Erickson Credit Union Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2015

Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Erickson Credit Union Limited:

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee are composed entirely of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Credit Union. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Audit Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Board is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Credit Union's external auditor.

MNP LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants, is appointed by the Board to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Board and management to discuss their audit findings.

March 8, 2016

Signed "Valerie Soltys"

General Manager

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Erickson Credit Union Limited:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Erickson Credit Union Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015, and the statement of income, and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 statements 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 management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Erickson Credit Union Limited as at December 31, 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Brandon, Manitoba

March 8, 2016

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Erickson Credit Union Limited
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2015

	2015	*2014*
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**976,298**	3,114,439
Accounts receivable	**891**	10,969
Investments and accrued interest *(Note 4)*	**7,363,021**	7,198,638
Members' loans receivable and accrued interest *(Note 5)*	**36,473,055**	34,555,082
Current tax receivable	**794**	879
Prepaid expenses	**16,719**	18,822
Property and equipment *(Note 6)*	**689,966**	722,231
	45,520,744	45,621,060
Liabilities		
Member deposits and accrued interest *(Note 8)*	**41,935,121**	41,700,256
Accounts payable	**105,798**	479,253
Deferred tax *(Note 9)*	**9,000**	13,000
	42,049,919	42,192,509
Members' equity		
Member shares *(Note 10)*	**367,254**	512,721
Retained earnings	**3,103,571**	2,915,830
	3,470,825	3,428,551
	45,520,744	45,621,060

Approved on behalf of the Board

Signed "Greg Holden"
Director

Signed "Kerrie Butler"
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Erickson Credit Union Limited
Income Statement
For the year ended December 31, 2015

	2015	*2014*
Interest income		
Member loans	**1,480,124**	1,479,365
Investments	**207,603**	237,236
	1,687,727	1,716,601
Interest expense		
Cost of funds	**614,695**	601,382
Borrowed money	**490**	6,905
	615,185	608,287
Gross financial margin	**1,072,542**	1,108,314
Operating Expenses		
Administration	**285,930**	283,792
Amortization	**67,015**	69,713
Member security	**43,051**	49,600
Occupancy	**87,452**	97,048
Organizational	**49,825**	49,804
Personnel	**561,969**	582,656
	1,095,242	1,132,613
Net operating expenses	**(22,700)**	(24,299)
Other income	**261,670**	237,487
Income before provision for impaired loans and income taxes	**238,970**	213,188
Provision for impaired loans *(Note 5)*	**27,168**	732
Income before income taxes	**211,802**	212,456
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes *(Note 9)*		
Current	**28,061**	26,257
Deferred tax	**(4,000)**	(3,000)
	24,061	23,257
Net Income	**187,741**	189,199

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

	Member shares	*Retained earnings*	*Total equity*
Balance December 31, 2013	**574,286**	**2,726,631**	**3,300,917**
Net income	**-**	**189,199**	**189,199**
Issuance of member shares	**11,273**	**-**	**11,273**
Redemption member shares	**(72,838)**	**-**	**(72,838)**
Balance December 31, 2014	**512,721**	**2,915,830**	**3,428,551**
Net income	**-**	**187,741**	**187,741**
Issuance of member shares	**35,643**	**-**	**35,643**
Redemption member shares	**(181,110)**	**-**	**(181,110)**
Balance December 31, 2015	**367,254**	**3,103,571**	**3,470,825**

Erickson Credit Union Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2015

	2015	*2014*
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Interest received from members' loans	**1,420,984**	1,472,678
Interest and dividends received from investments	**205,400**	240,451
Other income received	**261,670**	240,148
Payments to suppliers and employees	**(1,389,499)**	(764,428)
Interest paid to members	**(580,246)**	(606,442)
Interest paid on borrowed money	**(490)**	(6,905)
Income taxes paid	**(27,976)**	(31,516)
	(110,157)	543,986
Financing activities		
Net change in member deposits	**200,416**	191,866
Issuance of member shares	**35,643**	11,273
Redemption of member shares	**(181,110)**	(72,838)
	54,949	130,301
Investing activities		
Net change in members' loans receivable	**(1,886,002)**	(2,929,671)
Purchases of investments	**(162,180)**	-
Proceeds on disposal of investments	**-**	1,288,535
Purchases of property and equipment	**(34,751)**	(6,394)
	(2,082,933)	(1,647,530)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,138,141)**	(973,243)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**3,114,439**	4,087,682
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**976,298**	3,114,439

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Reporting entity information

Erickson Credit Union Limited (the "Credit Union") was incorporated pursuant to the Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act of Manitoba.

