

Edam Credit Union Limited
Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Edam Credit Union Limited Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2025

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Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Edam Credit Union Limited:

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with IFRS[®] Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

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

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

MNP LLP is appointed by the members to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

March 12, 2026



General Manager

To the Members of Edam Credit Union Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Edam Credit Union Limited (the "Credit Union"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in members' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

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. 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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued from previous page)

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.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

March 12, 2026

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

MNP

Edam Credit Union Limited

Statement of Financial Position

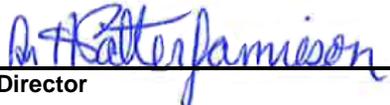
As at December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	9,255,473	11,496,121
Investments (Note 5)	31,202,825	24,178,302
Member loans receivable (Note 6)	51,264,115	49,258,661
Other assets (Note 7)	163,689	121,878
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	443,660	464,850
	92,329,762	85,519,812
Liabilities		
Member deposits (Note 10)	81,381,643	75,317,584
Other liabilities (Note 12)	94,995	155,189
Membership shares (Note 13)	292,437	291,146
	81,769,075	75,763,919
Commitments (Note 17), (Note 19)		
Members' equity		
Retained earnings	10,560,687	9,755,893
	92,329,762	85,519,812

Approved on behalf of the Board



Director



Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Edam Credit Union Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Interest income		
Member loans	2,819,433	2,697,104
Investments	1,258,807	1,335,125
	4,078,240	4,032,229
Interest expense		
Member deposits	1,290,350	1,317,903
Borrowed money	678	1,568
	1,291,028	1,319,471
Gross financial margin	2,787,212	2,712,758
Other income	278,768	271,793
	3,065,980	2,984,551
Operating expenses		
Personnel	885,437	866,880
Security	75,685	69,865
Organizational	48,642	48,737
Occupancy	97,763	92,537
General business	734,490	643,789
	1,842,017	1,721,808
Income before provision for impaired loans, patronage refund and provision for (recovery of) income taxes	1,223,963	1,262,743
Provision for impaired loans (Note 6)	90,542	53,005
Patronage refund (Note 14)	173,000	180,000
Income before provision for (recovery of) income taxes	960,421	1,029,738
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes (Note 11)		
Current	157,445	194,815
Deferred	(1,818)	(12,338)
	155,627	182,477
Comprehensive income	804,794	847,261

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Edam Credit Union Limited
Statement of Changes in Members' Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
Balance December 31, 2023	8,908,632	8,908,632
Comprehensive income	847,261	847,261
Balance December 31, 2024	9,755,893	9,755,893
Comprehensive income	804,794	804,794
Balance December 31, 2025	10,560,687	10,560,687

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Edam Credit Union Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Interest received from member loans	2,831,069	2,654,646
Interest received from investments	1,276,472	1,322,196
Other income	278,768	271,086
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(1,762,758)	(1,600,204)
Interest paid on deposits	(1,347,226)	(1,152,876)
Interest paid on borrowed money	(678)	(1,568)
Patronage refund	(173,000)	(180,000)
Income taxes paid	(237,614)	(230,304)
	865,033	1,082,976
Financing activities		
Net change in member deposits	6,120,935	5,626,509
Net change in membership shares	1,291	(2,034)
	6,122,226	5,624,475
Investing activities		
Net change in investments	(7,042,188)	1,432,697
Net change in member loans receivable	(2,107,632)	(2,508,337)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(78,087)	(62,938)
	(9,227,907)	(1,138,578)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,240,648)	5,568,873
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	11,496,121	5,927,248
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	9,255,473	11,496,121

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Edam Credit Union Limited (the "Credit Union") was formed pursuant to the *Credit Union Act 1998* of Saskatchewan ("the Act") and operates one Credit Union branch.

The Credit Union serves members and non-members in Edam, Saskatchewan and the surrounding community. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is 2001 Main Street, Edam, Saskatchewan.

The Credit Union operates principally in personal and commercial banking in Saskatchewan.

The Credit Union conducts its principal operations through one branch, offering products and services including deposit business, individual lending, and independent business and commercial lending. The deposit business provides a wide range of deposit and investment products and sundry financial services to all members. The lending business provides a variety of credit products and services designed specifically for each particular group of borrowers. Other business comprises business of a corporate nature such as investment, risk management, asset liability management, treasury operations and revenue and expenses not expressly attributed to the business units.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS[®] Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 12, 2026.

2. Basis of preparation

Basis of measurement

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

Functional and presentation currency

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

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Credit Union's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. These estimates and assumptions have been made using careful judgment; however, uncertainties could result in outcomes that would require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

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

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

By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the effect on the financial statements from changes in such estimates in future years could be significant.

Classification of financial assets

Classification of financial assets requires management to make judgments regarding the business model under which the Credit Union's financial assets are held and whether contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest. Management has determined that the penalty to exercise prepayment features embedded in certain loans made to members do not result in payments that are not solely payments of principal and interest because they represent reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

2. Basis of preparation *(Continued from previous page)*

Key assumptions in determining the allowance for expected credit losses

At each reporting period, financial assets are assessed to determine whether their credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. In determining whether credit risk has significantly increased, management develops a number of assumptions about the following factors which impact the borrowers' ability to meet debt obligations:

- Expected significant increase in unemployment rates and interest rates
- Declining revenues, working capital deficiencies, increases in balance sheet leverage and liquidity
- Expected or actual changes in internal credit ratings of the borrowers or external credit ratings of the instrument
- The correlation between credit risk on all lending facilities of the same borrower
- Changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are required when calculating the expected credit losses of financial assets. In measuring the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses, management makes assumptions about prepayments, the timing and extent of missed payments or default events. In addition, management makes assumptions and estimates about the impact that future events may have on the historical data used to measure expected credit losses.

In estimating expected credit losses, the Credit Union develops a number of assumptions as follows:

- The period over which the Credit Union is exposed to credit risk, considering for example, prepayments, extension options, demand features
- The probability-weighted outcome, including identification of scenarios that specify the amount and timing of the cash flows for particular outcomes and the estimated probability of those outcomes
- The risk of default occurring on loans during their expected lives and during the next 12 months after the reporting date
- Expected cash short falls including recoveries, costs to recover and the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements
- Estimates of effective interest rates used in incorporating the time value of money
- Effects of the economic changes, such as inflation and rising interest rates, on specific sectors to which the Credit Union has credit exposures

The above assumptions are based on historical information and adjusted for current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Credit Union determines adjustments needed to its historical assumptions by monitoring the correlation of the probability of default and loss rates with the following economic variables:

- Interest rates
- Unemployment rates
- Gross domestic product
- Inflation
- Loan to value ratios
- Housing price indices

The estimate of expected credit losses reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes that are neither best-case nor worse-case scenarios. The Credit Union uses judgment to weight these scenarios.

