Annual Report

2025

KINDRED
Credit Union

What's inside

A message from our CEO

As we reflect on 2025, I am grateful for the trust you continue to place in Kindred Credit Union. This past year was marked by strong financial performance, steady growth, and a clear affirmation that our cooperative, values-driven approach remains both relevant and impactful.

Our financial success is important — not as an end in itself, but as a means to serve our members well. Because of this strength, we have continued to invest in what truly differentiates Kindred: a deeply personal, relationship-based member experience. In a financial landscape increasingly shaped by automation and distance, we remain committed to human advice, thoughtful conversations, and taking the time to understand the whole person behind the numbers. We believe this is not a legacy practice, rather a lasting one.

Throughout 2025, our:

- **Membership grew by 3.8%** surpassing 30,000 with over 70% of new members being under the age of 45;
- **Agricultural loans outstanding surpassed $1 billion**, positioning Kindred as the 3rd largest credit union nationally in agricultural lending;
- **Loan growth totalled $170.0 million**, representing an increase of 8.6%;
- **Overall assets increased 4.5%**, bringing year-end assets to $2.4 billion, less than our overall loan growth reflecting management actions to reduce excess liquidity deposits to optimize profitability;
- **Core earnings rose 48%** reflecting strong resiliency in our business and membership despite uncertain economic times;
- **Return on Average Assets strengthened to 0.78% and Efficiency Ratio improved to under 75%**, driven by strong growth in net financial margin;
- **Total Capital Ratio remained stable at 15.0%** driven by strong growth in retained earnings; and
- **Charitable giving increased to $750 thousand**, reflecting our commitment to supporting the communities we serve.

This year also marked an important step forward in how we share our story. We welcomed our first Chief Digital and Marketing Officer, strengthening our ability to embed our purpose-driven experience into the digital space for those members who prefer digital options. This role helps ensure that our digital channels reflect the differentiated experience members enjoy in our branches. We are working to extend our storytelling to reach people where they are, in ways that feel authentic and values-aligned.

Across the credit union sector, consolidation continues at a steady pace. While scale can bring selective efficiencies, our experience confirms that uniqueness brings loyalty. Kindred's organic growth is rooted in our clarity of purpose, the unique segments we serve, and a member experience that cannot be easily replicated. For this reason, we remain firmly committed to our independence as a credit union and we are confident that our cooperative model will continue to allow us to respond to our members' needs with integrity and compassion.

We are also deepening how we show up in our communities. Community impact at Kindred has always been about more than cheque writing. By leveraging our expertise, partnerships, and people, and by concentrating our efforts specifically to food security and housing stability, we are working alongside community organizations to create shared solutions that support long-term wellbeing and community flourishing.

Looking ahead, we are preparing to launch a new three-year strategy that will further strengthen member service rooted in human advice, money wellness, holistic relationships, and meaningful community impact. This year's AGM reflects on how our deep agricultural relationships and social impact enable our multi-year strategy to build a thriving, sustainable future for Kindred, our members, and the communities we serve. While you will find more detail elsewhere in this report, I can say with confidence that this strategy builds directly on who we already are, and who our members are calling us to become.

Thank you for walking with us. Your participation, trust, and engagement continue to shape Kindred into a credit union that is both financially strong and grounded in purpose. We look forward to the journey ahead, together.

With gratitude,

Jason Daly
Chief Executive Officer

A message from our Board Chair

I'm pleased to be sharing this message with members for the second time, after a year marked by both opportunity and complexity across our sector. I am continually encouraged by the dedication, care, and faithfulness to our values with which Kindred continues to serve its members.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I want to extend my sincere thanks to our Chief Executive Officer, Jason Daly, for his strong and imaginative leadership during his first full year at Kindred. Jason brings curiosity, creativity, and clarity to this role, while continuing to build on the deep foundation of faith and values that have always been central to Kindred. His leadership honours our past while inviting thoughtful innovation, and the Board is grateful for his steady guidance.

This year also saw the development of a new three-year strategic plan. It marks a significant milestone, shaped through many months of careful discernment and collaboration. The plan is the result of dedicated work by the Board, Jason, and the Senior Leadership Team, and reflects a shared commitment to serving members with integrity, compassion, and long-term stewardship of the financial resources entrusted to us.

As the audited report indicates, Kindred remains in a strong financial position, and the Board is confident in the soundness and continued growth of our cooperative. This strength is a direct result of the diligence and care shown by our Senior Leadership Team, management, and dedicated team members across the organization. Their daily commitment and member service make a meaningful difference in the lives of our members and communities.

We recognize that these are uncertain, challenging, and demanding times. Increased complexity, heightened competition, and rapid change continue to reshape the financial services landscape. In the midst of this, Kindred's creativity and capacity for innovation help guide us forward. One area of particular focus is the strengthening of our digital and technical capabilities. In support of this, the Board has established the Technology and Innovation Advisory Committee as a standing committee. Its work is helping us adapt to a rapidly changing environment, respond to the evolving needs of members, particularly those engaging more through digital banking, and ensure we remain well positioned for future innovation.

At the same time, the Board remains clear that technology must never replace the warmth and care of member-centred service in our branches and through our Member Contact Centre. Personal relationships and trusted human connection continue to be a cornerstone of who we are and how we serve.

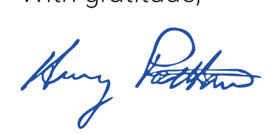
The Board is also committed to Kindred's ongoing membership in the Global Alliance for Banking on Values. This relationship reflects our shared commitment to values-based banking. It provides a unique opportunity to learn about the global values-based banking movement and we look forward to strengthening this connection in the years ahead.

I would also like to extend sincere thanks to the Council of Members, who faithfully support the Board by helping identify exceptional and diverse individuals to serve in governance. Their role is vital to the health and future of Kindred. We are pleased to recommend two new board members for approval by the membership this year. I also want to thank the two departing Board members, Steve Funk and Susan Taves. Steve's insightful perspective was a valued contribution during his three years of service. Susan has served faithfully and tirelessly through some significant changes during the past ten years, six of those as Board Chair.

As a lifelong credit union member, I have come to understand and appreciate the values of the credit union movement, and of Kindred in particular, as deeply intertwined with my own understanding of faith and life. Mutual care, stewardship, and shared responsibility are not abstract ideals; they are practices that shape how we live and serve one another.

Thank you for your continued trust in Kindred Credit Union. It is an honour to serve you.

With gratitude,



Henry Paetkau
Board Chair

Looking forward

Strategy 2026-2028

Our Purpose
Kindred exists to provide ***cooperative banking that connects values and faith with finances inspiring peaceful, just, and prosperous communities***. Guided by integrity, compassion, and stewardship, we care for our members, our communities, and the future we share.

Connecting our purpose to the priorities that matter most to our members
Our new three-year strategic plan brings our purpose to life by focusing on four priority areas that reflect what matters most to our members: community impact, financial well-being, strong local businesses, and accessible, purpose-centric banking services. These priorities guide how Kindred serves today and how we will grow and strengthen our capabilities to better serve our members in the years ahead.

Social Purpose
Strengthening community impact where it matters most

By leveraging Kindred's unique experience and relationships in housing stability and food security, we can lead with innovative solutions to reach those most impacted in our communities.

Business Banking Reach
Supporting growth of farmers and deepening our social impact

By growing our capabilities to support larger-scale farming and focusing commercial growth in the housing stability sector, we help our members thrive and strengthen the communities we share.

Advice & Planning
Helping you experience money wellness

Through trusted, holistic advice and a focus on money wellness, members are supported in navigating financial decisions with confidence and greater peace of mind.

Digital Growth
Making it easier to bank with purpose

Through simple, accessible, purpose-centric digital experiences, members can manage their finances conveniently and connect to human advice seamlessly while banking in ways that reflect their values.

These priority areas support greater financial literacy and money wellness for members, allowing us to meet more of the needs of our farmers as their operations grow while creating meaningful impact in the communities we serve. As we move forward, Kindred will continue to build on this foundation and share progress each year, demonstrating how purpose-driven banking creates lasting value for members and communities.

Robert and Lisa Shuh
Kindred members since 1980

Financial Position Summary

Year ended December 31, 2025 with comparative figures for 2024.
Detailed audited financial statements are available upon request, or on kindredcu.com.

Thousands of dollars

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
Assets				
Cash resources	$	**38,537**	$	31,509
Investments		**172,332**		249,110
Loans to members		**2,139,833**		1,969,818
Property and equipment		**16,834**		17,246
Other assets		**13,376**		11,392
Total Assets	$	**2,380,912**	$	2,279,075

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
Liabilities and Members' Equity				
Total deposits of members	$	**2,035,952**	$	1,962,659
Mortgage securitization liabilities		**93,852**		79,752
Lease liability		**13,642**		14,231
Other liabilities		**12,111**		11,542
Member Shares		**668**		644
Profit Shares		**23,679**		22,616
Investment Shares		**107,396**		103,969
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		**1,250**		1,030
Retained earnings		**92,362**		82,632
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	$	**2,380,912**	$	2,279,075

Assets and Core Earnings

Year ended December 31, 2025 with comparative figures for 2024.
Detailed audited financial statements are available upon request, or on kindredcu.com.

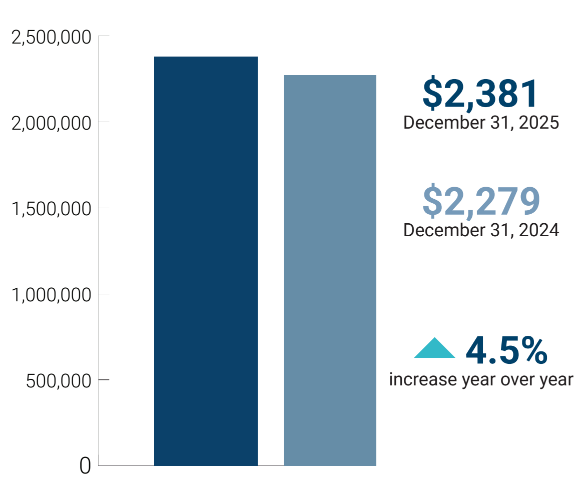
Thousands of dollars

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
Income from interest and investments	$	**109,595**	$	108,962
Other revenue		**9,244**		8,451
Total Income	$	**118,839**	$	117,413
Less:				
Interest expense on member deposits	$	**52,023**	$	57,292
Profit Shares (patronage return)		**1,725**		1,325
Gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments		**(151)**		(139)
Mortgage securitization cost of funds		**3,047**		2,475
Interest on external borrowings		**138**		153
Personnel expense		**27,916**		25,448
Occupancy expense		**1,117**		1,030
Lease finance cost		**545**		608
Administration expense		**9,944**		9,158
Amortization of property and equipment		**2,151**		2,167
Insurance expense		**1,760**		1,628
Provision for loan losses (gains)		**1,518**		2,174
Charitable giving		**750**		660
Income tax provision		**2,190**		1,110
Net earnings	$	**14,166**	$	12,324
Other comprehensive income net of tax	$	**220**	$	875
Comprehensive income	$	**14,386**	$	13,199

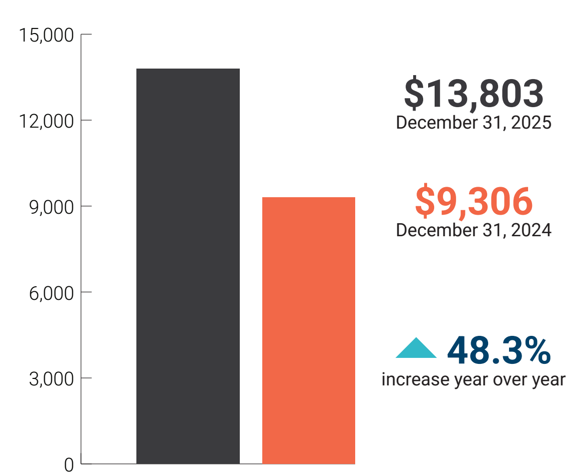
Net Earnings

		Thousands of dollars December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
Earnings from core operations	$	13,803	$	9,306
Profit Shares (patronage return)		(1,725)		(1,325)
Adjustment for Investment Shares dividend expense[1]	$	4,436		4,984
Net earnings after above		16,514		12,965
Unrealized fair market value gain	$	(158)	$	469
Earnings from operations before tax		16,356		13,434
Income tax provision	$	(2,190)	$	(1,110)
Net earnings from operations		14,166		12,324
Other comprehensive income net of tax	$	220		875
Comprehensive income	$	14,386	$	13,199

Assets (millions of dollars)



Core Earnings[1] (thousands of dollars)



[1]Core earnings include Investment Shares dividend expense while excluding the impact of unrealized fair market value adjustments, taxes, Profit Shares (patronage return), and extraordinary items.

