Credit Union Central of Manitoba Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Credit Union Central of Manitoba Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Credit Union Central of Manitoba Limited and its subsidiary (together, the Company) as at December 31, 2023 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited
The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023;
- the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of members' equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

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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 IFRS, 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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 Company'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 Company'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 Company 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Winnipeg, Manitoba
March 5, 2024

Credit Union Central of Manitoba Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2023	2022
Assets		
Liquidity pool (note 4)	6,084,406	6,119,479
Derivative instruments (note 5)	45,459	98,688
Income taxes recoverable (note 6)	1,101	14,835
Intermediation pool (note 7)	78,394	61,663
Property and equipment (note 8)	12,439	12,515
Other assets	12,667	22,461
Deferred income taxes (note 6)	13,233	19,279
	6,247,699	6,348,920
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	49,760	47,939
Members' deposits	5,210,800	5,311,999
Obligations under repurchase agreements	420,360	462,103
Derivative instruments (note 5)	90,890	62,217
Subordinated liabilities (note 9)	21,390	20,041
	5,793,200	5,904,299
Members' equity		
Share capital (note 10)	408,288	416,995
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(141)	(331)
Retained earnings	46,352	27,957
	454,499	444,621
	6,247,699	6,348,920

Approved by the Board of Directors

_________________________ Director   _________________________ Director

Credit Union Central of Manitoba Limited

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

As at December 31

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

		2023		2022
Financial revenue				
Liquidity pool - interest income		195,092		147,953
Liquidity pool - non-interest income		-		1,017
Intermediation pool - interest income		4,893		2,513
Intermediation pool - non-interest income		-		1,259
Intermediation pool - dividend income		17		8,645
		200,002		161,387
Cost of funds		304,537		117,475
		(104,535)		43,912
Unrealized gains (losses) on non-derivative instruments (note 11)		205,577		(467,139)
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments (note 11)	(166,016)		336,766	
Net revenue of derivative instruments (note 11)	199,512	33,496	42,670	379,436
		239,073		(87,703)
Financial margin		134,538		(43,791)
Other income				
Share of Celero's loss (note 3 f) iii. & note 22)		(555)		(9,228)
Share of CCWH's income (note 3 f) iii. & note 23)		526		516
Share of PPJV's loss (note 3 f) iii. & note 24)		(14,856)		(11,404)
Rental income – net (note 3 e) & note 13)		819		859
Net operating recovery (note 12)		8,916		67
		(5,150)		(19,190)
Income (loss) before credit union patronage distributions		129,388		(62,981)
Credit union distributions				
Financial margin distribution		(83,338)		(63,658)
Distribution of Celero's loss (note 3 f) iii. & note 22)		555		9,228
		(82,783)		(54,430)
Income (loss) before income taxes		46,605		(117,411)
Income tax expense (recovery) (note 6)		6,046		(31,832)
Net income (loss) for the year		40,559		(85,579)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Equity accounted investments		190		(330)
Comprehensive income (loss)		40,749		(85,909)

Credit Union Central of Manitoba Limited
Consolidated Statement of Members' Equity
For the year ended December 31

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	407,438	(1)	127,019	534,456
Comprehensive net loss for the year	-	(330)	(85,579)	(85,909)
Dividends to members	-	-	(13,483)	(13,483)
Members' shares issued (note 10)	9,557	-	-	9,557
Balance at December 31, 2022	416,995	(331)	27,957	444,621
Balance at December 31, 2022	416,995	(331)	27,957	444,621
Comprehensive net income for the year	-	190	40,559	40,749
Dividends to members	-	-	(22,164)	(22,164)
Members' shares redeemed (note 10)	(8,707)	-	-	(8,707)
Balance at December 31, 2023	408,288	(141)	46,352	454,499

Credit Union Central of Manitoba Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2023	2022
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the year	40,559	(85,579)
Items not affecting cash		
Unrealized losses (gains) on FVTPL financial instruments	(39,561)	130,373
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 8)	762	732
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) (note 6)	6,046	(17,218)
Decrease in liquidity pool assets	245,574	909,143
Net change in derivative instruments	(84,114)	(98,614)
Decrease in members' deposits	(104,427)	(1,061,215)
Net change in other assets and accounts payable	25,349	(13,576)
	90,188	(235,954)
Investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment (note 8)	(686)	(348)
Decrease (increase) in intermediation pool assets	(15,931)	38,291
	(16,617)	37,943
Financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in obligations under repurchase agreements	(42,307)	242,625
Subordinated liabilities issued (paid) (note 9)	1,349	(868)
Members' shares issued (redeemed) (note 10)	(8,707)	9,557
Dividends to members	(22,164)	(13,483)
	(71,829)	237,831
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,742	39,820
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	60,985	21,165
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	62,727	60,985
Supplementary cash flow information		
Income tax paid	14	224
Income tax received	13,748	1,550

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(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

1 General information

Credit Union Central of Manitoba Limited (the "Organization") is incorporated under *The Credit Unions And Caisses Populaires Act* ("CUCP Act") of Manitoba and is domiciled in Canada. The address of its registered office is 317 Donald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. The Organization is the trade association and is a service provider to Manitoba credit unions. The primary services the Organization provides to its member credit unions is managing their liquidity reserves, credit decisions and monitoring credit unions' credit granting procedures, and settlement services. In addition, the Organization provides banking, treasury, human resources, market research, communications, marketing, planning, lending, product/service research and development, and business consulting services to Manitoba credit unions. Manitoba credit unions jointly own the Organization and the Organization's operations are financed through assessments and fee income.

2 Basis of preparation

The Organization prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as defined in Part 1 of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting (International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")), except as otherwise specified by the Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba ("DGCM"). There were no modifications specified by DGCM in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The Organization presents its consolidated statement of financial position on a non-classified basis in order of liquidity, with a distinction based on expectations regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the year-end date (current) and more than twelve months after the year-end date (non-current), presented in the notes.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on March 5, 2024.

3 Summary of material accounting policies

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

a) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using amortized cost, except for certain investments in liquidity pool assets, intermediation pool assets, members' deposits, obligations under repurchase agreements, and derivative instruments, which are all measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

b) Consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the accounts of the Organization and its wholly owned subsidiary, 317 Donald Inc. Subsidiaries are those entities which the Organization controls by having the power to govern the financial and operating policies. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained and are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances, revenues and expenses, and profits and losses are eliminated.

c) Investments in associates

Associates are entities over which the Organization exercises significant influence, but not control. The Organization accounts for its investment in associates using the equity method. The Organization's share of profits or losses of associates is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Organization and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Organization's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Dilution gains and losses arising from changes in interests of the Organization in associates are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

For investments in associates, a significant or prolonged decline in fair value of the investment below its carrying value is evidence that the investment is impaired. The impairment loss is the difference between the carrying value and its recoverable amount at the measurement date. The recoverable amount is the higher of an investment's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

d) Recoveries from members

Recoveries from members are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting.

e) Rental income

Third-party rental income related to the operations of 317 Donald Inc. are disclosed separately in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss). Rental income from operating lease payments is recognized as income on either a straight line basis or another systematic basis when earned. The property is leased to tenants under operating leases with rentals payable monthly. There are no variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate. Although the Organization is exposed to changes in the residual value at the end of the current leases, the Organization typically enters into new operating leases and therefore will not immediately realize any reduction in residual value at the end of these leases. Expectations about the future residual values are reflected in the fair value of the property. Minimum lease payments receivable on leases totaled $4,507 (2022 - $3,925).