3. Material accounting policy information

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

Regulations to the Act specify that certain items are required to be disclosed in the financial statements which are presented at annual meetings of members. It is management's opinion that the disclosures in these financial statements and notes comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of the Act. Where necessary, reasonable estimates and interpretations have been made in presenting this information.

3. Material accounting policy information *(Continued from previous page)*

Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Credit Union at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates (spot exchange rates). Monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the exchange rates at the statement of financial position date. Exchange gains and losses on translation or settlement are recognized in comprehensive income for the current year.

Revenue recognition

The following describes the Credit Union's principal activities from which it generates revenue.

Service charge fees, commission and other revenue

The Credit Union generates revenue from providing various financing and investing services to its members. Revenue is recognized as services are rendered.

The Credit Union does not have an enforceable right to payment until services are rendered and commission revenue earned when the products are sold.

The amount of revenue recognized on these transactions is based on the price specified in the contract.

The Credit Union applies the practical expedient, whereby the Credit Union does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the Credit Union expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the Credit Union transfers a promised good or service to a member and when the member pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

Revenue recognition for items outside the scope of IFRS 15 are included in the financial instruments section of Note 3.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

The Credit Union recognizes financial assets when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are measured initially at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Transaction costs attributable to the acquisition of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss when incurred.

Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The Credit Union determines the classification of its financial assets, together with any embedded derivatives, based on the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Debt instruments are classified as follows:

- Amortized cost - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest revenue is calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment, foreign exchange and derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are comprised of cash equivalents, SaskCentral and Concentra Bank deposits, member loans receivable and accrued interest thereon, and accounts receivable balances.
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss - Assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss include cash.

3. Material accounting policy information *(Continued from previous page)*

The Credit Union measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. Equity investments measured at fair value through profit or loss are comprised of other equity instruments and SaskCentral shares.

Business model assessment

The Credit Union assesses the objective of its business model for holding a financial asset at a level of aggregation which best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. Information considered in this assessment includes stated policies and objectives, and how performance of the portfolio is evaluated.

Contractual cash flow assessment

The cash flows of financial assets are assessed as to whether they are solely payments of principal and interest on the basis of their contractual terms. For this purpose, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding, and other basic lending risks and costs. In performing this assessment, the Credit Union considers factors that would alter the timing and amount of cash flows such as prepayment and extension features, terms that might limit the Credit Union's claim to cash flows, and any features that modify consideration for the time value of money.

Reclassifications

The Credit Union reclassifies debt instruments only when its business model for managing those financial assets has changed. Reclassifications are applied prospectively from the reclassification date and any previously recognized gains, losses or interest are not restated.

Impairment

The Credit Union recognizes a loss allowance for the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets, other than debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and equity investments, as well as lease receivables, contract assets, and any financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are measured to reflect a probability-weighted amount, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

For member loans receivable, the Credit Union records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12-month period, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For those financial assets for which the Credit Union assessed that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, the Credit Union records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the assets' contractual lifetime.

The Credit Union applies the simplified approach for accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component. Using the simplified approach, the Credit Union records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the assets' contractual lifetime.

The Credit Union assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired at the reporting date. Regular indicators that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include significant financial difficulties as evidenced through borrowing patterns or observed balances in other accounts, breaches of borrowing contracts such as default events or breaches of borrowing covenants, requests to restructure loan payment schedules. For financial assets assessed as credit-impaired at the reporting date, the Credit Union continues to recognize a loss allowance equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Loss allowances for expected credit losses are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost, as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets;
- For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, as a provision; and
- For facilities with both a drawn and undrawn component where the Credit Union cannot separately identify expected credit losses between the two components, as a deduction from the carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the carrying amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

Financial assets are written off when the Credit Union has no reasonable expectations of recovering all or any portion thereof.

3. Material accounting policy information *(Continued from previous page)*

Refer to Note 17 for additional information about the Credit Union's credit risk management process, credit risk exposure and the amounts arising from expected credit losses.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Credit Union applies its accounting policies for the derecognition of a financial asset to a part of a financial asset only when:

- The part comprises only specifically identified cash flows from a financial asset;
- The part comprises only a pro-rata share of the cash flows from a financial asset; or
- The part comprises only a pro-rata share of specifically identified cash flows from a financial asset.

In all other situations the Credit Union applies its accounting policies for the derecognition of a financial asset to the entirety of a financial asset.

The Credit Union derecognizes a financial asset when its contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the financial asset has been transferred under particular circumstances.

For this purpose, a financial asset is transferred if the Credit Union either:

- Transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows of the financial asset, or
- Retains the right to receive the contractual cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes an obligation to pay received cash flows in full to one or more third parties without material delay and is prohibited from further selling or transferring the financial asset.

Transferred financial assets are evaluated to determine the extent to which the Credit Union retains the risks and rewards of ownership. When the Credit Union neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it evaluates whether it has retained control of the financial asset.

Where substantially all risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, or risks and rewards have neither been transferred nor retained and control of the financial asset has not been retained, the Credit Union derecognizes the financial asset. At the same time, the Credit Union separately recognizes as assets or liabilities the fair value of any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer. Any difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of recognition and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss. Such transactions include syndications of member loans.

Modification of financial assets

The Credit Union assesses the modification of terms of a financial asset to evaluate whether its contractual rights to the cash flows from that asset have expired in accordance with the Credit Union's derecognition policy.

When the modifications do not result in derecognition of the financial asset, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated with any difference between the previous carrying amount and the new carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated as the present value of the modified contractual cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For the purpose of applying the impairment requirements, at each reporting date subsequent to the modification, the Credit Union continues to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the modified financial assets from the date of initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

The Credit Union recognizes a financial liability when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Credit Union measures financial liabilities at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issuance, with the exception of financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss for which transaction costs are immediately recorded in profit or loss.

3. Material accounting policy information *(Continued from previous page)*

Classification and subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest, gains and losses relating to a financial liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Dividend income

Dividend income is recorded in profit or loss when the Credit Union's right to receive payments is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Credit Union, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability. The effective interest rate is calculated considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, except for the expected credit losses of financial assets.

