewed on an ongoing basis in order to minimise WATC's VaR and capital requirements.

Market exposures using VaR and other interest rate sensitivity measures are assessed daily. Risk control is further enhanced by the use of stress testing which is performed on a monthly basis or more frequently if required. Stress testing gives an indication of the level of possible losses that can be incurred under extreme market conditions. It also highlights those areas on the curve where WATC is highly sensitive to interest rate movements.

WATC's VaR measure related to market risk is detailed below:

Value at Risk (VaR)	2015	2014	2014
	31-Dec-14	30-Jun-14	31-Dec-13
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Average Daily Balance for Year	1,335	1,066	1,190
Lowest for Year	1,005	596	769
Highest for Year	1,730	2,474	2,474
Closing Balance	1,030	1,591	976

Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of loss due to changes in foreign exchange rates. WATC's policy is not to take any foreign exchange risk apart from the minor exposure created by the need to maintain small balances in foreign bank accounts for operational purposes.

In practice, all of the foreign currency denominated liabilities of WATC are matched or backed off against foreign currency denominated assets in one or more of the following forms:

- a foreign currency denominated lending;
- a foreign currency denominated receivable under a cross currency swap;
- a foreign currency denominated receivable under a forward exchange rate contract; and/or
- a foreign currency denominated investment.

WATC undertakes foreign exchange transactions and currency options on behalf of clients in accordance with section 9(1)(g) of the Western Australian Treasury Corporation Act. Each market transaction is offset by a transaction with the client so that no exchange rate risk is borne by WATC.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss due to a counterparty not meeting its financial obligations to WATC. WATC's governing legislation only permits lending to Western Australian public sector agencies or to entities that have approval to borrow from WATC conferred by a written law. WATC does not set aside capital to cover its exposure to public sector agencies due to the nature of its relationship to such entities. As a result, WATC's credit risk is primarily limited to derivative, investment and local government counterparties.

WATC has a comprehensive Credit Policy that is designed to reduce credit risk by ensuring diversification of WATC's credit exposures and by setting minimum standards for the credit quality of counterparties. WATC also reduces credit risk in relation to derivative instruments with the use of ISDA Master Agreements with netting provisions and Credit Support Annexes (CSAs).

The capital required to cover credit risk varies depending on the market value of the investment, the maturity of the investment and the credit standing of the counterparty. Capital is also set aside to cover the credit risk associated with WATC's derivative exposures.

	2015	2014	2014
Credit Exposure of Investments	31-Dec-14	30-Jun-14	31-Dec-13
by Rating	%	%	%
AAA	3.49	0.00	0.68
AA	67.57	50.23	60.88
A	28.94	49.77	38.44
	100.00	100.00	100.00

	%	%	%
Credit Exposure of Derivatives			
by Rating			
AAA	0.00	0.00	0.00
AA	98.02	98.08	81.03
A	1.98	1.92	18.97
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk relates to WATC's ability to have sufficient funds available to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due, without having to incur excessive losses or funding costs.

WATC minimises this risk in a number of ways, including:

- ensuring that its holdings of liquid assets and/or standby facilities are equal to or above a minimum level guided by APRA's prudential standard "APS 210";
- preparing a 50-day cash flow forecast on a daily basis and 10-day and 10-week cash flow forecasts on a weekly basis;
- carrying out scenario analysis for adverse market conditions;
- diversifying its funding activity across markets and across the maturity spectrum; and
- having access to an intra day overdraft facility in order to handle its intra day liquidity requirements.

By maintaining a minimum level of liquid assets, WATC ensures that it has sufficient liquidity to meet unforeseen large net cash outflows or temporary market disruptions.

Funding Risk

Funding risk is the risk that funding may not always be available because it is sourced from a too small or concentrated range of facilities or the funding requirement over a particular time period is excessive.

This risk is minimised through the diversification of WATC's funding activity across domestic and offshore markets and across the maturity spectrum and through the use of its liquidity portfolio.

The Board requires the Asset and Liability Management Committee to ensure that appropriate facilities and funding sources are maintained to minimise this risk.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

WATC has adopted an Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) that sets out the methodology by which its operational risks are identified, assessed, controlled and monitored. The key objectives of the framework are:

- to promote a culture which allows operational risk to be managed in a consistent manner;
- to ensure staff have a clear understanding of their responsibilities with respect to operational risk management;
- to effectively identify and manage operational risks so that strategic and business objectives can be met; and
- to calculate the level of capital that is commensurate with WATC's operational risk exposures.

