

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Financial Statements**  
*December 31, 2022*

## **Management's Responsibility**

---

To the Members of Amaranth Credit Union Limited:

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

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

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

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

March 24, 2023

Signed "Larry Davey"

\_\_\_\_\_  
President & Chief Executive Officer

Signed "Leanne Beasant"

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief Financial & People Officer

---

## Independent Auditor's Report

---

To the Members of Amaranth Credit Union Limited:

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amaranth Credit Union Limited (the "Credit Union"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the income statement, statements of changes in members' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Credit Union as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Credit Union in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Credit Union's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

#### MNP LLP

1401 Princess Avenue, Brandon MB, R7A 7L7

1.800.446.0890 T: 204.727.0661 F: 204.726.1543

## Independent Auditor's Report - Continued

---

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Credit Union's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Credit Union to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Brandon, Manitoba

March 24, 2023

*MNP LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants

# Amaranth Credit Union Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,390,172	1,684,774
Investments and accrued interest (Note 6)	5,831,963	8,431,901
Members' loans receivable and accrued interest (Note 7)	8,348,556	7,924,573
Property and equipment (Note 8)	27,249	31,260
Prepaid expenses	94,131	90,526
Deferred tax (Note 9)	153,000	53,000
	<b>15,845,071</b>	<b>18,216,034</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Member deposits and accrued interest (Note 11)	12,618,507	15,280,163
Accounts payable	440,092	177,149
Current tax payable	102,030	6,576
	<b>13,160,629</b>	<b>15,463,888</b>
<b>Members' equity</b>		
Member shares (Note 12)	5,955	6,180
Retained earnings	2,678,487	2,745,966
	<b>2,684,442</b>	<b>2,752,146</b>
	<b>15,845,071</b>	<b>18,216,034</b>

### Approved on behalf of the Board

Signed "Curt Letkeman"  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

Signed "Kevin Beresford"  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

# Amaranth Credit Union Limited

## Income Statement

*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Interest income</b>		
Member loans	796,875	772,759
Investments	183,008	34,381
	<b>979,883</b>	807,140
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Deposits	99,280	85,601
Interest on borrowed money	1,925	1,763
	<b>101,205</b>	87,364
<b>Gross financial margin</b>	<b>878,678</b>	719,776
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
Administration	193,172	261,072
Amortization	8,951	6,959
Member security	25,628	24,353
Occupancy	172,787	161,327
Organizational	187,752	90,868
Personnel	856,434	470,386
	<b>1,444,724</b>	1,014,965
<b>Net operating expenses</b>	<b>(566,046)</b>	(295,189)
<b>Other Income</b>	<b>555,703</b>	531,408
<b>Income (loss) before provision for impaired loans and income taxes</b>	<b>(10,343)</b>	236,219
<b>Provision for impaired loans (Note 7)</b>	<b>(38,606)</b>	(27,917)
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>(48,949)</b>	208,302
<b>Income taxes (Note 9)</b>		
Current	118,530	18,076
Deferred	(100,000)	(3,000)
	<b>18,530</b>	15,076
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>(67,479)</b>	193,226

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

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Members' Equity**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

	<i>Member shares</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
<b>Balance December 31, 2020</b>	<b>6,335</b>	<b>2,552,740</b>	<b>2,559,075</b>
Net income	-	193,226	193,226
Issuance of member shares	220	-	220
Redemption of member shares	(375)	-	(375)
<b>Balance December 31, 2021</b>	<b>6,180</b>	<b>2,745,966</b>	<b>2,752,146</b>
Net loss	-	(67,479)	(67,479)
Issuance of member shares	255	-	255
Redemption of member shares	(480)	-	(480)
<b>Balance December 31, 2022</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>2,678,487</b>	<b>2,684,442</b>