Highlights of our Financials

This report refers to the financial summaries and graphs found on pages 10 through 12 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. It highlights growth in key areas, steady earnings, and continued organizational progress. The Audited Financial Statements, including the auditor's opinion and accompanying note disclosures, are available on our web site for review.

While economic uncertainty and interest rate paths continued to evolve throughout the year, 2025 proved to be another strong year for Kindred. We made meaningful progress toward our financial objectives and achieved several important milestones. Growth in loans, deposits, and membership reflected the continued trust of our existing members and the welcome of new members who are joining and choosing to deepen their relationship with Kindred.

As shown on page 10, overall assets increased by 4.5%, bringing year-end assets to $2.4 billion. Loan growth totalled $170.0 million, representing an increase of approximately 8.6%. Deposit growth was $78.7 million, or 4.1%. This level of loan growth reflects historical norms whereas balance sheet deposit growth is at a lower level than normal. This is in keeping with an effort in 2025 to deploy a high opening balance of excess liquidity to fund loan growth while allowing higher priced broker sourced deposits to roll off the balance sheet. This had the effect of lowering overall interest expense for Kindred and supporting a healthy annual net financial margin.

As outlined in the Earnings Summary on page 11, Kindred reported overall comprehensive income of $14.4 million. From a core earnings perspective (page 12), we ended the year with $13.8 million. The year-over-year change primarily reflects strong above budget performance in net financial margin and other income categories. On the expense side we again saw slightly higher than historical expenses related to loan losses as we have worked through some isolated collection matters.

Core earnings provide the clearest view of our operational performance and are the measure we use for management reporting, peer comparisons, and future planning – these are shown on page 12 as $13.8 million.

This level of performance enabled us to share $1.7 million of our 2025 profits with members through Profit Shares. Profit Shares remain a meaningful expression of cooperative banking in action, strengthening both our members and our collective capital base.

An adjustment is made to add back the $4.4 million return paid on Investment Shares for 2025, which is included as an expense within core earnings. Net earnings after this adjustment were $16.5 million, as shown on page 12.

A further adjustment of $157.8 thousand reflects fair market value changes related to our interest rate swap contracts. These contracts help mitigate earnings volatility associated with changes in market interest rates and are part of our broader risk management approach.

After accounting for these items, net earnings totalled $16.4 million. Income tax of $2.2 million was recorded, along with other comprehensive income of $220.1 thousand related primarily to fair market value adjustments within our investment portfolio. This resulted in overall after-tax comprehensive income of $14.4 million, consistent with the amount presented in the audited financial statements.

This year's results enabled us to maintain capital levels comfortably above both regulatory requirements and our internally established minimums, reinforcing our long-term sustainability and capacity for growth. From a profitability standpoint, 2025 core earnings represent a return on average assets of approximately 0.78%, reflecting steady organizational performance as we navigate ongoing economic shifts while remaining focused on prudent stewardship.

In summary, 2025 was a year of balanced growth and sound financial performance. Our strong capital position and disciplined approach position Kindred well to serve our members faithfully and confidently in 2026 and beyond.

Fostering the Real Economy: Enhancing our Relationships

The Global Alliance for Banking on Values (GABV) is a group of more than 70 financial institutions from around the world working together to redefine banking by prioritizing social, environmental, and economic sustainability.

Our membership in GABV provides a window into the crucial conversations and innovative ideas taking root in visionary financial institutions around the world. We're a small player on the global scale, yet our commitment to values-centred, faith-inspired banking propels us to speak loudly and to act locally.

GABV uses the term 'real economy' as a principle to help ground us in community and focus our service on members' direct needs. This contrasts with the layered financial economy, where an investment or loan may pass through several institutions before eventually being used by a business in service to a community. While some of these layers are important at a macro level to our economy, focusing on closer connections reinforces real relationships.

At Kindred, we're committed to being good stewards of our members' resources. This includes financial assets as well as human connections, local knowledge, digital infrastructure, and physical spaces. As we build the technologies and systems that improve the speed and efficiency of our services, we're working to enhance the relationships with our members and community partners so that we become better equipped to live out our purpose. We're connecting values and faith with finances in a real economy of real relationships, **inspiring peaceful, just, and prosperous communities.**

Real Economy

The real economy relates to economic activities that generate goods and services as opposed to the financial economy that is concerned exclusively with activities in the financial markets. GABV defines financial economy as more than one layer away from a real economy activity.

Thousands of dollars

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
Assets	**On-book[1]**	**% of total**	**Off-book[2]**	**On-book[1]**	**% of total**	**Off-book[2]**
Financial Economy (Cash, impact investments, accruals, taxes, leases)	**$235,041**	**9.9%**		$304,110	13.3%	
Real Economy (Loans to members, receivables)	**$2,145,871**	**90.1%**	**$13,526**	$1,974,965	86.7%	$24,570
Total Assets	**$2,380,912**		**$13,526**	$2,279,075		$24,570
Liabilities/Equity						
Financial Economy (Reserves, net income, taxes, leases)	**$233,891**	**9.8%**	**$333,138**	$215,258	9.4%	$333,138
Real Economy (Savings/combinations, deposits, shares)	**$2,147,021**	**90.2%**		$2,063,817	90.6%	
Total Liabilities/Equity	**$2,380,912**		**$333,138**	$2,279,075		$333,138

This view of Kindred's financial activities is intended only to show trends from financial to real, highlighting how we're working to increase the amount of business that supports our members and communities directly.
1 'On-book' assets are deposits placed with Kindred, such as chequing accounts and GICs.
2 'Off-book' assets are investments with a third party, such as Aviso Wealth.

Community Impact

More than six decades ago, a small group of neighbours chose cooperation as a faithful response to shared financial need. On 21 March 1964, 22 Mennonites pooled their resources and laid the foundation for what would become Kindred Credit Union. Today, we are a trusted financial cooperative serving more than 30,000 members across Ontario. While much has changed, our commitment to integrity, compassion, and stewardship remains constant.

At Kindred, cooperative banking is a means to a greater end. We exist to connect values and faith with finances, inspiring peaceful, just, and prosperous communities as we are rooted in our founders' radical vision to see mutual aid put into faithful practice. As we marked over 60 years of helping members make peace with their money, we did so with gratitude for the trust of our members, the dedication of our team, and the partnerships that strengthen our communities.

2025 Kindred Charitable Fund

The Kindred Charitable Fund continues to be a meaningful expression of our purpose. This year, after reviewing more than **100 applications, 17 organizations across our branch communities received a total of $160,206 in funding**. Grants supported initiatives addressing housing, hunger, and mental health, critical areas in building healthy, resilient communities. Since its inception in 1999, the Fund has **distributed more than $1.6 million** to 202 congregations and charitable organizations, supporting 408 projects across Ontario.

Strengthening Community Connections

In June, senior leaders and board members toured regional innovation hubs, including Communitech, Velocity's Innovation Arena, and GreenHouse, exploring how collaboration and entrepreneurship contribute to community wellbeing.

Coldest Night of the Year

On 22 February, 59 Kindred team members participated in the Coldest Night of the Year, walking in communities near each of our eight branches. Despite snowy conditions and temperatures of -7°C, **our teams raised $14,450 to support local organizations** serving individuals experiencing hurt, hunger, and homelessness. Funds raised remained in the communities where we live and work.

Team members also participated in hands-on service throughout the year. In August, volunteers supported the construction of a Shaputuan at Crow Shield Lodge, contributing to a space dedicated to land-based healing. In the autumn, team members planted 100 native trees and shrubs in Meinzinger Park alongside Sustainable Waterloo Region, helping establish a micro-forest that will enhance biodiversity and climate resilience.

Responding to Hunger Locally and Globally

In November, Kindred team members volunteered at the newly established MCC Ontario Meat Cannery, canning chicken destined for communities experiencing food insecurity abroad. Closer to home, team members sorted donations at The Food Bank of Waterloo Region, helping **provide more than 6,500 meals**.

- Our annual Food Drive mobilized members, team members, and communities to contribute **$60,200 to local hunger relief efforts** which was a 47% increase in the number of contributions from the previous year. With branch matching contributions and targeted gifts, including support for the Food Bank's Milk Program, the initiative exceeded expectations.
- Overall, Kindred's **charitable giving increased to $750 thousand** in 2025, up from $660 thousand in 2024, demonstrating our commitment to supporting the communities we serve.

As we reflect on 2025, we see a year shaped by cooperation in action, practical expressions of mutual aid, thoughtful stewardship of resources, and partnerships rooted in trust. We remain grateful to our members for making this work possible. Together, we continue to demonstrate that financial services, grounded in shared values, can cultivate lasting and hopeful impact.

Governance at Kindred

The Council of Members (Council) is a committee of six to ten members with representation from all eight Kindred branches. Each year the Council seeks individuals for governance roles on the Board of Directors (Board). This approach to discerning qualified candidates has resulted in diverse and competent boards for Kindred that have served the membership well and been excellent guardians of our values.

Appointments to the Board are for three-year terms and require a ratification vote with a two-thirds majority at the Annual General Meeting. We are currently seeking candidates to fill vacancies on our Council. If you are interested in serving on either the Council or the Board, please speak with your Branch Manager, one of the Council representatives for your branch, or email Tithi Thakkar, Corporate Secretary, at corporate.secretary@kindredcu.com for more information.

New Board Nominees

Chinyere Okafor, Brody Rebelo*

**Susan Taves has advised the Board of her intention to resign, effective at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, after completing one year of her fourth three-year term. In accordance with our By-laws, at the Annual General Meeting, members will be asked to appoint Brody Rebelo to serve the remainder of the unexpired term.*

Outgoing Board Members

On behalf of Kindred's Board of Directors, the Council of Members, and members, thanks to Susan Taves for her important contributions over the last 10 years and Stephen Funk for his important contributions over the last 3 years. Thanks to all Board and Council representatives for their valuable and ongoing contributions to the governance of our Credit Union.