Risk Management Governance

WATC's Board of Directors (the Board) is responsible for the performance of the functions of WATC under the Western Australian Treasury Corporation Act 1986.

In carrying out these functions, the Board ensures that appropriate risk management policies, systems and reporting processes are in place. To assist in fulfilling its obligations in this regard, the Board has implemented risk management policies covering market (interest rate and exchange rate), credit, liquidity and funding and operational risks.

WATC has established the Asset and Liability Management Committee which is responsible for:

- the provision of risk management policy advice to the CEO;
- the formulation of strategy in managing WATC's assets and liabilities;
- the oversight of risk management activities within WATC; and
- maintaining WATC's Risk Management Policies and reviewing them annually.

The Asset and Liability Management Committee meets on a monthly basis prior to each Board meeting.

Capital Requirements

Under WATC's capital policy, a defined minimum amount of capital must be retained to cover its market, credit and operational risk exposures. WATC considers retained earnings and reserves as its capital.

The minimum market, credit and operational risk capital requirement calculation is guided by APRA's prudential standards and the Basel Accord. The calculation of WATC's total capital requirement is carried out on a daily basis and compared to WATC's available capital.

WATC's total capital requirements can vary significantly over time as a function of the level and profile of client lending, the volume of market support activity and the availability of suitable funding/hedge instruments. Therefore, to prudently manage its capital retention levels, WATC makes forward projections (normally over a 3-year period) of its capital requirements. This information is used by the Board to determine the minimum amount of capital that must be retained to ensure sufficient capital is available to cover expected exposures over the projection period.

A review of WATC's capital requirements is carried out at least annually.

In accordance with WATC's Market Risk Management policy, VaR is calculated using a 10-day liquidation period and a 99% confidence interval. To determine WATC's market risk capital requirement, the calculated VaR statistic is multiplied by 3.

Consistent with the APRA standards, WATC will monitor "back testing" results and increase the risk multiplier to a level consistent with APRA's guidelines if back testing results indicate weaknesses in WATC's VaR model. The minimum multiplier allowed under the APRA standards is 3 and the maximum is 4.

MANAGEMENT

Investments, Loans to Authorities, Borrowings and Derivative financial instruments have been designated as fair value through profit and loss. Balances are recorded at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position and unrealised gains or losses are brought to account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Fair values are derived using market quoted mid point prices to the extent that financial assets and liabilities are held in offsetting risk positions. Credit risk is not a significant determinant of fair value as WATC's liabilities are guaranteed by the Treasurer on behalf of the State and therefore changes in fair value are largely attributable to market related movements in prices and yields.

In carrying out its mission, WATC is a net borrower from the capital markets. WATC's funding preferences in terms of term structure and product usage must be balanced against investor preferences in order to source funds at the lowest cost. In this regard, WATC accepts a degree of market risk by allowing the maturity profile of its funding portfolio to only approximate the maturity profile of its lending portfolio. Derivative instruments, including swaps, forward rate agreements and futures, are used to economically hedge and minimise the risks incurred.

The amounts to be exchanged on these contracts are calculated with reference to the notional amount and other terms of the derivatives. Credit exposure represents WATC's estimate of its exposure at reporting date in the event of non-performance by counterparties. WATC has adopted APRA's "Current Exposure Method" to determine the credit exposure arising from its derivative transactions. At 31 December 2014, WATC is confident that all its counterparties will meet their obligations.

Details of the notional amount, net fair value and credit exposure of the derivative instruments used for managing interest rate risk are shown below.

	Notional Amount \$'000	Net Fair Value \$'000	Credit Exposure \$'000
As at 31 December 2014			
Futures	92,000	52	0
Interest Rate Swaps	9,770,095	413,181	758,512
Forward Rate Agreements	2,050,000	(344)	603
As at 30 June 2014			
Futures	463,300	70	0
Interest Rate Swaps	9,046,525	454,404	681,415
Forward Rate Agreements	1,900,000	(309)	42
As at 31 December 2013			
Futures	254,000	(78)	0
Interest Rate Swaps	8,891,710	203,647	451,749
Forward Rate Agreements	1,840,000	55	0

Interest rate swaps are used from time to time to manage funding risk by issuing fixed rate benchmark bonds and interest rate swaps to generate floating rate exposures. At times, floating to fixed swaps are used to change floating rate borrowings to fixed rate borrowings in order to match WATC's lending to client authorities. With interest rate swaps, WATC agrees with counterparties to exchange at predetermined intervals the difference between fixed rate and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed notional face value. Interest rate swaps are also used to provide term floating rate funds for client authorities. At 31 December 2014, WATC had lent funds amounting to \$A10,020,290 thousand (2014, \$A7,869,907 thousand) on this basis.