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

# Amaranth Credit Union Limited

## Statement of Cash Flows

*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Cash provided by (used for) the following activities</b>		
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Interest received from members' loans	794,065	773,443
Interest and dividends received from investments	160,196	31,546
Other income received	555,703	531,408
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(1,176,433)	(975,418)
Interest paid on deposits	(91,640)	(86,882)
Interest paid on borrowed money	(1,925)	(1,763)
Income taxes paid	(23,076)	(4,251)
	<b>216,890</b>	<b>268,083</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Net change in member deposits	(2,669,296)	1,781,681
Issuance of member shares	255	220
Redemption of member shares	(480)	(375)
	<b>(2,669,521)</b>	<b>1,781,526</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Net change in members' loans receivable	(459,781)	(42,392)
Purchases of investments	-	(1,051,385)
Proceeds on disposal investments	2,622,750	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(4,940)	(12,615)
	<b>2,158,029</b>	<b>(1,106,392)</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(294,602)</b>	<b>943,217</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</b>	<b>1,684,774</b>	<b>741,557</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	<b>1,390,172</b>	<b>1,684,774</b>

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



**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

---

**1. Reporting entity information**

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

The Credit Union serves members in Amaranth, Manitoba and the surrounding communities. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is Box 109, Amaranth, Manitoba, R0H 0B0.

***Basis of measurement***

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss.

***Functional and presentation currency***

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

**2. Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS's") and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2023.

**3. Change in accounting policies**

***Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period***

The Credit Union adopted amendments to the following standards, effective January 1, 2022. Adoption of these amendments had no effect on the Credit Union's financial statements.

- IFRS 10 *Consolidated financial statements*
- IFRS 12 *Disclosure of interests in other entities*
- IAS 1 *Presentation of financial statements*
- IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*
- IAS 38 *Intangible assets*

**4. Significant accounting policies**

Except as noted above, the following principal accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements.

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

***Cash and cash equivalents***

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

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

***Property and equipment***

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

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

	<b><i>Method</i></b>	<b><i>Rate</i></b>
Buildings	straight-line	4-10 %
Furniture and fixtures	straight-line	20-30 %
Office equipment	straight-line	20-30 %
Security equipment	straight-line	20 %

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

***Impairment of non-financial assets***

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

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

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

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

***Accounts payable***

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

***Member deposits***

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

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

***Member shares***

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

***Revenue recognition***

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

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

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

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

***Income taxes***

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Foreign currency translation**

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

**Financial instruments**

**Financial assets**

**Recognition and initial measurement**

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

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

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

Debt instruments are classified as follows:

- Amortized cost - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest revenue is calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment, foreign exchange and derecognition are recognized in net income. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are comprised of term deposits and members' loans receivable.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, and for which the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment and foreign exchange are recognized in profit or loss. All other changes in the carrying amount of the financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to net income. The Credit Union does not hold any financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss - Assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in net income. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are comprised of cash and Central shares.
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss – On initial recognition, the Credit Union may irrevocably designate a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing the gains and losses on them, on different bases. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in net income. The Credit Union does not hold any financial assets designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

*Business model assessment*

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

*Contractual cash flow assessment*

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

**Reclassifications**

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

**Impairment**

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

The calculation of ECL impairment allowances is based on the expected value of probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at the effective interest rate. A cash shortfall is the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due and the cash flows that the Credit Union expects to receive.

Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model has three stages:

*12-month ECL (Stage 1)*

Where credit risk is low or where there has been no significant increase in credit risk, a 12-month ECL allowance is calculated which represents the expected credit losses that result from default events on the financial instrument that are possible within the 12-month after the reporting date on otherwise performing, non-credit impaired financial instruments.

*Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired) (Stage 2)*

If credit risk increases significantly relative to initial recognition of the financial instrument, the allowance is increased to cover full lifetime ECL. Lifetime ECL is the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The Credit Union's process for assessing credit risk and defining default is included in Note 18. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Credit Union places the financial instrument in the Stage 1 category and reverts to recognizing 12-month ECL.

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

*Lifetime ECL (credit impaired) (Stage 3)*

When a financial instrument is considered credit-impaired, the allowance continues to reflect lifetime expected credit losses and interest revenue is calculated based on the carrying amount of the asset, net of the allowance, rather than its gross carrying amount. The Credit Union's policy for assessing default resulting in credit impairment is described in Note 18. Any financial instruments where the borrower has filed for bankruptcy or consumer proposal will also be re-staged to Stage 3.