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

f) Financial instruments

Financial Assets

The Organization has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets using the following measurement categories:

- FVTPL;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or
- Amortized cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse. Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the Organization's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. Based on these factors the Organization classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Amortized cost – Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated as FVTPL, are measured at amortized cost The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognized.

FVOCI – Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated as FVTPL, are measured at FVOCI. Changes in the carrying amount are recorded through other comprehensive income ("OCI"), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is de-recognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

FVTPL – Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss.

Business model – The business model reflects how the Organization manages its assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Organization's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable, then the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Organization include past experience on how the cash flows for such assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed, and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking.

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Organization assesses whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

The Organization reclassifies debt investments only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay cash and have evidence of a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. The Organization subsequently measures all equity investments at FVTPL, except where the Organization's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at FVOCI. Fair value gains and losses for those investments are recognized in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including upon disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in profit or loss when the Organization's right to receive payment is established. No equity instruments were designated as FVOCI.

Impairment

The Organization assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Organization recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either the Organization has transferred substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership or the Organization neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and the Organization has not retained control. Collateral furnished by the Organization under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognized because the Organization retains substantially all of the risks and rewards due to the predetermined repurchase price.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities classified as FVTPL. The FVTPL classification is applied to derivative instruments and members' deposits designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated as FVTPL are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially in profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to the changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired).

Financial instruments, other than those required to be classified as held for trading, may be classified on a voluntary and irrevocable basis as FVTPL provided that such classification eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from recognizing the related gains and losses on different bases.

Financial instruments are categorized as follows:

i. Liquidity pool

Investments held for trading

Financial instruments are classified as held for trading if they are a derivative or acquired principally for selling or repurchasing in the near term or managed together for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short term profit taking.

Investments classified as FVTPL

These investments are recorded at their fair value initially using the trade date for recognizing transactions and thereafter. Interest income earned is included in *Financial revenue - liquidity pool - interest income* using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from subsequent market

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

valuations are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) in *Unrealized gains (losses) on non-derivative instruments*.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, consisting of cash, deposits and overdrafts with financial institutions, are classified as amortized cost. Bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash as they represent an integral part of the Organization's cash management. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as amortized cost, which is equivalent to fair value.

Transaction costs

All transaction costs are expensed as incurred for assets and liabilities classified as held for trading and classified as FVTPL. Transaction costs for all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount.

ii. Derivative instruments

Interest rate swap agreements

The Organization enters into interest rate swap agreements in order to manage its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Additionally, the Organization, in its role as a financial intermediary, enters into interest rate swap agreements with and at the direction of its members. Concurrently, the Organization enters into a mirroring counter agreement with a third party financial institution.

These agreements are recorded at their fair value based on a discounted cash flow methodology using observable market inputs. Cash flows on both the receiving and paying leg of the interest rate swap agreements are included in net cost of derivative financial instruments used to manage interest rate risk (note 18 c)). The fair value of interest rate swap agreements is recorded in derivative instruments assets or liabilities, as appropriate, on the consolidated statement of financial position with the corresponding gain or loss included in *Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments*.

Foreign exchange forward rate agreements

The Organization enters into foreign exchange forward rate agreements in order to manage its exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange forward rate agreements are recorded at their fair value based on a discounted cash flow methodology using observable market inputs. The fair value of foreign exchange forward rate agreements is recorded in derivative instruments assets or liabilities, as appropriate, on the consolidated statement of financial position with the corresponding gain or loss included in *Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments*.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

iii. Intermediation pool

Equity instruments are classified as FVTPL and are recognized at fair value using the trade date for recognizing transactions. Dividends are recorded when declared and are included in *Financial revenue - intermediation pool - dividend income*.

Loans are classified as amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest income earned is included in *Financial revenue - intermediation pool - interest income* using the effective interest method.

Investment in Celero Solutions ("Celero")

Celero is an unincorporated entity domiciled in Canada and governed pursuant to the Celero Solutions Joint Venture Agreement effective January 1, 2003. The joint venturers, Credit Union Central Alberta Limited, Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan and the Organization, each have a 33$^1/_3$% interest in Celero. The joint venture was formed to provide information technology services to the joint venture participants, credit unions, and other organizations. The Organization accounts for its investment in Celero using the equity method.

Member credit unions that receive services through Celero are the beneficial owners of the Organization's interest therein. Accordingly, the Organization records an offsetting expense and an amount distributable to member credit unions equal to its share of Celero's net income. Conversely, should Celero incur a net loss from operations, the Organization records an offsetting contribution and an amount recoverable from its member credit unions.

Investment in CU CUMIS Wealth Holdings Limited Partnership ("CCWH")

CCWH is an investment limited partnership domiciled in Canada formed to hold the partners' interest in Aviso Wealth Inc. The Organization has a 6.61% ownership interest in CCWH and accounts for its investment using the equity method due to the attributes associated with the partnership agreement. CCWH is owned by the Organization, Central 1 Credit Union, Credit Union Central of Alberta Limited, Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan, Atlantic Central, and The CUMIS Group. There are four classes of partnership units issued by CCWH of which two classes grant ownership rights. Net income of CCWH is allocated and distributed to the various unitholders, those with ownership rights and those without, at the discretion of the general partner. Typically, most of the income is allocated and distributed to classes of units that do not possess ownership rights. Based on the allocation and distribution to CCWH unitholders, the Organization's interest in net income in 2023 was 1.17% (2022 – 1.85%).

Investment in Prairie Payments Joint Venture ("PPJV")

PPJV is an unincorporated entity domiciled in Canada and governed pursuant to the Prairie Payments Joint Venture Agreement effective January 1, 2020. The joint venturers, Credit Union Central Alberta Limited, Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan and the Organization, each have a 33$^1/_3$% interest in PPJV. PPJV was formed to manage the outsourced payment services relationship with IBM Canada Limited (IBM) and to develop enhancements to payment services provided to members of the joint

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

venturers and other organizations. The Organization accounts for its investment in PPJV using the equity method.

iv. Members' deposits

Members' deposits are designated as FVTPL and recorded at their fair value initially using the trade date for recognizing transactions. Members' deposits are redeemable at the option of the member and are recorded at the amount payable on demand. The amount payable on demand is computed by discounting contractual cash flows as follows:

- for terms less than 13 months, using prevailing banker's acceptance rates offered by the Organization; and
- for terms greater than 13 months, using the corresponding market yield on Schedule 1 bank senior debt.