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the instrument is measured on initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus any cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and maturity amount and adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance. The 'gross carrying amount' of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit losses.

Interest income and expense is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or the amortized cost of the financial liability.

Where a financial asset has become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated in subsequent periods by applying the effective interest method to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset subsequently ceases to be credit-impaired, calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Collateral

The Credit Union recognizes the proceeds from the sale of any non-cash collateral that has been pledged to it and a liability measured at fair value for its obligation to return the collateral.

If a debtor defaults under the terms of its contract and is no longer entitled to the return of any collateral, the Credit Union recognizes the collateral as an asset initially measured at fair value or, if it has already sold the collateral, derecognizes its obligation to return the collateral.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Credit Union's cash management system.

Investments

Each investment is classified into one of the categories described under financial instruments. The classification dictates the accounting treatment for the carrying value and changes in that value.

SaskCentral and Concentra Bank deposits and shares

SaskCentral and Concentra Bank deposits are measured at amortized cost. Shares are measured at fair value, with adjustments to fair value recognized in profit or loss.

3. Material accounting policy information *(Continued from previous page)*

Portfolio investments

Investments in other equity instruments are measured at fair value, with adjustments recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Credit Union reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Credit Union estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGU's, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGU's for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

Syndication

The Credit Union syndicates individual assets with various other financial institutions primarily to manage credit risk, create liquidity and manage regulatory capital for the Credit Union. Syndicated loans transfer substantially all the risks and rewards related to the transferred financial assets and are derecognized from the Credit Union's statement of financial position. All loans syndicated by the Credit Union are on a fully serviced basis. The Credit Union receives fee income for services provided in the servicing of the transferred financial assets.

Property, plant and equipment

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

All assets having limited useful lives are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Land has an unlimited useful life and is therefore not depreciated. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition. Internally constructed assets are depreciated from the time an asset is available for use.

The depreciation rates applicable for each class of asset during the current and comparative year are as follows:

	Rate
Buildings	5 - 25 years
Furniture and equipment	3 - 10 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method applied to each class of assets are reassessed at each reporting date.

Gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and recognized in comprehensive income as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

3. Material accounting policy information *(Continued from previous page)*

Income taxes

The Credit Union accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in comprehensive income except to the extent that the tax is recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, or the tax arises from a business combination. Under this method, the provision for income taxes is based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled.

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

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

Membership shares

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

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Credit Union has not yet applied the following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards that have been issued as at December 31, 2025 but are not yet effective. Unless otherwise stated, the Credit Union does not plan to early adopt any of these new or amended standards and interpretations.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures)

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, issued in May 2024, clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, including that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date. The amendments introduce a voluntary election permitting the derecognition of some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system before the settlement date, provided specific conditions are met. They also provide further guidance for assessing whether the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement including those that contain contingent features, non-recourse features or are investments in contractually linked instruments. The amendments also add new disclosure requirements for certain instruments with contractual terms that include a contingent feature and for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and are to be applied retrospectively; restatement of prior periods is not required. The Credit Union is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

3. Material accounting policy information *(Continued from previous page)*

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18, issued in April 2024, replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and introduces three primary changes:

- Income and expenses must be classified into five defined categories in the Statement of Profit or Loss and specified totals and subtotals must be presented;
- Management-defined performance measures must be disclosed in a single note to the financial statements, along with accompanying explanations and reconciliations; and
- Enhanced requirements for grouping information in the financial statements.

IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements.

In addition, entities must use the operating profit or loss subtotal as the starting point for reporting cash flows from operating activities under the indirect method in the statement of cash flows, and the accounting policy choice about how to classify cash inflows and outflows related to interest and dividends paid and received has been eliminated.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including for interim financial statements, and is required to be applied retrospectively. The Credit Union is currently assessing the impact of these amendments on its financial statements.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash	955,057	1,531,029
Cash equivalents	8,300,416	9,965,092
	9,255,473	11,496,121

5. Investments

	2025	2024
Measured at amortized cost		
SaskCentral and Concentra Bank deposits	30,801,669	23,720,689
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
SaskCentral shares	150,548	189,340
Other equity instruments	20,000	20,000
	170,548	209,340
	30,972,217	23,930,029
Accrued interest	230,608	248,273
	31,202,825	24,178,302

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5. Investments *(Continued from previous page)*

The table below shows the credit risk exposure on investments. Ratings are provided by Dominion Bond Rating Services ("DBRS") unless otherwise indicated.

	2025	2024
Investment portfolio rating		
BBB	24,000,010	18,000,010
R1	6,952,207	5,910,019
Unrated	20,000	20,000
	30,972,217	23,930,029

Statutory liquidity

Pursuant to Regulations, the Standards of Sound Business Practices ("SSBP") requires that the Credit Union maintain 8.65% of its total liabilities in specified liquidity deposits. The provincial regulator for Credit Unions, Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation ("CUDGC"), requires that the Credit Union adhere to these prescribed limits and restrictions. As of December 31, 2025 the Credit Union met the requirement.

Liquidity coverage ratio

The Credit Union has implemented a liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") which is a regulatory requirement of CUDGC. The objective of the LCR is to ensure that the Credit Union has an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets ("HQLA") that:

- consists of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value; and
- meets its liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day stress scenario, by which time it is assumed corrective actions have been taken by the Credit Union and/or CUDGC.

This stress scenario noted above is viewed as a minimum requirement. The Credit Union conducts additional stress tests to assess the level of liquidity to hold beyond the regulatory minimum, and constructs scenarios that could cause difficulties for specific business activities. Internal stress tests have longer time horizons and results are reported to CUDGC upon request.

The LCR is calculated as the value of the stock in HQLA in stressed conditions divided by the total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days.

As at December 31, 2025, the Credit Union is in compliance with regulatory requirements.