Changes in the allowance, including the movement between 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses, is recorded in the provision for impaired loans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refer to Note 18 for additional information about the Credit Union's credit risk management process, credit risk exposure and the amounts arising from expected credit losses.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Modification of financial assets**

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

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

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

**Financial liabilities**

**Recognition and initial measurement**

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

**Classification and subsequent measurement**

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Interest, gains and losses related to financial liabilities are recognized in net income.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

**Dividend income**

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

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

**Interest**

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

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

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

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

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

**Offsetting**

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

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or when arising from a group of similar transactions if the resulting income and expenses are not material

**Collateral**

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

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

**Standards issued but not yet effective**

The Credit Union has not yet applied the following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards that have been issued as at December 31, 2022 but are not yet effective. Unless otherwise stated, the Credit Union does not plan to early adopt any of these new or amended standards and interpretations.

**IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements**

Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2, issued in February 2021, help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful to primary users of financial statements by replacing the requirement to disclose "significant" accounting policies with a requirement to disclose "material" accounting policies and providing guidance to explain and demonstrate the application of the four-step materiality process to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are required to be applied prospectively. The Credit Union does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements.

**IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors**

Amendments to IAS 8, issued in February 2021, introduce a new definition of "accounting estimates" to replace the definition of "change in accounting estimates" and also include clarification intended to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.



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

**Standards issued but not yet effective** *(Continued from previous page)*

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Credit Union does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements.

**IAS 12 Income Taxes**

Amendments to IAS 12, issued in May 2021, narrow the scope of the recognition exemption to require an entity to recognize deferred tax on initial recognition of particular transactions, to the extent that transaction gives rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. These amendments apply to transactions for which an entity recognizes both an asset and liability, for example leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Credit Union does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements.

5. **Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

**Judgments, estimates and assumptions**

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

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

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

**Key assumptions in determining the allowance for expected credit losses**

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

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

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

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

**5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions** *(Continued from previous page)*

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

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

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

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

The estimate of expected credit losses reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes that are neither best-case nor worse-case scenarios. The Credit Union uses judgment to weight these scenarios. Additional information on default and assessing credit risk is included in Note 18.

**Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

**Income taxes**

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

**6. Investments and accrued interest**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Central term deposits and shares		
Shares	553,180	575,930
Term deposits	5,250,000	7,850,000
Co-operative association shares	50	50
Accrued interest	28,733	5,921
Total	<b>5,831,963</b>	<b>8,431,901</b>

Term deposits consist of two term deposits earning interest at rates of 4.27% to 4.29% (2021 - 0.26%), maturing January 2023 to February 2023.

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

**6. Investments and accrued interest** *(Continued from previous page)*

Pursuant to Regulations, the Credit Union is required to maintain 8% of its member deposits in specified liquidity deposits. As of December 31, 2022 the Credit Union met this requirement with liquidity of 52.10% (2021 - 62.21%).

**7. Members' loans receivable and accrued interest**

Principal and allowance by loan type:

	<b>2022</b>				
	<b>Principal 12-month ECL (performing)</b>	<b>Principal Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)</b>	<b>Allowance Stage 1 &amp; 2 (not credit impaired)</b>	<b>Allowance Stage 3 (credit impaired)</b>	<b>Net carrying value</b>
Personal and other	5,772,550	1,543,678	5,000	1,170,000	<b>6,141,228</b>
Real estate secured	1,754,483	-	-	-	<b>1,754,483</b>
Commercial	194,718	-	-	-	<b>194,718</b>
Agricultural	258,127	-	-	-	<b>258,127</b>
	<b>7,979,878</b>	<b>1,543,678</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,170,000</b>	<b>8,348,556</b>
<b>Total allowance</b>				<b>1,175,000</b>	

There are no loans classified as lifetime ECL (not credit impaired) as at December 31, 2022.

	<b>2021</b>				
	<b>Principal 12-month ECL (performing)</b>	<b>Principal Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)</b>	<b>Allowance Stage 1 &amp; 2 (not credit impaired)</b>	<b>Allowance Stage 3 (credit impaired)</b>	<b>Net carrying value</b>
Personal and other	5,141,879	1,596,713	4,000	1,171,000	5,563,592
Real estate secured	1,882,344	-	-	-	1,882,344
Commercial	203,144	-	-	-	203,144
Agriculture	275,493	-	-	-	275,493
	<b>7,502,860</b>	<b>1,596,713</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>1,171,000</b>	<b>7,924,573</b>
<b>Total allowance</b>				<b>1,175,000</b>	