Interest expense is included in cost of funds using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from subsequent market valuations are recognized as *Unrealized gains (losses) on non-derivative instruments*.

v. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position where the Organization has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In the normal course of business, the Organization enters into various master netting agreements or other similar agreements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the consolidated statement of financial position but still allow for the related amounts to be offset in certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy or the termination of the contracts (note 20).

vi. Obligations under repurchase agreements

The Organization may enter into short-term sales of securities under agreements to repurchase at predetermined prices and dates. The corresponding securities under these agreements continue to be recorded in liquidity pool assets on the consolidated statement of financial position. The obligations are classified as FVTPL and are recorded at fair value initially and thereafter using the trade date for recognizing transactions. These agreements are treated as collateralized borrowing transactions. Interest incurred on the obligation is reported in cost of funds using the effective interest method.

g) Income taxes

The asset and liability method is used to account for deferred income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) in the period that includes the substantive enactment date. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that realization is considered probable. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

h) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, with the exception of land which is not depreciated, and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized by the Organization at rates and on bases determined to charge the cost of property and equipment over its estimated useful life using the straight-line method as follows:

Technology	3 to 10 years
Furniture and equipment	5 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	remaining term of the lease
Building	50 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary. Costs for property and equipment under development include direct development costs. Capitalization of costs ceases and depreciation commences when the property and equipment is available for use.

i) Foreign currency translation

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 that 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 unrealized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments.

j) Leased assets

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use and are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be determined, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant period rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the the asset’s useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Payments associated with short term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized on a straight line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of twelve months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of equipment.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost.

k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software which is not integral to the computer hardware owned by the Organization. Intangible assets are classified within technology assets (note 8) based on materiality.

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 (typically 5 years). Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Organization has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation.

m) Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The Organization makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Financial instrument classifications

The classification of financial instruments as either amortized cost, FVTPL, or FVOCI requires management to exercise judgement. In addition, determining whether the requirements for designating certain assets and liabilities as FVTPL are met requires judgement. Management has determined that these requirements have been met in the case of members' deposits. Members' deposit share interest rate risk with the financial assets in the liquidity pool which are classified as FVTPL. Accordingly, members' deposits are designated as FVTPL as the changes in fair value tend to offset those of the liquidity pool thereby reducing the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. The designation of members' deposit as FVTPL thus results in more relevant information. The designation of liquidity pool assets and members' deposits as FVTPL results in the recognition of gains and losses being recognized in the statement of income along with the Organization's derivatives.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Members' deposits classified as FVTPL

The fair values of members' deposits with a carrying value of $5,213,080 (2022 - $5,315,209) are not quoted in an active market and are therefore determined by using a discounted cash flow model. The fair value of members' deposits with a demand feature is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid. The discounted cash flow model used to determine fair values is validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel. The inputs in the discounted cash flow model are based on observable data, such as market based discount rates that approximate the redemption features. Changes in assumptions could affect the reported fair value of members' deposits. A 25 basis point reduction in the discount rate would increase members' deposits and decrease financial margin by $2,040. A 25 basis point increase in the discount rate would decrease members' deposits and increase financial margin by $2,031.

Fair value of derivative instruments

The fair values of derivative instruments are not quoted in an active market and are therefore determined by using a discounted cash flow model (note 5). The discounted cash flow model used to determine fair values is validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel. The inputs in the discounted cash flow model are based on observable data, such as yield curves associated with interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of derivative instruments.

Intermediation pool assets classified as FVTPL

The Organization holds certain intermediation pool assets as FVTPL. Fair values for certain FVTPL assets are considered to approximate their par value based on the terms of those shares. The Organization continues to monitor these shares for any indication that a new measure of fair value is available and any change in the resulting fair value would be recognized in profit or loss.

n) Changes in accounting policies

Adoption of new and amended accounting standards

The Organization has adopted new accounting standards that are effective beginning on or after January 1, 2023, listed below.

Definitions and terminology

On February 12, 2021, the IASB published an amendment to IAS 1 stating that complete financial statements should include notes comprising “Material Accounting Policy Information”, replacing the previous term “Significant Accounting Policy.” Material Accounting Policy Information is defined as information, that when considered together with other information in the statements, can be reasonably expected to influence decisions that primary users would make based on general purpose statements.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

On February 12, 2021, the IASB published an amendment to IAS 8, defining “accounting estimates” as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The adoption of the above amendments did not impact the consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

In May 2021, an amendment to IAS 12 was issued regarding deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The adoption of the amendment to IAS 12 did not impact the consolidated financial statements.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Interest rate benchmark reform

On May 16, 2022, Refinitiv Benchmark Services (UK) Limited (RBSL), the administrator of the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (“CDOR”), announced that the calculation and publication of all remaining tenors of CDOR will permanently cease after June 28, 2024.

Regulators have recommended that markets start to adopt alternative risk-free rates. On December 16, 2021, the Canadian Alternative Reference Rate working group recommended that the administrator cease publication of CDOR settings immediately after June 30, 2024, using a two-stage transition approach. By the end of the first stage on June 30, 2023, they expect all new derivative contracts and securities to have transitioned to the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (CORRA), with the exception of derivatives that hedge or reduce CDOR derivatives or securities transacted before June 30, 2023, or for loans entered into before June 28, 2024. All remaining CDOR exposures should be transitioned to CORRA by June 28, 2024, marking the end of the second stage.

The Organization has significant exposures to financial instruments referencing benchmark interest rates subject to the Reform that have yet to transition. The financial instruments referencing CDOR maturing after June 28, 2024 include $7,000 in non-derivative financial assets and $5,740,352 in derivative notional.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

4 Liquidity pool

			2023
	Amortized cost	**FVTPL**	**Total**
Debt instruments			
Governments	-	1,518,287	1,518,287
Banks and trust companies	-	4,219,006	4,219,006
Corporate	-	284,386	284,386
	-	6,021,679	6,021,679
Cash and cash equivalents	62,727	-	62,727
	62,727	6,021,679	6,084,406

			2022
	Amortized cost	**FVTPL**	**Total**
Debt instruments			
Governments	-	1,497,269	1,497,269
Banks or trust companies	-	4,111,951	4,111,951
Corporate	-	449,274	449,274
	-	6,058,494	6,058,494
Cash and cash equivalents	60,985	-	60,985
	60,985	6,058,494	6,119,479

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

5 Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments are financial contracts whose value is derived from an underlying interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity instrument, or index. Derivative contracts are expressed in notional amounts. The notional amount is the reference amount used to determine the payment required by contract and is a common measure of business volume. All derivatives are traded over-the-counter.

	2023				December 31, 2023	
	Notional amount by term to maturity				Fair value	
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Asset	Liability
Interest rate contracts						
Swap contracts	3,168,921	5,765,426	1,049,873	9,984,220	45,459	86,380
Foreign exchange contracts						
Forward contracts	414	1,356	-	1,770	-	44
Swap contracts	-	155,991	-	155,991	-	4,466
	414	157,347	-	157,761	-	4,510
Fair value					45,459	90,890

	2022				December 31, 2022	
	Notional amount by term to maturity				Fair value	
	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Asset	Liability
Interest rate contracts						
Swap contracts	3,277,267	7,218,935	921,638	11,417,840	98,271	47,546
Foreign exchange contracts						
Forward contracts	51,633	-	-	51,633	417	-
Swap contracts	241,387	91,598	-	332,985	-	14,671
	293,020	91,598	-	384,618	417	14,671
Fair value					98,688	62,217

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

6 Income taxes

Significant components of the provision for income taxes included in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) are:

	2023	2022
Current income taxes		
Based on current year taxable income	-	(14,619)
Adjustment recognized for current tax of prior periods	-	5
Total current income taxes (recovery)	-	(14,614)
Deferred income taxes		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	6,434	(17,254)
Reduction (increase) in tax rates	(412)	78
Adjustment recognized for deferred taxes of prior periods	24	(42)
Total deferred income taxes (recovery)	6,046	(17,218)
Income tax expense (recovery)	6,046	(31,832)

