

Victory Credit Union Limited
Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

Victory Credit Union Limited Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2022

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To the Members of Victory Credit Union Limited:

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Credit Union as at December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Credit Union in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

April 3, 2023

MNP **LLP**

Chartered Professional Accountants

Victory Credit Union Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Assets		
Cash resources <i>(Note 5)</i>	13,560,899	17,263,181
Customer-owners' loans <i>(Note 6)</i>	48,955,511	43,426,711
Income taxes receivable	-	39,607
Other assets	198,601	34,311
Investments <i>(Note 7)</i>	11,107,159	11,239,974
Deferred income taxes <i>(Note 8)</i>	21,500	20,500
Property and equipment <i>(Note 9)</i>	1,737,647	1,797,960
	75,581,317	73,822,244
Liabilities		
Customer-owners' deposits and accrued interest <i>(Note 10)</i>	69,411,198	68,052,313
Income taxes payable	25,875	-
Payables and accruals	64,555	103,467
	69,501,628	68,155,780
Commitments <i>(Note 12)</i>		
Customer-owners' equity		
Customer-owners' shares <i>(Note 11)</i>	223,781	225,579
Retained earnings	5,855,908	5,440,885
	6,079,689	5,666,464
	75,581,317	73,822,244

Approved on behalf of the Board

Director

Director

Victory Credit Union Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Income		
Loan interest	1,944,507	1,768,079
Investment income	396,366	145,478
	2,340,873	1,913,557
Interest and loan related expenses		
Interest on deposits	187,933	145,937
Loan impairment losses (Note 6), (Note 17)	35,533	39,976
Borrowed money	951	10
	224,417	185,923
Financial margin	2,116,456	1,727,634
Other income (Note 15)	816,261	756,681
Income before operating expenses	2,932,717	2,484,315
Operating expenses		
Salaries, benefits, and contracted services	1,113,706	993,737
Administrative expenses (Schedule 1)	975,521	947,348
Occupancy expenses (Schedule 2)	135,133	105,388
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 9)	94,000	99,793
Central service charges	70,848	68,032
CUDIC assessment	68,017	57,958
	2,457,225	2,272,256
Income before income taxes	475,492	212,059
Provision for income taxes (Note 8)		
Current	61,469	22,376
Deferred (Recovery)	(1,000)	2,500
	60,469	24,876
Net comprehensive income	415,023	187,183

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Victory Credit Union Limited
Statement of Changes in Customer-Owners' Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	<i>Customer- owners' shares (Note 11)</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
Balance January 1, 2021	225,996	5,253,702	5,479,698
Net comprehensive income for the year	-	187,183	187,183
Common shares issued	6,400	-	6,400
Common shares redeemed	(6,452)	-	(6,452)
Surplus shares issued	(365)	-	(365)
Balance December 31, 2021	225,579	5,440,885	5,666,464
Net comprehensive income for the year	-	415,023	415,023
Common shares issued	7,500	-	7,500
Common shares redeemed	(8,857)	-	(8,857)
Surplus shares redeemed	(441)	-	(441)
Balance December 31, 2022	223,781	5,855,908	6,079,689

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Victory Credit Union Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Interest received from customer-owners' loans	1,939,038	1,768,079
Interest received from investments	316,928	145,478
Revenue from other income	816,260	756,681
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(2,566,423)	(2,126,991)
Interest paid on deposits	(203,666)	(147,310)
Recovery of impaired loans	15,778	11,093
Income taxes paid	4,013	(71,013)
	321,928	336,017
Financing activities		
Net change in customer-owners' deposits	1,373,667	5,978,388
Net redemption of equity shares	(1,798)	(417)
	1,371,869	5,977,971
Investing activities		
Net change in customer-owners' loans	(5,574,645)	(142,516)
Net change in investments	212,253	(7,106,173)
Purchases of property and equipment	(33,687)	(53,341)
	(5,396,079)	(7,302,030)
Decrease in cash resources	(3,702,282)	(988,042)
Cash resources, beginning of year	17,263,181	18,251,223
Cash resources, end of year	13,560,899	17,263,181

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Reporting entity

Victory Credit Union Limited (the “Credit Union”) was formed pursuant to the Credit Union Act of Nova Scotia (“the Act”) and operates three credit union branches. The address of the Credit Union’s registered office is 150 Wentworth Road, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The Credit Union operates principally in personal and commercial banking. The Credit Union conducts its principal operations through three branches, offering products and services including deposit business, individual lending, and independent business and commercial lending. The deposit business provides a wide range of deposit and investment products and sundry financial services to all customer-owners. The lending business provides a variety of credit products and services designed specifically for each particular group of borrowers. Other business comprises business of a corporate nature such as real estate and insurance, investment, risk management, asset liability management, treasury operations and revenue and expenses not expressly attributed to the business units.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 22, 2023.

2. Change in accounting policies

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements and IFRS practice statement 2 making material judgements

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

IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

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

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

IAS 12 Income taxes

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

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

3. Basis of preparation

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. The significant accounting policies are set out in Note 4.