Edam Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

6. Member loans receivable

Principal and allowance by loan type:

	2025				
	Principal performing	Principal impaired	Allowance specific	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net carrying value
Agriculture loans and mortgages	13,701,973	-	-	22,829	13,679,144
Commercial loans and mortgages	6,475,733	551,006	125,000	37,516	6,864,223
Consumer loans	3,430,407	-	-	4,781	3,425,626
Lines of credit	861,587	-	-	5,134	856,453
Residential mortgages	26,112,366	-	-	31,951	26,080,415
	50,582,066	551,006	125,000	102,211	50,905,861
Foreclosed assets	99,264	-	-	-	99,264
Accrued interest	256,584	2,406	-	-	258,990
	50,937,914	553,412	125,000	102,211	51,264,115

	2024				
	Principal performing	Principal impaired	Allowance specific	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net carrying value
Agriculture loans and mortgages	14,499,115	-	-	27,294	14,471,821
Commercial loans and mortgages	6,553,432	-	-	57,185	6,496,247
Consumer loans	3,423,558	-	-	6,253	3,417,305
Lines of credit	1,026,500	-	-	8,224	1,018,276
Residential mortgages	23,522,836	-	-	37,713	23,485,123
	49,025,441	-	-	136,669	48,888,772
Foreclosed assets	99,264	-	-	-	99,264
Accrued interest	270,625	-	-	-	270,625
	49,395,330	-	-	136,669	49,258,661

The allowance for loan impairment changed as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	136,669	161,039
Provision for impaired loans	90,542	53,005
	227,211	214,044
Less: accounts written off, net of recoveries	-	77,375
Balance, end of year	227,211	136,669

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

7. Other assets

	2025	2024
Accounts receivable	44,563	36,000
Prepaid expenses and deposits	30,758	36,698
Corporate income tax recoverable	37,370	-
Deferred tax asset	50,998	49,180
	163,689	121,878

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance at December 31, 2023	7,223	1,113,512	442,840	1,563,575
Additions	-	-	62,938	62,938
Disposals	-	-	(19,859)	(19,859)
Balance at December 31, 2024	7,223	1,113,512	485,919	1,606,654
Additions	-	9,729	68,358	78,087
Disposals	-	-	(13,016)	(13,016)
Balance at December 31, 2025	7,223	1,123,241	541,261	1,671,725
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at December 31, 2023	-	703,388	374,927	1,078,315
Depreciation	-	48,364	34,984	83,348
Disposals	-	-	(19,859)	(19,859)
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	751,752	390,052	1,141,804
Depreciation	-	49,337	39,523	88,860
Disposals	-	-	(2,599)	(2,599)
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	801,089	426,976	1,228,065
Net book value				
At December 31, 2024	7,223	361,760	95,867	464,850
At December 31, 2025	7,223	322,152	114,285	443,660

9. Line of credit

The Credit Union has an authorized line of credit due on demand, with no fixed repayment date, bearing interest at prime minus 0.5% (3.95% at December 31, 2025), in the amount of \$1,700,000 (2024 - \$1,390,000) from SaskCentral. As at December 31, 2025, \$nil was advanced (2024 - \$nil).

Borrowings are secured by an assignment of book debts, financial services agreement, and an operating account agreement.

Edam Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

10. Member deposits

	2025	2024
Chequing, savings, plan 24	52,147,165	49,045,921
Registered savings plans	2,760,163	2,738,527
Term deposits	25,942,643	22,944,588
Accrued interest	531,672	588,548
	81,381,643	75,317,584

Member deposits are subject to the following terms:

- Chequing, savings and plan 24 products are payable on demand and bear interest at rates up to 1.50% (2024 - 1.50%).
- Registered savings plans are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest up to 4.60% (2024 - 4.75%), with interest payments due monthly, annually or on maturity.
- Term deposits are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest up to 4.60% (2024 - 4.75%), with interest payments due monthly, annually or on maturity.

11. Income tax

Income tax expense recognized in comprehensive income

The applicable tax rate is the aggregate of the federal income tax rate of 9% on income under the small business limit and 15% on income greater than the small business limit (2024 - 9% and 15%) and the provincial tax rate of 1% on income under the small business limit and 12% on income over the small business limit (2024 - 1% and 12%). The Credit Union has a reduced small business limit due to its level of taxable capital.

Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate

	2025	2024
Applicable tax rate	27.00 %	27.00 %
Small business deduction	(17.00)%	(17.00)%
Income not eligible for deduction	6.66 %	8.46 %
Non-taxable and other items	(0.46)%	(0.74)%
	16.20 %	17.72 %

12. Other liabilities

	2025	2024
Accounts payable	94,995	112,390
Corporate income tax payable	-	42,799
	94,995	155,189

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13. Membership shares

Authorized:

Unlimited number of Common shares, at an issue price of \$5.
 Unlimited number of Surplus shares, at an issue price of \$1.

Issued:

	2025	2024
1,202 Common shares (2024 - 1,187)	6,010	5,935
286,427 Surplus shares (2024 - 285,211)	286,427	285,211
	292,437	291,146

All common and surplus shares are classified as liabilities.

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

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

During the year, the Credit Union issued 67 (2024 - 82) and redeemed 52 common shares (2024 - 42), and also issued 8,792 (2024 - 6,399) and redeemed 7,576 (2024 - 8,633) surplus shares.

14. Patronage

The Credit Union declared a patronage refund payable in the amount of \$173,000 on November 20, 2025 (2024 - \$180,000), to be paid by cash to the members based on lending and deposit business and as a rebate of service charges, for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The patronage refund of \$173,000 (2024 - \$180,000) has been reflected in the statement of comprehensive income with related tax savings of approximately \$46,710 (2024 - \$48,600) being reflected in the current year's provision for income taxes.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Related party transactions

Key management compensation of the Credit Union

Key management personnel ("KMP") of the Credit Union are the General Manager and members of the Board of Directors. KMP remuneration includes the following expenses:

	2025	2024
Salaries and short-term benefits	205,897	158,010
Other long-term benefits	13,018	10,132
	218,915	168,142

Transactions with key management personnel

The Credit Union, in accordance with its policy, may grant credit to its directors, management and staff at concessional rates of interest on their loans and facilities.

Loans made to KMP are approved under the same lending criteria applicable to members and are included in member loans on the statement of financial position. There are no loans to KMP that are impaired.

Directors, management and staff of the Credit Union hold deposit accounts. These accounts are maintained under the same terms and conditions as accounts of other members, and are included in deposit accounts on the statement of financial position.

There are no benefits or concessional terms and conditions applicable to the family members of KMP.