The Organization provides for income taxes at statutory rates as determined below:

	2023	2022
shown as %		
Federal base rate	38.00	38.00
Federal abatement	(10.00)	(10.00)
General rate reduction	(13.00)	(13.00)
Blended net federal tax rate	15.00	15.00
Provincial tax rate [(a)]	10.90	9.55
	25.90	24.55

(a) The increase in the Provincial tax rate is as a result of the Manitoba government phasing out additional deductions for credit unions. There is a 20% rate reduction on the 12% tax rate paid in Manitoba. This 20% reduction was reduced to 0% in 2023. The overall Provincial tax rate is a blended rate based on income taxes paid to Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Differences between the income tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory rate of 25.90% (2022 – 24.55%) are:

	2023	2022
Income (loss) before income taxes	46,605	(117,411)
Expected provision for income taxes at statutory rates	12,071	(28,824)
Non-taxable portion of capital gains	-	(155)
Other non-deductible portion of expenses (non-taxable income)	57	(2,076)
Impact of change in deferred tax rates	(412)	2,643
Higher tax rate applicable to subsidiary	(1)	2
Adjustment recognized for tax of prior periods	24	(34)
Tax savings on dividend	(5,740)	(3,310)
Other	47	(78)
Income tax expense (recovery)	6,046	(31,832)

Based on the *Income Tax Act*, credit unions are entitled to a deduction from taxable income related to payments in respect of share capital and therefore any dividends paid or payable by the Organization would result in tax savings. Distributions to members are charged against retained earnings however the tax savings are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are:

	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets		
Provisions for expenditures currently not deductible for income tax purposes	128	13
Non-capital losses	18,179	24,562
Other	1,209	173
	19,516	24,748
Deferred tax liabilities		
Intermediation pool assets	(4,048)	(3,587)
Capital cost allowance in excess of depreciation	(2,235)	(1,264)
Members' deposits	-	(618)
	(6,283)	(5,469)
Net deferred tax asset	13,233	19,279

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The Organization has no material unrecognized temporary differences related to its wholly-owned subsidiary or its investment in associates.

	2023	2022
Income taxes recoverable		
Current income taxes recoverable	1,101	14,835
Deferred income tax		
Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	128	13
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	19,389	24,735
	19,517	24,748
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities to be paid after more than 12 months	(6,284)	(5,469)
	(6,284)	(5,469)
Net deferred tax asset	13,233	19,279

The movement in deferred tax assets (liabilities) is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the year.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

7 Intermediation pool

	2023	2022
Amortized cost		
Loans		
Co-operatives	-	7,175
Members	15,313	1,337
	15,313	8,512
Fair value through profit or loss		
189286 Canada Inc.	10,020	8,707
Other equity investments	474	474
	10,494	9,181
Equity accounted investments		
Investment in Celero (note 22)	4,551	4,245
Investment in CCWH (note 23)	18,350	18,189
Investment in PPJV (note 24)	29,686	21,536
	52,587	43,970
	78,394	61,663

The FVTPL investments do not have quoted market prices in an active market. For certain shares, fair value is considered to approximate par value based on the terms of those shares. The Organization continues to monitor these shares for any indication that a new measure of fair value is available.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

8 Property and equipment

	Land	Building	Technology	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Year ended December 31, 2023						
Opening net book value	1,379	9,408	1,290	212	226	12,515
Additions	-	-	88	598	-	686
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(276)	(342)	(92)	(52)	(762)
Closing net book value	1,379	9,132	1,036	718	174	12,439
At December 31, 2023						
Cost	1,379	13,818	4,130	3,261	3,723	26,311
Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,686)	(3,094)	(2,543)	(3,549)	(13,872)
Net book value	1,379	9,132	1,036	718	174	12,439
Year ended December 31, 2022						
Opening net book value	1,379	9,684	1,422	136	278	12,899
Additions	-	-	225	123	-	348
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(276)	(357)	(47)	(52)	(732)
Closing net book value	1,379	9,408	1,290	212	226	12,515
At December 31, 2022						
Cost	1,379	13,818	4,139	2,666	3,723	25,725
Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,410)	(2,849)	(2,454)	(3,497)	(13,210)
Net book value	1,379	9,408	1,290	212	226	12,515

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

9 Subordinated liabilities

The Organization has issued subordinated debentures with an indefinite term and no maturity date. The debentures are a direct unsecured obligation of the Organization and are considered a component of capital required under the CUCP Act (note 21). The Organization has the right to increase the amount of debentures issued in order to maintain its capital. The Organization also has the right to pay the outstanding debenture in whole or in part. The Organization may be required to pay the debenture under certain conditions. At the discretion of the Organization, interest may be considered and paid, payable twice per year based on the rate of return paid to CUCM Class 2 shareholders. Payments of interest for the year then ended were $978 (2022 - $600) and are recorded in cost of funds within the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

10 Share capital

Authorized

Share capital consists of an unlimited number of Class 1 and 2 shares, to be issued and redeemed at $5 each.

Membership

Pursuant to the Organization’s by-laws, member credit unions maintain investments in both classes of shares proportionate to their statutory (Class 1) and excess (Class 2) liquidity deposits held by the Organization.

Rights and privileges

At the discretion of the Organization’s directors, dividends may be declared and paid to either or both classes of shares. On dissolution, the holders of Class 2 shares have a preferential claim on the Organization’s assets.

Issued and outstanding	**2023**	**2022**
Class 1	232,678	249,213
46,535,543 shares (2022 – 49,842,516)		
Class 2	175,610	167,782
35,122,029 shares (2022 – 33,556,456)		
	408,288	416,995

During the year, a net total of $8,707 of shares were redeemed (2022 - a net total of $9,557 of shares were issued).

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11 Unrealized gains (losses) and net revenue on financial instruments

	2023	2022
Liquidity pool investments	208,759	(461,051)
Intermediation pool investments - FVTPL	930	(8,804)
Intermediation pool investments - equity accounted investments notional purchase price allocation	(320)	(320)
Members' deposits	(3,228)	2,418
Obligations under repurchase agreements	(564)	618
Unrealized gains (losses) on non-derivative instruments classified as FVTPL	205,577	(467,139)
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments used to manage interest rate risk (note 18 c))	(166,016)	336,766
Net revenue of derivative instruments used to manage interest rate risk (note 18 c))	199,512	42,670
Unrealized gains (losses) and net revenue on derivative instruments	33,496	379,436

Derivative instruments are economic hedges used to manage interest rate risk associated with the Organization's investment in long term debt instruments matched to short term members' deposits. Such derivative financial instruments have the economic effect of converting a long term fixed interest rate debt instrument to a synthetic floating rate instrument, however hedge accounting is not applied.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

12 Net operating recovery

	2023	2022
Recoveries		
Special assessment	8,345	-
Basic assessment	7,416	6,078
Liquidity management assessment	2,372	2,523
Fees for service	2,276	2,646
Other recoveries	575	475
Net recovery from Celero (note 13)	-	207
	20,984	11,929
Operating expenses		
Personnel	6,778	7,042
General	1,479	1,479
Projects and professional services	1,370	1,191
Depreciation	760	733
Co-operative democracy	485	441
Hardware and software maintenance	452	443
National shared costs	421	533
Net expense to Celero (note 13)	323	-
	12,068	11,862
Net operating recovery	8,916	67

The Organization's board of directors approved a special assessment levied on certain credit unions to partially compensate the impact of the Organization's share of accumulated losses recorded from PPJV.