Functional and presentation currency

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

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are prepared based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Credit Union may undertake in the future. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in comprehensive income in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

Classification of financial assets

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

Key assumptions in determining the allowance for expected credit losses

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

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

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

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

- The period over which the Credit Union is exposed to credit risk, considering for example, prepayments, extension options, demand features
- The probability-weighted outcome, including identification of scenarios that specify the amount and timing of the cash flows for particular outcomes and the estimated probability of those outcomes
- The risk of default occurring on loans during their expected lives and during the next 12 months after the reporting date

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

- Expected cash short falls including, recoveries, costs to recover and the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements
- Estimates of effective interest rates used in incorporating the time value of money

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

- Interest rates
- Unemployment rates
- Loan to value ratios
- Consumer Price Index
- Housing construction starts

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Credit Union assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for non-financial assets. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment if there are indicators that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Income taxes

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

Deferred taxes

The calculation of deferred tax is based on assumptions, which are subject to uncertainty as to timing and which tax rates are expected to apply when temporary differences reverse. By their nature these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the effect on the financial statements from changes in such estimates in future years could be material.

Other

Other financial statement items that use estimates include the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and certain accrued liabilities.

Critical judgments in determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended or not terminated. The initial assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that it is within the control of the lessee.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Debt instruments are classified as follows:

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

The Credit Union measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss are disclosed in note 7.

Business model assessment

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Contractual cash flow assessment

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

Reclassifications

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

Impairment

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

The date the Credit Union commits to purchasing a financial asset is considered the date of initial recognition for the purpose of applying the Credit Union's accounting policies for impairment of financial assets.

For customer-owners' loans the Credit Union records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12-month period ("Stage 1"), unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition ("Stage 2"). For those financial assets for which the Credit Union assessed that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, the Credit Union records a loss allowance equal to the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the assets' contractual lifetime.

The Credit Union assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired at the reporting date ("Stage 3"). Regular indicators that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include significant financial difficulties as evidenced through borrowing patterns or observed balances in other accounts, breaches of borrowing contracts such as default events or breaches of borrowing covenants, and requests to restructure loan payment schedules. For financial assets assessed as credit-impaired at the reporting date, the Credit Union continues to recognize a loss allowance equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

- The part comprises only specifically identified cash flows from a financial asset;

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Modification of financial assets

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Where an instrument contains both a liability and equity component, these components are recognized separately based on the substance of the instrument, with the liability component measured initially at fair value and the equity component assigned the residual amount. Transaction costs of equity transactions are treated as a deduction from equity.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Dividend income

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

Interest

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

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

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

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

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

Offsetting

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

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

Collateral

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Investments and accrued interest

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

Atlantic Central and League Data Limited deposits and shares

Atlantic Central deposits are measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit and loss based on management's intent. Atlantic Central and League Data Limited shares are measured at fair value, with adjustments to fair value recognized in profit or loss.

4. **Summary of significant accounting policies** *(Continued from previous page)*

Customer-owners' loans

Customer-owners' loans are initially measured at fair value, net of loan origination fees and inclusive of transaction costs incurred. Customer-owners' loans are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

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

Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets held for sale are initially recorded at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. Cost comprises the balance of the loan at the date on which the Credit Union obtains title to the asset plus subsequent disbursements related to the asset, less any revenues or lease payments received. Foreclosed assets held for sale are subsequently valued at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Foreclosed assets are recorded in customer-owners' loans receivable.

Property and equipment

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

All assets having limited useful lives are depreciated using the declining balance method over their estimated useful lives. Land has an unlimited useful life and is therefore not depreciated. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition. The depreciation rates applicable for each class of asset during the current and comparative period are as follows:

	Method	Rate
Buildings	declining balance	5 %
Furniture and fixtures	declining balance	20 %
Paving	declining balance	8 %
Computer equipment	declining balance	45 %
Vaults	declining balance	20 %

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

Customer-owners' deposits

Customer owners' savings and deposits are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Income taxes

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

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

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

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

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

Shares

Common shares and surplus shares, which are classified as equity, represent a residual interest in the equity of the Credit Union. They are not covered by deposit insurance. Common shares are redeemable upon request of the customer-owner and approval of the directors.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Revenue recognition

Service charge fees and commission

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

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

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

The Credit Union does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to a customer-owner and payment by the customer-owner exceeds one year. Consequently, the Credit Union does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue recognition for items outside the scope of IFRS 15 are included in the financial instruments accounting policy.