Board of Directors – New

Brody Rebelo, CPA

- Vice President, Finance & Accounting, Kingsley Management Inc.
- Director, Secretary, Community Energy Development Co-op (CED Co-op)
- Over 11 years of experience in working and advising on key financial areas – Financial Modelling, Financial Reporting, Sourcing and Negotiating Capital Funding, Budgeting and Forecasting, Dividend Issuance, Capital Repurchases, Asset Acquisition and Strategic Investments.
- Active real estate investor including acquisition of real property and participating in private lending arrangements

Chinyere Okafor

- Lawyer, LaBarge Weinstein LLP – Advises startups, investors, and growth-stage companies on venture financing, mergers and acquisitions, and corporate governance matters.
- Brings over a decade of experience advising on complex commercial transactions and regulatory compliance matters across venture capital, private equity, and infrastructure finance. Qualified to practice law in Ontario, Canada and Nigeria.
- Board Member, Laterna Black Innovation Hub (LBIH) since December 2024; actively involved in church and community initiatives focused on mentorship, service, and youth development.
- Enjoys CrossFit and other fitness activities that promote discipline, resilience, and personal wellbeing

2025 Council of Members

Dan Driedger – Chair (Kitchener)
Brent Charette (Kitchener)
Dawna Whitehead (New Hamburg)
Dennis Frey (Elmira)
Erla Bauman (Elmira)
Kevin Dwarte (Waterloo)
Miles Wiederkehr (Mount Forest)
Sandra Kuepfer (Milverton)

2025 Board of Directors

Henry Paetkau
Board Chair

Susan Taves
Board Vice-Chair, Governance Committee

Doug Woodburn
Audit and Risk Committee

Gerry Frey
Chair, Finance and Loan Committee

James Schenk
Chair, Governance Committee

Janet Peddigrew
Finance and Loan Committee

Kaylie Tiessen
Governance Committee

Rick Martin
Finance and Loan Committee

Rosemary McCrie
Chair, Audit and Risk Committee

Stephen Funk
Governance Committee

Wanda Wagler-Martin
Audit and Risk Committee

Management's Responsibility Report

The accompanying financial statements of Kindred Credit Union Limited are the responsibility of Management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The financial statements have been prepared by Management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. When required, Management has used reasonable and informed judgments and estimates in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly and accurately in all material respects.

To meet its responsibility for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, Management has designed and maintains accounting processes and systems of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance regarding the accuracy of financial records and to establish reliable data for the preparation of financial statements, and the necessary safeguarding of Credit Union assets.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that Management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility through its regular review of financial results and operations, and through the Board-appointed Audit and Risk Committee. The Audit and Risk Committee has the responsibility of meeting with Management and external auditors to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, matters arising from periodic audits, and other financial reporting issues. The Audit and Risk Committee regularly reports its findings to the Board for consideration.

The financial statements have been audited on behalf of the membership by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the external auditors, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has full and free access to the Audit and Risk Committee. The Auditor's Report outlines the nature of their audit and expresses their opinion on the financial statements of the Credit Union.

Jason Daly MBA, CIM
Chief Executive Officer

John Klassen CPA, CMA
Chief, Finance and Compliance

Audit and Risk Committee Report

The Audit and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. It does this by reviewing the financial information and reporting processes, including the risks and controls related to those processes which management and the Board have established. The Committee is comprised of three directors and has a mandate that includes all of the duties specified for an audit committee in the Credit Union and Caisses Populaires Act, 2020 (The Act) and the associated regulations.

The Audit and Risk Committee met four times during 2025 to complete its responsibilities. Key activities included:

- Reviewing the financial statements and results of the year-end audit with the external auditor;
- Reviewing the performance of the external auditor and their proposed engagement letter;
- Reviewing the Credit Union's policies, procedures, and controls for legislative compliance;
- Reviewing the disaster recovery and business continuity plans;
- Monitoring the adherence of Directors, Officers, and employees with the Credit Union's policies and code of conduct;
- Reviewing management's identification of the Credit Union's significant risks and ensuring that enterprise risk management processes are in place to measure, monitor, manage, and mitigate them;
- Approving the annual internal audit plan and reviewing internal audit activities; and
- Completing a self-assessment on the effectiveness of the Committee and taking the necessary steps to ensure effectiveness.

Based on its findings, the Audit and Risk Committee provides reports and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors or senior management, as appropriate. These recommendations are reviewed to ensure they are considered and appropriate action taken.

The Audit and Risk Committee is pleased to report to the members of Kindred Credit Union that, pursuant to The Act and its regulations, it continues to meet the requirements of its mandate. The Committee receives full cooperation and support from management, thus enabling it to play an effective role in improving the quality of financial reporting to its members, and enhancing the overall control environment at Kindred.

In addition, there are no other matters that the Audit and Risk Committee believes should be reported to the members, nor are there any further matters that are required to be disclosed pursuant to The Act or its regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosemary McCrie

Rosemary McCrie, Audit and Risk Committee Chair
Committee: Doug Woodburn, Wanda Wagler-Martin

KINDRED
Credit Union

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MK-30000 (2026/03)

Kindred Credit Union Limited

Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Kindred Credit Union Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kindred Credit Union Limited (the Credit Union) as at December 31, 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

What we have audited

The Credit Union's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025;
- the statement of income and comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in members' equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
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Fax to mail: ca_toronto_18_york_fax@pwc.com

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

Independence

We are independent of the Credit Union in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Credit Union's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Credit Union or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Credit Union's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Credit Union's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Credit Union's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Credit Union to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Toronto, Ontario
February 27, 2026

Kindred Credit Union Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025 $	2024 $
Assets		
Cash	38,537	31,509
Investments – liquidity reserve (note 5)	143,606	136,286
Loans to members (note 6)	2,139,833	1,969,818
Investments – other (note 5)	28,726	112,824
Prepaid expenses	5,480	5,066
Derivative financial assets (note 19)	80	237
Other receivables	6,537	5,071
Property and equipment (note 7)	16,834	17,246
Deferred income tax asset (note 16)	1,279	1,018
Total assets	2,380,912	2,279,075
Liabilities		
Deposits of members		
Members' deposits (note 8)	2,015,278	1,936,588
Accrued interest payable	20,674	26,071
	2,035,952	1,962,659
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued charges	8,407	7,702
Post-retirement benefit liability (note 11)	3,528	3,397
Income taxes payable	176	443
Lease liabilities (note 10)	13,642	14,231
Mortgage securitization liabilities (note 20)	93,852	79,752
	119,605	105,525
Liabilities qualifying as regulatory capital		
Profit shares (note 12)	23,679	22,616
Member shares (note 12)	668	644
	24,347	23,260
Total liabilities	2,179,904	2,091,444
Members' Equity		
Investment shares (note 12)	107,396	103,969
Retained earnings	92,362	82,632
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,250	1,030
Total members' equity	201,008	187,631
	2,380,912	2,279,075

Approved by the Board of Directors

Rosemary McCue Director ______ Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Kindred Credit Union Limited

Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025 $	2024 $
Revenue		
Interest income	101,088	101,245
Investment income	8,507	7,717
	109,595	108,962
Interest expense		
Interest on members' deposits	52,023	57,292
Patronage refund (note 15)	1,725	1,325
Interest on external borrowings	138	153
Gain on derivative financial instruments (note 19(b))	(151)	(139)
Mortgage securitization cost of funds	3,047	2,475
Lease finance cost	545	608
	57,327	61,714
Financial margin	52,268	47,248
Fee revenue	6,491	6,109
Commission revenue	2,753	2,342
	9,244	8,451
Provision for loan losses (note 6)	(1,518)	(2,174)
Income before the undernoted	59,994	53,525
Operating expenses		
Personnel (note 14)	27,916	25,448
Administration	9,944	9,158
Occupancy	3,268	3,197
Insurance	1,760	1,628
	42,888	39,431
Income before charitable giving	17,106	14,094
Charitable giving	(750)	(660)
Income before income taxes	16,356	13,434
Provision for income taxes (note 16)	2,190	1,110
Net income for the year	14,166	12,324
Other comprehensive income – net of taxes		
Net change in unrealized gain on investments (note 5)	220	1,328
Net actuarial loss on post-retirement benefit plan (note 11)	-	(453)
	220	875
Comprehensive income for the year	14,386	13,199

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Kindred Credit Union Limited

Statement of Changes in Members' Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

	Investment shares $	Retained earnings $	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) $	Total $
Balance – December 31, 2023	99,496	75,745	(298)	174,943
Net income for the year	-	12,324	-	12,324
Net change in unrealized gain on investments – net of taxes (note 16(c))	-	-	1,328	1,328
Net actuarial loss on post-retirement benefit plan – net of taxes (note 16(c))	-	(453)	-	(453)
Net shares issued (note 12)	4,473	-	-	4,473
Dividend on investment shares	-	(4,984)	-	(4,984)
Balance – December 31, 2024	103,969	82,632	1,030	187,631
Net income for the year	-	14,166	-	14,166
Net change in unrealized gain on investments – net of taxes (note 16(c))	-	-	220	220
Net actuarial loss on post-retirement benefit plan – net of taxes (note 16(c))	-	-	-	-
Net shares issued (note 12)	3,427	-	-	3,427
Dividend on investment shares	-	(4,436)	-	(4,436)
Balance – December 31, 2025	107,396	92,362	1,250	201,008

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Kindred Credit Union Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net income for the year	14,166	12,324
Adjustments for		
Interest and investment income	(109,595)	(108,962)
Interest expense	56,598	62,429
Lease finance cost	545	608
Provision for income taxes	2,190	1,110
Patronage refund	1,725	1,325
Provision for loan losses	1,518	2,174
Amortization of property and equipment (note 7)	2,150	2,167
Net change in unrealized losses on derivative instruments	157	(469)
Change in non-cash working capital	393	(572)
Changes in member activities – net		
Change in loans to members	(171,533)	(105,717)
Change in members' deposits	78,690	175,542
Cash flows relating to interest and income taxes		
Interest received on loans to members	108,130	107,808
Interest paid on members' deposits	(62,505)	(55,911)
Income taxes paid	(2,740)	(1,114)
	(80,111)	92,742
Financing activities		
Repayments of lease liabilities	(1,233)	(1,182)
Increase in securitized loans sold	29,718	12,081
Repayments of securitization liabilities	(15,618)	(9,218)
Redemption of profit shares (note 12)	(662)	(541)
Redemption of investment shares (note 12)	(500)	-
Net increase in member shares (note 12)	24	23
	11,729	1,163
Investing activities		
Net redemption (purchase) of investments	77,043	(94,412)
Purchase of property and equipment (note 7)	(1,633)	(876)
	75,410	(95,288)
Change in cash during the year	7,028	(1,383)
Cash – Beginning of year	31,509	32,892
Cash – End of year	38,537	31,509

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

1 Reporting entity

Kindred Credit Union Limited (the Credit Union) is incorporated under the Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act 2020 (the Act) of Ontario and is a member of Central 1 Credit Union Limited (Central 1). The Credit Union operates as one operating segment in the loans and deposit taking industry in Ontario. Products and services offered to its members include mortgages, personal, commercial and agricultural loans, chequing and savings accounts, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs), RRSPs, RRIFs, TFSAs, FHSAs, automated banking machines, debit and credit cards and internet banking. The Credit Union head office is located at 1265 Strasburg Rd., Kitchener, Ontario.

The financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2026.

2 Basis of presentation

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

These financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.

The financial statements' values are presented in Canadian dollars ($), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Credit Union.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Credit Union's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period in which the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Credit Union's financial statements therefore present its financial position and performance fairly.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are the fair value of financial instruments and the member loan loss provisions. These areas are further disclosed in note 4.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.

3 Material accounting policies

a) Allowance for expected credit loss

At initial recognition, the Credit Union recognizes allowances for expected credit loss (ECL) on all debt instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). ECLs are also recognized for loan commitments and financial guarantees.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9), outlines a three-stage model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1 and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Credit Union.

- If a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to Stage 2 but is not yet deemed to be credit impaired.

- If the financial instrument is credit impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to Stage 3.

- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 and 3 have their ECL measured based on ECLs on a lifetime basis.

At each reporting date, the Credit Union assesses whether financial assets that are debt instruments carried at amortized cost or FVOCI, loan commitments and financial guarantees are credit impaired.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

ECLs are the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD). The PD represents the likelihood of a member defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months or the remaining lifetime of the financial instrument (depending on the stage to which the financial asset belongs). The EAD is based on the amounts the Credit Union expects to be owed at the time of default. For example, on revolving facilities, the Credit Union considers the amount that is expected to be drawn on leading up to default. On term facilities, the Credit Union considers the amount it expects to be paid down leading up to default. The LGD represents the Credit Union's expectation of the extent of a loss on a defaulted exposure. The LGD is expressed as a percentage of EAD.

These inputs are combined to project ECL over either the next 12 months or the entire lifetime of a credit exposure and discounted back to present using the instrument's effective interest rate.

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

The Credit Union uses the following when determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- quantitative criteria: 30 days overdue is classified as Stage 2 and 90 days overdue is designated as Stage 3; and

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

- qualitative indicators including but not limited to deteriorating or lack of financial statements, adverse management changes, covenant breaches, frequent overdrafts or arrears, debt service shortfalls, deterioration of security, cessation of operations, receivership or bankruptcy and deteriorating credit scores for residential loans as indicated by Equifax data.

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

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Credit Union collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading.

Loan writeoffs

The Credit Union writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Credit Union's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

b) Fees and commission

Fee and commission revenue and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate (see (c) below). Other fee and commission revenue from contracts with members or other third parties is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with the counterparty. The Credit Union recognizes revenue as the related performance obligation is satisfied, either over time or at a point in time.

The Credit Union provides retail and corporate banking services to its members, including account management, provision of overdraft facilities, foreign currency transactions and credit card and servicing fees. Fees for ongoing account management are charged to the customer's account on a monthly basis. Transaction-based fees for foreign currency transactions and overdrafts are charged to the member's account when the transaction takes place.

Servicing fees for the administration of loans that have been sold to a third party are based on fixed rates outlined in the respective contract and are recorded monthly.

The Credit Union receives commission revenue primarily through its relationship with Aviso Wealth resulting from sales of mutual fund and insurance products. Commission income is recognized monthly when received.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

c) Financial assets and liabilities

The Credit Union has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories: fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), FVOCI or amortized cost. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. The Credit Union uses trade date accounting for regular way contracts when recording financial asset transactions. All financial assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments, are recognized in the statement of financial position and measured in accordance with their assigned category.

The accounting policies related to financial assets and liabilities are as follows.

Measurement methods

Amortized cost and effective interest rate

Amortized cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e., its amortized cost before any loss allowance) or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. The calculation includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. When the Credit Union revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognized in net income.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit impaired (or Stage 3), for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortized cost (i.e., net of the ECL provision).

Classification and subsequent measurement

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

At initial recognition, the Credit Union measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in net income.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI or FVTPL. A financial asset which is a debt instrument and is not determined to be measured at FVTPL is classified as amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

i) the asset is held within a business model, the objective of which is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

On initial recognition, an equity investment is measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in fair value recorded in net income, unless the Credit Union irrevocably elects to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

Financial assets which are debt instruments that are held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets are classified as FVOCI if they meet the requirements of being SPPI.

For debt instruments, the business model reflects how the Credit Union manages the assets in order to generate cash flows, which is based on whether the Credit Union’s objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (i.e., financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of another business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Credit Union in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset’s performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel and how risks are assessed. For example, the Credit Union’s business model for the mortgage loan book is to hold to collect contractual cash flows.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Credit Union considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Credit Union considers:

i) contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
ii) leverage features;
iii) prepayment and extension terms;
iv) terms that limit the Credit Union's claim to cash flows from specified assets; and
v) features that modify consideration of the time value of money.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPI.

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

For equity instruments measured at fair value, the Credit Union's policy is to measure these as FVOCI when those investments are not held for trading. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to net income, including on disposal. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in net income as other income when the Credit Union's right to receive payments is established.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in investment income in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

The measurement categories of financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 are as follows:

Financial asset	Measurement category
Cash	Amortized cost
Loans to members	Amortized cost
Excess liquidity deposits	Amortized cost
Loans to MEDA	Amortized cost
Derivatives	FVTPL
Shares in Central 1	FVOCI
Liquidity reserves	FVOCI
Oikocredit shares	FVTPL
Canadian Cooperative Investment Fund	FVOCI

Financial liabilities

The Credit Union classifies and subsequently measures its financial liabilities at amortized cost or FVTPL. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuance.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

Derecognition

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

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

Any cumulative gain/loss recognized in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as FVOCI is not recognized in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities.

In certain transactions, the Credit Union retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. An asset or liability is recognized for the servicing contract if the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing. Any remaining interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition by the Credit Union is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

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

The Credit Union derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

CEBA loans

The Government of Canada (GoC) launched the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) program to provide interest-free loans to qualifying small businesses and not-for-profits to help cover their operating costs during a period where their revenues have been temporarily reduced. The Credit Union is an administrator of the program. Recent program revisions require that any unpaid CEBA loans as of January 18, 2024 will begin to accrue interest, payable monthly by the member. Loans advanced to borrowers do not appear on the statement of financial position for the Credit Union as substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the loans, including exposure to payment defaults and principal forgiveness, are assumed by the GoC.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

Modification of financial assets

The Credit Union sometimes modifies the terms of loans measured at amortized cost provided to customers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximizing recovery. Such restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that, in the judgment of management, indicate that scheduled repayments will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans. If a substantial modification has occurred, the original loan is derecognized and a new loan is recognized. The difference is recognized as a gain or loss through profit and loss. If the loan is not derecognized, a modification gain or loss is also recognized if considered substantial.

The risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at the reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition when the modification is not substantial and so does not result in derecognition of the original asset. The Credit Union monitors the subsequent performance of modified assets.

The Credit Union continues to monitor if there is a subsequent significant increase in credit risk in relation to such assets through the use of specific models for modified assets.

d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on the straight-line method over the expected useful lives of the assets as follows:

Assets	**Useful life**
Buildings	40 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease
Furniture and fixtures and computer equipment	3-10 years

Land is not subject to amortization and is carried at cost.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of income and comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognized.

e) Leases

When the Credit Union enters into lease agreements, it recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Credit Union's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Credit Union uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate of 0.75% to 5.50%.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

- amounts expected to be payable under a residential value guarantee; and

- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Credit Union is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Credit Union is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Credit Union is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Credit Union's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residential value guarantee, or if the Credit Union changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Credit Union presents right-of-use assets in property and equipment and lease liabilities as lease liabilities in the statement of financial position.

The Credit Union has elected not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including IT equipment. The Credit Union recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment reviews are performed when there are indicators that the recoverable amount of an asset may be less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that a loss event has occurred that has impaired future cash flows of an asset. In the event that the value of previously impaired assets recovers, the previously recognized impairment loss is recovered in the statement of income and comprehensive income at that time.

g) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are contracts that require or provide the opportunity to exchange cash flows or payments at a future date and by which their value changes in response to a change in specified rates, prices or indices and do not require an initial net investment or whose initial net investment is smaller than would be required for other similar types of contracts. The Credit Union uses derivative financial instruments, primarily interest rate swaps, in order to manage interest rate risk exposure. The Credit Union's policy is not to utilize derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Credit Union provides index-linked deposits to its members. The embedded options in the index-linked term deposit products are separately accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value and are reported in the statement of financial position as derivative financial instrument assets, where they have a positive fair value, and as derivative financial instrument liabilities, where they have a negative fair value. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments are recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income as net unrealized gain on derivative financial instruments. The Credit Union does not apply hedge accounting on its derivative portfolio.

h) Member entitlements

Member shares, profit shares and investment shares have certain characteristics that are outlined in note 12 that require them to be classified as liabilities on the statement of financial position. Accordingly, any dividends authorized on these shares are recorded as interest expense.

i) Foreign currency

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the statement of financial position date. Revenue and expenses are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in other revenue in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

j) Income taxes

The Credit Union uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that realization is considered more likely than not.

k) Employee benefit plan

The Credit Union accrues its obligations under the post-retirement benefit plan and the related costs and has the following policy:

- the cost of the benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service and management's best estimate of expected future costs, discount rate and retirement ages of employees.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recorded in OCI with an immediate allocation to retained earnings. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

All pronouncements will be adopted in the Credit Union's accounting policies after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Credit Union's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards were not relevant nor would they significantly impact the Credit Union's net earnings or financial position.

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

Effective for the annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, the IASB issued a new standard replacing IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1). Although the new standard carries forward many requirements from IAS 1 unchanged, IFRS 18 introduces three sets of new requirements to improve companies' reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analyzing and comparing companies. Management is currently assessing the impact that these amendments will have on the financial statements.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments – Disclosure (IFRS 7) – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, the IASB issued amendments related to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. These amendments include clarity on the dates of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, guidance on assessing financial assets definitions for SPPI and new disclosures around contractual terms and equity instruments designated at FVOCI. Management is currently assessing the impact that these amendments will have on the financial statements.

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Credit Union makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in the statement of income and comprehensive income in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change and future years, if the change affects both.

The estimates, assumptions and judgments that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

a) Fair value of financial instruments

The Credit Union determines the fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market using valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including discount rates, fair value multipliers and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot always be substantiated by comparison with independent markets and, in many cases, may not be capable of being realized immediately.

The methods and assumptions applied, and the valuation techniques used, for financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market are disclosed in note 21.

b) Allowance for ECL

The measurement of the allowance for ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g., the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECLs, such as:

- determining the criteria for identifying a significant increase in credit risk;

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

- establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product and the associated ECL;

- establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECLs; and

- determining the appropriate use and application of any model overlays for PD, EAD, and LGD with associated volatility and sensitivity rates to align with historical rates.

The judgments, inputs, methodology and assumptions used for estimating the ECL allowance are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. This includes a comparison of model assumptions used and changes to those assumptions relative to changes in the underlying credit risk of the loan portfolio.

The methods and assumptions applied and the valuation techniques used are disclosed in notes 6 and 22.

Due to ongoing economic changes, there is estimation uncertainty with respect to the recoverability of loans to members and the measurement of ECLs. Certain of the inputs and assumptions related to the model are impacted by this uncertainty.