13 Related party transactions

The Organization and Celero provide various services to each other in the normal course of operations. During the year, the Organization's charges to Celero aggregated to $1,005 (2022 - $1,489) and Celero's charges to the Organization aggregated to $762 (2022 - $655). The net recovery from Celero of $243 (2022 - $834) is classified in two areas: Rental income - net $566 (2022 - $627) and net operating expense $323 (2022 – net operating recovery of $207) (note 12). Property and equipment purchases from Celero aggregated to $30 (2022 - $148).

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Interest charges to Celero on loans receivable were $554 (2022 - $234). Accounts receivable include $74 due from Celero (2022 - $147) and accounts payable include $67 due to Celero (2022 - $121).

The Organization provides administrative services to CCWH. During the year, the Organization's charges to CCWH aggregated to $51 (2022 - $41). Interest charges to CCWH on a line of credit provided to CCWH were $12 (2022 - $6). Accounts receivable include $nil (2022 - $27) due from CCWH and accounts payable were $93 (2022 - $nil).

The Organization and PPJV provide various services to each other. During the year, the Organization's charges to PPJV aggregated to $641 (2022 - $951) and the Organization's charges from PPJV aggregated to $nil (2022 - $nil). Interest charges to PPJV on loans receivable were $4,030 (2022 - $1,802). Accounts receivable include $58 (2022 - $58) due from PPJV and accounts payable were $176 (2022 - $nil).

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel is comprised of the Organization's executive management group and the board of directors. The summary of compensation for key management personnel is as follows:

	2023	2022
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	2,784	2,446
Other long-term benefits	13	11
Defined contribution pension plan (note 14)	77	86
	2,874	2,543

Included in the compensation of key management personnel is board of directors' remuneration of $356 (2022 - $297).

14 Pension plan

The Organization has a defined contribution pension plan for qualifying employees. The contributions are held in trust by the Cooperative Superannuation Society Limited. The Organization matches employee contributions at the rate of 6% of the employee salary. The expense and payments for the year ended December 31, 2023 totaled $296 (2022 - $350). As a defined contribution pension plan, the Organization has no further liability or obligation for future contributions to fund benefits to plan members.

15 Commitments

The Organization has entered into agreements for the provision of a treasury management system, the provision of a banking system, and the provision of technology services. The agreements have various terms, clauses, and renewal rights. Commitments are $1,296 in 2024, $610 in 2025, $437 in 2026, $449 in 2027, $43 in 2028, and thereafter $nil.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

16 Assets pledged as collateral

The Organization pledges assets for collateral purposes for accessing Payments Canada's payments system through the *Group Clearing Agreement* (note 17). The Organization also pledges assets for margining purposes for over-the-counter derivative liabilities, for collateral purposes for issuing Letters of Credit on behalf of its members, and for collateral purposes for obligations under repurchase agreements. The assets pledged are included in the liquidity pool (note 4).

	2023	**2022**
Assets pledged under the *Group Clearing Agreement*	179,316	189,694
Assets pledged for over-the-counter derivative liabilities	65,113	17,586
Assets pledged for obligations under repurchase agreements	422,624	470,289
Total assets pledged	667,053	677,569

Assets pledged by counterparties to the Organization for over-the-counter derivative assets	40,231	77,337

17 Indemnifications

The Organization has agreed to indemnify its current and former directors and officers to the extent permitted by law against any and all charges, costs, expenses, amounts paid in settlement and damages incurred by the directors and officers as a result of any lawsuit or any other judicial administrative or investigative proceeding in which the directors and officers are sued as a result of their service. These indemnification claims will be subject to any statutory or other legal limitation period. The Organization maintains liability insurance coverage for directors and officers.

The Organization participates in an arrangement with Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan, Credit Union Central of Alberta Limited, and Central 1 Credit Union (the "Group Clearing Agreement") whereby Central 1 Credit Union, on behalf of the participants, acts as the *Group Clearer* with Payments Canada. Under this agreement, the Organization has a line of credit to a maximum of $100,000. Amounts are due on demand and bear interest at the Bank of Canada overnight rate, or such other rate charged by the Bank of Canada, for Canadian dollar advances. For US dollar advances, amounts bear interest at the rate charged to Central 1 by the correspondent US bank.

Under the Group Clearing Agreement, the Organization guarantees and indemnifies the *Group Clearer* and each member of the Group Clearing Agreement against any losses arising from the payment obligation for settlement drawn on or payable by the Organization and its member credit unions.

The Prairie Payments Joint Venture Agreement, and the Celero Solutions Joint Venture Agreement, each provide for indemnification by each joint venture participant for each joint venture participant. As a joint venture

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

participant, the Organization is jointly and severally liable for the recognized and unrecognized obligations of the joint venture.

The nature of the indemnifications reference above prevents the Organization from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay to counterparties.

18 Risk management

The Organization's primary financial objective is to manage the deposits of its members. A certain amount of financial risk is inherent in the Organization's operations. The purpose of sound risk management is to provide reasonable assurance that incurred risks do not exceed the Organization's risk appetite and that risk-taking contributes to the creation of value for the Organization's members. The Organization manages risk through the development of risk management policies. For the Organization this means striking a balance between risk and return.

In the normal course of business, the Organization is primarily exposed to the financial risks described below:

Credit risk - risk of a financial loss if an obligor does not fully honour its contractual commitments to the Organization. Obligors may include issuers of securities, counterparties or borrowers;

Liquidity risk - risk that the Organization will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset; and

Market risk, comprised of:

Interest rate risk - risk of a change in income resulting from changes in interest rates;

Foreign exchange risk - risk of a change in income resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates; and

Market price risk - risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

The Organization's risk management framework includes policies designed to identify and analyze risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Organization's risk management framework involves identifying particular events or circumstances relevant to objectives, assessing them in terms of probability and magnitude, determining a response strategy, and monitoring status. The Organization regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to account for changes in its objectives, markets, products, and emerging best practice.

Risk management is the responsibility of the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. Risk appetite and overall risk management are documented within the Organization's enterprise risk management framework and its risk management policies which are approved by the Board. Management regularly reports to the Board on compliance with those policies. In addition, the Organization maintains an Internal Audit function which is partly responsible for review of risk management and the Organization's control environment.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Financial instruments comprise the vast majority of the Organization's assets and liabilities. The Organization accepts demand deposits and term deposits from members at floating and fixed rates respectively and invests those funds in floating and fixed rate securities and derivatives to earn interest rate margin.

The following describes the significant financial instrument activities undertaken by the Organization, the exposure to risks associated with such activities and the objectives, policies and processes used in managing those risks.