Leases

The Credit Union assesses at inception of a contract, whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Credit Union assesses whether the customer has the following through the period of use:

- The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Where the Credit Union is a lessee in a contract that contains a lease component, the Credit Union allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

At the lease commencement date, the Credit Union recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred by the Credit Union, and an estimate of the costs to be incurred by the Credit Union in dismantling and removing the underlying asset and restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the commencement date, the Credit Union measures right-of-use assets related to property and equipment by applying the cost model, whereby the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term or the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset. The estimated useful life of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. The determination of the depreciation period is dependent on whether the Credit Union expects that the ownership of the underlying asset will transfer to the Credit Union by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Credit Union will exercise a purchase option.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at the lease commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Credit Union's incremental borrowing rate, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable by the Credit Union under a residual value guarantee, the exercise price of a purchase option that the Credit Union is reasonably certain to exercise, and payment of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the Credit Union exercising an option to terminate the lease. After the commencement date, the Credit Union measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

The Credit Union remeasures the lease liability when there is a change in the lease term, a change in the Credit Union's assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, a change in the Credit Union's estimate of amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments. On remeasurement of the lease liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Credit Union has elected to not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of equipment where the term leases are leases with a term of twelve months or less or for low value leases where the underlying asset has a new value of \$5,000 USD or less. The Credit Union recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit.

Employee benefits

The Credit Union's post employment benefit programs consist of a defined contribution plan.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service to the Credit Union during the period, entitling them to the contributions. Pension benefits of \$35,371 (2021 - \$34,476) were paid to the defined contribution retirement plan during the year.

Foreign currency translation

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

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the items' fair value was determined. Translation gains and losses are included in profit or loss.

Government assistance

Government assistance is recorded in the financial statements when there is reasonable assurance that the Credit Union has complied with and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to obtain the assistance and collection is reasonably assured. Government assistance related to expenses already incurred with no future related costs is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it becomes receivable and is presented as part of other income.

5. Cash resources

	2022	2021
Cash - fair value through profit and loss	3,325,261	3,178,821
Liquidity and short-term deposits - amortized cost	10,235,638	14,084,360
	13,560,899	17,263,181

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

6. Customer-owners' loans

Principal by loan type:

	2022	2021
Personal loans	7,288,311	6,833,198
Residential mortgages	28,462,429	27,444,381
Commercial loans	1,110,393	1,114,015
Commercial mortgages	971,323	492,414
Mortgage Pool	2,243,250	-
Syndicated loans	4,855,190	3,738,855
Lines of credit	4,231,650	3,981,427
Overdrafts	60,357	82,907
Accrued interest	63,502	57,033
	49,286,405	43,744,230
Allowance for impaired loans	(330,894)	(317,519)
Total	48,955,511	43,426,711

Customer-owners' loans can have either variable or fixed rate of interest and they mature within 1 month to 6 years. The rates offered to customer-owners' are determined by the type of security offered, the customer-owner's credit worthiness, competition from other lenders and the current prime rate.

Commercial loans that are not subject to a government guarantee are all secured by collateral ranging from specific assets such as vehicles, investments, and property to a general security agreement or personal guarantee.

Syndicated loans consist of conventional commercial mortgages maturing within five years and secured by commercial property. The Credit Union receives monthly amounts from the loan administrators which represent blended payments of principal and interest equal to its percentage interests in the loans, less an administration fee.

The mortgage pool consists of insured residential mortgages maturing within five years and secured by residential property. The Credit Union owns 100% of the pool and receives monthly amounts from the loan administrator which represent blended payments of principal and interest from the mortgages in the pool. The Credit Union pays an administrative fee to the loan administrator. The subscription amount for the mortgage pool was \$2,314,059. The premium on the mortgage pool was \$17,293.

The following is an analysis of the continuity for the allowance of impaired loans:

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	317,519	320,179
Provision for loan impairment	35,533	39,976
Less: accounts written off, net of recoveries	22,158	42,636
	330,894	317,519

Allowance for impaired loans

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022				
Gross carrying amount of customer-owners' loans	48,718,019	318,548	186,336	49,222,903
Loss allowance	179,509	31,325	120,060	330,894

Victory Credit Union Limited
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	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021				
Gross carrying amount of customer-owners' loans	42,514,678	726,425	446,094	43,687,197
Loss allowance	147,499	41,389	128,631	317,519

The following is an analysis of loans in arrears based on the age of repayments outstanding:

	2022	2021
31 to 60 days	117,126	514,339
61 to 90 days	187,545	160,249
91 to 180 days	63,902	154,881
Over 180 days	116,997	278,909
	485,570	1,108,378

Maturity analysis:

Scheduled for repayment:

	2022	2021
Overdrafts and line of credit facilities	4,292,006	4,064,335
Not longer than 1 year	1,164,551	12,286,335
Longer than 1 year not longer than 3 years	16,839,110	10,698,618
Longer than 3 years	26,927,236	16,637,909
	49,222,903	43,687,197

7. Investments

2022 **2021**

Investments measured at amortized cost:

Atlantic Central guaranteed investment certificates bearing interest between 0.56% and 1.05%, and matured between April to November 2022.	-	8,700,000
Atlantic Central guaranteed investment certificates bearing interest between 3.08% and 4.56%, and maturing between April and November 2023.	7,000,000	-
Debenture maturing October 7, 2023 bearing interest at 4.30%	542,186	542,186
Debenture maturing October 18, 2023 bearing interest at 4.40%	2,000,000	-
Debenture matured December 2, 2022 bearing interest at 1.50%	-	530,871
Accrued interest receivable	84,477	5,039
	9,626,663	9,778,096

Victory Credit Union Limited
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Shares measured at fair value through profit and loss:

Atlantic Central common shares	729,090	736,670
Atlantic Central provincial shares	137,000	137,000
Atlantic Central - LSM shares	587,201	561,003
League Data Limited - class B preference shares	25,670	25,670
Healthwise Holdings Co-operative Limited	1,025	1,025
CEDA	10	10
Nova Scotia Enterprises Co-operative	500	500
	1,480,496	1,461,878
	11,107,159	11,239,974

The shares measured at fair value through profit and loss do not have a quoted market price in an active market and, accordingly, are held at cost which approximates fair value.

8. Income tax

Income tax expense recognized in profit (loss)

The provision for income taxes differs from the result which would be obtained by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rates to income before income taxes. This difference results from the following:

	2022	2021
Income before income taxes	475,492	212,059
Combined Canada basic federal and provincial income tax rate	29.0 %	29.0 %
Expected income tax	137,893	61,497
Effect on income tax of:		
Tax impact of reserve for bad debts	10,076	489
Tax effect of rate reduction	(87,500)	(37,110)
Total income tax expense	60,469	24,876

Deferred tax

The components of deferred tax balances are as follows:

	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Allowance for impaired loans	21,348	21,722
Property and equipment	15,906	14,561
Atlantic Central Shares	(15,754)	(15,783)
Deferred tax asset	21,500	20,500

Victory Credit Union Limited
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For the year ended December 31, 2022

9. **Property and equipment**

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures</i>	<i>Paving</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Vaults</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2021	502,360	1,643,699	714,792	137,690	561,226	120,346	3,680,113
Additions	-	35,721	17,620	-	-	-	53,341
Balance at December 31, 2021	502,360	1,679,420	732,412	137,690	561,226	120,346	3,733,454
Balance at January 1, 2022	502,360	1,679,420	732,412	137,690	561,226	120,346	3,733,454
Additions	-	-	3,272	24,921	5,494	-	33,687
Balance at December 31, 2022	502,360	1,679,420	735,684	162,611	566,720	120,346	3,767,141
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance January 1, 2021	-	543,505	573,199	67,838	554,587	96,572	1,835,701
Depreciation charge for the year	-	56,488	29,976	5,586	2,988	4,755	99,793
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	599,993	603,175	73,424	557,575	101,327	1,935,494
Balance at January 1, 2022	-	599,993	603,175	73,424	557,575	101,327	1,935,494
Depreciation charge for the year	-	52,586	26,257	6,136	5,216	3,805	94,000
Balance at December 31, 2022	-	652,579	629,432	79,560	562,791	105,132	2,029,494
Net book value							
At December 31, 2021	502,360	1,079,427	129,237	64,266	3,651	19,019	1,797,960
At December 31, 2022	502,360	1,026,841	106,252	83,051	3,929	15,214	1,737,647

Victory Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
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10. Customer-owners' deposits

	2022	2021
Chequing	33,538,751	33,237,536
Demand, no penalty on withdrawal	29,970,762	27,814,373
RRSP and RRIF	2,759,548	3,440,679
Term deposits	3,105,480	3,508,286
Accrued interest on deposits	36,657	51,439
	69,411,198	68,052,313

Customer owners' deposits are subject to the following terms:

- Chequing and demand deposit products are due on demand and bear interest at rates up to 0.15% (2021 – 0.10%)
- Terms, RRSP's, RRIF's, and TFSA's are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest up to 4.00% (2021 – 1.10%), with interest payments due monthly, annually or on maturity.

11. Customer-owners' shares

Authorized:

Common shares

Unlimited redeemable, voting equity shares with a par value of \$5 per share. Each customer-owner must hold 10 common shares except for customer-owners under 19 and students, who must hold 1 share. Common shares may be withdrawn on demand or withdrawal from membership, subject to the Credit Union meeting capital adequacy requirements and the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Surplus shares

Unlimited redeemable, non-voting equity shares with a par value of \$1 per share. Surplus shares may be withdrawn on demand or withdrawal from membership, subject to the Credit Union meeting capital adequacy requirements and the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Issued:

	2022	2021
42,664 Common shares (2021 - 42,935)	213,319	214,677
10,829 Surplus shares (2021 - 10,902)	10,462	10,902
	223,781	225,579

During the year, the Credit Union issued 1,500 (2021 - 1,280) Common shares, redeemed 1,771 (2021 - 1,290) Common shares and redeemed 73 (2021 - 61) Surplus shares.