The Credit Union serves members in Erickson, and the surrounding communities. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is Box 100, Erickson, Manitoba, R0J 0P0.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 8, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Credit Union's functional currency.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

2. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and demand deposits. Other investments (term deposits and certificates of deposit) purchased with a maturity date of three months or less are also reported as cash.

Investments

Central term deposits and shares

Credit Union Central of Manitoba term deposits are accounted for as loans and receivables at amortized cost, adjusted to recognize other than a temporary impairment in the underlying value. Credit Union Central of Manitoba shares are classified as available for sale and initially measured at fair value. Subsequently they are carried at fair value, unless they do not have a quoted market price in an active market in which case fair value has been estimated at cost.

Member loans receivable

Loans are initially recognized at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated as the loans' principal amount, less any allowance for anticipated losses, plus accrued interest. Interest revenue is recorded on the accrual basis using the effective interest method. Loan administration fees are amortized over the term of the loan using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the carrying amount of the financial asset.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Credit Union first assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Credit Union determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed loan, it then includes the financial asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed them for impairment. Financial assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced through the use of the provision for impaired financial assets and the amount of the impairment loss is recognized in the Income Statement.

Financial assets, together with the associated provision for impairment are reported as a credit loss when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and when the Credit Union is in possession of the loan. Interest income is accrued until the financial asset becomes a credit loss. Impaired financial assets become a credit loss when in arrears in excess of 90 days.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate. The calculation of the present value of estimated future cash flows reflects the projected cash flows including provisions for impaired financial assets, prepayment losses, and costs to securitize and service financial assets.

For the purpose of the collective evaluation of loan impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of the Credit Union's internal system that considers credit risk, characteristics such as asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral, delinquency status and other relevant economic factors.

Future cash flows on the group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical credit loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions on which the historical credit loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from year to year such as changes in unemployment rates, inflation, borrowing rates, consumer fuel prices, vehicle auction values or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the group and their magnitude.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Amortization is provided using the following methods and rates intended to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

	Method	***Rate***
Buildings	straight-line	5 %
Computer equipment	straight-line	33 1/3 %
Security equipment	straight-line	10-20 %
Furniture and equipment	straight-line	20 %
Parking lot	straight-line	4 %

The useful lives of items of property and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis and the useful life is altered if estimates have changed significantly. Gains or losses on the disposal of property and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Credit Union reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Credit Union estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (“CGU”) to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGU’s, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGU’s for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The amount recoverable is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable are initially recorded at fair value and are subsequently carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these liabilities.

Member deposits

Member deposits are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to other issuance and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Member shares

Shares are classified as liabilities or member equity in accordance with their terms. Shares redeemable at the option of the member, either on demand or on withdrawal from membership, are classified as liabilities. Shares redeemable at the discretion of the Credit Union board of directors are classified as equity. Shares subject to regulatory restrictions are accounted for using the criteria set out in IFRIC 2 *Members' Shares in Cooperative Entities and Similar Instruments*.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Credit Union and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest income is recognized on the statement of income for all financial assets measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument back to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The application of the method has the effect of recognizing revenue of the financial instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

Investment income is recognized as interest is earned on interest-bearing investments, and when dividends are declared on shares.

Loan fee revenue are amortized over the term of the instrument using the effective interest rate method. Loan syndication fees are included in other income on completion of the syndication arrangement. Incremental direct costs for originating or acquiring a loan are netted against origination fees. Commission revenue is recognized net of broker commission expense as earned on the effective date of each policy.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Income taxes

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in income except to the extent that the tax is recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, or the tax arises from a business combination.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The calculation of current tax is based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled. The calculation of deferred tax is based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting or taxable income.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available which allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Foreign currency translation

Transaction amounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated into their Canadian dollar equivalents at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Carrying values of monetary assets and liabilities reflect the exchange rates at the year end date. Translation gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognized on the statement of financial position at fair value. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, or other financial liabilities. During the year, there has been no reclassification of financial instruments.

The financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in net income. The Credit Union's financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss include cash and cash equivalents.

Available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income. The Credit Union's shares in Credit Union Central of Manitoba have been classified as available for sale.

The financial assets classified as loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value, then subsequently carried at amortized cost. The Credit Union's financial instruments classified as loans and receivables include all member loans receivable, Credit Union Central of Manitoba term deposits, and accrued interest.