5 Investments

	2025 $	2024 $
Shares in Central 1 (a)	2,685	2,634
Excess liquidity deposits (c)	25,118	109,267
Oikocredit shares (d)	250	250
Loans to MEDA (e)	600	600
Canadian Cooperative Investment Fund (f)	73	73
	28,726	112,824
Liquidity reserves (b)	143,606	136,286
	172,332	249,110

a) Shares in Central 1

As a condition of maintaining membership in Central 1, the Credit Union is required to hold an investment in Central 1 shares as determined by the Central 1 Board of Directors from time to time. These shares are held by the Credit Union principally for the benefits of membership with Central 1, including realization of savings through cost sharing and other operational synergies, as well as access to a variety of products and services, and not for the purpose of selling in the near term. Accordingly, the shares have been designated as FVOCI.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

Central 1 Class A shares are subject to an annual rebalancing mechanism based on credit union asset growth and are issued and redeemable at par value. There is no separately quoted market value for these shares; however, fair value is determined to be equivalent to the par value due to the fact that transactions occur at par value on a regular and recurring basis. The Credit Union's holding of Central 1 Class A shares had a net increase from $547,524 to $598,615 during 2025 as a result of capital calls.

Central 1 Class E shares were issued with a par value of $0.01 per share; however, they are redeemable at $1 per share. There is no separately quoted market value for these shares, the shares are not subject to rebalancing and new members are not required to subscribe to this class of shares. There has not been a sufficient volume of redemptions of Class E shares nor has a communication plan been released by Central 1 to redeem these shares that could be used to reliably estimate a fair value for the Class E shares. As such, the Credit Union has measured these shares at a par value of $2,086,100 (2024 – $2,086,100).

b) Liquidity reserves

The Credit Union is required to maintain liquidity reserves with Central 1 equal to 6.00% of the Credit Union's total assets. The amount of the required liquidity reserve is determined monthly based on the amount of total assets in the previous month's financial statements. The instruments bear interest at fixed and variable rates, which averaged approximately 3.36% (2024 – 3.65%) at year-end. These are measured at FVOCI, on the basis by which the business model is achieved, by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

c) Excess liquidity deposits

The Credit Union has invested excess funds in term deposits, GICs and short-term funds with Central 1 and Manulife. These excess liquidity deposits are measured at amortized cost.

d) Oikocredit shares

Oikocredit, Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society U.A. (Oikocredit) provides financial services and supports organizations internationally to improve the quality of life of low-income people and communities. Oikocredit mobilizes the capital needed to carry out its mission by issuing shares to its member organizations.

As at December 31, 2025, the Credit Union's holdings of these shares were $250,200 (2024 – $250,200).

Oikocredit shares are classified as FVTPL. Par value has been determined by management to be representative of fair value due to the fact that share issue and redemption transactions occur at par value on a regular and recurring basis.

e) Loans to MEDA

MEDA is an international economic development organization whose mission is to create business solutions to poverty. The Credit Union supports this work through the provision of fixed-term promissory notes to the organization, which are classified and measured at amortized cost.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

f) Canadian Cooperative Investment Fund (CCIF)

Supported by selected cooperative organizations across Canada, the CCIF is designed to address a gap in the cooperative sector's access to financing. The fund invests in the cooperative sector in the form of loans, equity and quasi-equity investments. The Credit Union has a maximum $150,000 commitment to the fund to be invested over the next several years. CCIF shares are classified as FVOCI.

6 Loans to members

a) The Credit Union's loan portfolio and related allowance for ECL

An analysis of the Credit Union's loan portfolio and related allowance for ECL is as follows:

					December 31, 2025
	Gross amount	ECL allowance			Carrying amount
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	$	$	$	$	$
Residential	712,540	(386)	(70)	-	712,084
Personal	9,022	(109)	(40)	(5)	8,868
Agricultural	1,052,161	(598)	(545)	(2,863)	1,048,155
Commercial	372,148	(274)	(518)	(630)	370,726
	2,145,871	(1,367)	(1,173)	(3,498)	2,139,833

					December 31, 2024
	Gross amount	ECL allowance			Carrying amount
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	$	$	$	$	$
Residential	668,414	(293)	(109)	(110)	667,902
Personal	8,611	(85)	(26)	(30)	8,470
Agricultural	954,526	(711)	(106)	(1,611)	952,098
Commercial	343,414	(276)	(73)	(1,717)	341,348
	1,974,965	(1,365)	(314)	(3,468)	1,969,818

The Credit Union has an agreement in place to sell loans to Farm Credit Canada (FCC). The Credit Union continues to service all of these loans as an agent for FCC. Cumulatively, the balance of loans that continue to be serviced by the Credit Union on behalf of FCC is approximately $13,525,708 (2024 – $24,569,906) The fair value of these loans is equal to the carrying value.

During the year, the Credit Union sold $nil (2024 – $nil) of agricultural loans to FCC.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

b) Allowance for ECL

The following table shows the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of the ECL allowance by class of loans to members:

	Stage 1 $	Stage 2 $	Stage 3 $	Total $
Residential				
Opening balance – December 31, 2024	(293)	(109)	(110)	(512)
Movement	(93)	39	110	56
Writeoffs	-	-	-	-
Ending balance – December 31, 2025	(386)	(70)	-	(456)
Personal				
Opening balance – December 31, 2024	(85)	(26)	(30)	(141)
Movement	(24)	(14)	(34)	(72)
Writeoffs	-	-	59	59
Ending balance – December 31, 2025	(109)	(40)	(5)	(154)
Agricultural				
Opening balance – December 31, 2024	(711)	(106)	(1,611)	(2,428)
Movement	113	(439)	(1,252)	(1,578)
Writeoffs	-	-	-	-
Ending balance – December 31, 2025	(598)	(545)	(2,863)	(4,006)

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

	Stage 1 $	Stage 2 $	Stage 3 $	Total $
Commercial				
Opening balance – December 31, 2024	(276)	(73)	(1,717)	(2,066)
Movement	2	(445)	519	76
Writeoffs	-	-	568	568
Ending balance – December 31, 2025	(274)	(518)	(630)	(1,422)
Total				
Opening balance – December 31, 2024	(1,365)	(314)	(3,468)	(5,147)
Movement	(2)	(859)	(657)	(1,518)
Writeoffs	-	-	627	627
Ending balance – December 31, 2025	(1,367)	(1,173)	(3,498)	(6,038)

The Credit Union is holding security against the Stage 3 loans in the estimated amounts of $nil (2024 – $2,348,003) for personal loans, $639,960 (2024 – $5,578,236) for residential mortgages, $21,916,633 (2024 – $49,766,210) for agricultural loans and $1,654,000 (2024 – $54,588,444) for commercial loans.

The Credit Union is holding security in the form of member deposits in the estimated amount of $14,788,910 (2024 – $15,307,760) as security for loans to members.

The Credit Union may write off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The outstanding contractual amount of such assets written off during the year ended December 31, 2025 was $625,546 (2024 – $27,974). The Credit Union still seeks to recover amounts it is legally owed in full, but which have been written off due to no reasonable expectation of full recovery. Further information on credit impairment can be found in note 22.

c) Allowance for ECL

The measurement of ECL is a complex calculation containing a series of inputs and variables interacting to arrive at an overall Loan Loss Provision amount. The key inputs in the calculation include changes in forward-looking economic indicators such as unemployment rates, real estate sale and value data, projections for GSP, changes to household debt levels and government bond issuance activity.

Changes to any of these input characteristics as well as variations in the underlying credit quality of the borrowing entity can contribute to fluctuations in ECL determination.

The Credit Union recognizes allowance for loan losses and calculates an ECL for each class of member loans on a monthly basis and records movements in provision for each of stage 1, 2, and 3 loans.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

Stage	Stage 1 – Not credit impaired, with no significant increase in credit risk	Stage 2 – Not credit impaired, with significant increase in credit risk	Stage 3 – Impaired credit
ECL approach	Provisions are based on 12-month expected losses	Provisions are based on lifetime expected losses	Provisions are based on lifetime expected losses
Characteristics of credit movement between stages	All loans are categorized as stage 1 upon initial recognition. A commercial or agricultural loan may migrate back to stage 1 if the conditions of significant increase in credit risk or impairment have been cured, including re-evaluation of credit score at annual review. A residential mortgage or personal loan may migrate back to stage 1 after a pattern of consistent repayment has been established, and/or sufficient collateral has been restructured and all previous signs of increased credit risk have been mitigated.	For commercial and agricultural loans, a significant increase in credit risk can occur due to a number of factors including deteriorating cash flow, uncertain security values, and/or negative developments with respect to the conduct of the borrower themselves. These accounts would reflect a downgrade in the Credit Union scoring mechanism and be placed on the watchlist. Only accounts that, notwithstanding the above characteristics, are not considered impaired remain at stage 2. For residential mortgages and personal loans, movement to stage 2 occurs when evidence of financial difficulty exists, payment is 30 days in arrears, there has been a significant drop in credit score, and/or security values are uncertain. Loans will move back to stage 1 categorization when credit risk has been significantly reduced.	Loans are considered impaired when some or all of the following conditions are present: • A breach of covenant/contract including the maintenance of appropriate security has occurred that jeopardizes the collection prospects for the loan. • When payment arrears reach 90 days. • When it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization. • Conditions for the restructuring of the loan by the credit union are not deemed acceptable. Loans move back to stage 1 if no longer deemed impaired and significant increase in credit risk no longer exists, or to stage 2 if no longer impaired but significant increase in credit risk remains.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

The primary migration of loan accounts in 2025 was from Stage 3 to Stage 2 as an increase in credit risk remained related to some borrowers but the loans were no longer impaired (i.e., negative credit attributes continued while arrears reduced and significant covenant breaches were restored). Although borrowing interest rates dropped in 2025, general economic uncertainty with respect to the future path of interest rates and trade dispute outcomes remain factors in the overall performance of the commercial and agricultural portfolios.

The key inputs into the measurement of ECLs are the following variables:

- probability of default;
- loss given default; and
- exposure at default.

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month probability of default by the loss given default and exposure at default. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime probability of default by the loss given default and exposure at default.

The methodology of estimating the PD is discussed above in note 3.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. LGD parameters are estimated based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. For loans secured by retail property, loan-to-value ratios are a key parameter in determining LGD. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios as described in note 22 and, for real estate lending, to reflect possible changes in property prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of default. EAD is calculated for loans with regular instalments (payments) by using the loan's amortization schedule to estimate the outstanding loan amount remaining in future years. This is done by using the current outstanding balance (principal and interest) and deducting from it future payments, producing a list of outstanding balances that decrease over time.

d) Loan portfolio by maturity date

The following table analyzes the Credit Union's loan portfolio by maturity date.

	Variable rates $	Fixed rates less than 1 year $	Fixed rates 1-5 years $	2025 Total $	2024 Total $
Total loans	384,946	608,802	1,152,124	2,145,872	1,974,965
Average effective yield	5.30%	4.34%	5.03%	4.88%	5.19%

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

e) Impaired loans

The following table identifies the portion of the Credit Union's loan portfolio that is past due but not considered Stage 3 as at December 31, 2025. For each loan type, the aging category, the carrying value of the loan and the value of the security held have been presented. There were no commercial loans that were past due but not considered Stage 3.