Financial instrument activity	Risks	Risk management
Derivative instruments	Liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk and market price risk	Asset-liability matching, credit risk monitoring, and pledging of collateral
Debt instruments	Liquidity risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk and market price risk	Asset-liability matching, credit risk monitoring and use of derivative financial instruments
Intermediation pool investments	Liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market price risk and credit risk	Asset-liability matching and credit risk monitoring
Members' deposits	Liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and market price risk	Asset-liability matching and use of derivative financial instruments
Obligations under repurchase agreements	Liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk	Asset-liability matching, credit risk monitoring, and pledging of collateral
Subordinated liabilities	Liquidity risk	Asset-liability matching

a) Credit risk

The Organization is exposed to credit risk primarily through its liquidity pool investments, intermediation pool investments, and derivative financial instruments. The financial assets recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the Organization's maximum exposure to credit risk as at the consolidated statement of financial position date. The Organization does not hold any credit derivatives or similar instruments that mitigate the credit risk.

In managing credit risk, the Organization primarily relies on external rating agencies for liquidity pool investments and derivative financial instruments. All liquidity pool investments must be rated by at least two recognized rating agencies. The Organization defines its own Internal Credit Rating ("ICR") based on external rating agencies which is monitored daily to ensure compliance with policy.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Liquidity pool investments by credit rating and term to maturity are:

				2023
	1 year or less	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
AAA / R1 (High)	62,928	118,518	-	181,446
AA / R1 (Middle)	39,850	1,142,063	787,172	1,969,085
A / R1 (Low)	1,444,184	2,294,884	132,080	3,871,148
	1,546,962	3,555,465	919,252	6,021,679

				2022
	1 year or less	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
AAA / R1 (High)	235,417	43,518	-	278,935
AA / R1 (Middle)	-	1,011,454	769,128	1,780,582
A / R1 (Low)	1,138,251	2,730,244	130,482	3,998,977
	1,373,668	3,785,216	899,610	6,058,494

The change in fair value of investments classified as FVTPL is primarily due to changes in market price risk.

The Organization recognized a nominal ECL related to financial assets carried at amortized cost.

Intermediation pool investments:

- The Organization is committed to investing in 189226 Canada Inc. and Central 1 Credit Union as required.
- Investments in associates, Celero, CCWH and PPJV require a credit risk assessment and approval by the Board of Directors.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

- Loans and overdrafts to members are secured by a *Global Loan Agreement* which specifies that the Organization holds a security interest in all book debts and accounts. In the event of default, the Organization is authorized to realize on all security and apply the proceeds therefrom to its amount receivable. Due to the nature of such security, the ECL associated with such loans and overdrafts is nominal.

b) Liquidity risk

The Organization's liquidity risk management framework is designed to ensure that reliable and cost-effective sources of liquidity are available to satisfy current and prospective liquidity requirements of its members.

The contractual undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities (excluding accounts payable) are as follows:

					2023
	Current accounts	**1 year or less**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Members' deposits	1,246,307	3,818,924	147,712	-	5,212,943
Obligations under repurchase agreements	-	420,485	-	-	420,485
Derivative financial instruments	-	(31,936)	97,153	47,665	112,882
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	21,390	21,390
Undiscounted contractual amount of liabilities	1,246,307	4,207,473	244,865	69,055	5,767,700
Carrying value of liabilities	1,246,307	4,207,365	233,548	56,220	5,743,440

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

					2022
	Current accounts	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Members' deposits	998,986	4,124,213	192,010	-	5,315,209
Obligations under repurchase agreements	-	464,187	-	-	464,187
Derivative financial instruments	-	11,352	36,828	24,153	72,333
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	20,041	20,041
Undiscounted contractual amount of liabilities	998,986	4,599,752	228,838	44,194	5,871,770
Carrying value of liabilities	998,986	4,596,292	222,742	38,340	5,856,360

The change in fair value of members' deposits is associated with changes in market conditions and does not relate to changes in the Organization's credit risk.

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a change in market interest rates will impact the Organization's financial margin as reported in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss). Accordingly, the Organization establishes policy limits approved by the Board of Directors on the level of interest rate risk that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the Organization's management.

Interest-sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities are matched by amount and interest rate re-pricing terms to minimize income fluctuations should market interest rates change. The Organization sets policy limits on the maximum amount of mismatch as follows:

Interest-sensitive assets/liabilities with term over 13 months

- All financial assets and liabilities (liquidity pool investments and members' deposits, respectively) maturing beyond 13 months must be matched.

Interest-sensitive assets/liabilities with term of 6 to 13 months

- Unmatched financial instruments maturing within 10 to 13 months and 6 to 10 months are permitted to a maximum of 2% and 4%, respectively, of total member deposits held with the Organization, net of loans.

Interest-sensitive assets/liabilities with term of less than 6 months

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

- The weighted average terms of these assets and liabilities are calculated and monitored daily. The difference between the two may not exceed 30 days.

The following schedules summarize the carrying amounts by the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates:

2023	Within 6 Months	6 Months to 13 Months	13 Months to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Not Rate Sensitive	Total
Assets						
Liquidity pool	740,428	951,925	3,672,266	830,853	(111,066)	6,084,406
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	45,459	45,459
Income taxes recoverable	-	-	-	-	1,101	1,101
Intermediation pool	15,313	70,000	-	10,461	(17,380)	78,394
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	12,439	12,439
Other assets	-	-	-	-	12,667	12,667
Deferred income taxes	-	-	-	-	13,233	13,233
Total Assets - on-balance sheet	755,741	1,021,925	3,672,266	841,314	(43,547)	6,247,699
Notional Derivative Assets	8,392,066	310,422	1,397,723	40,000	-	10,140,211
Total Assets - off-balance sheet	9,147,807	1,332,347	5,069,989	881,314	(43,547)	16,387,910
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	49,760	49,760
Members' deposits	4,997,352	30,000	150,000	-	33,448	5,210,800
Obligations under repurchase agreements	419,998	-	-	-	362	420,360
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	90,890	90,890
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	21,390	21,390
Members' equity	-	-	-	-	454,499	454,499
Total Liabilities - on-balance sheet	5,417,350	30,000	150,000	-	650,349	6,247,699
Notional Derivative Liabilities	3,787,144	961,951	4,591,243	799,873	-	10,140,211
Total Liabilities - off-balance sheet	9,204,494	991,951	4,741,243	799,873	650,349	16,387,910
On-balance sheet net assets (liabilities)	(4,661,609)	991,925	3,522,266	841,314	(693,896)	-
Off-balance sheet net assets (liabilities)	4,604,922	(651,529)	(3,193,520)	(759,873)	-	-
Net assets (liabilities) - December 31, 2023	**(56,687)**	**340,396**	**328,746**	**81,441**	**(693,896)**	**-**