These loans and deposits were made in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

	2025	2024
Aggregate loans to KMP	1,989,079	2,134,876
Aggregate revolving credit facilities to KMP	488,500	537,000
Less: approved and undrawn lines of credit	(488,500)	(530,283)
	1,989,079	2,141,593

	2025	2024
During the year the aggregate value of loans and lines of credit approved to KMP amounted to:		
Mortgages	69,333	96,140
Loans	46,161	219,359
	115,494	315,499

	2025	2024
Income and expense transactions with KMP consisted of:		
Interest earned on loans and revolving credit facilities to KMP	109,923	98,623
Interest paid on deposits to KMP	18,021	9,628

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Related party transactions *(Continued from previous page)*

	2025	2024
The total value of member deposits from KMP as at the year-end:		
Chequing and demand deposits	1,181,650	1,099,333
Term deposits	37,128	294,992
Registered plans	26,191	25,027
Total value of member deposits due to KMP	1,244,969	1,419,352

Directors' fees and expenses

	2025	2024
Directors' expenses	3,582	3,978
Meeting, training, and conference costs	1,466	1,697

16. Capital management

A capital management framework is included in policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors. The Credit Union's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Adhere to regulatory capital requirements as minimum benchmarks;
- Co-ordinate strategic risk management and capital management;
- Develop financial performance targets/budgets/goals;
- Administer a patronage program that is consistent with capital requirements;
- Administer an employee incentive program that is consistent with capital requirements; and
- Develop a growth strategy that is coordinated with capital management requirements.

CUDGC prescribes capital adequacy measures and minimum capital requirements. The capital adequacy rules issued by CUDGC have been based on the Basel III framework, consistent with the financial industry in general.

The Credit Union follows a risk-weighted asset calculation for credit and operational risk. Under this approach, credit unions are required to measure capital adequacy in accordance with instructions for determining risk-adjusted capital and risk-weighted assets, including off-balance sheet commitments. Based on the prescribed risk of each type of asset, a weighting of 0% to 1,250% is assigned. The ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets is calculated and compared to the standard outlined by CUDGC. Regulatory standards require credit unions to maintain a minimum total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets of 8%, a minimum tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 6% and a minimum common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.5%. In addition to the minimum capital ratios, the Credit Union is required to hold a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%. The capital conservation buffer is designed to avoid breaches of the minimum capital requirement. Eligible capital consists of total tier 1 and tier 2 capital.

Tier 1 capital is defined as a credit union's primary capital and comprises the highest quality of capital elements while tier 2 is secondary capital and falls short of meeting tier 1 requirements for permanence or freedom from mandatory charges. Tier 1 capital consists of two components: common equity tier 1 capital and additional tier 1 capital. Common equity tier 1 capital includes retained earnings, contributed surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). Deductions from common equity tier 1 capital include goodwill, intangible assets, deferred tax assets (except those arising from temporary differences), increases in equity capital resulting from securitization transactions, unconsolidated substantial investments and fair value gains/losses on own-use property. Additional tier 1 capital consists of qualifying membership shares and other investment shares issued by the Credit Union that meet the criteria for inclusion in additional tier 1 capital.

Tier 2 capital includes a collective allowance for credit losses to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets, subordinated indebtedness, and qualifying membership shares or other investment shares issued by the Credit Union that meet the criteria for inclusion in tier 2 capital and are not included in tier 1 capital.

Regulatory standards also require the Credit Union to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 5%. This ratio is calculated by dividing eligible capital by total assets less deductions from capital plus specified off-balance sheet exposures. Based on the type of off-balance sheet exposure, a conversion factor is applied to the leverage ratio.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

16. Capital management *(Continued from previous page)*

The Credit Union has adopted a capital plan that conforms to the capital framework and is regularly reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. The following table compares CUDGC regulatory standards to the Credit Union's board standards for 2025:

	Regulatory standards	Board standards
Total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets	10.50 %	11.50 %
Total tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	8.50 %	16.00 %
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	7.00 %	16.00 %
Leverage ratio	5.00 %	6.50 %

During the year, the Credit Union complied with all internal and external capital requirements.

The following table summarizes key capital information:

	2025	2024
Eligible capital		
Common equity tier 1 capital	10,560,687	9,755,893
Total tier 1 capital	10,560,687	9,755,893
Total tier 2 capital	394,648	427,815
Total eligible capital	10,955,335	10,183,708

Risk-weighted assets

Total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets	23.56 %	24.36 %
Total tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	22.71 %	23.33 %
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	22.71 %	23.33 %
Leverage ratio	11.72 %	11.80 %

17. Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

Various Board of Directors committees are involved in financial instrument risk management oversight, including the Audit and Risk Committee and Conduct Review Committee.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the Credit Union's risks to which it is exposed or its general policies and procedures for managing risk.

17. **Financial instruments** *(Continued from previous page)*

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to honour its financial or contractual obligations to the Credit Union. Credit risk primarily arises from member loans receivable.

Risk management process

Credit risk management is integral to the Credit Union's activities. Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for developing and implementing the credit risk management practices of the Credit Union by establishing the relevant policies and procedures. Management carefully monitors and manages the Credit Union's exposure to credit risk by reviewing member credit extension policies and guidelines and reviewing the performance of loan portfolios, including default events and past due status. The risk management process starts at the time of a member credit application and continues until the loan is fully repaid. The primary credit risk management policies and procedures include the following:

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

The Credit Union's credit risk policies, processes and methodologies are reviewed periodically to ensure they remain relevant and effective in managing credit risk.

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

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

- Guarantees and standby letters of credit representing irrevocable assurances that the Credit Union will pay if a member cannot meet their obligations to a third party; and
- Commitments to extend credit representing unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans (including lines of credit and credit cards), guarantees or letters of credit

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17. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

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

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

	2025	2024
Unadvanced lines of credit	7,337,305	6,621,848
Commitments to extend credit	942,068	213,905
	8,279,373	6,835,753

Inputs, assumptions and techniques

Definition of default and assessments of credit risk

Financial instruments are assessed at each reporting date for a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. This assessment considers changes in the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date as compared to the date of initial recognition.

The Credit Union considers member loans receivable to be in default when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due or other objective evidence of impairment exists, such as notification from the borrower or breach of major covenants. This definition is consistent with the definitions used for the Credit Union's internal credit risk management practices and has been selected because it most closely aligns the definition of default to the Credit Union's past credit experience, and the covenants placed in standard borrowing contracts. Relatively few financial instruments subsequently return to performing status after a default has occurred under this definition without further intervention on the part of the Credit Union.

Changes in credit risk are assessed on the basis of the risk that a default will occur over the contractual lifetime of the financial instrument rather than based on changes in the amount of expected credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment the Credit Union takes into account all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking information, available without undue cost or effort. The Credit Union considers past due information of its balances and information about the borrower available through regular commercial dealings, such as requests for loan modifications.

The credit risk of a financial instrument is deemed to have significantly increased since initial recognition when contractual payments have exceeded 30 days past due, or other information becomes available to management (through the course of regular credit reviews, communication with the borrower or forecasting processes which consider macroeconomic conditions expected to have a future impact on borrowers). The Credit Union considers there not to have been a significant increase in credit risk despite contractual payments being more than 30 days past due when they have interviewed the borrower and determined that payment is forthcoming.