Financial instruments classified as other financial liabilities include member deposits and accrued interest and accounts payable. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, then subsequently carried at amortized cost.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Derecognition of financial assets

Derecognition of a financial asset occurs when:

- The Credit Union does not have rights to receive cash flows from the asset;
- The Credit Union has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through" arrangement; and either:
- The Credit Union has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Credit Union has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Credit Union has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred or retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Credit Union’s continuing involvement in the asset, in that case, the Credit Union also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Credit Union has retained.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognized in the statement of income.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes all changes in equity of the Credit Union, except those resulting from investments by members and distributions to members. Comprehensive income (loss) is the total net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) comprises revenues, expenses, gains and losses that, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, require recognition, but are excluded from net income (loss). The Credit Union does not have any items giving rise to other comprehensive income, nor is there any accumulated balance of other comprehensive income. All gains and losses, including those arising from measurement of all financial instruments have been recognized in net income for the period.

Standards issued by not yet effective

The Credit Union has not yet applied the following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards that have been issued as at December 31, 2015 but are not yet effective. Unless otherwise stated, the Credit Union does not plan to early adopt any of these new or amended standards and interpretations.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

The final version of IFRS 9 (2014) was issued in July 2014 as a complete standard including the requirements for classification and measurement of financial instruments, the new expected loss impairment model and the new hedge accounting model. IFRS 9 (2014) will replace IAS 39 Financial instruments: recognition and measurement. IFRS 9 (2014) is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Credit Union has not yet determined the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15, issued in May 2014, will specify how and when entities recognize, measure, and disclose revenue. The standard will supersede all current standards dealing with revenue recognition, including IAS 11 Construction contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer loyalty programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the construction of real estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of assets from customers, and SIC 31 Revenue – barter transactions involving advertising services.

IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The Credit Union is currently assessing the impact of this standard on its financial statements.

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Credit Union’s financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that would require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date are discussed below.

As the precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of financial statements for a period necessarily involves the use of estimates and approximations which have been made using careful judgment. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Credit Union may undertake in the future.

Allowance for impaired loans

The Credit Union reviews its individually significant loans at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recognized. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss.

In estimating these cash flows, the Credit Union makes judgments about the borrower’s financial situation and the net realizable value of collateral. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

Member loans receivable that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence but whose effects are not yet evident. The collective provision assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio such as credit quality, delinquency, historical performance and industry economic outlook. The impairment loss on members' loans receivable is disclosed in more detail in Note 5.

Financial instrument not traded on active markets

For financial instruments not traded in active markets, fair values are determined using valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow model that rely on assumptions that are based on observable active markets or rates. Certain assumptions take into consideration liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Credit Union assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for non-financial assets. Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life or are not subject to amortization, such as goodwill, are tested annually for impairment. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment if there are indicators that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Income taxes

The Credit Union periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies related to income taxes for all years open to audit based on the latest information available. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Credit Union records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes that they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

4. Investments and accrued interest

	2015	*2014*
Credit Union Central of Manitoba		
Term deposits	**6,500,000**	6,500,000
Shares	**844,945**	682,765
Accrued interest	**18,076**	15,873
	7,363,021	7,198,638

Term deposits consist of nine term deposits earning interest at rates between 2.08% and 3.29% (2014 - 2.08% and 3.29%). The term deposit maturities range from April 2016 to May 2018.

Pursuant to Regulations, the Credit Union is required to maintain 8% of its member deposits in specified liquidity deposits. As of December 31, 2015 the Credit Union met this requirement with liquidity of 17.77% (2014 - 22.16%).

5. Members' loans receivable and accrued interest

Principal and allowance by loan type:

2015

	Principal Performing	Principal Impaired	Allowance Specific	Allowance Collective	Net carrying value
Personal and other	13,101,149	76,468	62,819	5,000	**13,109,798**
Real estate secured	12,961,482	554,343	22,445	-	**13,493,380**
Commercial	8,383,465	498,884	101,632	-	**8,780,717**
Agricultural	883,115	254,816	48,771	-	**1,089,160**
	35,329,211	1,384,511	235,667	5,000	**36,473,055**
Total allowance				240,667	

2014

	Principal Performing	Principal Impaired	Allowance Specific	Allowance Collective	Net carrying value
Personal and other	11,982,100	81,525	71,542	5,000	11,987,083
Real estate secured	12,000,525	562,125	26,214	-	12,536,436
Commercial	8,051,843	612,857	55,959	-	8,608,741
Agricultural	1,223,797	256,994	57,969	-	1,422,822
	33,258,265	1,513,501	211,684	5,000	34,555,082
Total allowance				216,684	

5. Members' loans recievable and accrued interest *(Continued from previous page)*

Loan allowance details

	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	**216,684**	222,694
Provision for impaired loans	**27,168**	732
	243,852	223,426
Less: accounts written off	**3,185**	6,742
Balance, end of year	**240,667**	216,684

Loans past due but not impaired

A loan is considered past due when a counterparty has not made a payment by the contractual due date. The table that follows presents the carrying value of loans at year-end that are past due but not classified as impaired because they are either i) less than 90 days past due, or ii) fully secured and collection efforts are reasonably expected to result in repayment.