	Past due	Carrying amount $	Security held $
Residential	30-60 days	2,066	2,954
	60-90 days	-	-
	90-120 days	-	-
	120+ days	-	-
Personal	30-60 days	2	-
	60-90 days	30	38
	90-120 days	-	-
	120+ days	-	-
Agricultural	30-60 days	74	74
	60-90 days	375	375
	90-120 days	-	-
	120+ days	-	-
Commercial	30-60 days	-	-
	60-90 days	-	-
	90-120 days	-	-
	120+ days	-	-
		2,547	3,441

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

7 Property and equipment

The movements in property and equipment were as follows:

	Right-of-use assets $	Land $	Buildings $	Leasehold improvements $	Computers $	Furniture and fixtures $	Total $
Cost							
Balance on December 31, 2023	15,934	777	2,448	2,498	2,491	3,076	27,224
Additions	1,138	-	-	111	563	202	2,014
Disposals	-	-	-	348	241	60	649
Balance on December 31, 2024	17,072	777	2,448	2,261	2,813	3,218	28,589
Additions	105	-	2	387	413	831	1,738
Disposals	-	-	-	1	321	169	491
Balance on December 31, 2025	17,177	777	2,450	2,647	2,905	3,880	29,836
Accumulated amortization							
Balance on December 31, 2023	3,766	-	1,109	1,847	1,367	1,736	9,825
Amortization	861	-	122	139	752	293	2,167
Disposals	-	-	-	348	241	60	649
Balance on December 31, 2024	4,627	-	1,231	1,638	1,878	1,969	11,343
Amortization	932	-	123	133	628	334	2,150
Disposals	-	-	-	1	321	169	491
Balance on December 31, 2025	5,559	-	1,354	1,770	2,185	2,134	13,002
Net book value							
December 31, 2024	12,445	777	1,217	623	935	1,249	17,246
December 31, 2025	11,618	777	1,096	877	720	1,746	16,834

Amortization expense of $2,150,000 (2024 – $2,167,000) is included in occupancy expense in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

The right-of-use assets consist entirely of leases for premises.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

8 Members' deposits

The following table provides a breakdown and analysis of the Credit Union's member deposit portfolio by maturity date:

	Variable rates $	Fixed rates less than 1 year $	Fixed rates 1-5 years $	2025 Total $	2024 Total $
Chequing and savings accounts	798,076	-	-	798,076	738,983
GICs	-	491,532	284,303	775,835	784,661
RRSP and other registered plans	8,250	39,941	79,226	127,417	129,094
RRIF	2,642	31,376	65,070	99,088	91,270
TFSAs	22,154	98,128	94,580	214,862	192,580
Total	831,122	660,977	523,179	2,015,278	1,936,588
Average effective interest rates	0.47%	3.29%	3.91%	2.29%	3.08%

Average effective interest rates are based on book values of deposits and contractual interest rates. All types of member deposits are financial liabilities and are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Concentra Trust Company of Canada acts as trustee in connection with Registered Plans.

9 Demand loan

The Credit Union has access to a line of credit facility totalling $2,500,000 and US$250,000 at Central 1. These facilities are included in demand loan facilities totalling $58,610,000 (2024 – $58,610,000), with interest rates to be agreed on when amounts are drawn. The facilities are secured by an assignment of loans to members and a general security agreement covering all assets of the Credit Union. As at year-end, the Credit Union had drawn $nil under its line of credit facility (2024 – $nil) and had borrowings of $nil under the demand loan facility (2024 – $nil).

The Credit Union also has access to a standby letter of credit line of $800,000 (2024 – $800,000), of which $471,662 (2024 – $323,327) was utilized at year-end and a financial guarantee line of $20,000,000, of which $nil (2024 – $nil) was utilized at year-end.

In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Union is temporarily allowed to exceed the maximum line of credit facility due to the timing of clearing outstanding deposits and cheques.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

10 Lease liabilities

The Credit Union has various leases that are included in property and equipment.

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	2025 **$**	**2024** **$**	**2025** **$**	**2024** **$**
Not later than 1 year	1,265	1,233	700	632
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6,301	6,333	3,864	3,717
Later than 5 years	12,404	13,642	9,078	9,882
	19,970	21,208	13,642	14,231
Less: Future finance charges	6,328	6,977	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	13,642	14,231	13,642	14,231

11 Post-retirement employee future benefits

The Credit Union sponsors a post-retirement benefit plan providing health, dental and life insurance coverage to eligible employees. The Credit Union's post-retirement benefit plan is administered by Canada Life Assurance Company.

Actuarial valuations of the plan are made based on market-related discount rates. The following table presents information related to the Credit Union's benefit plan as at December 31, including the amounts recorded in accounts payable and accrued charges on the statement of financial position and the components of the net benefit plan expense:

a) Accrued benefit obligation

	2025 **$**	**2024** **$**
Balance – Beginning of year	3,397	2,716
Current service cost	94	70
Interest cost	152	154
Benefits paid	(115)	(97)
Remeasurements		
Loss from change in assumptions	-	554
Balance – End of year, included in accounts payable and accrued charges	3,528	3,397

There are no separate plan assets.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

The Credit Union's benefit plan expenses, included in personnel expenses in the statement of income and comprehensive income, were as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Current service cost	94	70
Interest cost	152	154
Net benefit plan expense	246	224

Through its post-employment medical plan, the Credit Union is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

- changes in bond yields – a decrease in corporate bond yields will increase plan liabilities; and
- trend rates – an increase in expected health care and dental care costs will increase plan liabilities.

The assumptions used in the measurement of the accrued benefit obligation are as follows:

i) the discount rate was established at 4.50% (2024 – 4.50%). The rate of increase in expected health care rates is presumed to be 6.50% and this rate will reduce linearly to 5.00% after six years. Dental care costs are presumed to increase 5.00% per year.

b) Sensitivity of assumptions

	2025 $	2024 $
Liability change resulting from		
1% increase in trend rate	381	379
1% decrease in trend rate	(304)	(303)
1-year increase in retirement age	(53)	(53)
1% increase in discount rate	(437)	(435)
1% decrease in discount rate	553	550

Each sensitivity analysis above is based on changing one assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to variations in significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected benefit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as for calculating the liability recognized in the statement of financial position.

The most recent actuarial valuation was prepared as at December 31, 2023. The average remaining service period of the active employees covered by the benefit plan is 7.0 years.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 14.5 years.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

12 Liabilities and equity qualifying as regulatory capital

	2025 $	2024 $
Investment shares – 107,395,854 (2024 – 103,968,870)	107,396	103,969
Profit shares – 21,953,608 (2024 – 21,290,767)	21,954	21,291
Provision for the issuance of profit shares –1,725,000 (2024 – 1,325,000)	1,725	1,325
Member shares – 133,591 (2024 – 128,884)	668	644
	24,347	23,260

a) Investment shares

An unlimited number of non-voting, non-cumulative Class B special shares have been authorized with a stated value of $1 per share. The holder of investment shares may request redemption five years following issuance. All redemptions are subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors. These special shares are issuable in series and rank ahead of owner shares and member shares. Investment shares form part of regulatory capital and have been classified as equity on the basis of their redemption features. During the year, the Credit Union issued 3,426,984 in new investment shares for net proceeds of $3,426,983.

b) Profit shares

An unlimited number of Class A non-voting, non-cumulative patronage shares have been authorized with a stated value of $1 per share. Profit shares, which represent cumulative patronage refunds for existing members, form part of regulatory capital. These shares rank ahead of member shares and are payable to members on termination of membership, or at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Profit shares form part of regulatory capital and have been designated as other liabilities.

It is the Credit Union’s practice at year-end to accrue a provision for the issuance of profit shares in February of the following year. This provision is presented as a liability qualifying as regulatory capital.

c) Member shares

An unlimited number of voting, non-cumulative member shares have been authorized with a stated value of $5 per share. Member shares are the minimum share deposit requirement for membership and form part of regulatory capital. These shares are non-interest bearing and are payable to members on termination of membership. Member shares form part of regulatory capital and have been designated as other liabilities.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

	Opening balance 2025 $	Issued $	Redeemed $	Closing balance 2025 $
Investment shares	103,969	3,927	(500)	107,396
Profit shares	22,616	1,725	(662)	23,679
Member shares	644	57	(33)	668

	Opening balance 2024 $	Issued $	Redeemed $	Closing balance 2024 $
Investment shares	99,496	4,473	-	103,969
Profit shares	21,832	1,325	(541)	22,616
Member shares	621	56	(33)	644

13 Capital and liquidity management

The Act requires credit unions to maintain minimum levels of liquidity and regulatory capital. Liquidity is measured as cash resources and liquidity term deposits, expressed as a percentage of the total of members' deposits and demand loan. Beginning from fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the Act required credit unions to maintain regulatory capital not less than 3% of total assets, and not less than 8% of risk-weighted assets. Regulatory capital, comprised of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, includes investment shares, profit shares, member shares, retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income, adjusted for certain items under the Regulations to the Act. In accordance with the Act, no payments shall be made from regulatory capital that would cause regulatory capital to fall below regulatory requirements. The Credit Union's capital management objective is to maintain sufficient capital to protect the Credit Union and ensure viability. The Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario (FSRA) rules require further capital ratios be calculated, which include a 2.50% capital conservation buffer. The Credit Union has established an internal policy to maintain compliance that includes Board limits that are higher with respect to regulatory capital outlined as follows:

	Board target %	Regulatory limit %
Capital ratio		
Consolidated Tier 1 Capital Ratio*	10.00	6.50/*9.00
Consolidated Retained Earnings to Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio	4.50	3.00
Consolidated Total Capital Ratio	11.50	8.00/*10.50
Consolidated Leverage Ratio	6.50	3.00

* Inclusive of 2.50% FSRA Capital Buffer Amount

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

As at December 31, 2025, the Credit Union maintained compliance with minimum statutory requirements for regulatory capital:

	2025 $	2024 $
Tier 1 capital		
Membership shares	668	644
Non-redeemable portion of Tier 1 investment capital	101,493	98,228
Retained earnings	92,362	82,633
Non-redeemable portion of patronage shares	14,606	14,194
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,250	1,030
Net Tier 1 Capital	210,379	196,729
Tier 2 capital		
Redeemable portion of profit shares	1,623	1,577
Redeemable portion of investment shares	12,608	11,901
Stage 1 and 2 ECL	2,540	1,679
Total Tier 2 Capital	16,771	15,157
Total regulatory capital	227,150	211,886
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.85%	13.96%
Total capital ratio	14.95%	15.03%
Leverage ratio	9.49%	9.25%
Liquidity	10.28%	14.31%

14 Required disclosures under the Act and related party transactions

a) Outstanding loans to key management personnel, their spouses, dependants, children and related corporations amounted to $3,081,588 (2024 – $3,700,095). None of these loans are considered impaired.