The Credit Union identifies credit-impaired financial assets through regular reviews of past due balances and credit assessments of its members. Credit-impaired financial assets are typically placed on the Credit Union's watch list based on its internal credit risk policies. In making this assessment, the Credit Union considers past due information of its balances and information about the borrower available through regular commercial dealings.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The Credit Union measures expected credit losses, or ECL's, for member loans receivable on a group basis. These assets are grouped on the basis of their shared risk characteristics such as loan type (residential mortgages, commercial loans/mortgages, agricultural loans/mortgages, personal loans and lines of credit). Otherwise, expected credit losses are measured on an individual basis.

17. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

When measuring 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses, the Credit Union utilizes complex modelling, which uses current banking system loan data to assess probability of default, exposure at default, loss given default and present value calculations. Forward-looking information is incorporated into the determination of expected credit loss by considering regional economic journals and forecasts, collecting information available from regular commercial dealings with its members and other publicly available information and considering the effect such information could have on any assumptions or inputs used in the measurement of expected credit losses, determining significant increases in credit risk or identifying a credit-impaired financial asset.

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are required when calculating the expected credit losses of financial assets. In measuring the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses, management makes assumptions about prepayments, the timing and extent of missed payments or default events. In addition, management makes assumptions and estimates about the impact that future events may have on the historical data used to measure expected credit losses.

The Credit Union has run a number of simulations on its collective allowance, incorporating assumptions about the resulting macroeconomic impacts of inflation and interest rate changes, based on information and facts available at December 31, 2025. The macroeconomic factors that affect the Credit Union's expected credit loss calculations are: Saskatchewan unemployment rates, provincial housing starts, national interest rates, national GDP growth, and national oil prices. Each factor is forecast in a base case, a best case and a worst case scenario. These scenarios are weighted, and the weighted average is used to build the estimate for expected credit losses. Key factors influencing assumptions of the simulations are economic uncertainties tied to interest rate changes, continued inflationary pressures, the quality of credit, and the borrower's future ability to service debt. The information for these assumptions is based off 2025 economic forecasts. These assumptions were shocked up and down 10-30% in the best and worst case scenario.

The typical weighting used in the model is 80% base, 10% best and 10% worst case, as the base case is historically the most likely scenario. Due to uncertainties around the macroeconomic environment, the weightings chosen at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025 were adjusted to 50% base, 10% best and 40% worst case.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Credit Union assesses that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery when the security relating to the loan has been sold and there are remaining amounts outstanding or the borrower has filed for bankruptcy and the trustee has indicated that no additional funds will be paid. Where information becomes available indicating the Credit Union will receive funds, such amounts are recognized at their fair value.

Exposure to credit risk

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets assessed for impairment under IFRS 9. The amounts in the table, unless otherwise indicated, represent the assets' gross carrying amount.

Except as noted below, the gross carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum exposure to credit risk for that class of financial asset.

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17. **Financial instruments** (Continued from previous page)

	2025		<i>Total</i>
	<i>12-month ECL</i>	<i>Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)</i>	
Consumer loans			
Low risk	3,430,407	-	3,430,407
Total gross carrying amount	3,430,407	-	3,430,407
Less: loss allowance	4,781	-	4,781
Total carrying amount	3,425,626	-	3,425,626
Residential mortgages			
Low risk	26,112,366	-	26,112,366
Total gross carrying amount	26,112,366	-	26,112,366
Less: loss allowance	31,951	-	31,951
Total carrying amount	26,080,415	-	26,080,415
Commercial loans and mortgages			
Low risk	6,475,733	-	6,475,733
Default	-	551,006	551,006
Total gross carrying amount	6,475,733	551,006	7,026,739
Less: loss allowance	37,516	125,000	162,516
Total carrying amount	6,438,217	426,006	6,864,223
Agriculture loans and mortgages			
Low risk	13,701,973	-	13,701,973
Total gross carrying amount	13,701,973	-	13,701,973
Less: loss allowance	22,829	-	22,829
Total carrying amount	13,679,144	-	13,679,144
Lines of credit			
Low risk	861,587	-	861,587
Total gross carrying amount	861,587	-	861,587
Less: loss allowance	5,134	-	5,134
Total carrying amount	856,453	-	856,453
Total			
Low risk	50,582,066	-	50,582,066
Default	-	551,006	551,006
Total gross carrying amount	50,582,066	551,006	51,133,072
Less: loss allowance	102,211	125,000	227,211
Total carrying amount	50,479,855	426,006	50,905,861

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

17. **Financial instruments** *(Continued from previous page)*

	12-month ECL	2024 Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Consumer loans			
Low risk	3,423,558	-	3,423,558
Total gross carrying amount	3,423,558	-	3,423,558
Less: loss allowance	6,253	-	6,253
Total carrying amount	3,417,305	-	3,417,305
Residential mortgages			
Low risk	23,522,836	-	23,522,836
Total gross carrying amount	23,522,836	-	23,522,836
Less: loss allowance	37,713	-	37,713
Total carrying amount	23,485,123	-	23,485,123
Commercial loans and mortgages			
Low risk	6,553,432	-	6,553,432
Total gross carrying amount	6,553,432	-	6,553,432
Less: loss allowance	57,185	-	57,185
Total carrying amount	6,496,247	-	6,496,247
Agriculture loans and mortgages			
Low risk	14,499,115	-	14,499,115
Total gross carrying amount	14,499,115	-	14,499,115
Less: loss allowance	27,294	-	27,294
Total carrying amount	14,471,821	-	14,471,821
Lines of credit			
Low risk	1,026,500	-	1,026,500
Total gross carrying amount	1,026,500	-	1,026,500
Less: loss allowance	8,224	-	8,224
Total carrying amount	1,018,276	-	1,018,276
Total			
Low risk	49,025,441	-	49,025,441
Total gross carrying amount	49,025,441	-	49,025,441
Less: loss allowance	136,669	-	136,669
Total carrying amount	48,888,772	-	48,888,772

Edam Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

17. **Financial instruments** *(Continued from previous page)*

Concentrations of credit risk

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

Amounts arising from expected credit losses

Reconciliation of the loss allowance

The following tables show a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instrument.