2015	**1-30 days**	**31-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**91 days and greater**	**Total**
Personal and other	1,930	-	-	-	**1,930**
Real estate secured	32,275	-	-	-	**32,275**
Total	34,205	-	-	-	**34,205**

2014	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91 days and greater	Total
Personal and other	73,538	2,231	-	-	75,769
Real estate secured	266,324	-	-	-	266,324
Agricultural	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Total	359,862	2,231	-	-	362,093

The principal collateral and other credit enhancements the Credit Union holds as security for loans include (i) insurance, mortgages over residential lots and properties, (ii) recourse to business assets such as real estate, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable, (iii) recourse to commercial real estate properties being financed, and (iv) recourse to liquid assets, guarantees and securities. Valuations of collateral are updated periodically depending on the nature of the collateral. The Credit Union has policies in place to monitor the existence of undesirable concentration in the collateral supporting its credit exposure. In management's estimation, the fair value of the collateral is sufficient to offset the risk of loss on the loans past due but not impaired.

6. Property and equipment

	Land	*Buildings*	*Computer equipment*	*Security equipment*	*Furniture and fixtures*	*Parking Lot*	*Total*
Cost							
Balance at December 31, 2013	27,364	850,455	405,897	117,722	121,786	6,343	1,529,567
Additions	-	-	1,480	1,127	3,787	-	6,394
Disposals	-	-	(27,991)	-	(12,459)	-	(40,450)
Balance at December 31, 2014	27,364	850,455	379,386	118,849	113,114	6,343	1,495,511
Additions	**-**	**-**	**10,202**	**19,940**	**4,609**	**-**	**34,751**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(6,292)**	**-**	**(1,246)**	**-**	**(7,538)**
Balance at December 31, 2015	**27,364**	**850,455**	**383,296**	**138,789**	**116,477**	**6,343**	**1,522,724**
Amortization							
Balance at December 31, 2013	-	267,938	245,897	109,506	112,889	5,127	741,357
Additions	-	21,254	40,219	3,542	4,065	633	69,713
Disposals	-	-	(25,330)	-	(12,460)	-	(37,790)
Balance at December 31, 2014	-	289,192	260,786	113,048	104,494	5,760	773,280
Additions	-	**21,254**	**37,529**	**2,861**	**4,788**	**583**	**67,015**
Disposals	-	-	**(6,292)**	-	**(1,245)**	-	**(7,537)**
Balance at December 31, 2015	-	**310,446**	**292,023**	**115,909**	**108,037**	**6,343**	**832,758**
Net book value							
At December 31, 2014	27,364	561,263	118,600	5,801	8,620	583	722,231
At December 31, 2015	**27,364**	**540,009**	**91,273**	**22,880**	**8,440**	**-**	**689,966**

7. Line of credit

The Credit Union has an approved borrowing limit of 10% of member deposits held with Credit Union Central of Manitoba. Borrowings are secured by an assignment, hypothecation, charge and pledge of all book debts and accounts to Credit Union Central and bear an annual interest rate based on the Chartered Banks overnight funds rate, with no fixed repayment dates.

8. Member deposits and accrued interest

	2015	*2014*
Chequing	**11,731,663**	12,571,753
Savings	**6,657,419**	7,385,782
Term deposits	**11,879,425**	10,365,776
Premium savings	**3,145,149**	3,551,190
Registered savings plans	**8,274,024**	7,612,763
Accrued interest	**247,441**	212,992
	41,935,121	41,700,256

Member deposits are subject to the following terms:

Chequing,savings and premium savings products are due on demand and bear interest at rates up to 1.00% (2014 - 1.00%).

Term deposits are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest ranging from 1.00% to 3.750% (2014 - 1.00% to 3.750%), with interest payments due monthly, annually or on maturity.

Registered savings plans are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest ranging from 0.50% to 3.90% (2014 - 0.50% to 3.95%), with interest payments due monthly, annually or on maturity.

9. Income tax

The tax effects of temporary differences which give rise to the deferred tax asset reported in the statement of financial position is from differences between accounts deducted for accounting and income tax purposes for property and equipment, life insured savings and the allowance for impaired loans.