Victory Credit Union Limited
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12. Commitments

Undrawn Line of Credits

The following amounts represent the maximum amount of additional credit that the Credit Union could be obligated to extend. These amounts are not necessarily indicative of the credit risk as many of these arrangements may expire or terminate without being utilized. The Credit Union as of December 31, 2022 had undrawn lines of credit and overdrafts of \$6,774,415 (2021 - \$6,348,491).

Honeybee Banking System

During the year, the Credit Union entered into a subscription agreement with League Data, relating to the development and implementation of the new Honeybee banking system. The agreement outlines payments to be made to League Data in January 2023 of \$210,253, June 2023 of \$210,253 and January 2024 of \$252,303 for the Credit Union's share of the development and implementation costs. The new banking system is anticipated be operational before August 2024.

13. Bank indebtedness

The Credit Union has an authorized line of credit from the Atlantic Central with a limit of \$1,846,000 (2021 - \$1,688,000) bearing interest at 5.95% (2021 - 1.95%). The line of credit is secured by an assignment of book debts and is to be reviewed on an annual basis. Drawings on the line of credit are netted against cash resources. At December 31, 2022 the line of credit balance was nil (2021 - nil).

14. Capital requirements

The Credit Union's objectives when managing capital are designed to establish a strong base for future growth, to pay dividends on the equity shares and to provide a cushion in the event of market instability. Customer-owners' equity consists of equity shares and retained earnings. In accordance with the Credit Union Act, Victory Credit Union shall establish and maintain equity at a level equal to 5% of its assets. At December 31, 2022, equity was 8.04% (2021 - 7.68%) of its assets. Customer-owners' equity ratios are monitored regularly and reported to the Board monthly. The Credit Union's equity ratios have been in compliance with the regulatory requirements throughout the year.

15. Other income

	2022	2021
Account and transaction fees	615,108	582,198
Commissions	84,164	63,052
Other	116,989	111,431
	816,261	756,681

16. Related party transactions

Key management compensation of the Credit Union

Key management of the Credit Union are the General Manager, Accounting Manager, Manager Lending Services, Branch Managers and members of the Board of Directors. Key management personnel (KMP) remuneration includes the following expenses:

	2022	2021
Direct compensation	415,655	336,937
Contributions to defined contribution pension plans	18,396	16,365
	434,051	353,302

Victory Credit Union Limited
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Transactions with key management personnel

	2022	2021
The total value of the loans outstanding from KMP as at the year-end:		
Mortgages	1,015,382	1,203,914
Loans	388,880	425,131
Revolving credit	149,800	105,176
Less: Approved and undrawn lines of credit	(33,098)	(27,457)
	1,520,964	1,706,764

	2022	2021
Interest and other revenue earned on loans and revolving credit facilities to KMP	43,143	58,368

	2022	2021
The total value of customer-owners' deposits from KMP as at the year-end:		
Chequing and demand deposits	196,506	189,191
Term deposits	32,153	124,300
Registered plans	144,663	200,455
	373,322	513,946

Transactions with key management personnel

Deposit accounts are maintained under the same terms and conditions as accounts of other customer-owners, and are included in deposit accounts on the balance sheet.

Loans made to key management personnel were made in the normal course of operations with interest rates at regular rates offered to all customer-owners of the Credit Union. Interest rates on deposits and dividends on shares were at identical rates offered to all customers-owners of the Credit Union.

Directors' fees and expenses

	2022	2021
Directors fees and committee remuneration	6,350	8,080
Directors expenses	5,250	5,400

17. Financial instruments

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

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

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

- Ensure all activities are consistent with the mission, vision and values of the Credit Union
- Balance risk and return
- Manage credit, market and liquidity risk through preventative and detective controls
- Ensure credit quality is maintained

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

- Ensure credit, market, and liquidity risk is maintained at acceptable levels
- Diversify risk in transactions, member relationships and loan portfolios
- Price according to risk taken, and
- Using consistent credit risk exposure tools.

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

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to honour its financial or contractual obligations to the Credit Union. Credit risk primarily arises from customer-owners' loans and the Credit Union's lending activities.

Risk management process

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

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

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

Providing credit facilities to qualified customer-owners' is one of the Credit Union's primary sources of income and is the area where the Credit Union is exposed to the most significant risk. Approval of these facilities is based on the customer-owner's ability to repay principal and interest over the term of the facility which is determined by following Board approved policies and procedures, which includes assessing the customer-owner's credit history, character, collateral and debt servicing capacity.

In addition, the Credit Union provides to its employees comprehensive training to ensure compliance with its lending policies and procedures. In addition, formal policies governing approval of credit facilities including acceptable risk assessment and security requirements are in place.

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

To meet the needs of its members and to manage its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, the Credit Union participates in various commitments and contingent liability contracts. The primary purpose of these contracts is to make funds available for the financing needs of customers. These are subject to normal credit standards, financial controls, risk management and monitoring procedures.