	<i>12-month ECL</i>	<i>Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Consumer loans			
Balance at January 1, 2024	5,965	-	5,965
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	288	-	288
Balance at December 31, 2024	6,253	-	6,253
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,472)	-	(1,472)
Balance at December 31, 2025	4,781	-	4,781
Residential mortgages			
Balance at January 1, 2024	33,368	-	33,368
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	4,345	-	4,345
Balance at December 31, 2024	37,713	-	37,713
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(5,762)	-	(5,762)
Balance at December 31, 2025	31,951	-	31,951
Commercial loans and mortgages			
Balance at January 1, 2024	32,863	53,970	86,833
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	24,322	(53,970)	(29,648)
Balance at December 31, 2024	57,185	-	57,185
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(19,669)	125,000	105,331
Balance at December 31, 2025	37,516	125,000	162,516
Agriculture loans and mortgages			
Balance at January 1, 2024	25,405	-	25,405
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1,889	-	1,889
Balance at December 31, 2024	27,294	-	27,294
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(4,465)	-	(4,465)
Balance at December 31, 2025	22,829	-	22,829

Edam Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

17. **Financial instruments** *(Continued from previous page)*

Lines of credit			
Balance at January 1, 2024	9,468	-	9,468
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(1,244)	-	(1,244)
<hr/>			
Balance at December 31, 2024	8,224	-	8,224
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(3,090)	-	(3,090)
<hr/>			
Balance at December 31, 2025	5,134	-	5,134
<hr/>			
Total			
Balance at January 1, 2024	107,069	53,970	161,039
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	29,600	(53,970)	(24,370)
<hr/>			
Balance at December 31, 2024	136,669	-	136,669
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(34,458)	125,000	90,542
<hr/>			
Balance at December 31, 2025	102,211	125,000	227,211

Financial instruments for which the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 do not apply

The carrying amount of SaskCentral shares, as disclosed in Note 5, best represents the Credit Union's maximum exposure to credit risk for those shares. The Credit Union holds no collateral or other credit enhancements for these balances.

Market risk

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

Market risk arises from changes in interest rates that affect the Credit Union's net interest income. Exposure to this risk directly impacts the Credit Union's income from its loan and deposit portfolios. The Credit Union's objective is to earn an acceptable net return on these portfolios, without taking unreasonable risk, while meeting member needs.

Risk measurement

The Credit Union's risk position is measured and monitored each month to ensure compliance with policy. Management provides quarterly reports on these matters to the Credit Union's Board of Directors.

Objectives, policies and processes

Management is responsible for managing the Credit Union's interest rate risk, monitoring approved limits and compliance with policies. The Credit Union manages market risk by developing and implementing asset and liability management policies, which are approved and periodically reviewed by the Board of Directors.

The Credit Union's goal is to achieve adequate levels of profitability, liquidity and safety. The Board of Directors reviews the Credit Union's investment and asset-liability management policies periodically to ensure they remain relevant and effective in managing and controlling risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the sensitivity of the Credit Union's financial condition to movements in interest rates. 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. Interest margins reported in comprehensive income may increase or decrease in response to changes in market interest rates. The Credit Union incurs interest rate risk on its loans and other interest bearing financial instruments.

In managing interest rate risk, the Credit Union relies primarily upon use of asset - liability and interest rate sensitivity simulation models, which is monitored by the Credit Union. Periodically, the Credit Union may enter into interest rate swaps to adjust the exposure to interest rate risk by modifying the repricing of the Credit Union's financial instruments.

17. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

Sensitivity analysis is used to assess the change in value of the Credit Union's financial instruments against a range of incremental basis point changes in interest rates over a twelve month period. Interest rate shock analysis is calculated in a similar manner to sensitivity analysis but involves a more significant change of 100 basis points or greater in interest rates. Sensitivity analysis and interest rate shock analysis are calculated on a quarterly basis and are reported to the Board of Directors. Based on current differences between financial assets and financial liabilities as at year-end, the Credit Union estimates that an immediate and sustained 100 basis point increase in interest rates would decrease net interest margin by \$140,946 (2024 - decrease of \$144,963) over the next 12 months while an immediate and sustained 100 basis point decrease in interest rates would increase net interest margin by \$140,946 (2024 - increase of \$144,963) over the next 12 months.

Other types of interest rate risk are basis risk (the risk of loss arising from changes in the relationship of interest rates which have similar but not identical characteristic; for example, the difference between prime rates and the Canadian Deposit Offering Rate) and prepayment risk (the risk of loss of interest income arising from the early repayment of fixed rate mortgages and loans), both of which are monitored on a regular basis and are reported to the Board of Directors.

The Credit Union's major source of income is financial margin which is the difference between interest earned on investments and loans to members and interest paid to members on their deposits. The objective of managing the financial margin is to match repricing or maturity dates of loans and investments and member deposits within policy limits. These limits are intended to limit the Credit Union's exposure to changing interest rates and to wide fluctuations of income during periods of changing interest rates. The differential represents the net mismatch between loans and investments and member deposits for those particular maturity dates. Certain items on the statement of financial position, such as non-interest bearing member deposits and equity do not provide interest rate exposure to the Credit Union. These items are reported as non-interest rate sensitive in the table below.

Amounts with variable interest rates, or due on demand, are classified as on demand.

A significant amount of member loans receivable and member deposits can be settled before maturity on payment of a penalty. No adjustment has been made for repayments that may occur prior to maturity.

Interest rate sensitivity

In the table below, the carrying amounts of financial instruments are presented in the periods in which they next reprice to market rates or mature and are summed to show the net interest rate sensitivity gap.

Contractual repricing and maturity

All financial instruments are reported in the schedule below based on the earlier of their contractual repricing date or maturity date. The schedule below does not identify management's expectations of future events where repricing and maturity dates differ from contractual dates.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

17. **Financial instruments** (Continued from previous page)

	<i>(In thousands)</i>					2025	2024
	<i>On demand</i>	<i>Within 3 months</i>	<i>Over 3 months to 1 year</i>	<i>Over 1 year</i>	<i>Non-interest sensitive</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	8,300	-	-	-	955	9,255	11,496
<i>Average yield %</i>	2.23	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00
Investments	-	4,000	4,802	22,000	401	31,203	24,178
<i>Average yield %</i>	-	2.44	3.23	3.22	-	3.08	4.19
Member loans receivable	9,191	6,163	5,884	29,895	131	51,264	49,259
<i>Average yield %</i>	5.63	6.21	4.07	6.39	-	6.14	5.69
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	45	45	36
	17,491	10,163	10,686	51,895	1,532	91,767	84,969
Liabilities							
Member deposits	30,512	7,649	16,521	4,514	22,186	81,382	75,318
<i>Average yield %</i>	0.86	3.14	3.75	3.56	-	1.58	1.98
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	95	95	112
Membership shares	-	-	-	-	292	292	291
	30,512	7,649	16,521	4,514	22,573	81,769	75,721
Net sensitivity	(13,021)	2,514	(5,835)	47,381	(21,041)	9,998	9,248

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union cannot meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's management oversees the Credit Union's liquidity risk to ensure the Credit Union has access to enough readily available funds to cover its financial obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's business requires such liquidity for operating and regulatory purposes. Refer to Note 5 for further information about the Credit Union's regulatory requirements.