Forward rate agreements are used by WATC to secure a guaranteed return or cost on known cash flows as and when they fall due. These agreements establish an interest rate on a notional principal over a specified period. Futures contracts are used essentially for the same purpose as forward rate agreements. The contracts used by WATC are the bank bill, 3-year and 10-year bond contracts.

WATC borrows in foreign currencies when the all in cost after swapping back into Australian dollars is cheaper than the equivalent domestic borrowing. Whereas WATC manages interest rate risk on a portfolio basis, it manages the exchange rate risk on foreign currency borrowings as part of the borrowing transaction. At 31 December, WATC had foreign currency swaps and forwards amounting to \$A364,919 thousand (2014, \$A1,086,666 thousand) with a fixed future obligation in Australian dollars of \$A340,038 thousand (2014, \$A1,056,884 thousand). Additionally, WATC has arranged foreign exchange transactions for clients amounting to \$67,088 thousand (2014, \$A65,126 thousand). These transactions are arranged with clients on a back to back basis and therefore WATC does not have any net exposure. The fair value of \$586 thousand relating to these forward foreign exchange transactions receivable from authorities and payable to third parties is included in Notes 10(b) and 16(b) respectively.

All financial assets and liabilities have been recognised at the reporting date at their fair value. For valuation purposes, WATC uses quoted market rates wherever possible to discount cash flows to present values. Those stocks without quoted market rates are valued using WATC's Zero Coupon Yield curves, which include adequate consideration for credit risk, to closely approximate market. As at 31 December, the market interest rates used by WATC for valuation purposes were:

	Coupon	Market Rate 31-Dec-14	Market Rate 30-Jun-14	Market Rate 31-Dec-13
Overnight	-	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
90 days	-	2.77%	2.71%	2.64%
180 days	-	2.83%	2.72%	2.66%
15 July 2017	8.00%	2.36%	2.92%	3.36%
15 October 2019	7.00%	2.57%	3.32%	4.02%
15 July 2021	7.00%	2.84%	3.61%	4.41%
16 October 2023	6.00%	3.13%	3.90%	4.76%

NOTE 20

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

20a. Reconciliation of Cash

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash at the end of the reporting period as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2015	2014
	31-Dec-14	31-Dec-13
	\$'000	\$'000
Bank Deposits (Note 7)	268	1,373
Short Term Money Market Investments	2,121,686	2,228,731
Overseas Bank Accounts (Note 7)	37	76
	<u>2,121,991</u>	<u>2,230,180</u>

20b. Reconciliation of Net Cash provided by Operating Activities to Profit for the Period

Profit for the period after tax equivalent	8,081	5,278
Depreciation	148	111
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	72	93
(Increase) in Receivables	(16,152)	(17,866)
Increase in Accrued Interest Payables	14,940	24,187
(Decrease) in Other Creditors	(781)	(730)
Current income tax equivalent expense	3,412	2,296
Other Receipt on behalf of Client Authorities	8,051	5,927
Deferred tax asset	54	(29)
Deferred tax liability	1	1
Tax equivalent payment	0	(8,883)
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss	(5)	(5)
(Decrease)/Increase in Employee Benefits	(180)	97
Premium/Discount Amortisation	(98,274)	(63,413)
Market Value Adjustment	1,323	12,760
Cash (increase)/decrease in Investments	(658,240)	276,382
Cash (increase) in Lending	(1,745,661)	(399,277)
Cash increase/(decrease) in Borrowings	3,388,460	(99,920)
Net Cash provided by/(used in) Operating Activities	<u>905,249</u>	<u>(262,991)</u>

20c. Financing/Lending Facilities

WATC holds a substantial portfolio of liquid assets that can be readily converted into cash. These assets comprise highly liquid money market investments and longer term state government and Commonwealth Government securities.

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