Loan allowance details

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Balance, beginning of year	<b>1,175,000</b>	1,175,000
Provision for impaired loans	<b>38,606</b>	27,917
	<b>1,213,606</b>	1,202,917
Less: accounts written off	<b>38,606</b>	27,917
<b>Balance, end of year</b>	<b>1,175,000</b>	1,175,000

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

**8. Property and Equipment**

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Computer software</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment</i>	<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>Parking lot</i>	<i>Security equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at December 31, 2020	18,365	234,818	136,488	152,394	127,356	20,628	22,284	91,707	804,040
Additions	-	-	2,475	-	-	7,792	-	2,340	12,607
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(11,592)	-	-	(11,592)
Balance at December 31, 2021	18,365	234,818	138,963	152,394	127,356	16,828	22,284	94,047	805,055
Additions	-	-	-	-	4,940	-	-	-	4,940
Disposals	-	-	(138,963)	(152,394)	(27,606)	(9,036)	(22,284)	(77,975)	(428,258)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<b>18,365</b>	<b>234,818</b>	-	-	<b>104,690</b>	<b>7,792</b>	-	<b>16,072</b>	<b>381,737</b>
<b>Amortization</b>									
Balance at December 31, 2020	-	234,818	132,210	152,394	127,356	17,667	22,284	91,707	778,436
Additions	-	-	1,888	-	-	4,473	-	590	6,951
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(11,592)	-	-	(11,592)
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	234,818	134,098	152,394	127,356	10,548	22,284	92,297	773,795
Additions	-	-	4,865	-	786	2,592	-	708	8,951
Disposals	-	-	(138,963)	(152,394)	(27,606)	(9,036)	(22,284)	(77,975)	(428,258)
Balance at December 31, 2022	-	<b>234,818</b>	-	-	<b>100,536</b>	<b>4,104</b>	-	<b>15,030</b>	<b>354,488</b>
<b>Net book value</b>									
At December 31, 2021	18,365	-	4,865	-	-	6,280	-	1,750	31,260
At December 31, 2022	<b>18,365</b>	-	-	-	<b>4,154</b>	<b>3,688</b>	-	<b>1,042</b>	<b>27,249</b>

**9. Income tax**

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

Net deferred income tax assets are comprised of the following:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>		
Property and equipment	<b>11,000</b>	10,000
Allowance for impaired loans	<b>142,000</b>	43,000
Net balance	<b>153,000</b>	53,000

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

Applicable tax rate	<b>38.00 %</b>	38.00 %
Federal abatement	<b>(10.00)%</b>	(10.00)%
General rate reduction	<b>(15.00)%</b>	(15.00)%
Provincial tax rate	<b>4.23 %</b>	- %
Tax rate changes and other	<b>(55.09)%</b>	(5.76)%
Income tax as reported	<b>(37.86)%</b>	7.24 %

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

**10. Line of credit**

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

**11. Member deposits and accrued interest**

	2022	2021
Chequing	5,908,436	8,022,368
Savings	1,736,823	1,929,927
Term deposits	4,504,985	4,732,075
Registered plans	426,147	561,317
Accrued interest	42,116	34,476
	12,618,507	15,280,163

Member deposits are subject to the following terms:

- Chequing and savings products are due on demand and bear interest at rates up to 1.00% (2021 - up to 0.20%)
- Term deposits are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest ranging from 0.25% to 5.00% (2021 - 0.20% to 2.30%), with interest payments due monthly, annually or on maturity
- Registered savings plans are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest ranging from 4.35% to 5.00% (2021 - 1.25% to 2.10%), with interest payments due monthly, annually or on maturity

**12. Member shares**

Authorized:

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

Issued:

	2022	2021
1,191 Common shares (2021 - 1,236)	5,955	6,180

During the year, the Credit Union issued 51 (2021 - 44) and redeemed 96 (2021 - 75) common shares.

When an individual becomes a member of the Credit Union, they are issued a common share at \$5 (2021 - \$5) per shares. Each member of the Credit Union has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held.

**13. Patronage refund**

During the year the Credit Union approved a patronage refund of \$NIL (2021 - \$NIL) to be allocated to members based on participation for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The patronage refund of \$NIL (2021 - \$NIL) has been reflected in the Income Statement with related tax savings of approximately \$NIL (2021 - \$NIL) being reflected in the current year's provision for income taxes.

**14. Director and officer indemnification**

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

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

**15. Pension plan**

The Credit Union has a defined contribution pension plan for full-time and part-time employees. The contributions are held in trust by CUMIS Retirement Services and are not recorded in these financial statements. The Credit Union matches employee contributions at rates ranging from 2% to 5% of the employee salary. The expense and payments for the year ended December 31, 2022 were \$10,739 (2021 - \$9,515). As a defined contribution pension plan, the Credit Union has no further liability or obligation for future contributions to fund benefits to plan members.

**16. Related party transactions**

***Credit Union***

Directors and key management personnel

Key management personnel ("KMP") consists of the Directors and Executive Management Team of Amaranth Credit Union Limited.

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

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

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

Aggregate compensation of KMP during the year consisted of:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
Salary and short term benefits	<b>119,206</b>	125,359
Post employment benefits	<b>297,615</b>	5,310
	<b>416,821</b>	130,669

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

	<b>2022</b>	2021
Aggregate of loans KMP	<b>360,750</b>	447,594
The total value of revolving credit facilities KMP	<b>3,600</b>	3,600
	<b>364,350</b>	451,194

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

	<b>2022</b>	2021
Loans	<b>93,560</b>	263,617

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

	<b>2022</b>	2021
Interest and other revenue earned on loans and revolving credit facilities to KMP	<b>10,315</b>	11,346
Interest paid on deposits to KMP	<b>712</b>	709

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

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

The total value of member deposits from the Directors and KMP as at the year-end:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
Chequing and demand deposits	<b>145,852</b>	139,380
Term deposits	<b>45,962</b>	31,734
Registered plans	<b>16,413</b>	15,935
Total value of member deposits due to Directors and KMP	<b>208,227</b>	187,049

Credit Union Central of Manitoba

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

Interest earned on investments during the year ended amounted to \$183,008 (2021 - \$34,381).

Interest and charges paid on borrowings during the year ended amounted to \$1,925 (2021 - \$1,763).

Payments made for affiliation dues, liquidity assessment, research and development assessment, cheque clearing and data processing for the year ended December 31, 2022 amounted to \$38,311 (2021 - \$34,382).

Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba

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

The payments made to DGCM during the year ended represent the net statutory annual assessment in the amount of \$12,512 (2021 - \$13,232).

Directors, Committee Members, Management and Staff

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

Payments made for honoraria and per diems amounted to \$1,000 (2021 - \$1,000) and meeting, training and conference costs amounted to \$59,256 (2021 - \$49,000) for the year ended.

Loans to Directors and staff as at year end amounted to 3.67% (2021 - 3.71%) of total assets of the Credit Union.

**17. Capital management**

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

The Act prescribes capital adequacy measures and minimum capital requirements. The capital adequacy rules issued by The Act have been based on the Basel III framework, consistent with the financial industry in general. The Standards of Sound Business Practice as laid out in the Act also require a risk-weighted asset calculation for credit and operational risk.

Under this approach, Credit Unions are required to measure capital adequacy in accordance with instructions for determining risk-adjusted capital and risk-weighted assets including off-balance sheet commitments. Based on the prescribed risk of each type of asset, a weighting of 0% to 150% is assigned. The ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets is calculated and compared to the standard outlined by the Act. Regulatory standards require Credit Unions to maintain a minimum total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets of 10.5%.

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

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

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

The Credit Union's objectives when managing capital are:

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

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

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

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

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

The Standards of Sound Business Practice Regulation to the Act require that the Credit Union establish and maintain a level of capital as follows:

	<i><b>Regulatory standards</b></i>	<i><b>Board minimum limits</b></i>
Retained earnings to total assets	<b>3.00 %</b>	<b>3.00 %</b>
Total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets	<b>10.50 %</b>	<b>8.00 %</b>
Equity to total assets	<b>5.00 %</b>	<b>5.00 %</b>

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

	<i><b>2022</b></i>	<i>2021</i>
Eligible capital		
Member shares	<b>5,955</b>	6,180
Retained earnings	<b>2,678,487</b>	2,745,966
<b>Total eligible capital</b>	<b>2,684,442</b>	2,752,146
	<i><b>2022</b></i>	<i>2021</i>
Equity not less than 5% of assets	<b>16.94 %</b>	15.11 %
Retained earnings not less than 3% of assets	<b>16.90 %</b>	15.07 %
Capital not less than 10.5% of risk-weighted value of assets	<b>30.19 %</b>	31.91 %



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

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

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

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

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

**18. Financial instruments and risk management**

**Risk management policy**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**18. Financial instruments and risk management** *(Continued from previous page)*

***Credit Risk***

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

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

Credit risk management

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

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

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

***Credit commitments***

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

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

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

**18. Financial instruments and risk management** *(Continued from previous page)*

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

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

	<b>2022</b>	2021
Unadvanced lines of credit	<b>799,667</b>	786,159

**Inputs, assumptions and techniques**

*Definition of default and assessments of credit risk*

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

The Credit Union considers members' loans receivable to be in default when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due or other objective evidence of impairment exists, such as notification from the borrower or breach of major covenants. This definition is consistent with the definitions used for the Credit Union's internal credit risk management practices.

Changes in credit risk are assessed on the basis of the risk that a default will occur over the contractual lifetime of the financial instrument rather than based on changes in the amount of expected credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment the Credit Union takes into account all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking information, available without undue cost or effort. The Credit Union considers past due information of its balances and information about the borrower available through regular commercial dealings, such as requests for loan modifications. The credit risk of a financial instrument is deemed to have significantly increased since initial recognition when contractual payments have exceeded 30 days past due, or other information becomes available to management through the course of regular credit reviews, communication with the borrower or forecasting processes which consider macroeconomic conditions expected to have a future impact on borrowers. When a financial instrument is considered to have low credit risk, it is assumed that there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

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

*Measurement of expected credit losses*

The Credit Union measures expected credit losses for members' loans receivable on a group basis. These assets are grouped on the basis of their shared risk characteristics such as loan type (residential mortgages, commercial mortgages, other secured loans or non-secured loans). Otherwise, expected credit losses are measured on an individual basis.

When measuring 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses, the Credit Union considers items such as the contractual period of the financial asset or the period for which the entity is exposed to credit risk, determination of appropriate discount rates used in incorporating the time value of money, assumptions about prepayments, timing and extent of missed payments or default events, probabilities of default and other assumptions and inputs used in calculating the amount of cash shortfalls depending on the type or class of financial instrument. Forward-looking information is incorporated into the determination of expected credit loss by considering regional economic journals and forecasts, collecting information available from regular commercial dealings with its customers and other publicly available information and considering the effect such information could have on any assumptions or inputs used in the measurement of expected credit losses, determining significant increases in credit risk or identifying a credit-impaired financial asset.

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

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

**18. Financial instruments and risk management** *(Continued from previous page)*

*Write-offs*

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Credit Union assesses that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery when the security relating to the loan has been sold and there are remaining amounts outstanding, the borrower has filed for bankruptcy and the trustee has indicated that no additional funds will be paid.

Details of the Credit Union's exposure to credit risk, loss allowance and write-offs have been included in Note 7.

*Significant Increase in Credit Risk - COVID 19, interest rate and inflationary environment impacts*

There are judgments involved in determining whether or not there is a significant increase in credit risk resulting in loans moving between stages of expected credit loss and being subject to different expected credit loss models. Throughout the recent pandemic, the Credit Union implemented programs to allow for the deferral of payments on mortgages in certain circumstances. With respect to those loans where the member has taken advantage of the loan payment deferral programs, the Credit Union continues to assess whether this is indicative of a significant increase in credit risk, including consideration on whether this is indicative of a short-term change or an increase in the risk the member will default over the life of the loan. In addition, the Credit Union will continue to monitor the impact that increased interest rates and inflation may have on its members and their ability to repay their debt obligations. Where appropriate, the Credit Union may deem a change in credit risk to have occurred for certain members due to the current environment and will adjust their staging and expected credit losses as necessary.

**Market risk**

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

**Interest rate risk**

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

**Contractual repricing and maturity**

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

					<b>2022</b>	2021
					<b>Differential</b>	Differential
<b>Interest rate sensitive</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<i>Average yield</i>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<i>Average costs</i>		
Variable to 6 month	6,345,068	5.80 %	(2,439,585)	1.93 %	<b>3,905,483</b>	6,411,381
6 months to 1 year	246,317	11.67 %	(710,524)	3.02 %	<b>(464,207)</b>	(1,473,478)
1 to 2 years	244,887	11.82 %	(415,601)	1.94 %	<b>(170,714)</b>	(353,731)
2 to 3 years	323,187	7.63 %	(1,260,257)	3.15 %	<b>(937,070)</b>	(92,848)
3 to 4 years	571,407	4.59 %	(64,824)	1.70 %	<b>506,583</b>	347,212
Over 4 years	100,479	4.12 %	(40,336)	4.28 %	<b>60,143</b>	574,232
Non-interest sensitive	8,013,726	- %	(10,913,944)	- %	<b>(2,900,218)</b>	(5,412,768)
	<b>15,845,071</b>		<b>(15,845,071)</b>		-	-

Based on the current financial instruments, it is estimated that a 1.0% increase in interest rate would increase the financial margin by \$18,800. A 1.0% decrease in the interest rate would decrease the financial margin by \$18,800.

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

**18. Financial instruments and risk management** *(Continued from previous page)*

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union cannot meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's management oversees the Credit Union's liquidity risk to ensure the Credit Union has access to enough readily available funds to cover its financial obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's business requires such capital for operating and regulatory purposes. Refer to Note 6 for further information about the Credit Union's regulatory requirement.

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

As at December 31, 2022

<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>Less than 1 year</b>	<b>1 to 2 years</b>	<b>After 2 years</b>	<b>2022</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	1,390,172	-	-	1,390,172
Investments and accrued interest	5,831,963	-	-	5,831,963
Members' loans receivable and accrued interest	7,108,597	244,887	995,072	8,348,556
	<b>14,330,732</b>	<b>244,887</b>	<b>995,072</b>	<b>15,570,691</b>

<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>Less than 1 year</b>	<b>1 to 2 years</b>	<b>After 2 years</b>	<b>2022</b>
Member deposits and accrued interest	7,687,379	3,150,110	1,781,018	12,618,507
Accounts payable	440,092	-	-	440,092
	<b>8,127,471</b>	<b>3,150,110</b>	<b>1,781,018</b>	<b>13,058,599</b>

**Fair value of financial instruments**

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

Methods and assumptions:

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

- a) the stated value for cash and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.
- b) estimated fair values of investments are based on quoted market prices when available or quoted market prices of similar investments.
- c) variable interest rate loans that are frequently re-priced, stated values are assumed to be fair values. Fair values of other loans are estimated using discounted cash flow calculations with market interest rates for similar groups of loans and maturity dates.
- d) fair value of deposits with no specified maturity term is their stated value. Fair value for other deposits is estimated using discounted cash flow calculations at market rates for similar deposits.

**Amaranth Credit Union Limited**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
*For the year ended December 31, 2022*

**18. Financial instruments and risk management** *(Continued from previous page)*

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

Estimated fair values of financial instruments are summarized as follows:

	Fair value	Book value	2022 Fair value over (under) book value	Fair value	Book value	2021 Fair value over (under) book value
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and equivalents	1,390,172	1,390,172	-	1,684,774	1,684,774	-
Investments and accrued interest	5,830,914	5,831,963	(1,049)	8,431,860	8,431,901	(41)
Members' loans receivable and accrued interest	8,403,223	8,348,556	54,667	8,158,205	7,924,573	233,632
	<b>15,624,309</b>	<b>15,570,691</b>	<b>53,618</b>	<b>18,274,839</b>	<b>18,041,248</b>	<b>233,591</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Member deposits and accrued interest	12,611,196	12,618,507	(7,311)	15,336,103	15,280,163	55,940
Accounts payable	440,092	440,092	-	177,149	177,149	-
	<b>13,051,288</b>	<b>13,058,599</b>	<b>(7,311)</b>	<b>15,513,252</b>	<b>15,457,312</b>	<b>55,940</b>

**Fair value measurements**

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

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

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

**19. Subsequent events**

During the course of the year, Access Credit Union Limited ("Access"), and Amaranth Credit Union Limited ("Amaranth") signed an amalgamation agreement and will carry on operations as Access Credit Union Limited as of January 1, 2023. Upon amalgamation each issued and outstanding common share of Amaranth will be converted into an equivalent share of Access.