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

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

Inputs, assumptions and techniques

Definition of default and assessments of credit risk

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

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

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

The Credit Union uses the expected loss model to record an allowance against customer-owners' loans. The allowance is broken into three stages. Stage 1 contains all loans that are not delinquent and do not have any known additional risk. Stage 2 contains all loans delinquent between 31 and 90 days, and any loan that has been assessed to have additional risk.

The Credit Union identifies credit-impaired financial assets through regular reviews of past due balances and credit assessments of its customers. Stage 3 contains all loans delinquent over 90 days, bankruptcy, consumer proposals, credit counselling, debt consolidations and accounts that are in serious default with little chance of recovery.

Each stage is broken down into pools of customer-owners' loans that have similar risk characteristics. The probability of default, risk adjustment and loss given default are used to determine the expected credit loss for each pool of customer-owners' loans.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The Credit Union measures expected credit losses for customer-owners' loans on a group basis. These assets are grouped on the basis of their shared risk characteristics such as loan type. Otherwise, expected credit losses are measured on an individual basis.

Forward-looking information is incorporated into the determination of expected credit loss by considering regional economic journals and forecasts, collecting information available from regular commercial dealings with its customers and other publicly available information and considering the effect such information could have on any assumptions or inputs used in the measurement of expected credit losses, determining significant increases in credit risk or identifying a credit-impaired financial asset.

Victory Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
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17. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

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

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Credit Union assesses that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery when the borrower has filed for bankruptcy and the trustee has indicated that no additional funds will be paid. Where an asset has been written off but is still subject to enforcement activity, the asset is written off but remains on a list of delinquent accounts. Where information becomes available indicating the Credit Union will receive funds, such amounts are recognized at their fair value.

Exposure to credit risk

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

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

	Stage 1 12-month ECL	2022 Stage 2 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Residential mortgages				
Low risk	28,623,701	253,856	-	28,877,557
High risk	-	-	69,481	69,481
Total gross carrying amount	28,623,701	253,856	69,481	28,947,038
Less: loss allowance	56,663	10,210	14,890	81,763
Total carrying amount	28,567,038	243,646	54,591	28,865,275
Personal loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	10,501,572	64,692	-	10,566,264
High risk	-	-	83,817	83,817
Total gross carrying amount	10,501,572	64,692	83,817	10,650,081
Less: loss allowance	90,293	21,115	75,435	186,843
Total carrying amount	10,411,279	43,577	8,382	10,463,238
Commercial loans, mortgages and lines of credit				
Low risk	2,494,307	-	-	2,494,307
High risk	-	-	33,038	33,038
Total gross carrying amount	2,494,307	-	33,038	2,527,345
Less: loss allowance	17,208	-	29,735	46,943
Total carrying amount	2,477,099	-	3,303	2,480,402
Syndicated loans				
Low risk	4,855,190	-	-	4,855,190
Total gross carrying amount	4,855,190	-	-	4,855,190
Less: loss allowance	14,880	-	-	14,880
Total carrying amount	4,840,310	-	-	4,840,310

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

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

Mortgage Pool				
Low risk	2,243,250	-	-	2,243,250
Total gross carrying amount	2,243,250	-	-	2,243,250
Less: loss allowance	466	-	-	466
Total carrying amount	2,242,784	-	-	2,242,784
Total				
Low risk	48,718,019	318,548	-	49,036,567
High risk	-	-	186,336	186,336
Total gross carrying amount	48,718,019	318,548	186,336	49,222,903
Less: loss allowance	179,509	31,325	120,060	330,894
Total carrying amount	48,538,510	287,223	66,276	48,892,009
		2021		
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)
				Total
Residential mortgages				
Low risk	26,819,569	620,224	-	27,439,793
High risk	-	-	324,589	324,589
Total gross carrying amount	26,819,569	620,224	324,589	27,764,382
Less: loss allowance	48,408	4,443	19,367	72,218
Total carrying amount	26,771,161	615,781	305,222	27,692,164
Personal loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	10,044,291	78,581	-	10,122,872
High risk	-	-	102,738	102,738
Total gross carrying amount	10,044,291	78,581	102,738	10,225,610
Less: loss allowance	80,117	26,792	92,373	199,282
Total carrying amount	9,964,174	51,789	10,365	10,026,328
Commercial loans, mortgages, and lines of credit				
Low risk	1,911,963	27,620	-	1,939,583
High risk	-	-	18,767	18,767
Total gross carrying amount	1,911,963	27,620	18,767	1,958,350
Less: loss allowance	16,020	10,154	16,890	43,064
Total carrying amount	1,895,943	17,466	1,877	1,915,286
Syndicated loans				
Low risk	3,738,855	-	-	3,738,855
Total gross carrying amount	3,738,855	-	-	3,738,855
Less: loss allowance	2,954	-	-	2,954
Total carrying amount	3,735,901	-	-	3,735,901
Total				
Low risk	42,514,678	726,425	-	43,241,103

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

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

High risk	-	-	446,094	446,094
Total gross carrying amount	42,514,678	726,425	446,094	43,687,197
Less: loss allowance	147,499	41,389	128,631	317,519
Total carrying amount	42,367,179	685,036	317,463	43,369,678

Concentrations of credit risk

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

Amounts arising from expected credit losses

Reconciliation of the loss allowance

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

	<i>Stage 1 12-month ECL</i>	<i>Stage 2 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)</i>	<i>Stage 3 Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Customer-owners' loans				
Balance at January 1, 2021	136,732	72,634	110,813	320,179
Transfer to (from) lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	13,427	(13,427)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	-	(17,818)	17,818	-
Provision for impaired loans	39,976	-	-	39,976
Accounts written off, net of recoveries	(42,636)	-	-	(42,636)
Balance at December 31, 2021	147,499	41,389	128,631	317,519
Balance at January 1, 2022	147,499	41,389	128,631	317,519
Transfer to (from) lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	18,635	(10,064)	(8,571)	-
Transfer to (from) lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	-	-	-	-
Provision for impaired loans	35,533	-	-	35,533
Accounts written off, net of recoveries	(22,158)	-	-	(22,158)
Balance at December 31, 2022	179,509	31,325	120,060	330,894

Market risk

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

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

Risk measurement

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

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

Market risk *(Continued from previous page)*

Objectives, policies and processes

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

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

Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of the Credit Union's financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. Interest margins reported in the profit or loss may increase or decrease in response to changes in market interest rates.

In managing interest rate risk, the Credit Union relies primarily upon use of asset - liability and interest rate sensitivity simulation models, which is monitored by management and reported to the Board of Directors which is responsible for managing interest rate risk.

Sensitivity analysis is used to assess the change in value of the Credit Union's financial instruments against a range of incremental basis point changes in interest rates over a twelve month period. Interest rate shock analysis is calculated in a similar manner to sensitivity analysis but involves a more significant change of 100 basis points or greater in interest rates. Sensitivity analysis and interest rate shock analysis are calculated on a monthly basis and are reported to the Board of Directors. Based on current differences between financial assets and financial liabilities as at year-end, the Credit Union's risk related to a 1% decrease in rates was 23 basis points of assets or approximately \$176,000 decrease in income before income taxes.

Other types of interest rate risk are basis risk (the risk of loss arising from changes in the relationship of interest rates which have similar but not identical characteristic).

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

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

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

Interest rate sensitivity

Interest rate risk is the sensitivity of the Credit Union's financial condition to movements in interest rates. In the table below, the carrying amounts of financial instruments are presented in the periods in which they next re-price to market rates or mature and are summed to show the net interest rate sensitivity gap.

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

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

Contractual repricing and maturity

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

('000s)	Assets	Average yield %	Liabilities	Average costs %	Net Asset Liability Mismatch	Net Asset Liability Mismatch
					2022	2021
Within 1 year	31,756	4.07 %	(60,102)	0.41 %	(28,346)	(22,973)
1 to 2 years	5,364	4.22 %	(424)	1.93 %	4,940	4,243
2 to 3 years	6,514	3.93 %	(91)	1.82 %	6,423	4,035
3 to 4 years	10,260	2.96 %	(157)	2.44 %	10,103	5,186
4 to 5 years	7,137	4.26 %	(28)	3.27 %	7,109	10,058
Over 5 years	457	6.24 %	-	-	457	82
Non-interest sensitive	12,135	-	(8,674)	-	3,461	3,143
	73,623		(69,476)		4,147	3,774

Foreign currency risk

The Credit Union's foreign exchange risk is related to US dollars deposits and cash on hand denominated in US dollars. At year end, the Credit Union's holdings in foreign currency were 0.02% (2021 – 0.04%) of the total customer-owners' deposits portfolio.

The Credit Union limits its exposure to foreign exchange risk by maintaining only minimal levels of US dollars deposits and cash on hand.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to foreign exchange risk or procedures used to limit the risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union cannot meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's management oversees the Credit Union's liquidity risk to ensure the Credit Union has access to enough readily available funds to cover its financial obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's business requires such capital for operating and regulatory purposes. Refer to Note 14 for further information about the Credit Union's regulatory capital requirement.

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

To mitigate this risk, the Act requires that the Credit Union maintain, at all times liquidity that is adequate in relation to the business carried on. The Credit Union is required to maintain liquidity levels as defined in Regulation 19 of the Act, which include maintaining a minimum of 9% (2021 - 9%) of total deposits and borrowings in deposit and eligible investment accounts.

The Credit Union manages its liquidity position from three perspectives:

- Structural liquidity risk, which addresses the risk due to mismatches in effective maturities between assets and liabilities, more specifically the risk of over reliance on short-term liabilities to fund long-term illiquid assets;
- Tactical liquidity risk, which addresses the day-to-day funding requirements that are managed by imposing prudent limits on net fund outflows;

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

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

- Contingent liquidity risk, which assess the impact of sudden stressful events and the Credit Union's responses thereto.