Outstanding deposits from key management personnel, their spouses, dependants, children and related corporations amounted to $83,326,727 (2024 – $80,651,563).

b) Remuneration paid to directors of the Credit Union is $239,211 (2024 – $325,759). Other expenses of the Board amounted to $6,363 (2024 – $8,412).

c) The Act requires credit unions to disclose remuneration paid during the year to employees whose total remuneration exceeds $175,000. If there are more than five employees in this category, the five employees with the highest total remuneration for the year are disclosed. The table below provides this information for the current year.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

Name	Position	Salary $	Benefits $	Bonus $	Total $
Jason Daly	Chief Executive Officer	385	40	113	538
John Klassen	Chief, Finance and Compliance	274	31	78	383
Nolan Andres	Chief, Technology and Innovation	255	29	75	359
Rebecca Smith	Chief People and Culture Officer	215	16	52	283
Sandra Yutzy	Vice-president, Credit Risk	196	15	44	255

d) Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel of the Credit Union include all directors, officers and key management. The summary of compensation for key management personnel is as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	2,128	1,937
Other long-term benefits	170	196
Bonus	449	242
	2,747	2,375

15 Patronage refund

The patronage refund is authorized by the Board of Directors and is allocated to members in two ways. Firstly, members were allocated a dividend of 2.82% (2024 – 3.31%) on their December 31, 2025 profit shares. Secondly, members received an allocation based on the volume of business conducted with the Credit Union during the year. The patronage refund is classified as part of interest expense in the statement of income and comprehensive income as outlined in note 12(b).

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

16 Income taxes

a) Income tax expense is calculated as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Income before income taxes	16,356	13,434
Combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rate applicable to the Credit Union	18.2%	18.2%
Income tax provision based on combined federal and provincial income tax rate	2,977	2,445
Differences from statutory rate		
Investment share dividend	(808)	(907)
Other	21	(428)
	2,190	1,110
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes		
Current	2,500	1,480
Deferred	(310)	(370)
	2,190	1,110

b) Deferred income taxes resulted from the following:

	2025 $	2024 $
Deferred tax asset (liability) arising from the following		
Property and equipment and leases	388	264
Allowance for impaired loans	526	369
Post-retirement employee future benefit plan	642	618
Liquidity reserve	(277)	(233)
	1,279	1,018
Deferred tax asset		
To be recovered after more than 12 months	753	649
To be recovered within 12 months	526	369
	1,279	1,018

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

	Opening balance – December 31, 2024 $	Recognized in statement of income and comprehensive income $	Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) $	Closing balance – December 31, 2025 $
Deferred tax asset				
Property and equipment and leases	264	124	-	388
Allowance for impaired loans	369	157	-	526
Post-retirement employee future benefit plan	618	24	-	642
Liquidity reserve	(233)	-	(44)	(277)
Other	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax asset	1,018	305	(44)	1,279

	Opening balance – December 31, 2023 $	Recognized in statement of income and comprehensive income $	Recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) $	Closing balance – December 31, 2024 $
Deferred tax asset				
Property and equipment and leases	101	163	-	264
Allowance for impaired loans	183	186	-	369
Post-retirement employee future benefit plan	494	124	-	618
Liquidity reserve	63	-	(296)	(233)
Other	2	(2)	-	-
Net deferred tax asset	843	471	(296)	1,018

c) Tax amounts related to other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

			2025
	Gross $	Taxes $	Net of taxes $
Net tax expense (recovery) on investments designated as FVOCI	269	(49)	220

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

			2024
	Gross $	**Taxes** $	**Net of taxes** $
Net tax expense (recovery) on investments designated as FVOCI	1,624	(296)	1,328

17 Commitments and contingencies

The Credit Union has made commitments to members for loans of approximately $78,676,771 (2024 – $62,242,753), which have not been disbursed by December 31, 2025. In addition, unutilized portions of lines of credit extended to members as at December 31, 2025 amounted to approximately $357,029,210 (2024 – $349,209,614).

18 Pension plan

The Credit Union has a defined contribution pension plan for qualifying employees. The Credit Union matches employee contributions up to 5% of the employee's salary (7% for staff hired pre-January 1, 2017). The expenses and payments for the year ended December 31, 2025 were $130,500 (2024 – $127,285). The Credit Union has no further liability or obligation for future contributions to fund future benefits to plan members.

19 Derivative financial instruments

a) Index-linked purchase option agreements

Included in GICs, RRSPs and tax-free savings accounts is a total of $8,147,085 (2024 – $3,203,814) of index-linked deposits. The index-linked deposits are for a three or five-year period, with the return based on the performance of various stock market indices.

The Credit Union has entered into purchase option agreements with Central 1 for a notional amount of $245,350 (2024 – $320,521) and with Desjardin Investments Inc. of $7,901,752 (2024 – $3,203,820) to offset the exposure to the various indices associated with these products, whereby the Credit Union pays Central 1 and Desjardin Investments Inc. a fixed amount of interest at the start of the contract based on the face value of the index-linked deposits sold. At the end of the three or five-year term, Central 1 and Desjardin Investments Inc. pays to the Credit Union an amount equal to the amount that will be paid to the depositor based on the performance of the particular indices.

The purpose of these purchase option agreements is to provide an economic hedge against market fluctuations. These agreements have fair values that vary based on changes in various indices. The fair value of these purchase option agreements included in other receivables amounted to $789,976 as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $102,735). The fair value of the options embedded in the index-linked deposits included in members' deposits amounted to $789,976 as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $102,375). The gain or loss recognized as a result of these options is $nil(2024 – $nil).

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

b) Interest rate swaps

The Credit Union enters into interest rate swap agreements in order to provide an economic hedge against exposure to interest rate fluctuations. As at December 31, 2025, the Credit Union was party to four interest rate swap agreements. The agreements in aggregate represent a notional principal amount of $125,000,000 (2024 – $75,000,000), which is used as the basis for determining payments under the contracts and is not actually exchanged between the Credit Union and Central 1, its counterparty.

Under the term of the agreements, the Credit Union has contracted with the counterparty to pay interest at a variable rate to be re-priced daily, monthly or quarterly, while receiving interest at a fixed rate on the notional principal amount.

These derivative instruments are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Interest rate swaps have a fair value that varies based on the particular contract, considering such factors as the notional value, the term to maturity and change in interest rates. As at December 31, 2025, the fair value of these agreements was an asset of $79,583 (2024 – $237,424). Included as components of loss on derivative financial instruments in the statement of income and comprehensive income is (gain) loss on derivative financial instruments of net interest revenue of $(309,040) (2024 – net interest revenue of $329,990) and net unrealized losses on interest rate swap transactions of $79,583 (2024 – net unrealized losses of $237,424).

Notional amount $	Maturity date	Receiving rate %	Paying rate %	Fair value $
25,000	March 17, 2026	2.67	Daily CORRA	19
25,000	March 17, 2026	2.70	Daily CORRA	22
25,000	June 17, 2026	2.50	Daily CORRA	24
50,000	January 16, 2026	3.02	Daily CORRA	15
				80

20 Mortgage securitizations

The following table summarizes the carrying and fair values of mortgages of the Credit Union that have been securitized and sold by the Credit Union to third parties, as well as the carrying and fair values of the corresponding mortgage securitization liabilities.

	Carrying value $	Fair value $
Securitized mortgages sold as NHA MBS	92,853	93,469
Principal payments to be applied (included in cash)	817	817
Total securitized assets	93,670	94,286
Mortgage securitization liabilities	93,852	94,468
Net amount	(182)	(182)

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

All mortgages securitized by the Credit Union are required to be fully insured prior to sale and therefore give rise to minimal credit risk. However, the Credit Union remains exposed to interest rate risk, timely payment and prepayment risk associated with the underlying assets. Accordingly, the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have not been derecognized and the transactions are accounted for as secured financing transactions in the Credit Union's statement of financial position and statement of income and comprehensive income as outlined in note 3(f).

21 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of the Credit Union's financial instruments were estimated using the valuation methods and assumptions described below. Since many of the Credit Union's financial instruments lack an available trading market, the fair values represent estimates of the current market value of instruments, taking into account changes in interest rates that have occurred since their origination. Due to the use of subjective assumptions and uncertainties, the fair value amounts should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

Fair values of floating rate loans and deposits approximate book value as the interest rates on these instruments automatically re-price to market insofar as the spread remains appropriate. Fixed rate loans are valued by discounting the contractual future cash flows at current market rates for loans with similar credit risks. Fixed rate deposits are valued by discounting the contractual future cash flows using market rates currently being offered for deposits with similar terms. A credit valuation adjustment is applied to the calculated fair value of uninsured deposits to account for the Credit Union's own risk.

Derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position. The fair value is determined based on prevailing market rates and notional value.

The fair value for the Credit Union's investments (as detailed in note 5), profit and member shares are determined as follows:

- membership shares in Central 1 and Oikocredit do not trade in a public market. Fair value approximates par value as the shares are subject to regular rebalancing across the membership;

- liquidity reserves are traded in a public market and are measured using the closing fair value;

- excess liquidity deposits and loans to MEDA are fair valued by discounting the contractual future cash flows at current market rates of similar financial instruments with similar terms;

- CCIF does not trade in a public market. Fair value is based on the Credit Union's share of net asset value;

- Class E membership shares in Central 1 do not trade in a public market, redemptions are infrequent and no clear plan of redemption by Central 1 has been communicated. As such, the shares are measured at par value, which approximates fair value at December 31, 2025; and

- the fair values of profit and member shares approximate carrying values.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

Fair value hierarchy

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position are measured and classified in a hierarchy consisting of three levels for disclosure purposes. The three levels are based on the priority of the inputs to the respective valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). An asset or liability's classification within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of significant input to its valuation. The input levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the estimated fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Estimated fair values of financial instrument assets and liabilities are described in the following table:

		2025		2024	
	Fair value hierarchy	Carrying value $	Fair value $	Carrying value $	Fair value $
Recurring measurements					
Financial assets					
Shares in Central 1 Class A	Level 2	599	599	548	548
Shares in Central 1 Class E	Level 2	2,086	2,086	2,086	2,086
Shares in Oikocredit	Level 2	250	250	250	250
Shares in CCIF	Level 2	52	52	52	52
Fair values disclosed					
Financial assets					
Liquidity reserves	Level 2	143,606	143,606	136,286	136,286
Loans to MEDA	Level 2	600	600	600	600
Loans to members	Level 3	2,139,833	2,150,190	1,969,818	1,969,819
Excess liquidity deposits	Level 2	25,118	25,118	109,267	109,267
Financial liabilities					
Deposits of members	Level 3	2,015,278	2,022,204	1,936,588	1,945,546
Mortgage securitization liabilities	Level 2	93,852	94,468	78,722	76,889
Profit shares	Level 2	23,679	23,679	22,616	22,616
Member shares	Level 2	668	668	644	644

Fair values for items that are short-term in nature are approximately equal to book value. These include cash, accrued interest payable and accounts payable and accrued charges.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

22 Financial risk management

The Credit Union's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Credit Union follows an enterprise risk management framework, which involves identifying particular events or circumstances relevant to its objectives, assessing them in terms of probability and magnitude, determining a response strategy and monitoring progress. The Credit Union regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to take account of changes in markets, products and emerging best practices.

Risk management is carried out by a number of delegated committees reporting to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors provides written principles for risk tolerance and overall risk management. Management reports to the Board of Directors on compliance with the risk management policies of the Credit Union. In addition, the Credit Union utilizes a variety of resources to undertake various internal audit activities and reports to the responsible senior leader and Board of Directors the results of these activities.