Net deferred income tax liability are comprised of the following:

	2015	*2014*
Deferred tax liability		
Property and equipment	**(13,000)**	(17,000)
Deferred tax asset		
Allowance for impaired loans	**3,000**	3,000
Life insured savings costs	**1,000**	1,000
Net balance	**(9,000)**	(13,000)

The total provision for income taxes in the Income Statement is at a rate differing from the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates for the following reasons:

	2015	*2014*
Combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates	**27.00 %**	27.00 %
Small business deduction	**(17.00)%**	(17.00)%
Non-deductible and other items	**1.36 %**	0.95 %
Income tax as reported	**11.36 %**	10.95 %

10. Member shares

Authorized:

Common shares: Authorized common share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares with an issue price of $5 per share and redeemable in the amount of considerations received for the share.

Surplus shares: Authorized surplus share capital consists of an unlimited number of surplus shares, with an issue price of $1 and redeemable at $1 per share.

Issued:

	2015	*2014*
1,832 Common Shares (2014 - 25,510)	**9,158**	127,548
358,096 Surplus Shares (2014 - 385,173)	**358,096**	385,173
	367,254	512,721

During the year, the Credit Union issued 179 (2014 -1,050) and redeemed 23,857 (2014 - 2,125) common shares and also issued 34,748 (2014 - nil) and redeemed 61,825 (2014 - 56,188) surplus shares.

When an individual becomes a member of the Credit Union, they are issued a common share at $5 per shares. Each member of the Credit Union has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held.

Surplus shares are established as a means of returning excess earnings to the members and at the same time increasing the Credit Union's equity base. The articles of incorporation for the Credit Union disclose the conditions concerning Surplus shares.

11. Director and officer indemnification

The Credit Union indemnified its directors and officers against any and all claims or losses reasonably incurred in the performance of their service to the Credit Union to the extent permitted by law.

12. Pension plan

The Credit Union has a defined contribution pension plan for full-time employees. The contributions are held in trust by the Cooperative Superannuation Society Limited and are not recorded in these financial statements. The Credit Union matches employee contributions at rates of 6% of the employee salary. The expense and payments for the year ended December 31, 2015 were $28,975 (2014 - $27,614). As a defined contribution pension plan, the Credit Union has no further liability or obligation for future contributions to fund benefits to plan members.

13. Related party transactions

Directors and key management personnel

Key management personnel (“KMP”) of the Credit Union includes Directors and Senior Management.

Loans made to KMP are approved under the same lending criteria applicable to members. KMP may receive concessional rates of interest on their loans and facilities. These benefits are subject to tax with the total value of the benefit included in the compensation figures below.

There are no loans that are impaired in relation to loan balances with KMP.

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

13. Related party transaction *(Continued from previous page)*

Aggregate compensation of KMP during the year consisted of:

	2015	2014
Salary and short term benefits	**259,353**	245,513
Long term benefits	**1,511**	1,404
	260,864	246,917

The total of loans outstanding to KMP at year end amounted to:

	2015	2014
Aggregate of loans KMP	**291,830**	305,630
The total value of revolving credit facilities KMP	**3,137**	1,408
	294,967	307,038

During the year the aggregate value of loans disbursed to KMP amounted to:

	2015	2014
Loans	**20,998**	-

During the year the interest earned on loans and interest paid on deposits for KMP amounted to:

	2015	2014
Interest and other revenue earned on loans and revolving credit facilities to KMP	**9,109**	11,534
Interest paid on deposits to KMP	**19,595**	23,361

The total value of member deposits from KMP as at year end amounted to:

	2015	2014
Chequing and demand deposits	**625,316**	660,140
Term deposits	**399,347**	414,420
Registered plans	**171,132**	162,707
	1,195,795	1,237,267

Credit Union Central of Manitoba

The Credit Union is a member of the Credit Union Central of Manitoba, which acts as a depository for surplus funds from, and makes loans to Credit Unions. The Credit Union Central of Manitoba also provides other services for a fee to the Credit Union and acts in an advisory capacity. All transactions with Credit Union Central of Manitoba are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed to by the two parties.

Interest earned on investments during the year ended amounted to $207,603 (2014 - $194,491).

Interest and charges paid on borrowings during the year ended amounted to $490 (2014 - $6,905).

Payments made for affiliation dues, liquidity assessment, research and development assessment, cheque clearing and data processing for the year ended amounted to $155,702 (2014 - $147,381).

13. Related party transaction *(Continued from previous page)*

Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba

The Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba (DGCM) is a deposit insurance corporation which guarantees the deposits of all members of Manitoba Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires.