The primary liquidity risk policies and procedures include the following:

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

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

The Credit Union's maximum exposure to liquidity risk at the reporting date was:

As at December 31, 2022:

	2022	2021
Required liquidity	(6,247,008)	(6,124,708)
Liquid assets	13,560,899	17,263,181
Excess liquidity	7,313,891	11,138,473

Liquid assets comprise:

	2022	2021
Cash held at Atlantic Central and on hand	3,325,261	3,178,821
Liquidity and short-term deposits held at Atlantic Central	10,235,638	14,084,360
	13,560,899	17,263,181

The Credit Union manages liquidity risk on a net asset and liability basis. The following table details contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

As at December 31, 2022

	< 1 year	1-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Customer-owner deposits	68,710,556	515,585	185,057	69,411,198
Payables and accruals	64,555	-	-	64,555
Total	68,775,111	515,585	185,057	69,475,753

As at December 31, 2021

	< 1 year	1-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Customer-owner deposits	67,077,353	800,400	174,560	68,052,313
Payables and accruals	103,467	-	-	103,467
Total	67,180,820	800,400	174,560	68,155,780

18. Fair value measurements

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

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

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

The Credit Union considers a fair value measurement to have transferred between the levels in the fair value hierarchy on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

In determining fair value measurements, the Credit Union uses valuation techniques including taking into account changes in interest rates and credit risk that have occurred since the assets and liabilities were acquired. These calculations represent management's best estimates based on a range of methods and assumptions; since they involve uncertainties, the fair values may not be realized in an actual sale or immediate settlement of the instruments. Interest rate changes are the main cause of changes in the value for the Credit Union's cash resources, demand deposits, certain other assets and certain other liabilities, due to their short-term nature.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

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

	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>2022 Level 3</i>
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash	3,325,261	3,325,261	-	-
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	1,480,496	-	1,480,496	-
Total financial assets	4,805,757	3,325,261	1,480,496	-

	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>2021 Level 3</i>
<i>Financial assets</i>				
Cash	3,178,821	3,178,821	-	-
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	1,461,878	-	1,461,878	-
Total financial assets	4,640,699	3,178,821	1,461,878	-

For fair value measurements of Level 2 investments at fair value through profit and loss, the Credit Union has assumed the fair value of the amounts is comparable to their amortized cost, which equals the par value of the shares. The shares are not quoted or traded, however when new shares are offered the price remains the same as the par value of all currently available shares. There was no impact of the measurement on profit or loss for the year. There have been no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Victory Credit Union Limited
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Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
2022					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash resources	10,235,638	10,235,638	-	10,235,638	-
Investments	9,626,663	9,626,663	-	9,626,663	-
Customer-owner loans	48,955,511	47,498,644	-	47,498,644	-
Total financial assets	68,817,812	67,360,945	-	67,360,945	-

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Payables and accruals	64,555	64,555	-	64,555	-
Customer-owners' deposits and accrued interest	69,411,198	69,379,857	-	69,379,857	-
Total financial liabilities	69,475,753	69,444,412	-	69,444,412	-

	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
2021					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash resources	14,084,360	14,084,360	-	14,084,360	-
Investments	9,778,096	9,778,096	-	9,778,096	-
Customer-owners' loans	43,426,710	43,653,254	-	43,653,254	-
Total financial assets	67,289,166	67,515,710	-	67,515,710	-

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Payables and accruals	103,467	103,467	-	103,467	-
Customer-owners' deposits and accrued interest	68,052,313	68,078,293	-	68,078,293	-
Total financial liabilities	68,155,780	68,181,760	-	68,181,760	-

19. Canada Emergency Business Account Program

The Credit Union participated in the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) program by facilitating loans with eligible small businesses during the year. These loans qualify for derecognition as the risk and rewards were transferred to the Government of Canada, therefore these loans are not recognized in the statement of financial position.

As of December 31, 2022, the Credit Union has \$1,606,895 (2021 - \$1,695,395) funded and outstanding under the program.

20. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

Victory Credit Union Limited
Schedule 1 - Schedule of Administrative Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Administrative expenses		
Advertising and promotion	42,903	37,010
Atlantic Central dues	53,351	57,448
Data processing	447,473	406,918
Donations	1,005	1,900
Dues, fees and courier	29,075	25,704
Equipment repairs and maintenance	144,078	143,472
Insurance - general and bonding	32,632	39,930
Meeting expenses	343	435
Miscellaneous	53,128	45,608
Office, stationery and postage	33,472	45,439
Professional Fees	82,484	88,346
Telephone	36,437	36,115
Travel	19,140	19,023
	975,521	947,348

Victory Credit Union Limited
Schedule 2 - Schedule of Occupancy Expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Occupancy expenses		
Fire insurance	1,745	1,745
Heat, light and water	28,347	26,223
Rent on short-term leases	2,400	2,400
Property and business occupancy taxes	57,110	51,090
Repairs and maintenance	45,531	23,930
	135,133	105,388