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

2022	Within 6 Months	6 Months to 13 Months	13 Months to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Not Rate Sensitive	Total
Assets						
Liquidity pool	775,081	1,287,561	3,532,963	851,784	(327,910)	6,119,479
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	98,688	98,688
Income taxes recoverable	-	-	-	-	14,835	14,835
Intermediation pool	59,487	-	-	4,245	(2,069)	61,663
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	12,515	12,515
Other assets	-	-	-	-	22,461	22,461
Deferred income taxes	-	-	-	-	19,279	19,279
Total Assets - on-balance sheet	834,568	1,287,561	3,532,963	856,029	(162,201)	6,348,920
Notional Derivative Assets	9,275,986	597,000	1,794,606	83,233	-	11,750,825
Total Assets - off-balance sheet	10,110,554	1,884,561	5,327,569	939,262	(162,201)	18,099,745
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	47,939	47,939
Members' deposits	5,080,884	36,000	173,000	-	22,115	5,311,999
Obligations under repurchase agreements	460,033	-	-	-	2,070	462,103
Derivative instruments	-	-	-	-	62,217	62,217
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	20,041	20,041
Members' equity	-	-	-	-	444,621	444,621
Total Liabilities - on-balance sheet	5,540,917	36,000	173,000	-	599,003	6,348,920
Notional Derivative Liabilities	4,247,574	1,691,551	4,973,294	838,406	-	11,750,825
Total Liabilities - off-balance sheet	9,788,491	1,727,551	5,146,294	838,406	599,003	18,099,745
On-balance sheet net assets (liabilities)	(4,706,349)	1,251,561	3,359,963	856,029	(761,204)	-
Off-balance sheet net assets (liabilities)	5,028,412	(1,094,551)	(3,178,688)	(755,173)	-	-
Net assets (liabilities) - December 31, 2022	**322,063**	**157,010**	**181,275**	**100,856**	**(761,204)**	**-**

Investments and deposits may be sold or redeemed before maturity; however no projections or adjustments have been made for potential sales or redemptions.

The Organization enters into interest rate swap agreements and cross-currency interest rate swap agreements (collectively “swaps”) for the purpose of managing interest rate risk, the notional amounts of which are reflected in the table above. A swap is a contractual agreement between the Organization and a counterparty involving the exchange of fixed rate and floating rate payments structured in a manner to reduce the extent of the Organization’s interest rate risk to a level which is acceptable to the Organization. The contracted terms of the swaps are specifically matched to specific terms of the Organization’s assets. The Organization does not enter into swaps for speculative purposes.

Additionally, the Organization, in its role as a financial intermediary, enters into swaps on behalf of its members. The credit risk associated with these swaps is the responsibility of the members and security is held by the Organization through Assignments of Book Debts.

At December 31, 2023 derivatives recorded included cross-currency swaps outstanding with a net notional value of $155,991 (USD $117,791) swapped for CAD dollars with a net notional value of $156,587 (2022 – cross-currency swaps outstanding had a net notional value of $312,136 (USD $230,290) swapped for CAD dollars with a net notional value of $305,652.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Including the effect of the derivative financial instruments, the weighted average effective return for interest-sensitive assets is 12.10% (2022 – 7.13%) and the weighted average effective cost for interest-sensitive liabilities is 11.70% (2022 – 6.79%).

Sensitivity analysis is used to assess the change in reported value of the Organization's financial instruments against a range of incremental basis point changes in interest rates. Based on the characteristics of the Organization's financial instruments as at December 31, 2023, the Organization estimates that an immediate and sustained 25 basis point decrease in interest rates would generate unrealized gains of $37,186 on non-derivative financial instruments and unrealized losses of $36,118 on derivative financial instruments while an immediate and sustained 25 basis point increase in interest rates would generate unrealized losses of $36,719 on non-derivative financial instruments and unrealized gains of $35,601 on derivative financial instruments.

d) Foreign exchange risk

The Organization manages foreign exchange risk to minimize the risk of financial loss due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. This is done by implementing a policy framework approved by the Board of Directors. The Organization enters into foreign exchange forward rate agreements with derivative counterparties to offset future contractual obligations of the Organization and for cash management purposes. A foreign exchange forward rate agreement is a contractual arrangement between the Organization and a counterparty involving the commitment of a purchase or sale of US dollar funds to settle on a future date at a predetermined exchange rate. The Organization does not enter into foreign exchange forward rate agreements for speculative purposes.

The Organization also enters into cross-currency interest rate swap agreements with derivative counterparties to manage its interest rate risk (note 18 c)) and foreign exchange risk where asset (liability) matching involves mixed currencies. A cross-currency interest rate swap agreement is an interest rate swap agreement involving the exchange of US dollar funds and Canadian dollar funds between the counterparties at the outset, the exact amount of which are reversed on maturity, and under which the fixed and floating interest payments are of different currencies.

The net US dollar asset (liability) mismatch as of December 31, 2023 was USD $122 (2022 - USD $38,320).

As at December 31, 2023, the Organization has entered into foreign exchange forward rate agreements to buy US dollars aggregating USD $1,310 and to sell US dollars aggregating USD $nil (2022 - buy US dollars aggregating USD $95 and to sell US dollars aggregating USD $38,000, inclusive of transactions with member credit unions). The credit risk associated with these agreements is the responsibility of the Organization.

As at December 31, 2023, if the Canadian dollar had strengthened or weakened by 1% relative to the US dollar, with all other variables held constant, income before income taxes for the year would have increased or decreased by a nominal amount, respectively (2022 - impact was nominal).

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

19 Fair value measurements

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Organization’s market assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. Fair values established based on this hierarchy require the use of observable market data whenever available. Financial instruments and are classified pursuant to the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Organization considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The Organization’s policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of the fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. During the year the Organization had no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels.

The following tables summarize by class of asset or liability and by level according to the hierarchy of the inputs used in determining the measurements, the fair value measurements recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position and disclosed in the Organization’s notes to the consolidated financial statements.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Recurring measurements				**2023**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Carrying Amount**
Financial assets				
Governments	-	1,518,287	-	1,518,287
Banks and trust companies	-	4,219,006	-	4,219,006
Corporate	-	284,386	-	284,386
Derivatives	-	45,459	-	45,459
Equity investments	-	-	10,494	10,494
Total financial assets	-	6,067,138	10,494	6,077,632
Financial liabilities				
Members' deposits	-	5,210,800	-	5,210,800
Obligations under repurchase agreements	-	420,360	-	420,360
Derivatives	-	90,890	-	90,890
Total financial liabilities	-	5,722,050	-	5,722,050

Recurring measurements				**2022**
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total Carrying Amount**
Financial assets				
Governments	-	1,497,269	-	1,497,269
Banks and trust companies	-	4,111,951	-	4,111,951
Corporate	-	449,274	-	449,274
Derivatives	-	98,688	-	98,688
Equity investments	-	-	9,181	9,181
Total financial assets	-	6,157,182	9,181	6,166,363
Financial liabilities				
Members' deposits	-	5,311,999	-	5,311,999
Obligations under repurchase agreements	-	462,103	-	462,103
Derivatives	-	62,217	-	62,217
Total financial liabilities	-	5,836,319	-	5,836,319

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The Organization uses the following techniques to determine the fair value measurements categorized in Level 2:

- The fair value of debt instrument assets is determined using quoted market prices, executable dealer quotes for identical or similar instruments in active markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data. On the basis of its analysis of the nature, characteristics and risks of debt instruments, the Organization has determined that presenting them by sector is appropriate.

- The fair value of derivatives is determined using observable market inputs, including forward exchange rates and interest rates as applicable, at the measurement date with the resulting value discounted back to present values. The calculated values are compared to statements received from counterparties.

- The fair value of members' deposits is determined by discounting future contractual cash flows at the measurement date using observable market inputs such as banker's acceptance rates and corresponding composite market yield curves on Schedule 1 bank senior debt.