The payments made to DGCM during the year represent the net statutory annual assessment in the amount of $33,955 (2014 - $38,384).

Directors, Committee Members, Management and Staff

Transactions with Directors, committee members, management and staff are at terms and conditions as set out in the loan policies of the Credit Union.

Payments made to directors for honoraria and per diems amounted to $10,250 (2014 - $9,863) reimbursement of expenses amounted to $1,848 (2014 - $2,476) and meeting, training and conference costs amounted to $6,420 (2014 - $1,812) for the year ended

Loans to Directors and staff as at year end amounted to 2.51% (2014 - 2.61%) of total assets of the Credit Union.

Celero Solutions

The Credit Union has entered into an agreement with Celero Solutions to provide the delivery of electronic services. Celero Solutions is a company formed as a joint venture by the Credit Union Centrals of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba along with Concentra Financial Services and Credit Union Electronic Transaction Services.

14. Capital management

The Credit Union provides financial services to its members and is subject to the capital requirements set out in the Credit Union and Caisses Populaires Act of Manitoba (the “Act”.)

The Act prescribes capital adequacy measures and minimum capital requirements. The capital adequacy rules issued by The Act have been based on the Basel II framework, consistent with the financial industry in general. The Act also requires a risk-weighted asset calculation for credit and operational risk.

Under this approach, Credit Unions are required to measure capital adequacy in accordance with instructions for determining risk-adjusted capital and risk-weighted assets including off-balance sheet commitments. Based on the prescribed risk of each type of asset, a weighting of 0% to 150% is assigned. The ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets is calculated and compared to the standard outlined by the Act. Regulatory standards require Credit Unions to maintain a minimum total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets of 8%.

Capital Disclosures requires the Credit Union to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.

The Credit Union's objectives when managing capital are:

- To ensure the long term viability of the Credit Union and the security of member deposits by holding a level of capital deemed sufficient to protect against unanticipated losses;
- To comply at all times with the capital requirements set out in the Act.

The Credit Union measures the adequacy of capital using two methods:

- Total capital as a percent of total assets;
- Total capital as a percent of risk-weighted assets. Under this method the Credit Union reviews its loan portfolio and other assets and assigns a risk-weighting using definitions and formulas set out in the Act and by the Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba. The more risk associated with an asset, a higher weighting is assigned. This method allows the Credit Union to measure capital relative to the possibility of loss with more capital required to support assets that are seen as being higher risk.

14. Capital Management *(Continued from previous page)*

The Credit Union management ensures compliance with capital adequacy through the following:

- Establishing policies for capital management, monitoring and reporting;
- Establishing policies for related areas such as asset liability management;
- Reporting to the Board of Directors regarding financial results and capital adequacy;
- Reporting to the Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba on its capital adequacy; and
- Establishing budgets and reporting variances to those budgets.

The following table compares the Act regulatory standards to the Credit Union's board policy for the year:

	Regulatory standards	***Board minimum limits***
Total eligible capital to risk weighted assets	**8.00 %**	**8.00 %**
Equity to total assets	**5.00 %**	**5.00 %**

During the year, the Credit Union complied with all internal and external capital requirements.The following table summarizes key capital information

	2015	*2014*
Eligible capital		
Member shares	**367,254**	512,721
Retained earnings	**3,103,571**	2,915,830
Total eligible capital	**3,470,825**	3,428,551

	2015	2014
Equity not less than 5% of assets	**7.62 %**	7.52 %
Retained earnings not less than 3% of assets	**6.82 %**	6.39 %
Capital not less than 8% of risk-weighted value of assets	**12.54 %**	12.95 %

Capital management is the process whereby the level of capital is determined to support operations, risks and growth.

The Credit Union uses various management processes to manage capital risk.

A capital management framework is included in policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Act establishes standards to which the Credit Union must comply. The primary capital policies and procedures include the following:

- Adhere to regulatory capital requirements as minimum benchmarks (such as growth, operations, enterprise risk);
- Co-ordinate strategic risk management and capital management;
- Develop financial performance targets/budgets/goals;
- Administer a patronage program that is consistent with capital requirements;
- Administer an employee incentive program that is consistent with capital requirements;
- Develop a planned growth strategy that is coordinated with capital growth;
- Update plans that consider the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the Credit Union.

15. Financial instrument and risk management

Risk management policy

The Credit Union, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments which result in exposure to the following risks: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

The Credit Union, as part of operations, has established avoidance of undue concentrations of risk, hedging of risk exposures, and requirements for collateral to mitigate credit risk as risk management objectives. In seeking to meet these objectives, the Credit Union follows risk management policies approved by its Board of Directors.