As at December 31, 2025, no individual member holds 15% or more of the Credit Union's total deposits (2024 - one member held 19.53%). The Credit Union believes that there is no unusual exposure associated with deposit concentration. This risk is mitigated by deposits being spread across many members.

Liquidity risk is managed through a three tiered structure consisting of the local Credit Union level, the provincial Credit Union level and the national Credit Union level.

Locally, the Credit Union manages its liquidity position from three perspectives:

- Structural liquidity risk, which addresses the risk due to mismatches in effective maturities between assets and liabilities, more specifically the risk of over reliance on short-term liabilities to fund long-term illiquid assets;
- Tactical liquidity risk, which addresses the day-to-day funding requirements that are managed by imposing prudential limits on net fund outflows;
- Contingent liquidity risk, which assess the impact of sudden stressful events and the Credit Union's responses thereto.

Edam Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

17. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

The primary liquidity risk policies and procedures include the following:

- Liquidity risk management framework to measure and control liquidity risk exposure;
- Measurement of cashflows;
- Maintain a line of credit and borrowing facility with SaskCentral;
- Maintenance of a pool of high quality liquid assets;
- Monitoring of single deposits and sources of deposits;
- Monitoring of term deposits; and
- Contingency planning.

Provincially, SaskCentral manages a statutory liquidity pool of marketable investment securities on behalf of Saskatchewan Credit Unions to facilitate clearing and settlement, daily cash flow management and emergency liquidity support. Nationally, credit union centrals are represented by one central which acts as the Group Clearer, Central 1 Credit Union. The Group Clearer is a member of the Canadian Payments Association and pools provincial cash flows to settle with the Bank of Canada.

The following table details contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

As at December 31, 2025:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>			Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 2 years	
Member deposits	76,867	1,590	2,925	81,382
Accounts payable	95	-	-	95
Membership shares	-	-	292	292
	76,962	1,590	3,217	81,769

As at December 31, 2024:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>			Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 2 years	
Member deposits	71,768	1,407	2,143	75,318
Accounts payable	112	-	-	112
Membership shares	-	-	291	291
	71,880	1,407	2,434	75,721

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

As at December 31, 2025:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>			Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 2 years	
Cash and cash equivalents	9,255	-	-	9,255
Investments	9,203	14,000	8,000	31,203
Member loans receivable	21,369	10,602	19,293	51,264
Accounts receivable	45	-	-	45
	39,872	24,602	27,293	91,767

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

17. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

As at December 31, 2024:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 2 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	11,496	-	-	11,496
Investments	18,158	4,020	2,000	24,178
Member loans receivable	15,706	11,437	22,116	49,259
Accounts receivable	36	-	-	36
	45,396	15,457	24,116	84,969

18. Fair value measurements

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

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data and which require the Credit Union to develop its own assumptions

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

The Credit Union considers a fair value measurement to have transferred between the levels in the fair value hierarchy on the beginning of the reporting period, the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, as well as no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the year.

In determining fair value measurements, the Credit Union uses net present value valuation techniques and inputs consisting of actual balances, actual rates, market rates (for similar instruments) and payment frequency.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value

The Credit Union's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position on a recurring basis have been categorized into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	2025 Level 3
Financial assets				
Cash	955	955	-	-
SaskCentral shares	151	-	-	151
Other equity instruments	20	-	-	20
	1,126	955	-	171

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

18. **Fair value measurements** (Continued from previous page)

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>2024 Level 3</i>
Financial assets				
Cash	1,531	1,531	-	-
SaskCentral shares	189	-	-	189
Other equity instruments	20	-	-	20
	1,740	1,531	-	209

For fair value measurements of Level 3 SaskCentral shares, the Credit Union has assumed that the fair value of the amounts is comparable to their amortized cost, which equals the par value of the shares. The shares are not quoted or traded, however when new shares are offered the price remains the same as the par value of all currently available shares. There was no impact of the measurement on profit or loss for the year.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amount, fair value, and categorization into the fair value hierarchy of all other financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Credit Union and not measured at fair value on the statement of financial position are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash equivalents	8,300	8,300	8,300	-	-
Investments	31,032	30,968	-	30,968	-
Member loans receivable	51,264	53,117	-	53,117	-
Accounts receivable	45	45	-	45	-
	90,641	92,430	8,300	84,130	-

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Member deposits	81,382	81,600	-	81,600	-
Accounts payable	95	95	-	95	-
Membership shares	292	292	-	-	292
	81,769	81,987	-	81,695	292

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>2024 Level 3</i>
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash equivalents	9,965	9,965	9,965	-	-
Investments	23,969	24,302	-	24,302	-
Member loans receivable	49,259	49,995	-	49,995	-
Accounts receivable	36	36	-	36	-
	83,229	84,298	9,965	74,333	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

18. Fair value measurements *(Continued from previous page)*

			2024		
<i>(In thousands)</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Member deposits	75,318	75,509	-	75,509	-
Accounts payable	112	112	-	112	-
Membership shares	291	291	-	-	291
	75,721	75,912	-	75,621	291

Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments not measured at fair value

Valuation techniques and inputs for Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements are as follows:

All Level 2 fair value measurements use a net present value valuation technique and inputs consisting of actual balances, actual rates, market rates (for similar instruments) and payment frequency.

As there is no observable market data for all fair values disclosed and categorized within Level 3 of the hierarchy, the Credit Union has assumed that the fair value of the amounts is comparable to their amortized cost.

19. Commitments

In 2016, the Credit Union entered into a seven year commitment with CGI for the provision of retail banking services. In 2024, the agreement was extended to July 3, 2029. The annual operating fee is calculated based on the average number of outstanding accounts throughout the year. The annual operating fees for the year ended December 31, 2025 were \$70,273 (2024 - \$54,945) and recorded as an expense. The annual estimated fee for the year ended December 31, 2026 is \$58,990 (2025 - \$56,744).