Financial instruments comprise the majority of the Credit Union's assets and liabilities. The Credit Union accepts deposits from members at both fixed and variable rates for various periods and seeks to earn an interest rate margin by investing these funds in high-quality financial instruments – principally loans and mortgages. The primary types of financial risk that arise from these activities are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk and other price risk.

The following table describes the significant financial instrument activity undertaken by the Credit Union, the risks associated with such activities and the methods used in managing those risks.

Activity	Risks	Method in managing risks
An imbalance in the amount of variable rate loans to members compared to variable rate members' deposits	Sensitivity to changes in interest rates	Asset-liability matching, sales of selected loan portfolios and periodic use of derivatives
Index linked deposit products	Sensitivity to changes in underlying equity indices	Options are used to mitigate this risk

a) Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of the Credit Union's financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. The financial margin reported in the statement of income and comprehensive income may increase or decrease in response to changes in market interest rates. Accordingly, the Credit Union sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the Credit Union's management and reported to the Board, which is responsible for managing interest rate risk.

In managing interest rate risk, the Credit Union relies primarily on use of the asset-liability and interest rate sensitivity models. Periodically, the Credit Union may enter into interest rate swaps to adjust the

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

exposure to interest rate risk by modifying the re-pricing of the Credit Union's financial instruments. The full extent of the interest rate swaps that the Credit Union has in place are included in note 19(b).

Interest rate shock analysis is used to assess the change in value of the Credit Union's financial instruments when an immediate increase or decrease to interest rates is introduced and the resulting changes in income are computed over a 12-month period. This shock analysis is calculated on a monthly basis and is reported to the asset-liability committee (ALCO) and subsequently to the Board. Based on current differences between financial assets and financial liabilities, the Credit Union estimates that an immediate and sustained 100 basis point decrease in interest rates would decrease net interest income for the year by approximately $2,695,000 (2024 – $1,590,000 ($795,000) decrease as a result of a 50 basis point decrease).

The ALCO also looks at other aspects of interest rate risk such as basis risk, which is the risk of loss arising from changes in the relationship of interest rates that have similar but not identical characteristics (for example the difference between prime rates and the Canadian Deposit Offering Rate) and prepayment risk, which is the risk of loss of interest income arising from the early repayment of fixed rate mortgages and loans, to ensure they are appropriate and takes actions to ensure these are within acceptable levels.

The following schedule shows the Credit Union's sensitivity to interest rate changes as at December 31, 2025. Amounts with variable rates, or due or payable on demand, are classified as maturing within less than one year, regardless of maturity. Member loans and deposits subject to fixed rates are based on contractual terms. Amounts that are not interest sensitive have been grouped together.

	Assets $	Liabilities and members' equity $	Interest rate swaps $	Net asset/ liability gap $
Expected re-pricing or maturity date				
Less than one year	1,092,022	(1,534,562)	(125,000)	(567,540)
1 to 2 years	375,435	(270,407)	125,000	230,028
2 to 3 years	389,321	(175,338)	-	213,983
3 to 4 years	176,675	(92,855)	-	83,820
4 to 5 years or more	343,171	(61,721)	-	281,450
Non-interest sensitive	4,288	(246,029)	-	(241,741)
	2,380,912	(2,380,912)	-	-

Interest sensitive assets and liabilities cannot normally be perfectly matched by amount and term to maturity. One of the roles of a credit union is to intermediate between the expectation of borrowers and depositors. The average rate of interest bearing assets is 4.75% and interest bearing liabilities is 2.31%.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a credit union member or counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises principally from lending activities that result in member loans and advances and investing activities that result in investments in cash resources. Counterparty risk is also a key consideration with respect to derivative contracts, which the Credit Union enters into from time to time with Central 1. Significant changes in the economy of the Province of Ontario or deteriorations in lending sectors that represent a concentration within the Credit Union's loan portfolio may result in losses that are different from those provided for at the statement of financial position date. Management of credit risk is an integral part of the Credit Union's activities. Concentration of loans is managed by the implementation of sectoral and member specific limits as well as the periodic use of syndications with other financial institutions to limit the potential exposure to any one member. Management carefully monitors and manages the Credit Union's exposure to credit risk by a combination of methods.

The Credit Union maintains levels of borrowing approval limits and, prior to advancing funds to a member, an assessment of the credit quality of the member is made. The Credit Union emphasizes responsible lending in its relationships with members and establishes that loans are within the member's ability to repay, rather than relying exclusively on collateral.

As at December 31, 2025, the classes of financial instruments for which the Credit Union is most exposed to credit risk are as follows:

Credit risk exposure	**Outstanding** **$**
Liquidity reserves	143,606
Investments	28,726
Loans to members	2,145,871
	2,318,203

Beyond the credit risk associated with the above financial assets, the Credit Union is also exposed to credit risk associated with undrawn lines of credit and undisbursed commitments to members for loans as at year-end, as disclosed in note 17.

Loan impairment

At each reporting date, the Credit Union assesses whether a loan or groups of loans are credit impaired (referred to as Stage 3 loans). A loan is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

i) significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

ii) a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

iii) the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Credit Union on terms that the Credit Union would not consider otherwise; and

iv) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

The Credit Union incorporates forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of a loan or groups of loans has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL.

The Credit Union formulates three economic scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario assigned 80% probability of occurring, and two less likely scenarios, one upside and one downside, each assigned a 10% probability of occurring. External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by government bodies and monetary authorities in the jurisdictions in which the Credit Union operates such as:

- real GDP;
- unemployment rates;
- three-month bankers' acceptance rate;
- three-month Government of Canada bond rate;
- debt to income ratio; and
- housing price index.

The key drivers considered for credit risk are unemployment rates, interest rates and real estate prices. None are considered to have a material impact on the loan loss provision at this time. There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

Loans to members

Loans to members consist of loans, some of which are supported by specific collateral such as residential properties, and charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable. The Credit Union maintains guidelines on the acceptability of specific types of collateral. Where significant impairment indicators are identified, the Credit Union will take additional measures to manage the risk of default, which may include seeking additional collateral. In the case of loans that are conventional mortgages, maximum loan to value (Max. LTV) ratios have been established by policy.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

The following chart gives a profile of these maximums and identifies the amount of conventional mortgages for each loan portfolio that are subject to these maximums:

Portfolio	Total loans $	Conventional mortgage loans $	Max. LTV %
Residential	712,540	659,030	80
Personal	9,022	-	-
Agricultural	1,052,161	921,899	75
Commercial	372,148	249,210	60
	2,145,871	1,830,139	

The Credit Union's lending (measured as a percentage of the total loan portfolio) is diversified by portfolio sectors as follows:

	Board maximum %	2025 %	2024 %
Residential	No limit	33.2	33.8
Personal	No limit	0.4	0.4
Agricultural	55	49.0	48.8
Commercial	25	16.2	16.0
Institutional	10	0.8	0.9
Unincorporated association	5	0.4	0.4

Board policy also requires that the maximum combined exposure for total commercial and agricultural lending (excluding institutional and unincorporated association loans) be less than 75.0% of assets. As at December 31, 2025, commercial and agricultural loan exposure on this basis was 58.5%.

Furthermore, within the above-noted portfolio sectors, the Board has also established maximum loan concentrations within industry sectors to ensure an appropriate diversification as the Board considers appropriate within these portfolios. Actual concentrations by industry sector were well below the maximums at year-end.

The credit quality of the commercial and agricultural loan portfolio for those loans that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the Credit Union's internal risk rating system. The Credit Union assesses the relative risk of the account using internal rating tools and taking into account statistical analysis as well as the experience and judgment of the credit department. Loans subject to ratings are assigned a risk score from 1 to 6 (1 = low risk, 6 = watch account). Loans are regularly reviewed and updated as appropriate. With respect to the personal loan and residential mortgage portfolio, procedures are in place to ensure the regular monitoring and review of loans in addition to scheduled audits at the branch and head office levels.

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

Risk scale	Stage 1 $	Stage 2 $	Stage 3 $	2025 Total $	2024 Total $
1 – Low	39,263	-	-	39,263	38,118
2 – Medium low	323,843	-	-	323,843	317,073
3 – Medium	671,591	-	-	671,591	595,307
4 – Medium high	301,063	545	-	301,608	219,782
5 – High	35,560	4,290	-	39,850	79,844
6 – Watch	-	25,677	22,031	47,708	38,565
	1,371,320	30,512	22,031	1,423,863	1,288,689

The carrying value of all loans restructured for members during the year, where a concession in terms was granted with the loan remaining in good standing, is $34,860,038 (2024 – $24,446,865).

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Credit Union will encounter difficulty to meet its obligations to members and other creditors. To mitigate this risk, the Credit Union is required to maintain, in the form of cash and liquidity reserves, a board policy set minimum liquidity at all times, based on total members' deposits and demand loan. The Credit Union's own risk management policies require it to maintain sufficient liquid resources to cover cash flow imbalances, to retain member confidence in the Credit Union and to enable the Credit Union to meet all financial obligations. This is achieved through maintaining a prudent level of liquid assets, through management control of the growth of the loan portfolio, sale of loan portfolios and asset-liability maturity management techniques. Management monitors projections of the Credit Union's liquidity requirements on the basis of expected cash flows as part of its liquidity management. The Credit Union also maintains a borrowing facility with Central 1 of $58,610,000 (2024 – $58,610,000) as an integral part of its liquidity management strategy as disclosed in note 9.

The remaining contractual maturity of recognized financial liabilities and loan commitments is as follows:

	December 31, 2025				
	Payable on demand $	Less than 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	More than 5 years $	Total $
Deposits of members	831,123	660,976	523,179	-	2,015,278
Accrued interest payable	-	20,674	-	-	20,674
Accounts payable and accrued charges	-	11,935	-	-	11,935
Lease liabilities	-	1,265	6,301	12,404	19,970
Mortgage securitization liabilities	-	30,353	63,499	-	93,852
Unadvanced loan commitments	-	48,595	-	-	48,595
	831,123	773,798	592,979	12,404	2,210,304

(tabular amounts in thousands of dollars)

	December 31, 2024				
	Payable on demand $	Less than 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	More than 5 years $	Total $
Deposits of members	769,766	752,907	413,915	-	1,936,588
Accrued interest payable	-	26,071	-	-	26,071
Accounts payable and accrued charges	-	11,100	-	-	11,100
Lease liabilities	-	1,233	6,333	13,642	21,208
Mortgage securitization liabilities	-	7,684	71,038	-	78,722
Unadvanced loan commitments	-	37,776	-	-	37,776
	769,766	836,771	491,286	13,642	2,111,465

d) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is not considered significant at this time as the Credit Union does not engage in any active trading of foreign currency positions or hold significant foreign currency denominated financial investments for an extended period. The nature of the foreign exchange risk at the Credit Union is that members can maintain US dollar deposit accounts and GICs for which the Credit Union will generally hold an equivalent amount of US dollar denominated assets in the form of cash and investments. The Board has established that the Credit Union must ensure that the difference between the US dollar denominated assets and liabilities must be less than 10%. The Credit Union has traditionally dealt with unwanted levels of foreign exchange risk by taking actions related to US dollar denominated assets and liabilities rather than entering into any foreign exchange derivative contracts. The impact of a 10.00% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar is considered insignificant.

e) Other price risk

The Credit Union is exposed to other price risk on certain of its investments and deposits, but given the limited amount of these deposits and investments, the price risk exposure is considered insignificant.