The Credit Union's risk management policies and procedures include the following:

- Ensure all activities are consistent with the mission, vision and values of the Credit Union;
- Balance risk and return;
- Manage credit, market and liquidity risk through preventative and detective controls;
- Ensure credit quality is maintained;
- Ensure credit, market, and liquidity risk is maintained at acceptable levels;
- Diversify risk in transactions, member relationships and loan portfolios;
- Price according to risk taken; and
- Using consistent credit risk exposure tools.

Various Board of Director committees are involved in financial instrument risk management oversight, including the Audit Committee and Loan Committee.

The risk policies, procedures and objectives have not changed materially from the prior year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to honour its financial or contractual obligations to the Credit Union. Credit risk primarily arises from loans receivable. Management and the Board of Directors review and update the credit risk policy annually. The Credit Union's maximum credit risk exposure before taking into account any collateral held is the carrying amount of loans as disclosed on the statement of financial position. See note 5 for further information.

Concentration of credit risk exists if a number of borrowers are engaged in similar economic activities or are located in the same geographical region, and indicate the relative sensitivity of the Credit Union's performance to developments affecting a particular segment of borrowers or geographical region. Geographical risk exists for the Credit Union due to its primary service area being Erickson and surrounding areas.

Credit risk management

The Credit Union uses a risk management process for its credit portfolio. The risk management process starts at the time of a member credit application and continues until the loan is fully repaid. Management of credit risk is established in policies and procedures by the Board of Directors.

The primary credit risk management policies and procedures include the following:

- Loan security (collateral) requirements;
- Security valuation processes, including method used to determine the value of real property and personal property when that property is subject to a mortgage or other charge;
- Maximum loan to value ratios where a mortgage or other charge on real or personal property is taken as security;
- Borrowing member capacity (repayment ability) requirements;
- Borrowing member character requirements;
- Limits on aggregate credit exposure per individual and/or related parties;
- Limits on concentration to credit risk by loan type, industry and economic sector;
- Limits on types of credit facilities and services offered;
- Internal loan approval processes and loan documentation standards;
- Loan re-negotiation, extension and renewal processes;
- Processes that identify adverse situations and trends, including risks associated with economic, geographic and industry sectors;
- Control and monitoring processes including portfolio risk identification and delinquency tolerances;

15. Financial Instruments and risk management *(Continued from previous page)*

- Timely loan analysis processes to identify, access and manage delinquent and impaired loans;
- Collection processes that include action plans for deteriorating loans;
- Overdraft control and administration processes; and
- Loan syndication processes.

Credit commitments

To meet the needs of its members and manage its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, the Credit Union participates in various commitments and contingent liability contracts. The primary purpose of these contracts is to make funds available for the financing needs of customers. These are subject to normal credit standards, financial controls, risk management and monitoring procedures. The contractual amounts of these credit instruments represent the maximum credit risk exposure without taking into account the fair value of any collateral, in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations under these instruments.

The Credit Union makes the following instruments available to its members:

(a) guarantees and standby letters of credit representing irrevocable assurances that the Credit Union will pay if a member cannot meet their obligations to a third party;

(b) commitments to extend credit representing unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, (including lines of credit and credit cards), guarantees or letters of credit.

The amounts shown on the table below do not necessarily represent future cash requirements since many commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

As at year-end, the Credit Union had the following outstanding financial instruments subject to credit risk:

	2015	*2014*
Unadvanced lines of credit	**3,911,434**	4,600,934
Guarantees and standby letters of credit	**61,000**	10,000
Commitments to extend credit	**1,424,121**	2,022,575
	5,396,555	6,633,509

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in value of financial instruments that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, equity prices and credit spreads. The Credit Union's exposure changes depending on market conditions. Market risks that have a significant impact on the Credit Union include fair value risk and interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities, known as price risk. The Credit Union incurs interest rate risk on its loans and other interest bearing financial instruments.

15. Financial Instruments and risk management *(Continued from previous page)*

Contractual repricing and maturity

All financial instruments are reported in the schedule below based on the earlier of their contractual re – pricing date or maturity date.

