



Vermont Credit Unions: The Real Story

Tax-paying Vermont banks compete head to head with tax-exempt credit unions. Although they portray themselves as mom and pop shops for people of modest means, today credit unions are a \$2.3 trillion industry, with many indistinguishable from banks. The BIG difference—they don't pay federal income taxes, depriving the U.S. Treasury of nearly \$3.25 billion every year.

Who Pays the Taxes?

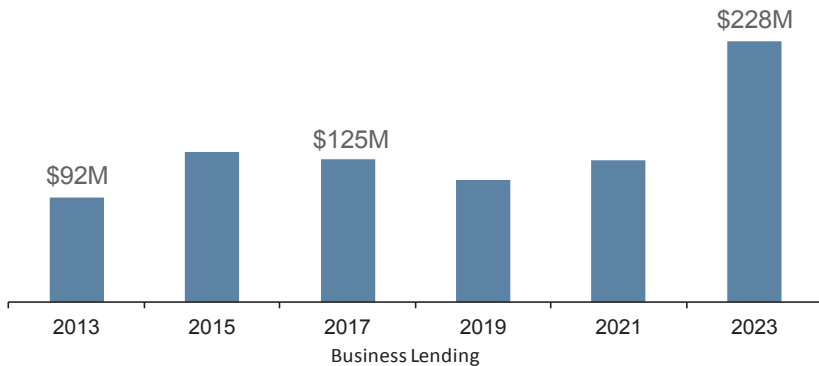
Taxes Paid in 2023	
<u>VT Credit Unions</u>	<u>VT Banks*</u>
\$0	\$8,056,000

*Includes all applicable federal, state and local, and foreign income taxes

New England Federal Credit Union would have paid **\$3.3 million** in taxes during 2023, had it paid its fair share.

Indistinguishable from Banks

New England Federal Credit Union used its tax advantage to **aggressively expand** its business lending at an annual rate of **10%** since 2013.

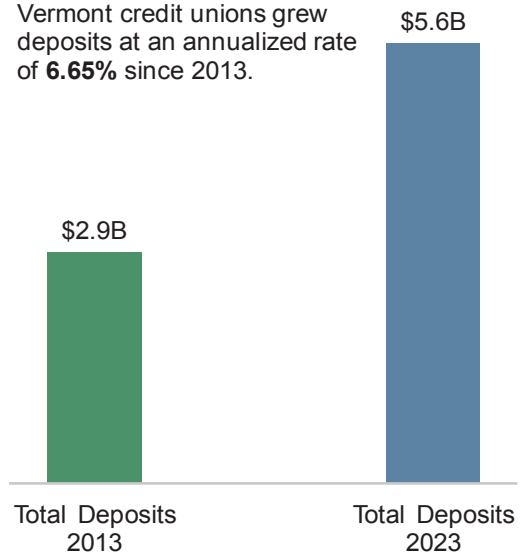


Larger than Vermont Banks

New England Federal Credit Union, with **\$3.0 billion** in assets, is the largest credit union in Vermont, **larger than 100%** of Vermont-headquartered banks.

Vermont Credit Unions Leverage Their Tax Exemption to Grow Deposits

Vermont credit unions grew deposits at an annualized rate of **6.65%** since 2013.



Large Credit Union Auto Lenders

All of the top five Vermont-headquartered auto lenders are credit unions.

Institution	Auto Loans (\$000)
New England Federal Credit Union	197,776
Vermont Federal Credit Union	98,657
Heritage Family Federal Credit Union	84,601
North Country Federal Credit Union	59,470
One Credit Union	14,038