The following table summarizes the changes in intermediation pool assets that are measured based on level 3 inputs to the fair value hierarchy:

	2023	**2022**
Opening	9,181	18,264
Gain (loss) on FVTPL assets (note 11)	930	(8,804)
Purchase of investments	383	2,137
Disposals	-	(2,416)
Closing	10,494	9,181

Non-recurring measurements:

The fair values of cash, other assets, and accounts payable approximate their carrying values due to their short term nature.

The fair value of intermediation pool assets carried at amortized cost was $15,313 (2022 - $8,512) and are classified as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of subordinated liabilities approximate their carrying value due to the terms of the debentures.

20 Offsetting of financial instruments

The following tables present the recognized financial instruments that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or other similar agreements but not offset, and the net impact on the Organization's consolidated statement of financial position had all offset rights been exercised.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The Organization is subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement in the form of an International Swap and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") agreement with its derivative counterparties.

The Organization receives and gives collateral in the form of cash and marketable securities as a part of interest rate swap, cross-currency swap, and repurchase agreement transactions. Such collateral is subject to the standard industry terms of ISDA's Credit Support Annex. This means that securities received/given as collateral can be pledged or sold during the term of the transaction but must be returned on maturity of the transaction. The terms also give each counterparty the right to terminate the related transaction on the counterparty's failure to post collateral.

2023

	Amounts offset			**Amounts not offset**		**Net**
Financial assets	Gross assets	Gross liabilities offset	Net amounts presented	Financial instruments	Collateral pledged	
Derivative assets	88,489	(43,030)	45,459	-	(40,231)	5,228
	88,489	(43,030)	45,459	-	(40,231)	5,228

	Amounts offset			**Amounts not offset**		**Net**
Financial liabilities	Gross liabilities	Gross assets offset	Net amounts presented	Financial instruments	Collateral pledged	
Obligations under repurchase agreements	420,360	-	420,360	-	(422,624)	(2,264)
Derivative liabilities	200,165	(109,275)	90,890	-	(65,113)	25,777
	620,525	(109,275)	511,250	-	(487,737)	23,513

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

2022

	Amounts offset			Amounts not offset		Net
Financial assets	Gross assets	Gross liabilities offset	Net amounts presented	Financial instruments	Collateral pledged	
Derivative assets	262,977	(164,289)	98,688	-	(77,337)	21,351
	262,977	(164,289)	98,688	-	(77,337)	21,351

	Amounts offset			Amounts not offset		Net
Financial liabilities	Gross liabilities	Gross assets offset	Net amounts presented	Financial instruments	Collateral pledged	
Obligations under repurchase agreements	462,103	-	462,103	-	(470,289)	(8,186)
Derivative liabilities	113,664	(51,447)	62,217	-	(17,586)	44,631
	575,767	(51,447)	524,320	-	(487,875)	36,445

21 Capital management

Capital is managed in accordance with the CUCP Act and with policies established by the Board of Directors.

Pursuant to the Prudential Standards for Credit Union Central of Manitoba Regulation issued by DGCM, the Organization must not exceed a borrowing multiple of 20:1. The borrowing multiple is defined in the regulation as total borrowings divided by total capital. Total capital is defined as the sum of the Organization’s stated share capital, reserves, and subordinated liabilities reduced by assets specifically identified in the regulation. Specific reductions include net deferred tax assets and certain equity accounted investments. The Organization’s internally established target is a maximum borrowing multiple of 18:1.

The Organization has a capital adequacy assessment process through which management regularly forecasts future capital requirements in order to adhere to its internal target. All of the Organization’s capital requirements are monitored throughout the year. The Organization has a clear and unencumbered process to access required capital from its members to attain certain capital ratios through same day notification capital calls and subordinated debenture calls and corresponding immediate reduction in members’ deposits. The Organization also makes periodic capital, subordinated debenture, and dividend transactions within the context of its overall capital management plan.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

The Organization is in compliance with the required borrowing multiple. At December 31, 2023, the Organization's borrowing multiple was 12.818:1 (2022 – 13.565:1).

22 Investment in Celero Solutions

The information below reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of Celero adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Organization and Celero, as applicable.

Aggregated financial information of Celero, accounted for using the equity method, is as follows:

	2023	**2022**
Assets	50,974	44,166
Liabilities	70,649	54,246
Revenues	96,097	86,722
Net loss	(5,390)	(20,197)
% interest held by the Organization	$33^1/_3$%	$33^1/_3$%

There were no published prices for the investment in Celero. Furthermore, there are no significant restrictions on the ability of Celero to transfer funds to the Organization in the form of either cash dividends or repayments of loans/advances.

The Organization is liable in proportion to its $33^1/_3$% ownership interest in Celero for all of Celero's covenants and obligations. The Organization's commitments related to Celero for the next year is $2,372 and $6,389 for the remainder of the agreement period. The investment in Celero (note 7) includes an outstanding loan to Celero of $10,461 plus accrued interest (2022 - $8,245). The loan bears interest at an annual interest rate equal to the Credit Union Central Alberta Prime Rate, and is repayable on demand.

23 Investment in CU CUMIS Wealth Holdings Limited Partnership

The information below reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of CCWH adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Organization and CCWH, as applicable.

Aggregated financial information of CCWH, accounted for using the equity method, is as follows:

	2023	**2022**
Assets	161,549	147,211
Liabilities	21,591	16,900
Revenues	32,381	27,526
Net income	27,416	22,689
OCI	3,094	(5,068)
% interest held by the Organization	6.61%	6.61%

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

There were no published prices for the investment in CCWH. Furthermore, there are no significant restrictions on the ability of CCWH to transfer funds to the Organization in the form of either cash dividends or repayments of advances.

The Organization is liable in proportion to its 6.61% ownership interest in CCWH for all of CCWH's covenants and obligations. The Organization's commitments related to CCWH for for the next year is $nil and $nil for the remainder of the agreement period. The investment in CCWH (note 7) includes an outstanding line of credit to CCWH of $nil (2022 - $27). The maximum credit available is $2,000, bears interest at an annual interest rate equal to the Royal Bank of Canada Prime Rate, and is repayable on demand.

24 Investment in Prairie Payments Joint Venture

The information below reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of PPJV adjusted for differences in accounting policies between the Organization and PPJV, as applicable.

Aggregated financial information of PPJV, accounted for using the equity method, is as follows:

	2023	**2022**
Assets	104,709	82,741
Liabilities	221,469	160,823
Revenues	40,670	39,263
Net loss	(38,678)	(34,372)
% interest held by the Organization	33$^{1}/_{3}$%	33$^{1}/_{3}$%

There were no published prices for the investment in PPJV. Furthermore, there are no significant restrictions on the ability of PPJV to transfer funds to the Organization in the form of either cash dividends or repayments of advances.

PPJV has contractual agreements for the development and operation of the payments processing platform requiring minimum payments to August 2030. The Organization is liable in proportion to its 33$^{1}/_{3}$% ownership interest in PPJV for all of PPJV's covenants and obligations. The Organization's commitments related to PPJV for the next year is $6,303 and $38,124 for the remainder of the agreement period. The investment in PPJV (note 7) includes an outstanding loan to PPJV of $70,000 plus accrued interest (2022 - $47,000). The loan bears interest at an annual interest rate equal to the Credit Union Central Alberta Prime Rate, and is repayable on demand.

25 Comparative figures

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.