Interest rate sensitive	Assets	Average yield %	Liabilities	Average costs %	2015 Differential	2014 Differential
Variable to 6 months	20,656,521	4.28 %	(19,747,341)	2.81 %	**909,180**	1,782,946
6 months to 1 year	2,001,476	3.40 %	(4,005,384)	2.17 %	**(2,003,908)**	(548,332)
1 to 2 years	6,345,685	2.98 %	(4,474,793)	2.80 %	**1,870,892**	(173,691)
2 to 3 years	5,667,846	3.22 %	(2,286,281)	2.71 %	**3,381,565**	2,860,710
3 to 4 years	3,111,838	3.63 %	(1,621,154)	2.73 %	**1,490,684**	3,972,761
4 to 5 years	5,466,977	3.85 %	(2,537,540)	2.74 %	**2,929,437**	(138,304)
Over 5 years	1,411,751	3.76 %	(15,995)	0.18 %	**1,395,756**	1,754,731
Non-interest sensitive	858,650	- %	(10,832,256)	- %	**(9,973,606)**	(9,510,821)
	45,520,744		**(45,520,744)**		**-**	-

Based on the current financial instruments, it is estimated that a 1.0% increase in the interest rate would increase the financial margin by $400. A 1.0% decrease in the interest rate would decrease the financial margin by $3,000.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union cannot meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's management oversees the Credit Union's liquidity risk to ensure the Credit Union has access to enough readily available funds to cover its financial obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's business requires such capital for operating and regulatory purposes. Refer to Note 4 for further information about the Credit Union's regulatory requirement.

The Credit Union manages liquidity risk on a net asset and liability basis. The following tables explain the contractual maturities of financial investments held for the purpose of managing liquidity risk.

As at December 31, 2015

Financial assets	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**After 2 years**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**976,298**	**-**	**-**	**976,298**
Investments	**1,518,076**	**3,000,000**	**2,844,945**	**7,363,021**
Members' loans receivable	**20,313,903**	**3,345,685**	**12,813,467**	**36,473,055**
Total	**22,808,277**	**6,345,685**	**15,658,412**	**44,812,374**

Financial liabilities	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**After 2 years**	**Total**
Member deposits	**30,999,358**	**4,474,793**	**6,460,970**	**41,935,121**
Accounts payable	**105,798**	-	-	**105,798**
Total	**31,105,156**	**4,474,793**	**6,460,970**	**42,040,919**

15. Financial Instruments and risk management *(Continued from previous page)*

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair values of financial instruments are designed to approximate values at which these instruments could be exchanged in a current market. However, many of the financial instruments lack an available trading market and therefore fair values are based on estimates. Fair values have not been determined for property and equipment or any other asset or liability that is not a financial instrument. The fair values of cash resources, variable rate loans and deposits, and accounts payable are assumed to equal their book values. The fair values of fixed rate loans and deposits are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the estimated current market rates for loans and deposits with similar characteristics.

Methods and assumptions:

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair values of financial instruments:

a) the stated value for cash and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

b) estimated fair values of investments are based on quoted market prices when available or quoted market prices of similar investments.

c) or variable interest rate loans that are frequently re-priced, stated values are assumed to be fair values. Fair values of other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow calculations with market interest rates for similar groups of loans and maturity dates.

d) fair value of deposits with no specified maturity term is their stated value. Fair value for other deposits is estimated using discounted cash flow calculations at market rates for similar deposits.

e) fair value of derivative financial instruments is established by referring to the appropriate current market yields with matching terms of maturity. The fair values reflect the estimated amounts that the Credit Union would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date.

Estimated fair values of financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	Fair value	**Book value**	**2015 Fair value over book value**	Fair value	Book Value	2014 Fair value over (under) book value
Financial assets						
Cash and equivalents	**976,298**	**976,298**	**-**	3,114,439	3,114,439	-
Investments	**7,433,454**	**7,363,021**	**70,433**	7,296,679	7,198,638	98,041
Members' loans receivable	**36,473,411**	**36,473,055**	**356**	34,499,018	34,555,082	(56,064)
	44,883,163	**44,812,374**	**70,789**	44,910,136	44,868,159	41,977
Financial liabilities						
Member deposits	**42,034,572**	**41,935,121**	**99,451**	41,779,254	41,700,256	78,998
Accounts payable	**105,798**	**105,798**	-	479,253	479,253	-
	42,140,370	**42,040,919**	**99,451**	42,258,507	42,179,509	78,998

15. Financial Instruments and risk management *(Continued from previous page)*

Fair value measurements

The Credit Union classifies fair value measurements recognized on the statement of financial position using a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Assets measured at fair value and classified as level 1 include cash and cash equivalents.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Member's loans receivable, investments, and member deposits are disclosed at fair value based on level 2 classifications.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the Credit Union to develop its own assumptions. There are no assets measured at fair value classified at level 3.

Fair value measurements are classified in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to that fair value measurement. This assessment requires judgment, considering factors specific to an asset or a liability and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy.