EAST KOOTENAY COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2018

EAST KOOTENAY COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION

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Year Ended December 31, 2018

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The consolidated financial statements of East Kootenay Community Credit Union have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances. These statements include certain amounts based on management's estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts based on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

The integrity and reliability of East Kootenay Community Credit Union's reporting systems are achieved through the use of formal policies and procedures, the careful selection of employees and an appropriate division of responsibilities. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is reliable and accurate.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibility for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board and meets periodically with management and the members' auditors to review significant accounting, reporting and internal control matters. Following its review of the financial statements and discussions with the auditors, the Audit Committee reports to the Board of Directors prior to its approval of the financial statements. The Committee also considers, for review by the Board and approval by the members, the engagement or re-appointment of the external auditors.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited on behalf of the members by Adams Wooley, Chartered Professional Accountants, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

D Byford for

Ms. Jean-Ann Debreceni, Chair

Mr. Jody Burk, CEO

Cranbrook, BC
February 21, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of East Kootenay Community Credit Union

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of East Kootenay Community Credit Union (the Credit Union), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the consolidated statements of income, retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income, comprehensive income and cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Credit Union as at December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

(continues)

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David M.W. Adams, BSc, CPA, CGA, CFP*
James R. Wooley, BPE, CPA, CGA*
Brian F. Adams, FCPA, FCGA* (Associate)

** Denotes Professional Corporation*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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.

Adams Wooley

Cranbrook, BC
February 21, 2019

Adams Wooley
Chartered Professional Accountants

EAST KOOTENAY COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2018

	2018	2017
ASSETS		
CASH AND TERM DEPOSITS *(Note 9)*	**$ 54,575,785**	$ 42,207,539
INVESTMENTS *(Note 10)*	**5,178,935**	5,056,430
INVENTORY *(Note 11)*	**540,209**	-
DERIVATIVE ASSETS *(Note 12)*	**112,966**	192,282
MEMBERS' LOANS *(Notes 13 and 14)*	**308,167,774**	286,448,810
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT *(Note 15)*	**5,366,300**	5,409,067
INTANGIBLE ASSETS *(Note 16)*	**86,765**	105,639
OTHER ASSETS *(Note 17)*	**843,695**	603,231
	$ 374,872,429	$ 340,022,998
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES	**$ 2,223,487**	$ 1,676,143
MEMBERS' DEPOSITS *(Note 18)*	**316,588,588**	302,551,781
MEMBERS SHARES *(Note 19)*	**1,240,711**	1,660,634
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES *(Note 20)*	**473,954**	714,962
LOANS PAYABLE *(Note 21)*	**31,031,096**	11,291,436
DEFERRED INCOME *(Note 22)*	**-**	20,956
	351,557,836	317,915,912
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Share capital *(Note 19)*	**2,632,801**	2,540,353
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**389,011**	554,436
Retained earnings	**20,292,781**	19,012,297
	23,314,593	22,107,086
	$ 374,872,429	$ 340,022,998

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

L. Wray. *Director*

D Byford *Director*

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

EAST KOOTENAY COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION

Consolidated Statement of Income

Year Ended December 31, 2018

	2018	2017
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest from Loans	**$ 11,850,925**	$ 10,545,985
Interest and Income from Investments	**836,524**	854,013
	12,687,449	11,399,998
INTEREST EXPENSES		
Interest on Deposits	**3,626,336**	3,058,487
Interest on Secured Borrowings	**422,899**	311,459
	4,049,235	3,369,946
Impairment Charges on Member Loans	**340,265**	251,787
	4,389,500	3,621,733
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER IMPAIRMENT CHARGES	**8,297,949**	7,778,265
NON-INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Service Fees and Commissions	**857,087**	787,034
Other	**493,930**	606,034
Loans Services	**300,586**	379,800
Foreign Exchange	**219,637**	177,704
Rental Income	**167,838**	144,908
	2,039,078	2,095,480
NON-FINANCIAL EXPENSES *(Schedule 1)*	**8,421,211**	8,231,508
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	**1,915,816**	1,642,237
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)		
Income (loss) from equity investment *(Note 10)*	**1,862**	(11,640)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND DONATIONS AND REWARDS TO MEMBERS	**1,917,678**	1,630,597
INCOME TAXES		
Current *(Note 20)*	**259,950**	211,420
Deferred *(Note 20)*	**(135,108)**	106,548
	124,842	317,968
INCOME BEFORE DONATIONS AND REWARDS TO MEMBERS	**1,792,836**	1,312,629
DONATIONS AND REWARDS TO MEMBERS		
Community Donations	**77,693**	65,658
Rewards to Members *(Note 19)*	**288,176**	209,332
	365,869	274,990
NET INCOME	**$ 1,426,967**	$ 1,037,639

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

EAST KOOTENAY COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION

Consolidated Non-Financial Expenses ***(Schedule 1)***

Year Ended December 31, 2018

		2018		2017
Salaries and Benefits	**$**	**4,447,067**	$	4,388,855
Data Processing		**900,423**		844,049
Stabilization Assessment Fees		**426,401**		389,622
Amortization		**418,556**		419,550
Premises and Equipment		**388,978**		418,144
Professional Fees		**384,643**		373,455
Consulting Fees		**265,683**		217,082
Miscellaneous Financial Item Costs		**238,063**		237,852
Director and Committee Costs		**170,163**		174,705
Loan Expenses		**157,801**		169,041
Advertising and Marketing		**153,910**		140,723
Staff Travel and Training		**109,080**		85,423
Postage		**50,924**		58,375
Staff Miscellaneous		**50,170**		47,749
Central 1 Dues		**49,704**		51,990
Stationery and Supplies		**46,528**		56,024
Dues and Subscriptions		**37,630**		37,966
Telephone		**36,972**		41,961
Inspection Fees		**36,513**		31,200
Bonding and Insurance		**33,281**		32,715
Financial Planner Commissions		**14,413**		13,313
Miscellaneous		**4,308**		1,714
	$	**8,421,211**	$	8,231,508

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

EAST KOOTENAY COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	2018	2017
NET INCOME	**$ 1,426,967**	$ 1,037,639
CHANGES IN COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets adjusted to fair value (net of deferred income tax) *(Note 7)*	**(8,422)**	(9,409)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**$ 1,418,545**	$ 1,028,230

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

EAST KOOTENAY COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION

Consolidated Statement of Retained Earnings and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Year Ended December 31, 2018

	2018	2017
RETAINED EARNINGS - BEGINNING OF YEAR		
As previously reported	**19,012,297**	17,974,658
Prior period adjustments *(Note 7)*	**(146,483)**	-
As restated	**18,865,814**	17,974,658
NET INCOME	**1,426,967**	1,037,639
RETAINED EARNINGS - END OF YEAR	**$ 20,292,781**	$ 19,012,297

	2018	2017
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - BEGINNING OF YEAR		
As previously reported	**$ 554,436**	$ 696,323
Prior period adjustments (Note 7)	**(157,003)**	-
As restated	**397,433**	696,323
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**(8,422)**	(141,887)
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - END OF YEAR	**$ 389,011**	$ 554,436

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

EAST KOOTENAY COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

Year Ended December 31, 2018

	2018	2017
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	**$ 1,426,967**	$ 1,037,639
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	**418,556**	419,550
Deferred Income Taxes	**(135,108)**	106,548
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets adjusted to fair value	**(8,422)**	(129,007)
Changes in deferred taxes on prior period adjustments	**(105,901)**	-
Net impact of prior period adjustments on retained earnings	**(146,483)**	-
Net impact of prior period adjustments on AOCI *(Note 7)*	**(157,003)**	-
	1,292,606	1,434,730
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Inventory	**(540,209)**	-
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	**547,345**	323,873
Deferred income	**(20,956)**	(20,250)
Other Assets	**(240,464)**	196,408
	(254,284)	500,031
Cash flow from operating activities	**1,038,322**	1,934,761
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(276,690)**	(317,626)
Purchase of intangible assets	**(80,225)**	(27,299)
Derivative assets	**79,316**	(84,829)
Investments	**(122,505)**	457,080
Members' Loans	**(21,718,964)**	(30,104,944)
Cash flow used by investing activities	**(22,119,068)**	(30,077,618)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Members' deposits	**14,036,807**	7,261,425
Members' shares	**(419,923)**	411,503
Loan Payable	**19,739,660**	(2,279,618)
Equity Shares	**92,448**	45,757
Cash flow from financing activities	**33,448,992**	5,439,067
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH FLOW	**12,368,246**	(22,703,790)
Cash - beginning of year	**42,207,539**	64,911,329
CASH - END OF YEAR	**$ 54,575,785**	$ 42,207,539
CASH CONSISTS OF:		
Cash and Current Accounts	**$ 12,708,023**	$ 7,344,863
Deposits - Special and Term	**41,651,290**	34,653,046
Accrued Interest	**216,472**	209,630
	$ 54,575,785	$ 42,207,539

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

East Kootenay Community Credit Union (the "Credit Union") is incorporated under the Credit Union Incorporation Act (the "Act") of British Columbia and is a member of Central 1 Limited (Central 1). The Credit Union operates as one operating segment in the loans and deposit taking industry in British Columbia. Products and services offered to its members include mortgages, personal and commercial loans, chequing and savings accounts, term deposits, RRSPs, RRIFs, TFSAs, automated banking machines ("ABMs"), debit and credit cards and Internet banking. The Credit Union head office is located at 920 Baker Street, Cranbrook, British Columbia.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Credit Union's Board of Directors on February 21, 2019.

Details of the Credit Union's accounting policies, including changes during the year, are included in Notes 6 and 7. As explained in Note 7 the Credit Union has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued in July 2014 with a date of initial application of January 1, 2018.

3. USE OF JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgments
Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes.

Applicable to 2018 Only
- Note 6 - classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Applicable to 2018 and 2017
- Note 6 - securitizations: determination of both the degree of transfer of risks and rewards/ control on assets transferred to another entity.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties
Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended December 31 2018 is included in the following notes.

Applicable to 2018 Only
Impairment of financial instruments
The Credit Union assesses of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of estimated credit losses.

Applicable to 2018 and 2017
Fair value of financial instruments
The Credit Union determines the fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, using valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot always be substantiated by comparison with independent markets and, in many cases, may not be capable of being realized immediately.

The methods and assumptions applied, and the valuation techniques used, for financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market are disclosed in Note 10.

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

Impairment of financial instruments
The Credit Union uses key assumptions in estimating recoverable cash flows.

4. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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

5. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following material items.

Items	**Measurement Basis**
Financial Instruments at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Fair Value
Financial assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) (applicable from January 1, 2018)	Fair Value
Available-for-sale financial assets (applicable before January 1, 2018)	Fair Value
Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedging relationships (which otherwise would have been measured at amortized cost)	Amortized cost adjusted for hedging gain or loss

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less; and for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Financial assets and financial liabilities

i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Credit Union initially recognizes member loans, deposits and mortgage securitization liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Credit Union becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii) Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Credit Union may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Credit Union may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment
The Credit Union makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Credit Union's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

(continues)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest
For the purposes of this assessment, '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 and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

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

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Credit Union's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. nonrecourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

Reclassifications
Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Credit Union changes its business model for managing financial assets. There we no changes to any of the Credit Union business models during the current year.

iii) Derecognition

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

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

From January 1, 2018 any cumulative gain/loss recognized in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognized in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Credit Union is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

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

(continues)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

The Credit Union periodically enters into asset transfer agreements with third parties including securitization of residential mortgages into special purpose entities, such as programs sponsored by Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation that issue bonds to third party investors. This includes securitization of insured residential mortgages by participating in the National Housing Act (NHA) mortgage-backed securities (MBS) program. Through the program, the Credit Union issues securities backed by residential mortgages that are insured against borrower's default. All securitization transactions are reviewed and assessed based on the above-noted derecognition criteria. In instances where the Credit Union's securitizations do not qualify for derecognition based on the above criteria, the Credit Union does not derecognize the transferred financial assets but records a secured borrowing with respect to any consideration received. For more details, see Note 22.

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

iv) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets
If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Credit Union evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Credit Union recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

Financial liabilities
The Credit Union derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in profit or loss.

v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Credit Union currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a Credit Union of similar transactions.

vi) Designation of fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets
At initial recognition, the Credit Union has designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because this designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise.

Financial liabilities
The Credit Union has designated certain financial liabilities as at FVTPL where the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

(continues)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Investments - Central 1 deposits

Policy applicable from January 1, 2018
These deposit instruments are classified under amortized cost and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Subsequently they are carried at amortized cost.

Policy applicable before January 1, 2018
These deposit instruments are classified as loans and receivables and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Subsequently they are carried at amortized cost, adjusted to recognize other than a temporary impairment in the underlying value.

Equity Instruments

Policy applicable from January 1, 2018
These instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Subsequently they are carried at fair value.

For those equity instruments designated as FVOCI upon origination or initial transition to IFRS 9, changes in fair value, except for those arising from interest calculated using the effective interest rate, are recognized in other comprehensive income.

If an irrevocable election upon origination or upon initial transition to IFRS 9 has not been made for an equity instrument, than the equity instrument is designated as FVTPL. Changes in fair value, except for those arising from interest calculated using the effective interest rate, are recognized in profit and loss.

Purchases and sales of equity instruments are recognized on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognized in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income depending on the classification of the equity instrument.

On sale of equity instruments designated as FVOCI, gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognized in profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognized in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses recognized in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment. The amount held in accumulated other comprehensive income associated with that instrument is removed from equity and recognized in net income.

Policy applicable before January 1, 2018
These instruments were initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Subsequently they were carried at fair value, unless they did not have a quoted market price in an active market and fair market value was not reliably determinable in which case they were carried at cost.

Changes in fair value, except for those arising from interest calculated using the effective interest rate, were recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

Where there was significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity instrument (which constitutes objective evidence of impairment), the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income, was recognized in net income.

Purchases and sales of equity instruments were recognized on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

On sale, the amount held in accumulated other comprehensive income associated with that instrument was removed from equity and recognized in net income.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Credit Union designates certain derivatives held for risk management as well as certain non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships. On initial designation of the hedge, the Credit Union formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedge, together with the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Credit Union makes an assessment, both at inception of the hedge relationship and on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instrument(s) is(are) expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged item(s) during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80–125%. The Credit Union makes an assessment for a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, of whether the forecast transaction is highly probable to occur and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

These hedging relationships are discussed below.

Fair value hedges
When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect profit or loss, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized immediately in profit or loss together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk (in the same line item in the statement of profit or loss and OCI as the hedged item).

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Any adjustment up to the point of discontinuation to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortized to profit or loss as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

Cash flow hedges
When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and presented in the hedging reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The amount recognized in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss, and in the same line item in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Other non-trading derivatives
If a derivative is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, then all changes in its fair value are recognized immediately in profit or loss as a component of net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL.

Embedded derivatives
Derivatives may be embedded in another contractual arrangement (a host contract). The Credit Union accounts for an embedded derivative separately from the host contract when:
- the host contract is not an asset in the scope of IFRS 9;

(continues)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*
   - the host contract is not itself carried at FVTPL;
   - the terms of the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative if they were contained in a separate contract; and
   - the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value, with all changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss unless they form part of a qualifying cash flow hedging relationship. Separated embedded derivatives are presented in the statement of financial position together with the host contract.

Members' loans

Policy applicable from January 1, 2018
Member loans include:
- loans and advances measured at amortized cost; they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortized cost using the effective interest method;
- loans and advances mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; these are measured at fair value with changes recognized immediately in profit or loss;

Policy applicable before January 1, 2018
All members' loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and have been classified as loans and receivables.

Member loans are initially measured at fair value, net of loan origination fees and inclusive of transaction costs incurred.

Member loans are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment (losses).

Loans to members are reported at their recoverable amount representing the aggregate amount of principal, less any allowance or provision for impaired loans plus accrued interest. Interest is accounted for on the accrual basis for all loans.

(continues)

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Impairment of financial assets

Policy applicable from January 1, 2018
The Credit Union recognizes loss allowances for estimated credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:
- financial assets that are debt instruments (loans and advances);
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

The Credit Union measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL except for financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, which are measured as 12-month ECL.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:
- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Credit Union in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Credit Union expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Credit Union if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Credit Union expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Credit Union expects to recover.

See also Note 14.

Restructured financial assets
If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized and ECL are measured as follows:
- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Credit Union assesses whether financial assets are credit-impaired. For details regarding how the Credit Union determines credit impairment refer to Note 14.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Bad debts written off

Bad debts are written off from time to time as determined by management and approved by the Board of Directors when it was reasonable to expect that the recovery of the debt is unlikely. Bad debts are written off against the provisions for impairment. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Credit Union to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Policy applicable before January 1, 2018

If there was objective evidence that an impairment loss on member loans carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss was measured as the difference between the loans carrying amount and the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, short?term balances are not discounted.If there was objective evidence that an impairment loss on member loans carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss was measured as the difference between the loans carrying amount and the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, short-term balances are not discounted.

The Credit Union first assessed whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that were individually significant.

If it was determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset was included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets was collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that were individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss was or continued to be recognized were not included in a collective assessment of impairment. The expected future cash outflows for a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics were estimated based on historical loss experience.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreased and the decrease could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss was reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss was recognized in net income.

Bad debts written off

Bad debts were written off from time to time as determined by management and approved by the Board of Directors when it was reasonable to expect that the recovery of the debt was unlikely. Bad debts were written off against the provisions for impairment, if a provision of impairment had previously been recognized. If no provision had been recognized, the write?offs were recognized as expenses in net income.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Loan securitization

Policy applicable from January 1, 2018
For securitization transactions, loans are derecognized only when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist and substantially all the risks and rewards of the loans have been transferred. If the criteria for derecognition has not been met, the securitization is reflected as a financing transaction and the related liability is initially recorded at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost unless the secured borrowing has been designated as at FVTPL.

From January 1, 2018, when the Credit Union designates a financial liability as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the liability that is attributable to changes in its credit risk is presented in OCI as a liability credit reserve. On initial recognition of the financial liability, the Credit Union assesses whether presenting the amount of change in the fair value of the liability that is attributable to credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

Policy applicable before January 1, 2018
For securitization transactions, loans were derecognized only when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets had ceased to exist and substantially all the risks and rewards of the loans had been transferred. If the criteria for derecognition had not been met, the securitization was reflected as a financing transaction and the related liability was initially recorded at fair value and subsequently remeasured at fair value on reporting dates.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment (losses), with the exception of land which is not amortized and was written up as detailed in *Note 15.* Amortization is recognized in net income and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Furniture and Equipment	0 - 20 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years
Land improvements	15 years
Parking Lot	15 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software which are not integral to the computer hardware owned by the Credit Union. Software is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment (losses). Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, but no more than 7 years.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Impairment changes are included in net income, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized on other comprehensive income.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. This amount is determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

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 nor taxable profit or loss.

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

The amount of the deferred tax asset or liability is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. This amount is determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date and are expected to apply when the liabilities / (assets) are settled / (recovered).

Member deposits

Policy applicable from January 1, 2018
Member deposits are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except where the Credit Union designates liabilities at FVTPL.

Policy applicable before January 1, 2018
All member deposits are initially measured at fair value, net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument.

Member deposits are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Pension plan

The Credit Union participates in a defined benefit plan administered by Credential Asset Management. The Credit Union accounts for the plan by recognizing contributions as an expense in the year to which they relate, as provided in *Note 28.*

Accounts payable and other payables

Liabilities for trade creditors and other payables are classified as other financial liabilities and initially measured at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Members' shares

Members' shares issued by the Credit Union are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset.

Membership shares that are classified as liabilities are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, except where the Credit Union designates liabilities at FVTPL.

Patronage distributions

Patronage distributions are recognized in net income when circumstances indicate the Credit Union has a constructive obligation it has little or no direction to avoid, and it can make a reasonable estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the provision of services to members is recognized when earned, specifically when amounts are fixed or can be determined and the ability to collect is reasonably assured.

Leased assets

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset have been transferred to the Credit Union (a "financial lease"), the asset is treated as if it had been purchased outright. The amount initially recognized as an asset is the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding lease commitment is shown as a liability. Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest. The interest element is charged to the statement of income over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the lease liability. The capital element reduces the balance owed to the lessor.

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to the Credit Union (an "operating lease"), the total rentals payable under the lease are charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognized as a reduction of the rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at the date. At the year-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income. Exchange gains and (losses) arising on the retranslation of monetary available-for-sale financial assets are treated as a separate component of the change in fair value and recognized in net income. Exchange gains and (losses) on non-monetary available-for-sale financial assets form part of the overall gain or loss recognized in respect of that financial instrument.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net income or other comprehensive income consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

7. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except for the changes below, the Credit Union has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 6 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
The Credit Union has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued in July 2014 with a date of initial application of January 1, 2018. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard brings fundamental changes to the accounting for financial assets and to certain aspects of the accounting for financial liabilities.

The key changes to the Credit Union’s accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 9 are summarised below.

i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities
IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities. However, although under IAS 39 all fair value changes of liabilities designated under the fair value option were recognized in profit or loss, under IFRS 9 fair value changes are generally presented as follows:
- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

The following table shows the original classification and the carrying amount under IAS 39 ad the new classification and carrying amount under IFRS 9 for each class of the Credit Union's financial assets and financial liabilities as at January 1, 2018.

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7. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Financial Instrument	Note	IAS 39 Effective December 31, 2017		IFRS 9 Effective January 1, 2018	
Financial assets					
Cash	9	Loans and receivables	$ 7,717,539	Amortized cost	$ 7,717,539
Liquidity deposits	9	Loans and receivables	23,990,000	Amortized cost	23,990,000
Bid deposits	9	Loans and receivables	10,500,000	Amortized cost	10,500,000
Investments- Central 1 Class A shares	10	Available-for-sale	1,220,658	FVOCI	1,220,658
Investments - Central 1 Class E shares	10	Available-for-sale	209,495	FVTPL	209,495
Investments - CUPP Services Ltd.	10	Available-for-sale	90,181	FVTPL	90,181
Investments - Stabilization Central Credit Union	10	Available-for-sale	219	FVTPL	219
Investments - BC Cooperative Association	10	Available-for-sale	1,612	FVTPL	1,612
Derivative financial instruments	12	FVTPL	192,282	FVTPL	192,282
Loans to Members:					
Securitized Mortgages - NHA MBS	23	Available-for-sale	6,286,430	Amortized cost	6,280,768
Securitized Mortgages - SASCU	23	Available-for-sale	4,559,813	FVTPL	4,559,813
All other loans and mortgages	13	Loans and receivables	275,602,568	Amortized cost	275,602,568
Financial liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		Other financial liabilities	$ 1,664,418	Amortized cost	$ 1,664,418
Member deposits:					
Index-link term deposits	18	FVTPL	2,021,181	FVTPL	2,021,181
All other member deposits	18	Other financial liabilities	300,562,484	Amortized cost	300,562,484
Member shares	19	Other financial liabilities	1,660,634	Amortized cost	1,660,634
Mortgage securitization liabilities:					
NHA MBS securitization liability	21	Other financial liabilities	6,731,623	Amortized cost	6,731,623
SASCU securitization liability	21	Other financial liabilities	4,559,813	FVTPL	4,559,813

ii) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized earlier than under IAS 39. The new impairment model also applies to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments. For an explanation of how the Credit Union applies the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, see Notes 13 and 14.

iii) Hedge Accounting

The Credit Union adopted the new general hedge accounting model in IFRS 9. This requires the Credit Union to ensure that the hedge accounting relationships are aligned with its risk management objective and strategy and to apply more qualitative and forward-looking approach to assess hedge effectiveness. The adoption of the new general hedge accounting model did not impact the financial statements. The Credit Union's accounting policy is set out in Note 6.

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7. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

iv) Disclosure
Amendments were also made to IFRS 7 introducing expanded qualitative and quantitative disclosures related to IFRS 9, which the Credit Union has also adopted for the annual period beginning January 1, 2018.

Transition
Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below.

- Comparative periods have not been restated. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognized in retained earnings and reserves as at January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 and therefore is not comparable to the information presented for 2018 under IFRS 9.
- The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application:
  a) The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
  b) The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL.
  c) The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as at FVOCI.
  d) For financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL, the determination of whether presenting the effects of changes in the financial liability's credit risk in OCI would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.
- If a debt security had low credit risk at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, then the Credit Union has assumed that credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition to the date of initial application.

Impacts of application of new accounting standards
The following table presents the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the statement of financial position as at January 1, 2018:

	Balance December 31, 2017	IFRS 9 adjustments	Adjusted balance January 1, 2018
Member loans (i) and (ii)	$ 286,448,810	$ (409,386)	$ 286,039,424
Deferred tax liability (i) and (ii)	$ 362,126	$ (105,900)	$ 256,226
Accumulated other comprehensive income (ii) and (iii)	$ 157,003	$ (157,003)	$ -
Retained earnings (i) and (iii)	$ 16,761,270	$ (146,483)	$ 16,614,787

i) Adoption of the ECL model in IFRS 9 resulted in an increase in the loss allowance related to member loans in the amount of $403,725, a reduction to deferred tax liability in the amount of $104,969 and a corresponding reduction to retained earnings in the amount of $298,756.

ii) Certain member loans that were treated as available-for-sale assets and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are now classified under the amortized cost classification and are now measured at amortized cost. The remeasurement of member loans previously treated as available-for-sale assets resulted in a decrease to member loans in the amount of $5,661, a reduction to deferred tax liability of $931 and a corresponding reduction to accumulated other comprehensive income of $4,730.

iii) Certain equity investments previously accounted for as available-for-sale assets are now classified under the fair value through profit and loss classification. The reclassification of these equity investments resulted in a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income in the amount of $152,273 and a corresponding increase to retained earnings.

8. IFRSs NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Following is a listing of amendments, revisions and new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued and the effective date. Unless otherwise indicated, earlier application is permitted. The company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting the changes, which it intends to do when required.

IFRS 16 - Leases (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019)

Introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of all assets and liabilities arising from a lease. The main features of the new standard are:

- A lessee recognizes an asset representing the right to use the leased asset, and a liability for its obligation to make lease payments. Exceptions are permitted for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
- A lease asset is initially measured at cost, and is then depreciated similarly to property, plant and equipment. A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments
- A lessee presents interest expense on a lease liability separately from depreciation of a lease asset in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- A lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for them accordingly, and provides enhanced disclosures about its risk exposure, particularly exposure to residual-value risk.

IAS 12 - Income Taxes (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019)

An entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in IFRS 9 when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend. The income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over income tax treatments (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019)

This Interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In such a circumstance, an entity shall recognise and measure its current or deferred tax asset or liability applying the requirements in IAS 12 based on taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined applying this Interpretation.

When there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, this Interpretation addresses:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Credit Union's cash and current accounts are held with Central 1. The average yield in the accounts at December 31, 2018 is 2.01% (2017 - 1.61%).

	2018	2017
Liquidity reserve deposits	**$ 26,515,000**	$ 23,990,000
Bid reserve deposits	**15,000,000**	10,500,000
Bid reserve deposits - US	**136,290**	163,046
Current account deposits - Canadian	**6,886,707**	3,025,648
Current account deposits - US	**1,900,133**	1,674,931
Accrued interest	**216,473**	209,631
Total Central 1 deposits	**50,654,603**	39,563,256
Other cash and deposit accounts	**3,921,182**	2,644,283
	$ 54,575,785	$ 42,207,539

The Credit Union must maintain liquidity reserves with Central 1 Credit Union (Central 1) at 8% of total assets, less any cash on hand, at December 31 each year. The deposits can be withdrawn only if there is a sufficient reduction in the Credit Union's total assets or upon withdrawal of membership from Central 1. At maturity, these deposits are reinvested at market rates for various terms.

Current deposits at Central 1 are due within one year. The carrying amounts for deposits at Central 1 approximate fair value due to having similar characteristics as cash and cash equivalents.

10. INVESTMENTS

Equity Instruments

	Measurement basis	2018	2017
Central 1 Credit Union - Class A	FVOCI	**$ 132,694**	$ 1,220,658
Central 1 Credit Union - Class F	FVOCI	**1,339,100**	-
Central 1 Credit Union - Class E	FVTPL	**63**	209,495
CUPP Services	FVTPL	**90,181**	90,181
Stabilization Central Credit Union Shares	FVTPL	**219**	219
BC Co-operative Association	FVTPL	**1,612**	1,612
East Kootenay Columbia Investment Co-op	FVTPL	**500**	-
CU CUMIS Wealth Holdings LP	FVTPL	**2**	-
Subtotal		**1,564,371**	1,522,165
Accrued Dividends - Central 1 Shares		**64,800**	51,171
		$ 1,629,171	$ 1,573,336

The Credit Union is a member of a national financial services entity named Central 1. The shares in Central 1 are required as a condition of membership and are redeemable upon withdrawal of membership or at the direction of the Board of Directors of Central 1. In addition, the member credit unions are subject to additional capital calls at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Class A Central 1 shares are subject to an annual rebalancing mechanism and are issued and redeemable at par value. There is no separately quoted market value for these shares; however, fair value is determined to be equivalent to the par value due to the fact that transactions occur at par value on a regular and recurring basis. The Credit Union is not intending to dispose of any shares as the services supplied by Central 1 are relevant to the day to day activities of the Credit Union. Dividends on these shares are at the discretion of the Board of Directors of Central 1. During the year 1,078,092 Class A shares were redeemed by Central 1 in exchange for 1,078,092 Class F shares having a par value of $1 per share.

Class E Central 1 shares are redeemable at $100 per share. During the year, 2095 Class E shares were redeemed by Central 1 in exchange for 209,500 Class F shares having a par value of $1 per share. Due to the uncertainty of future redemptions of Class E shares, the Credit Union has deemed that cost is an appropriate proxy of fair value for this class of shares.

Class F Central 1 shares are subject to an annual rebalancing mechanism and are issued and redeemable at par value. There is no separately quoted market value for these shares; however, fair value is determined to be equivalent to the par value due to the fact transactions occur at par value on a regular and recurring basis. The Credit Union is not intending to dispose of any shares as the services supplied by Central 1 are relevant to the day-to-day activities of the Credit Union. Dividends on these shares are at the discretion of the Board of Directors of Central 1.

The CUPP Services shares are participating preference shares. There is no separately quoted market value for these shares; however, as these are preferred shares, fair value is determined to be carrying value.

BC Cooperative Association and East Kootenay Columbia Investment Co-op are cooperatives. There is no separately quoted market value for these shares however, fair value is determined to be equivalent to the par value of the shares.

There is no separately quoted market value for the units of CU CUMIS Wealth LP. However fair value is determined to be equivalent to cost as upon redemption of the units the credit union would be entitled to its initial capital contribution and any unpaid accrued distributions (which will be a nominal amount).

(continues)

10. INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

	2018	2017
Investments with Significant Influence (at cost)		
Kootenay Insurance Services Ltd. - Investment	**$ 2,983,018**	$ 2,929,942
Kootenay Insurance Services Ltd. - Shares	**100**	100
0948859 B.C. Ltd. - Investment	**563,086**	551,354
0948859 B.C. Ltd. - Shares	**100**	100
	$ 3,546,304	$ 3,481,496

The Credit Union holds 25% of the voting shares of Kootenay Insurance Services Ltd. and 33.33% of the voting shares of 0948859 B.C. Ltd. (o/a MoneyWorks). The shares are non-participating and are recorded at cost.

	2018	2017
Investments with Significant Influence (equity method)		
Kootenay Risk Services Ltd. - Opening accumulated equity income	**$ 1,598**	$ 13,238
Current year income (loss)	**1,862**	(11,640)
Kootenay Risk Services Ltd. - Accumulated equity income	**$ 3,460**	$ 1,598
	$ 5,178,935	$ 5,056,430

The Credit Union holds 25% of the voting shares of Kootenay Risk Services Ltd. and the investment is recorded using the equity method.

(continues)

10. INVESTMENTS *(continued)*

	2018	2017

Summarized financial information for Kootenay Insurance Services is set out below:

	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Current assets	**$ 1,388,151**	$ 1,323,062
Non-current assets	**13,156,429**	13,182,913
Total assets	**$ 14,544,580**	$ 14,505,975
Current liabilities	**$ 1,187,057**	$ 1,343,063
Non-current liabilities	**824,496**	788,973
Total liabilities	**$ 2,011,553**	$ 2,132,036
Revenue	**$ 5,731,694**	$ 5,054,820
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**$ 479,088**	$ 590,766

Summarized financial information for 0948859 BC Ltd. (o/a MoneyWorks) is set out below:

	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Current assets	**$ 784,586**	$ 763,882
Non-current assets	**1,123,713**	1,106,227
Total assets	**$ 1,908,299**	$ 1,870,109
Current liabilities	**$ 75,538**	$ 135,712
Non-current liabilities	**132,639**	102,305
Total liabilities	**$ 208,177**	$ 238,017
Revenue	**$ 1,189,184**	$ 1,142,573
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**$ 68,031**	$ 61,392

Summarized financial information for Kootenay Risk Services Ltd. is set out below:

	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Current assets	**$ 82,535**	$ 63,796
Non-current assets	**2,693**	912
Total assets	**$ 85,228**	$ 64,708
Current liabilities	**$ 48,110**	$ 45,133
Non-current liabilities	**-**	-
Total liabilities	**$ 48,110**	$ 45,133
Revenue	**$ 321,800**	$ 372,980
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the year	**$ 17,543**	$ (9,914)

11. INVENTORY

Inventory is comprised of 10 residential building lots held for resale, plus related carrying costs.

12. DERIVATIVE ASSETS

	Asset	Liability	Notional
2018			
Index-linked option contracts	**$ 112,966**	**$ -**	**$ 2,060,807**
2017			
Index-linked option contracts	$ 192,282	$ -	$ 1,828,900

Equity options are transactions in which the Credit Union manages its exposure to changes in the value of index-linked deposit products. Equity options purchased by the Credit Union, for a premium, provide the right but not the obligation, to buy or sell to the writer of the option, an underlying stock index. These options contracts are transacted on an over-the-counter basis. The two parties exchange cash flows on a specified notional amount for a predetermined period based on the increase or decrease in an underlying stock market index versus a fixed interest rate. Notional amounts are not exchanged.

13. MEMBERS' LOANS

	2018	2017
Residential Mortgages	**$ 180,812,344**	$ 157,150,754
Commercial Mortgages and Loans	**83,209,819**	81,439,960
Commercial Revolving Credits	**2,469,829**	2,994,379
Personal Loans	**20,427,940**	20,973,804
Personal Revolving Credits	**21,220,582**	23,820,955
Accrued Interest Receivable	**1,357,771**	1,914,608
Subtotal	**309,498,285**	288,294,460
Deduct: Allowance for Impaired Loans	**(1,330,511)**	(1,845,650)
	$ 308,167,774	$ 286,448,810

Terms and conditions

Member loans can have either a variable or fixed rate of interest and they mature within seven years.

Variable rate loans are based on a "prime rate" formula, ranging from prime to prime plus 7%. The rate is determined by the type of security offered and the members' credit worthiness. The Credit Union's prime rate at December 31, 2018 was 4.25% (2017 - 3.5%).

The interest rate offered on fixed rate loans being advanced at December 31, 2018 ranges from 3.39% to 12.00%. The rate offered to a member varies with the type of security offered and the member's credit worthiness.

Residential mortgages are loans and lines of credit secured by residential property and are generally repayable monthly with blended payments of principal and interest only.

Personal loans consist of term loans and lines of credit that are non real estate secured and, as such, have various repayment terms. Some of the personal loans are secured by promissory notes and personal property or investments, and others are secured by promissory notes only.

Commercial loans consist of term loans, operating lines of credit and mortgages to individuals, partnerships and corporations, and have various repayment terms. They are secured by various types of collateral, including mortgages on real property, general security agreements, charges on specific equipment, investments and personal guarantees.

Average yields to maturity

Loans bear interest at both variable and fixed rates with the following average yields at:

	2018	2017
Variable rate	**4.34**	4.12
Fixed rate due less than one year	**3.71**	3.58
Fixed rate due between one and five years	**3.52**	3.44

(continues)

13. MEMBERS' LOANS *(continued)*

Credit quality of loans

It is not practical to value all collateral as at the year end date due to the variety of assets and conditions. A breakdown of the security held on a portfolio basis on the principal amount of loans (before impairment) is as follows:

	2018	2017
Unsecured loans	**$ 7,374,187**	$ 7,634,526
Loans secured by cash, member deposits, and government guarantees	**12,108,242**	11,961,150
Loans secured by other property	**13,147,307**	14,346,927
Real estate secured mortgages (non-insured)	**201,357,665**	193,874,072
Residential mortgages insured by government	**74,153,113**	58,563,177
	308,140,514	286,379,852
Accrued interest on above amounts	**1,357,771**	1,914,608
	$ 309,498,285	$ 288,294,460

For commercial loans, the credit union allocates a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Under this system, the credit risk grades are defined as follows:

(continues)

13. MEMBERS' LOANS *(continued)*

Risk Rating	Description	
1	Subsantantially Risk Free	Little or no risk evidenced. Sound financial position with liquidity and strong equity base. The financial obligations are fully secured by undoubted liquid security for the term of the loan.
2	Minimal Risk	Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Lowest risk evidenced by liquid security which provides dollar for dollar coverage.
3	Moderate Risk	Strong credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial. Maybe vulnerable to future events, but qualify negative factors are considered to be manageable. Very low risk as evidenced by substantial security value.
4	Better Then Average Risk	Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. Loans which exceed all normal lending criteria for security value and carrying capacity by a reasonable margin.
5	Average Risk	Adequate credit quality. Non-investment grade. Vulnerable to future events. Loans which exceed all normal lending criteria for security value and carrying capacity by a reasonable margin.
6	Acceptable Risk	Lessor credit quality then BB. Vulnerable to future events. Loans which meet all normal lending criteria for security value and a carrying capacity, including loans where weakness in one lending criterion is offset by a strength in another criterion.
7	Cautionary (Watch List) Risk	Higher risk of defaulting on financial obligations than risk rating 6. Loans which meet all normal lending criteria for security value and carrying capacity, including loans where weakness in one lending criterion is offset by a strength in another criterion.
8	Substandard Risk	Financial obligations are seen as highly likely to default. A weekness has become apparent or an undesirable feature has arisen so that the loan would not be approved if submitted on its current merits. The loan is still collectible on the basis of security.
9	Unsatisfactory Risk	Inevitable default. Security value and repayment capacity are anticipated to support full recovery of outstanding principal; however, interest may not be.
10	Unacceptable Risk (Write off)	Inevitable default. Loan is no longer adequately supported by security value and repayment capacity. Specific provisioning required.

The Credit Union does not have any commercial loans that originate in a credit risk grade of 7 or lower. Commercial loans are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in the member loan being moved to a different credit risk grade.

The Credit Union monitors residential mortgages and personal loans primarily by delinquency status. The Credit Union also receives annual credit score reports (beacon scores) for purposes of determining whether there was a significant increase in credit risk during the year.

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13. MEMBERS' LOANS *(continued)*

The following tables set out information about the credit quality of member loans based on the Credit Union's credit risk rating grade. Residential mortgages and personal loans are not rated, therefore, information has been presented based on their credit score grouping. Unless specifically indicated, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

Residential mortgage and personal loans

Beacon Score grouping	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
800-900	$ 18,803,017	$ 246,079	$ -	$ 19,049,096
710-799	117,694,170	2,641,160	7,543	120,342,873
650-709	50,222,234	2,037,360	180,430	52,440,024
600-649	17,970,908	3,366,711	69,541	21,407,160
550-599	2,341,338	3,498,252	-	5,839,590
Less than 500	1,010,832	2,281,449	89,841	3,382,122
	208,042,499	14,071,011	347,355	222,460,865
Accrued interest	342,249	18,400	16,721	377,370
ECL allowance	(139,613)	(132,105)	(37,583)	(309,301)
	$ 208,245,135	$ 13,957,306	$ 326,493	$ 222,528,934

Commercial loans

		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
1	Substantially risk-free	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
2	Minimal risk	660,999	-	-	660,999
3	Moderate risk	4,548,283	-	-	4,548,283
4	Better than average risk	5,042,748	-	-	5,042,748
5	Average risk	41,957,941	71,186	-	42,029,127
6	Acceptable risk	32,455,656	40,705	-	32,496,361
7	Cautionary (Watch list) risk	-	-	-	-
8	Substandard risk	-	-	-	-
9	Unsatisfactory risk	-	-	103,109	103,109
10	Unacceptable risk (Write-off)	-	-	799,022	799,022
		84,665,627	111,891	902,131	85,679,649
	Accrued interest	333,266	-	647,135	980,401
	Allowance for loan losses	(133,048)	(2,616)	(885,546)	(1,021,210)
	Net carrying amount	$ 84,865,845	$ 109,275	$ 663,720	$ 85,638,840

Fair value

The fair value of member loans at December 31, 2018 was $304,721,000 (December 31, 2017 - $280,224,000).

The estimated fair value of the variable rate loans is assumed to be equal to the book value as the interest rates on these loans re-priced to market on a periodic basis. The estimated fair value of fixed-rate loans is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at current market rates for products with similar terms and credit risks.

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13. MEMBERS' LOANS *(continued)*

Concentration of risk

The Credit Union has an exposure to groupings of individual loans which concentrate risk and create exposure to particular segments.

All member loans are with members located in and around Cranbrook, British Columbia.

14. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The Credit Union recognized allowance for loan losses for ECL on member loans, and measures allowance for loan losses at each reporting period according to a three-stage ECL model, as follows:

Stage	1- No Significant Increase in Credit Risk Since Initial Recognition	2 - Significant Increase in Credit Risk Since Initial Recognition	3 - Credit-Impaired
Definition	From initial recognition of a financial asset to the date at which the asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition.	Following a significant increase in credit risk relative to the initial recognition of the financial asset.	When a financial asset is considered to be credit-impaired (i.e. when credit default has occurred).
Criteria for movement	At origination, all member loans are categorized into Stage 1. A commercial loan that has experienced a significant increase in credit risk or default may migrate back to Stage 1 if the increase in credit risk and/or default is cured and the movement in the credit risk grading is approved by credit managers. For personal loans and residential mortgages, migration back to Stage 1 may occur if all signs of previous credit deterioration are remedied.	The Credit Union determines a significant increase in risk has occurred when: • The loan moves to the Credit Union's watch list; • A contractual payment is more than 30 days past due; • For personal loans and residential mortgages, the current credit score of the borrower(s) has decreased from the credit score at the time of origination so that certain thresholds established by the Credit Union have been breached; • For commercial loans, the current internal risk rating has decreased from the internal risk rating at the time of origination so that certain thresholds established by the Credit Union have been breached. Additionally, the Credit Union incorporates forward-looking information into its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition.	A member loan is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the member loan have occurred: • A breach of contract such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; • A significant financial difficulty of the borrower; • The restructuring of a loan by the Credit Union on terms that the Credit Union would not consider otherwise; • Payment of a loan is overdue 90 days or more; or • It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization. A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

(continues)

14. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES *(continued)*

Stage	1- No Significant Increase in Credit Risk Since Initial Recognition	2 - Significant Increase in Credit Risk Since Initial Recognition	3 - Credit-Impaired
ECL methodology	Impairment is estimated based on the expected losses over the expected life of member loans arising from default events occurring in the next 12 months (12-month expected credit loss).	Impairment is estimated based on the expected losses over the expected life of member loans arising from default events occurring in the lifetime of the instrument (lifetime expected credit loss).	
Collective or individual assessment	Collective assessment of member loans grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics based on loan type, industry, geographical location, type of loan security, the		Each credit-impaired member loan is individually assessed.
Application of ECL methodology	Expected credit loss of a group of member loans is measured on the basis of a loss rate approach. The Credit Union develops loss rates for member loans in Stage 1 and Stage 2 based on historical default and loss experiences for those types of member loans. The loss rates are also applied to the estimate of drawdown for undrawn loan commitments (unadvances loans, unused lines of credit, letters of credit). For undrawn loan commitments, the Credit Union uses a factor of 70.25% to estimate the exposure at default for these commitments.		The probability of default on credit-impaired member loans is 100%. Therefore, the key estimation relates to the amount of the default. Expected credit loss on a credit-impaired member loan is measured based on the Credit Union's best estimate of the difference between the loan's carrying value and the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate.
Key forward-looking information	Local unemployment rates, interest rate forecasts, credit environment, housing price indices and other relevant economic variables impacting subsets of the Credit Union's members.		

Significant Increase to Risk Thresholds - Residential Mortgages and Personal Loans

In determining whether or not a significant increase to risk has occurred on a residential mortgages and personal loans, the Credit Union reviews on an annual basis the credit scores (Beacon Scores) of the borrowers associated with the loans. If the Beacon Scores associated with a specific credit facility breach a certain threshold relative to its original grouping at origination, the Credit Union has deemed there to be a significant increase in risk for that specific facility. The below tables identify the thresholds for each of the Beacon Score groupings that the Credit Union uses in determining whether a significant increase in credit risk exists.

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14. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES *(continued)*

Residential Mortgages, HELOC, and Revolving Retail	
Initial Beacon Range	**Threshold**
800-900	680
710-799	640
650-709	620
600-649	580
550-599	549

Retail Instalment Loans	
Initial Beacon Range	**Threshold**
800-900	700
710-799	660
650-709	640
600-649	590
550-599	549

Significant Increase to Risk Thresholds - Commercial Loans

In determining whether or not a significant increase to risk has occurred on commercial loans, the Credit Union reviews on an annual basis the internal risk ratings associated with the loans. If the internal risk rating associated with a specific credit facility breaches a certain threshold relative to its rating at origination, the Credit Union has deemed there to be a significant increase in risk for that specific facility. The below table identifies the thresholds for each of the internal risk ratings that the Credit Union uses in determining whether a significant increase in credit risk exists.

		Commercial Loan Risk Rating at Reporting Date									
	From/To	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Commercial Loan Risk Rating at Initial Recognition	1				Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3
	2					Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3
	3						Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3
	4							Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3
	5							Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3
	6							Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3
	7								Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 3
	8									Stage 3	Stage 3

Reconciliation of Allowance for Loan Losses

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the allowance for loan losses by type of member loan. Comparative amounts for 2017 represent the allowance account for credit losses and reflects the measurement basis under IAS 39.

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14. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES *(continued)*

Movements of Expected Credit Loss Amounts in Residential Mortgage Portfolio:

	Stage 1 ECL Allowance	Stage 2 ECL Allowance	Stage 3 ECL Allowance	Total ECL Allowance	2017
Beginning balance	$ 27,509	$ 13,436	$ 22,349	$ 63,294	$ 9,536
Stage 1 loans					
New Stage 1 loans	11,222	-	-	11,222	-
Transfer to Stage 1	11,184	(11,184)	-	-	-
Change in Stage 1 ECL estimates	7,396	-	-	7,396	-
Transfer to Stage 1 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 1 loans	29,802	(11,184)	-	18,618	-
Stage 2 loans					
New Stage 2 loans	-	1,986	-	1,986	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2,882)	2,882	-	-	-
Change in Stage 2 ECL estimates	-	23,917	-	23,917	-
Transfer to Stage 2 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 2 loans	(2,882)	28,785	-	25,903	-
Stage 3 loans					
New Stage 3 loans	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Stage 3 ECL estimates	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 3 loans	-	-	-	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance resulting from transfer between 12 month (Stage 1) and lifetime (Stage 2 or Stage 3)	26,920	17,601	-	44,521	-
Net remeasurement of allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	-	12,813
Bad debt write-offs	-	-	(22,349)	(22,349)	-
Recoveries of bad debt previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized (including scheduled and unscheduled payments)	(14,893)	(3,209)	-	(18,102)	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	**$ 39,536**	**$ 27,828**	**$ -**	**$ 67,364**	**$ 22,349**

(continues)

14. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES *(continued)*

Movements of Expected Credit Loss Amounts in Retail Loan Portfolio and Lines of Credit:

	Stage 1 ECL Allowance	Stage 2 ECL Allowance	Stage 3 ECL Allowance	Total ECL Allowance	2017
Beginning balance	$ 101,111	$ 60,359	$ 54,872	$ 216,342	$ 93,582
Stage 1 loans					
New Stage 1 loans	17,596	-	-	17,596	-
Transfer to Stage 1	23,604	(19,392)	(4,213)	(1)	-
Change in Stage 1 ECL estimates	(10,015)	-	-	(10,015)	-
Transfer to Stage 1 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 1 loans	31,185	(19,392)	(4,213)	7,580	-
Stage 2 loans					
New Stage 2 loans	-	17,274	-	17,274	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(6,058)	7,328	(1,270)	-	-
Change in Stage 2 ECL estimates	-	66,564	-	66,564	-
Transfer to Stage 2 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 2 loans	(6,058)	91,166	(1,270)	83,838	-
Stage 3 loans					
New Stage 3 loans	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	(148)	(2,025)	2,173	-	-
Change in Stage 3 ECL estimates	-	-	24,682	24,682	-
Transfer to Stage 3 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 3 loans	(148)	(2,025)	26,855	24,682	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance resulting from transfer between 12 month (Stage 1) and lifetime (Stage 2 or Stage 3)	24,979	69,749	21,372	116,100	-
Net remeasurement of allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	-	19,756
Bad debt write-offs	-	-	(38,167)	(38,167)	(54,751)
Recoveries of bad debt previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized (including scheduled and unscheduled	(26,013)	(25,831)	(494)	(52,338)	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	**$ 100,077**	**$ 104,277**	**$ 37,583**	**$ 241,937**	**$ 58,587**

(continues)

14. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES *(continued)*

Movements of Expected Credit Loss Amounts in Commercial Loan Portfolio:

	Stage 1 ECL Allowance	Stage 2 ECL Allowance	Stage 3 ECL Allowance	Total ECL Allowance	2017
Beginning balance	$ 212,457	$ 1,698	$ 1,755,583	$ 1,969,738	$ 1,531,144
Stage 1 loans					
New Stage 1 loans	20,745	-	-	20,745	-
Transfer to Stage 1	408	(408)	-	-	-
Change in Stage 1 ECL estimates	(50,707)	-	-	(50,707)	-
Trsf to Stage 1 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 1 loans	(29,554)	(408)	-	(29,962)	-
Stage 2 loans					
New Stage 2 loans	-	1,500	-	1,500	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(86)	86	-	-	-
Change in Stage 2 ECL estimates	-	2,252	-	2,252	-
Trsf to Stage 2 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 2 loans	(86)	3,838	-	3,752	-
Stage 3 loans					
New Stage 3 loans	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Stage 3 ECL estimates	-	-	55,925	55,925	-
Trsf to Stage 3 (substantially modified)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of Stage 3 loans	-	-	55,925	55,925	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance resulting from transfer between 12 month (Stage 1) and lifetime (Stage 2 or Stage 3)	(29,640)	3,430	55,925	29,715	-
Net remeasurement of allowance for loan losses	-	-	-	-	233,570
Bad debt write-offs	-	-	(1,202,048)	(1,202,048)	-
Recoveries of bad debt previously written off	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized (including scheduled and unscheduled payments)	(49,770)	(2,512)	276,087	223,805	-
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31	**$ 133,047**	**$ 2,616**	**$ 885,547**	**$ 1,021,210**	**$ 1,764,714**
Total allowance for loan losses, December 31	**$ 272,660**	**$ 134,721**	**$ 923,130**	**$ 1,330,511**	**$ 1,845,650**

(continues)

14. ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES *(continued)*

Analysis of individual loans that are impaired or potentially impaired based on age of repayments outstanding at December 31, 2018:

	2018	2017
Period of delinquency		
30 to 90 days	**$ 353,044**	$ 479,222
Over 90 days	**1,699,563**	4,775,513
Total loans in arrears	**2,052,607**	5,254,735
Total loans not in arrears	**306,115,167**	281,194,075
Total loans	**$ 308,167,774**	$ 286,448,810

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	**2018 Net book value**	2017 Net book value
Land	$ 1,258,918	$ -	**$ 1,258,918**	$ 1,258,918
Buildings	5,748,637	2,207,586	**3,541,051**	3,647,826
Motor Vehicles	70,022	62,351	**7,671**	14,348
Furniture and Equipment	4,179,170	3,698,507	**480,663**	432,264
Leasehold Improvements	136,883	126,780	**10,103**	8,182
Parking Lot	99,851	31,957	**67,894**	47,529
	$ 11,493,481	$ 6,127,181	**$ 5,366,300**	$ 5,409,067

As a result of appraisals prepared by Rocky Mountain Appraisal on January 19, 20 and 25, 2010 the carrying value of the lands owned by the Credit Union was increased to fair value as at January 1, 2010 in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 1 and IAS 16. The Credit Union owns three parcels of land located in Cranbrook and Fernie BC, with a combined historical cost of $363,376. The fair value of these lands, as determined from the appraisal prepared by Rocky Mountain Appraisal is $845,000. No impairment in the fair value has accrued in 2017.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2018	2017
Computer Software		
Costs	**$ 1,359,886**	$ 1,279,660
Accumulated amortization	**(1,273,121)**	(1,174,021)
	$ 86,765	$ 105,639

17. OTHER ASSETS

	2018	2017
Prepaid expenses and accounts receivable	**$ 826,105**	$ 588,989
Due from related parties	**17,590**	14,242
	$ 843,695	$ 603,231

18. MEMBERS' DEPOSITS

	2018	2017
Demand Deposits	**$ 149,186,918**	$ 141,007,298
Term Deposits	**94,671,392**	91,668,541
Registered Savings Plans	**24,202,870**	25,011,197
Registered Retirement Income Funds	**14,859,344**	14,312,807
Registered Education Savings Plans	**1,996,206**	1,864,812
Tax-Free Savings Accounts	**30,154,500**	27,545,689
	315,071,230	301,410,344
Accrued Interest Payable	**1,517,358**	1,141,437
	$ 316,588,588	$ 302,551,781

Terms and conditions

Demand deposits are due on demand and bear interest at 0% to 1.25% at December 31, 2018. The interest rates on Member Advantage accounts range from 0.10% to 1.30%. Interest is paid on the accounts monthly.

Term deposits bear fixed rates of interest for terms of up to five years. Interest can be paid annually or upon maturity. The interest rates offered on term deposits issued on December 31, 2018 range from 0.10% to 1.60%.

The registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) accounts can be fixed or variable rate. The fixed rate RRSPs have terms and rates similar to the term deposit accounts described above and may also pay interest semi-annually. The variable rate RRSPs bear interest at rates up to 0.50% at December 31, 2018.

Registered retirement income funds (RRIFs) consist of both fixed and variable rate products with terms and conditions similar to those of the RRSPs described above. Members may make withdrawals from a RRIF account on a monthly, semiannual, or annual basis. The regular withdrawal amount vary according to individual needs and statutory requirements.

The tax-free savings accounts can be fixed or variable rate with terms and conditions similar to those of the term deposits described above. The interest rates on tax-free savings accounts issued on December 31, 2018 range from 0.10% to 1.60%.

Included in deposits is an amount of $1,563,483 denominated in US dollars (2017 - $1,635,783).

Fair value

The fair value of members deposits and shares at December 31, 2018 was $308,969,000 (2017 - $296,295,000)

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18. MEMBERS' DEPOSITS *(continued)*

The estimated fair value of the demand deposits and variable rate deposits are assumed to be equal to book value as the interest rates on these loans and deposits re-price to market on a periodic basis. The estimated fair value of fixed rate deposits is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows of these deposits at current market rates for products with similar terms and credit risks.

Average yield to maturity

Members' deposits bear interest at both variable and fixed rates with an average yield of 1.18% at December 31, 2018.

Concentration of risk

The Credit Union has an exposure to groupings of individual deposits which concentrate risk and create exposure to particular segments.

A substantial amount of member deposits are with members located in and around the East Kootenay region of British Columbia.

19. MEMBERS' SHARES

At the Annual General Meeting held on April 13, 1991 the membership of the East Kootenay Community Credit Union authorized the establishment of four classes of shares:

"A" Equity Membership

"B" Non-Voting Equity Shares

"C" Voluntary Equity Shares

"D" Non Equity Shares

Rights and privileges attached to the various classes are set out in Credit Union Rules 2.1 to 2.16.

As at December 31, the three classes of shares consisted of the following issued and fully paid shares:

	2018	2017
"A" Equity Membership Shares	**$ 1,505,020**	$ 1,388,293
"C" Voluntary Equity Shares	**1,127,781**	1,152,060
	$ 2,632,801	$ 2,540,353
"D" Non Equity Shares	**$ 1,240,711**	$ 1,660,634

Investment shares are recognized as a liability, equity or compound instrument based on the terms and in accordance with IAS 32, Financial Instrument Presentation and IFRIC 2 Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments. If they are classified as equity, they are recognized at cost. If they are recognized as liability, they are initially recognized at fair value net of any transactions costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

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19. MEMBERS' SHARES *(continued)*

Membership shares

As a condition of membership, which is required to use the services of the Credit Union, each member is required to hold $5 in membership shares. These membership shares are redeemable at par only when a membership is withdrawn. Dividends are at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Funds invested by members in "A", "B" and "C" shares are not insured by Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation of British Columbia. The withdrawal of member shares is subject to the Credit Union maintaining adequate regulatory capital *(See Note 26)*, as is the payment of any dividends on these shares. Membership shares that are available for redemption are classified as equity.

Distributions to members

	2018	2017
Patronage Refunds	**$ 209,433**	$ 130,965
Rewards to Members	**78,743**	78,367
Subtotal	**288,176**	209,332
Dividends on Non Equity Shares (included in Finance Expense)	**5,574**	5,487
	$ 293,750	$ 214,819

20. INCOME TAXES

Current Tax

Current income taxes are calculated based on the Income Tax Act as it applies to corporations and specifically credit unions. The current income tax rate on the first $500,000 of active income for British Columbia corporations is 12%. The $500,000 must be shared by the Credit Union and its subsidiaries. Amounts in excess of $500,000 in taxable income are taxed at the general corporate tax rate of 27.0%. In addition, credit unions are subject to a capital tax when the Taxable Capital exceeds $10,000,000, which has the effect of reducing the Small Business Deduction to zero when Taxable Capital reaches $15,000,000. For 2018, Taxable Capital exceeded $15,000,000, so no Small Business Deduction was permitted. However, British Columbia has a preferred tax rate available for credit unions that meet certain criteria, which can reduce the British Columbia portion of the tax by up to 10%.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated on timing differences between amounts claimed as expenses or revenues on the financial statements and the corporation income tax return. Such differences may include claims for amortization of property, plant and equipment being different from rates of capital cost allowance allowed under the Income Tax Act and amounts that have been amortized over an expected useful life that are allowable for full write off in the year of acquisition under the Income Tax Act.

The adoption of IFRS allowed the Credit Union to increase the carrying value of its land and investment in East Kootenay Community Financial Services Ltd. to fair value. Those increases also gave rise to deferred income tax that was calculated on the income that would otherwise be taxable if those assets were sold at the fair value.

The deferred income taxes reflected on the Statement of Financial Position include both of the above components as follows:

	2018	2017
Arising from timing differences, accounted for in operations	**$ (65,005)**	$ 174,093
Arising from fair values, accounted for in retained earnings and other comprehensive income	**538,959**	540,869
	$ 473,954	$ 714,962

21. LOANS PAYABLE

	2018	2017
National Housing Act mortgage-backed securities *(Note 23)*	**$ 27,469,048**	$ 6,731,623
Salmon Arm Savings and Credit Union guarantee for securitized residential mortgages *(Note 23)*	**3,562,048**	4,559,813
	$ 31,031,096	$ 11,291,436

22. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income consists of unearned premiums on securitized mortgages that arose as a result of differences between the fair value and book value of the mortgages at the time of securitization. The premiums on the securitized mortgages are recognized in revenue over the remaining period to maturity of the individual mortgages in the securitized packages.

23. SECURITIZATIONS

The Credit Union periodically enters into agreements with third parties for securitization of residential mortgages. The Credit Union determines whether the transfers of financial assets should result in all or a portion of the transferred mortgages being derecognized from its Statement of Financial Position in accordance with IFRS 9. Requirements for derecognition include an assessment of whether the Credit Union's rights to contractual cash flows have expired or transferred, or whether an obligation exists to pay the cash flows collected on the underlying asset. The derecognition standards also include an assessment of whether substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred.

NHA MBS Securitizations - Treatment Effective January 1, 2018

In September 2014, the Credit Union became an approved issuer of mortgage-backed securities as defined under the National Housing Act ("NHA"), whereby the Credit Union sells mortgages through the NHA mortgage-backed security program ("NHA MBS program"). The Credit Union has determined that transfers of mortgages through the NHA MBS program do not meet the derecognition requirements outlined under IFRS 9 and therefore the mortgages are retained on the Statement of Financial Position and a corresponding liability is also reported on the Statement of Financial Position. The Credit Union has elected, as its accounting policy, to determine the business model based on the accounting result of the securitizations through the NHA MBS program. As such, the held-to-collect business model is considered to be met for NHA MBS securitizations and the Credit Union accounts for the securitized mortgages at amortized cost. The balance outstanding of mortgages transferred through the NHA MBS program as at December 31, 2018 was $27,497,873, with a corresponding liability of $27,469,048 on December 31, 2018, as identified in Note *21*.

During the year the Credit Union securitized $22,982,103 in mortgages through the NHA MBS program. The prevailing interest rates and market rates for these mortgages resulted in a discount of $438,375 being recognized on the securitization of these mortgages. The Credit Union initially recognizes discounts on securitizations as prepaid expenses and amortizes the discounts over the maximum contractual life of the securitized mortgage pool.

NHA MBS Securitizations - Treatment Prior to January 1, 2018

Prior to the implementation of IFRS 9, the Credit Union accounted for the mortgages securitized through the NHA MBS program as "available for sale" financial assets and thus they were adjusted to fair market value. The unrealized profit (loss) on the mortgage pools in the program are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Other securitizations with Salmon Arm Savings Credit Union - Treatment Effective January 1, 2018

In November 2013, the Credit Union entered into a transfer arrangement with Salmon Arm Savings Credit Union ("SASCU") that also did not meet the derecognition requirements of IFRS 9. The Credit Union has elected, as its accounting policy, to determine the business model based on the cash flow result of the securitizations through the NHA MBS program. As such, the held-to-collect business model is not considered to be met for this portfolio and the Credit Union accounts for the securitized mortgages at fair value. As the provisions of the transfer arrangement provide that under certain circumstances the Credit Union will be required to repurchase the mortgages utilizing the same pricing model under the original transfer agreement, the corresponding liability is also adjusted to fair market value. As at December 31, 2018, the balance of mortgages transferred to SASCU totaled $3,562,047 (fair market value) with a corresponding liability of $3,562,047 (fair market value).

Other securitizations with Salmon Arm Savings Credit Union - Treatment Prior to January 1, 2018

(continues)

23. SECURITIZATIONS *(continued)*

The Credit Union accounted for mortgages transferred to SASCU as "available for sale" financial assets and thus they were adjusted to fair market value. As the provisions of the transfer arrangement provide that under certain circumstances the Credit Union will be required to repurchase the mortgages utilizing the same pricing model under the original transfer agreement, the corresponding liability was also adjusted to fair market value.

The fair value of securitized residential mortgages was determined using the present value of future cash flows, including the present value of the balloon payment at term maturity. The securitized mortgage pools were revalued at December 31, 2018 using the Bloomberg Bank of Canada bond curve for the point in time closest to the weighted average maturity of the mortgages, as obtained from Central 1 Credit Union.

	2018	2017
Residential mortgages transferred but not derecognized		
Carrying value of securitized residential mortgages	**$ 31,036,246**	$ 10,804,434
Securitized mortgages liquidated prior to year end for which liability exists	**-**	461,135
Unamortized discount on transfer of securitized mortgages	**417,978**	33,079
Increase to reflect fair value of securitized residential mortgages	**23,674**	41,808
	31,477,898	11,340,456
Liability for guarantee on securitized residential mortgages		
Liability for guarantee on securitized residential mortgages *(Note 21)*	**31,031,096**	11,291,436
Unamortized premium on fair value change of securitized mortgages *(Note 22)*	**-**	20,956
	31,031,096	11,312,392
Net asset (liability) of securitized residential mortgages	**$ 446,802**	$ 28,064

The securitized mortgages mature as follows:

Securitized Mortgage Pool	**Maturity Dates**
NHA MBS #1	Between August 2020 and November 2020
NHA MBS #2	Between May 2022 and September 2022
NHA MBS #3	Between January 2023 and June 2023
NHA MBS #4	Between October 2022 and December 2022
NHA MBS #5	Between June 2023 and October 2023
Salmon Arm Savings Credit Union	Between March 2020 and June 2025

The Credit Union also enters into agreements to sell mortgage pools. Unlike the mortgage securitizations, the Credit Union does not retain any financial interest in these sold mortgages and substantially all of the risks and rewards are transferred. As part of the agreements, the Credit Union continues to act as administrative agent on these mortgages.

During the year the Credit Union did not sell any mortgages (2017 - NIL).

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Credit Union entered into the following transactions with key management personnel, which are defined by IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Credit Union, including directors and management and any entities controlled or jointly controlled by directors and management.

	2018	2017
Compensation		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	**$ 929,687**	$ 831,341
Total pension and other post-employment benefits	**144,838**	147,493
	$ 1,074,525	$ 978,834
Loans to key management personnel		
Aggregate value of loans advanced	**$ 1,951,800**	$ 2,275,890
Total value of lines of credit advanced	**180,319**	91,152
Unused value of lines of credit	**313,481**	477,648
	$ 2,445,600	$ 2,844,690
Interest received on loans advanced	**$ 70,861**	$ 82,404
Deposits from key management personnel	**$ 1,408,443**	$ 959,871

Loans to key management personnel

The Credit Union's policy for lending to key management personnel is that the loans are approved and deposits accepted on the same terms and conditions which apply to Members for each class of loan or deposit; however, as part of its remuneration and benefit package the Credit Union offers all staff members a reduction from current interest rates subject to specific maximum amounts as approved by the Board of Directors.

Deposits from key management personnel

The Credit Union's policy for receiving deposits from key management personnel is that all transactions are approved and deposits accepted on the same terms and conditions which apply to Members for each type of deposit. There are no benefits or concessional terms and conditions applicable to key management personnel or close family members.

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24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

	2018	2017
Associates		
0948859 BC Ltd. (o/a) MoneyWorks		
Administration income	**$ 14,400**	$ 14,400
Rental income	**17,275**	17,275
	$ 31,675	**$ 31,675**
Kootenay Insurance Services Ltd.		
Management fee income	**$ 80,000**	$ 80,000
Rental income	**40,533**	40,533
	$ 120,533	**$ 120,533**
Kootenay Risk Services Ltd.		
Administration fee income	**$ 4,200**	$ 4,620
Professional fees expense	**(113,321)**	(86,896)
	$ (109,121)	**$ (82,276)**

These transactions are in the normal course of business and have been recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT CLASSIFICATION AND FAIR VALUE

The following table represents the carrying amount by classification.

December 31, 2018	Mandatorily at FVTPL	Designated as at FVTPL	FVOCI - debt instruments	FVOCI - equity instruments	Amortized cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets						
Cash	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 13,060,784	$ 13,060,784
Liquidity deposits	-	-	-	-	26,515,000	26,515,000
Bid deposits	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
Derivative financial instruments	112,966	-	-	-	-	112,966
Investments	157,377	-	-	1,471,794	-	1,629,171
Loans to members						
Measured at fair value	-	3,205,857	-	-	-	3,205,857
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	304,961,917	304,961,917
	$ 270,343	$ 3,205,857	$ -	$ 1,471,794	$359,537,701	$364,485,695
Financial liabilities						
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,223,487	$ 2,223,487
Member deposits						
Measured at fair value	-	2,173,773	-	-	-	2,173,773
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	314,414,815	314,414,815
Members' shares	-	-	-	-	1,240,711	1,240,711
Mortgage securitization liab.						
Measured at fair value	-	3,205,857	-	-	-	3,205,857
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	27,825,239	27,825,239
	$ -	$ 5,379,630	$ -	$ -	$345,704,252	$351,083,882

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT CLASSIFICATION AND FAIR VALUE *(continued)*

December 31, 2017	**Fair value through profit or loss**	**Available-for-sale**	**Held to maturity**	**Loans and receivables**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total carrying amount**
Financial assets						
Cash	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,717,539	$ -	$ 7,717,539
Liquidity deposits	-	-	23,990,000	-	-	23,990,000
Bid deposits	-	-	10,500,000	-	-	10,500,000
Derivative financial instruments	192,282	-	-	-	-	192,282
Investments	-	1,573,336	-	-	-	1,573,336
Loans to members						
Measured at fair value	-	10,846,242	-	-	-	10,846,242
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	275,602,568	-	275,602,568
	$ 192,282	$12,419,578	$34,490,000	$283,320,107	$ -	$330,421,967
Financial liabilities						
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,676,143	$ 1,676,143
Member deposits						
Measured at fair value	2,021,181	-	-	-	-	2,021,181
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	300,530,600	300,530,600
Members' shares	-	-	-	-	1,660,634	1,660,634
Mortgage securitization liab.						
Measured at fair value	-	-	-	-	4,559,813	4,559,813
Measured at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	6,731,623	6,731,623
	$ 2,021,181	$ -	$ -	$ -	$315,158,813	$317,179,994

An analysis of instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities using the last bid price;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial asset or financial liability is categorized is determined on the basis of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety into only one of three levels.

All of the investments are classified under level 2. See *Note 10* for investments.

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK MANAGEMENT

General objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for determination of the Credit Union's risk management objectives and policies and, while retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing the operating processes that ensure effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Credit Union's finance function. The Board of Directors receives quarterly reports from the Credit Union's Chief Financial Officer through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Credit Union if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to make payments of interest and principal when due. The Credit Union is exposed to credit risk from claims against a debtor or indirectly from claims against a guarantor or credit obligations.

Risk measurement

Credit risk rating systems are designed to asses and quantify the risk inherent in credit activities in an accurate and consistent manner. To assess credit risk, the Credit Union takes into consideration the member's character, ability to pay, and value of collateral available to secure the loan.

The Credit Union's credit risk management principles are guided by its overall risk management principles. The Board of Directors ensures that management has a framework, and policies, processes and procedures in place to manage credit risks and that the overall credit risk policies are complied with at the business and transaction level.

The Credit Union's credit risk policies set out the minimum requirements for management of credit risk in a variety of transactional and portfolio management contexts. Its credit risk policies comprise the following:

- General loan policy statements including approval of lending policies, eligibility for loans, exceptions to policy, policy violations, liquidity, and loan administration;
- Loan lending limits include Board of Directors limits, schedule of assigned limits and exemptions from aggregate indebtedness;
- Loan collateral security classifications which set loan classifications, advance ratios and amortization periods;
- Procedures outlining loan overdrafts, release or substitution of collateral, temporary suspension of payments and loan renegotiations;
- Loan delinquency controls regarding procedures followed for loans in arrears; and
- Audit procedures and processes are in existence for the Credit Union's lending activities.

With respect to credit risk, the Board of Directors receives monthly reports summarizing new loans, delinquent loans and overdraft utilization. The Board of Directors also receives an analysis of bad debts and allowance for doubtful loans quarterly.

A sizeable portfolio of the loan book is secured by residential property in and around Cranbrook, British Columbia. Therefore, the Credit Union is exposed to the risks in reduction of the loan to valuation ratio (LVR) cover should the property market be subject to a decline. The risk of (losses) from loans undertaken is primarily reduced by the nature and quality of the security taken.

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26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Credit Union mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows so as to meet all cash outflow obligations as they fall due.

Risk measurement

The assessment of the Credit Union's liquidity position reflects management's estimates, assumptions and judgments pertaining to current and prospective firm specific market conditions and the related behaviour of its members and counterparties.

Objectives, policies and procedures

The Credit Union's liquidity management framework is designed to ensure that adequate sources of reliable and cost effective cash or its equivalents are continually available to satisfy its current and prospective financial commitments under normal and contemplated stress conditions.

Provisions of the Credit Union Act require the Credit Union to maintain a prudent amount of liquid assets in order to meet member withdrawals. The Credit Union has set a minimum liquidity ratio:

Total liquidity	11%
Pooled liquidity	10%
Core liquidity	6%

The Credit Union manages liquidity risk by:

- Continuously monitoring actual daily cash flows and longer term forecasted cash flows;
- Monitoring the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities;
- Maintaining adequate reserves, liquidity support facilities and reserve borrowing facilities; and
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios monthly.

The Board of Directors receives monthly liquidity reports as well as information regarding cash balances in order for it to monitor the Credit Union's liquidity framework. The Credit Union was in compliance with the liquidity requirements throughout the fiscal year.

The Credit Union is required to measure its capital adequacy based on the Financial Institutions Commission of British Columbia ("FICOM") regulations. Based on the credit risk of each type of asset, the book value of each asset is multiplied by a risk weighting factor. The regulatory ratio is computed and must meet a minimum capital to risk-weighted ratio of 8%. The Credit Union manages its capital based on the statutory requirements applied to its assets on a monthly basis and reported to the Board. There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk, or policies, procedures and the methods used to measure the risk and/or capital adequacy.

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26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

As at the year end date, the position of the Credit Union is as follows:

	2018	2017
• Risk weighted assets	$153,455,718	$150,216,201
• Capital adequacy ratio	16.30%	15,.09%
• Risk weighted asset ratio	40.96	44.22

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. Market factors include three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, and equity risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. The Credit Union is exposed to this risk through traditional banking activities, such as deposit taking and lending.

The Credit Union's goal is to manage the interest rate risk of the statement of financial position to a target level. The Credit Union continually monitors the effectiveness of its interest rate mitigation activities.

Risk measurement

The Credit Union's position is measured monthly. Measurement of risk is based on rates charged to clients as well as funds transfer price rates.

Objectives, policies and procedures

The Credit Union's major source of income is financial margin, the difference between interest earned on investments and members loans and interest paid on member deposits. The objective of asset / liability management is to match interest sensitive assets with interest sensitive liabilities as to amount and as to term to their interest rate repricing dates, thus minimizing fluctuations of income during periods of changing interest rates.

Schedules of matching and interest rate vulnerability are regularly prepared and monitored by Credit Union management and reported to the regulatory bodies in accordance with the Credit Union's policy. This policy has been approved by the Board of Directors and filed with the Deposit Insurance Corporation of British Columbia as required by Credit Union regulations. For the year-ended 2018, the Credit Union was in compliance with this policy.

The following schedule shows the Credit Union's sensitivity to interest changes. Amounts with floating rates or due or payable on demand are classified as maturing within three months, regardless of maturity. A significant amount of loans and deposits can be settled before maturity on payment of a penalty, but no adjustment has been made for repayments that may occur prior to maturity. Amounts that are not interest sensitive have been grouped together, regardless of maturity.

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26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Maturity dates	Assets	Yield (%)	Liabilities	Cost (%)	Asset / Liability Gap
Interest sensitive					
0 - 3 months	$ 70,659,937	4.26	$ 174,917,040	0.61	$ (104,257,103)
4 - 12 months	50,720,546	3.53	75,955,243	2.15	$ (25,234,697)
1 - 2 years	56,257,597	3.74	32,030,458	2.21	$ 24,227,139
2 - 7 years	182,539,410	3.45	46,755,362	2.33	$ 135,784,048
	$ 360,177,490		$ 329,658,103		$ 30,519,387

Interest sensitive assets and liabilities cannot normally be perfectly matched by amount and term to maturity. The credit union utilizes interest rate swaps to assist in managing this rate gap. One of the roles of the Credit Union is to intermediate between the expectations of borrowers and depositors.

An analysis of the Credit Union's risk due to changes in interest rates determined that an increase in interest rate of 1% could result in a decrease to net income of $118,000 (2017 - decrease of $252,000) while a decrease in interest rates of 1% could result in a decrease to net income of $56,000 (2017 - increase of $253,000).

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk relates to the Credit Union operating in different currencies and converting non Canadian earnings at different points in time at different foreign exchange levels when adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates occur.

The Credit Union's foreign exchange risk is related to United States dollar deposits and loans denominated in United States dollars. Foreign currency changes are monitored by the Credit Union for effectiveness of its foreign exchange mitigation activities and holdings are adjusted from time to time.

Risk measurement

The Credit Union's position is measured weekly. Measurement of risk is based on rates charged to clients as well as currency purchase costs. There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

27. COMMITMENTS

Credit Facilities

The Credit Union has available to it, through Central 1 Credit Union, a clearing facility of $2,340,725 ($CDN 2,000,000 and $USD 250,000) and a demand facility of $7,000,000 bearing interest at 75 basis points over the Overnight Index Swap Rate for 7 day loans or 50 basis points over the CDOR for loans between one months and three months per annum secured by a commercial security agreement. At year-end, the balance outstanding on the demand facility was NIL (2017 - NIL).

Member loans

The Credit Union has the following commitments to its members at the year-end date on account of loans, unused lines of credit and letters of credit:

	2018	2017
Consumer		
Unadvanced loans	**$ 4,043,730**	$ 6,466,733
Unused lines of credit	**24,784,987**	24,386,747
	$ 28,828,717	$ 30,853,480
Commercial		
Unadvanced loans	**$ 4,605,240**	$ 5,987,772
Unused lines of credit	**7,700,971**	7,055,389
Letters of credit	**1,600,254**	2,003,558
	$ 13,906,465	$ 15,046,719

Contractual obligations

The Credit Union has an agreement with Fiserv Canada which provides the Credit Union with data processing services and access to various automated banking machines and electronic funds transfer at point of sale networks. The agreement expires December 31, 2019.

Capital expenditures

The Credit Union has no material commitments for capital expenditures.

Off balance sheet mortgages and loans under administration

Off balance sheet mortgages and loans under administration by the Credit Union are comprised of loans that have either been syndicated or sold in its capacity as an agent. Off balance sheet mortgages and loans are not included in the statement of financial position and have a value at year end as follows:

	2018	2017
Sold mortgage (retail)	**$ 40,021,230**	$ 52,310,766
Syndicated mortgages and loans (commercial)	**6,185,780**	11,509,044
	$ 46,207,010	$ 63,819,810

28. PENSION PLAN

The Credit Union and its employees contribute to the BC Credit Union Employees' Pension Plan (the Plan); a multi-employer plan consisting of various participating employers within the credit union system in British Columbia. The Credit Union participates under the defined benefit division of the Plan, which provides benefits equal to 1.75% of service based on final average earnings. The Board of Trustees is responsible for overseeing the management of the Plan, including investment of the assets, the administration of the benefits, and establishing the contribution rates required to fund the benefits as recommended by the actuary.

Every three years an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the Plan and the adequacy of the Plan's funding. The most recent valuation as at December 31, 2015 indicated an unfunded liability of $25,078,000 and an unfunded solvency liability of $123,032,000, which represents a 4% funding deficit and an 18% solvency deficit. The actuary does not attribute portions of the unfunded liability to individual employers. East Kootenay Community Credit Union paid $407,216 for employer contributions to the plan in fiscal 2018 (2017 - $417,857).

The next actuarial valuation is scheduled for December 31, 2018 with results available in mid-2019.

The Trustees reviewed estimated projections for assessing the change in the funded status for the defined benefit plan. The estimates are calculated by rolling forward the liabilities from the last actuarial valuation (using the 2015 demographic and economic assumptions) and comparing the liability estimates against the market value of assets.

Under the 1.75% division, the going concern funded status as at June 30, 2018 was estimated at 105%. Using updated solvency rates (at the end of June 2018), the solvency position is anticipated to be 88%.