

2025 Financial Statement



Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Kootenay Savings Credit Union

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

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Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Kootenay Savings Credit Union:

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

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

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee are composed entirely of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Credit Union. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management, internal auditors, and external auditors. The Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Credit Union's external auditors.

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

March 5, 2026

e-Signed by Mark McLoughlin
2026-03-05 13:16:02:02 PST

President & CEO

e-Signed by Ron Johnston
2026-03-05 13:27:32:32 PST

CFO

To the Members of Kootenay Savings Credit Union:

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Credit Union in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Credit Union's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Kelowna, British Columbia

March 5, 2026

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2025
(\$ in thousands)

	2025	2024
Assets		
Cash and interest-bearing deposits (Note 6)	35,476	65,323
Member's loans receivable and accrued interest (Note 21)	1,605,560	1,439,967
Income taxes receivable (Note 12)	94	34
Property and equipment (Note 4)	14,381	14,334
Intangible assets	3,496	2,057
Investment properties (Note 5)	9,004	7,001
Other assets (Note 7)	25,231	23,202
Investment in associate (Note 8)	4,372	4,412
Other investments (Note 9)	153,619	150,953
	1,851,233	1,707,283
Liabilities		
Member deposits and accrued interest (Note 10)	1,652,708	1,558,787
Borrowings (Note 11)	86,999	43,117
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 12)	773	460
Other liabilities (Note 13)	17,371	19,533
Patronage dividends payable	452	250
Membership shares (Note 15)	2,233	2,385
	1,760,536	1,624,532
Commitments (Note 21)		
Events after the reporting period (Note 25)		
Members' equity		
Member shares (Note 15)	9,749	10,361
Retained earnings	79,997	71,489
Accumulated other comprehensive income	951	901
	90,697	82,751
	1,851,233	1,707,283

Approved on behalf of the Board
e-Signed by Mike Konkin
2026-03-05 14:54:32:32 PST
Board Member

e-Signed by Am Naqvi
2026-03-05 17:42:52:52 PST
Board Member

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Consolidated Statement of Income
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(\$ in thousands)

	2025	2024
Interest income		
Member loans	62,918	61,085
Investments	6,894	5,882
	69,812	66,967
Interest expense		
Member deposits	32,505	39,094
Borrowings	2,149	2,133
	34,654	41,227
Net interest income	35,158	25,740
Provision for (recovery of) impaired loans (Note 21)	(418)	97
Provision for promissory notes receivable (Note 24)	790	453
Net interest income after provisions (recoveries)	34,786	25,190
Securitization loan expense	(344)	(329)
Other income (Note 16)	9,676	9,103
Net interest and other income	44,118	33,964
Operating expenses		
Personnel	22,253	20,270
General business	9,076	7,965
Occupancy	3,616	3,306
	34,945	31,541
Net income, before other items	9,173	2,423
Other items		
Patronage and dividends (Note 14)	(246)	(124)
Gain on assets	1,847	96
Contributions to Kootenay Savings Community Foundation	(250)	(200)
Net income, before taxes	10,524	2,195
Provision for income taxes		
Current (Note 12)	1,546	381
Deferred (Note 12)	312	26
	1,858	407
Net income	8,666	1,788

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(\$ in thousands)

	2025	2024
Net income	8,666	1,788
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Unrealized fair value gain on investments during the year, net of tax	50	1,721
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,716	3,509

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Members' Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>Member shares</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
Balance December 31, 2023	11,076	69,785	(820)	80,041
Net income	-	1,788	-	1,788
Patronage, net of tax (<i>Note 14</i>)	-	(84)	-	(84)
Unrealized fair value gains on investments during the year, net of tax	-	-	1,721	1,721
Net redemption of member shares	(715)	-	-	(715)
Balance December 31, 2024	10,361	71,489	901	82,751
Net income	-	8,666	-	8,666
Patronage, net of tax (<i>Note 14</i>)	-	(158)	-	(158)
Unrealized fair value gains on investments during the year, net of tax	-	-	50	50
Net redemption of member shares	(612)	-	-	(612)
Balance December 31, 2025	9,749	79,997	951	90,697

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Kootenay Savings Credit Union

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2025
(\$ in thousands)

	2025	2024
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Net income	8,666	1,788
Provision for (recovery of) impairment on member loans	(418)	97
Provision for promissory note receivable	790	453
Depreciation and amortization	1,899	1,592
Equity pickup of investments in associate	41	(302)
Deferred tax expense	312	26
Unrealized gain on assets	(1,792)	-
	9,498	3,654
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts		
Change in accrued interest income	(657)	(458)
Change in accrued interest expense	(3,798)	2,309
Change in income taxes receivable/payable	(60)	454
Change in patronage payable	202	(4)
Other assets	(2,159)	479
Member loans, net of repayments	(165,175)	(103,265)
Member deposits, net of withdrawals	93,921	123,362
Other liabilities	1,634	(1,192)
	(66,594)	25,339
Financing activities		
Repayment of securitized debt obligations, net	(7,124)	(4,334)
Decrease in member shares	(763)	(895)
Equity portion of patronage dividends	(158)	(84)
Increase (decrease) in other borrowings, net	51,006	(12,213)
	42,961	(17,526)
Investing activities		
Purchase of investments, net of withdrawals	(2,617)	26,960
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,746)	(1,824)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,851)	(436)
	(6,214)	24,700
Increase (decrease) in cash and interest-bearing deposits	(29,847)	32,513
Cash and interest-bearing deposits, beginning of year	65,323	32,810
Cash and interest-bearing deposits, end of year	35,476	65,323

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(\$ in thousands)

1. Reporting entity information

Entity information

Kootenay Savings Credit Union (the "Credit Union") is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia and is regulated under the Financial Institutions Act of British Columbia and is a member of Central 1 Credit Union Limited ("Central 1"). The Credit Union serves members in the Kootenay region and provides financial services through 11 branches, telephone and on-line banking. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is 220-1101 Dewdney Avenue, Trail, BC.

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements include, in addition to the accounts of the Credit Union, the accounts of Kootenay Savings Insurance Services Ltd. ("KSIS") and Kootenay Savings MoneyWorks Ltd. ("KSMW"), which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Kootenay Savings Credit Union. All inter-entity balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Statement of compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 5, 2026.

Basis of measurement

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

Functional and presentation currency

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

2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

As the precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of consolidated financial statements for a period necessarily involves the use of estimates and approximations which have been made using careful judgment. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Credit Union may undertake in the future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Continued from previous page)

- Vacancy rates

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.

Impact of current and expected interest rate and inflationary environment

Following a period of elevated interest rates and inflation, recent declines are influencing the Credit Union's assessment of credit risk associated with the fair values of its financial instruments. Although rates have decreased, they remain above recent historical averages, which may continue to pressure borrowers. Consequently, there remains a potential impact on credit risk that could necessitate an increase in the Credit Union's estimate of its allowance for loan impairment.

The current environment is subject to rapid change and to the extent that certain effects of inflation and interest rates are not fully incorporated into the model calculations, increased temporary quantitative and qualitative adjustments have been considered and applied where necessary. The Credit Union has performed certain additional qualitative portfolio and loan level assessments if significant changes in credit risk were identified.

Financial instruments not traded in active markets

For financial instruments not traded in active markets, fair values are determined using valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow model that rely on assumptions that are based on observable active markets or rates. Certain assumptions take into consideration liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Income tax

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 asset or liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes 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 assets or liabilities.

Classification of financial assets

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

3. Summary of material accounting policies

The accounting policies determined to be material to the users of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Credit Union and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Credit Union. Control is achieved where the Credit Union is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. In assessing control, only rights which give the Credit Union the current ability to direct the relevant activities and that the Credit Union has the practical ability to exercise, is considered.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Basis of consolidation (Continued from previous page)

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in these consolidated financial statements from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to ensure consistency with those used by other members of the group.

Any balances, unrealized gains and losses or income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated upon consolidation. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Credit Union's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same manner as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Cash and interest-bearing deposits

Cash and interest-bearing deposits includes cash on hand and operating deposits with financial institutions.

Investments

Investments which meet the definition of financial instruments are measured and recorded on a basis consistent with the appropriate financial instrument designation.

Investment in associate

The Credit Union's investment in its associate, Kootenay Insurance Services Ltd. ("KIS"), is accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity in which the Credit Union has significant influence.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Credit Union's share of net assets of the associate. The consolidated income statement reflects the share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Credit Union recognizes its share of any changes. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Credit Union and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Credit Union determines whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on the Credit Union's investment in its associate. The Credit Union determines at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Credit Union calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in earnings.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Credit Union measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in earnings.

Member loans receivable

All member loans receivable are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Member loans receivable are initially measured at fair value, net of loan origination fees and inclusive of transaction costs incurred. Member loans receivable are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any allowance for estimated credit losses. Interest is accounted for on the accrual basis for all loans.

Acquisition of property in settlement of loans

Property acquired in settlement of loans is recorded at the lower of estimated net realizable value and the amount owing on the loan. Losses arising on realization or reduction of the realizable value of such property are charged to earnings.

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(\$ in thousands)

3. **Summary of material accounting policies** (Continued from previous page)

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.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method at rates intended to depreciate the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	15-50
Buildings HVAC	10-25
Building improvements	10-15
Building roof	25-30
Equipment	5-25
Computer equipment	4
Furniture	15
Vehicles	10

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

Investment property

The Credit Union's investment property consists of land and buildings held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation. Investment property is initially recognized at cost, including directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is carried at fair value which reflects market conditions at each reporting date, with any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value recognized in profit or loss in the period.

Investment in insurance policies

Investment in insurance policies represents the cash surrender value ("CSV") of life insurance policies on the lives of indemnitors on foreclosed members' loans where the Credit Union is the owner and beneficiary of the policy. The CSV of the policies is recorded as an asset. Increases in the CSV of the policies, as well as death benefits received, net of any CSV, are recorded in non-interest income.

Accrued liabilities and accounts payable

Accrued liabilities and accounts payable are stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these liabilities.

Member deposits

Member deposits are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Securitization

For securitization transactions, loans are derecognized only when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist and substantially all the risks and rewards of the loans have been transferred. If the criteria for derecognition have not been met, the securitization is reflected as a financing transaction and the related liability is initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costs, using the effective interest rate method.

During the year, the Credit Union's securitization activity primarily involves sales of National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities (NHA MBS) through the Canada Housing Trust (CHT).

Mortgages securitized and sold as NHA MBS's continue to be recognized in the Credit Union's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as, in the opinion of the Credit Union's management, these transactions do not result in the transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying assets. Consideration received from CHT as a result of these transactions is recognized in the Credit Union's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as borrowings.

Member shares

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

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.

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.

3. Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

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.

Financial assets 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 Central 1 and Concentra, investment in Central 1 bonds, member loans receivable, accrued interest receivable and accounts receivable.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, and for which the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment and foreign exchange are recognized in profit or loss. All other changes in the carrying amount of the financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are comprised of Central 1 mandatory liquidity pool deposits, bonds, commercial papers, bankers' acceptances, and residential mortgage pool investment.
- 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 are comprised of cash, certain other investments and derivatives.
- 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 or loss.

Refer to Note 21 for more information about financial instruments held by the Credit Union, their measurement basis, and their carrying amount.

3. **Summary of material accounting policies** (Continued from previous page)

Financial instruments (Continued from previous page)

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, how performance of the portfolio is evaluated, risks affecting the performance of the business model, how managers of the business are compensated, and the significance and frequency of sales in prior periods.

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. Expected credit losses are measured to reflect a probability-weighted amount, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information regarding past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

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

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

The Credit Union assesses whether a financial asset is credit-impaired at the reporting date. Regular indicators that a financial instrument is credit-impaired include significant financial difficulties as evidenced through borrowing patterns or observed balances in other accounts, breaches of borrowing contracts such as default events or breaches of borrowing covenants, 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.

3. Summary of material accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

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

Refer to Note 21 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 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.

The Credit Union engages in securitization transactions resulting in transfers not qualifying for derecognition, where substantially all risks and rewards of ownership have been retained. For these transactions, the transferred asset continues to be recognized in its entirety and a financial liability is recognized for the consideration received. Income on the transferred asset and expenses incurred on the financial liability are recognized in subsequent periods.

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

Modification of financial assets

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

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

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

Financial liabilities Recognition and initial measurement

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

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Financial instruments (Continued from previous page)

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.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss.

When the transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition because the Credit Union has retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, a liability is recognized for the consideration received. Subsequently, any expense incurred on the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include member deposits, trade and other payables, borrowings, member shares, and other liabilities.

The classification of a financial instrument or component as a financial liability or equity instrument determines where gains or losses are recognized. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss while distributions to holders of instruments classified as equity are recognized in equity.

Financial liabilities are not reclassified subsequent to initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date the Credit Union becomes party to the provisions of the contract, and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as a hedging instrument are recognized in profit or loss.

The Credit Union designates certain derivative financial instruments as the hedging instrument in qualifying hedging relationships in order to better reflect the effect of its risk management activities in the consolidated financial statements.

Qualifying hedging relationships are those where there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship, and the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the actual quantities of the hedging instrument and the hedged item that the Credit Union uses for hedging purposes.

At inception of the hedging relationship, the Credit Union documents the economic relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and the hedged item(s), along with its risk management objective and strategy.

Cash flow hedges

The Credit Union may use cash flow hedges to hedge its exposure to the variability of cash flows related to variable interest bearing instruments or the forecasted assurance of fixed rate liabilities. The Credit Union's cash flow hedges include hedges of floating rate loans.

The Credit Union accumulates changes in fair value related to the effective portion of the hedging instrument in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The effective portion of the hedge is equal to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the hedged item is a forecast transaction that subsequently results in recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are removed from equity and included directly in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability. This adjustment does not affect other comprehensive income, unless that amount is a loss and the Credit Union expects that all or a portion of the loss will not be recovered in future periods. In this case, the Credit Union immediately reclassifies the amount not expected to be recovered to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

Financial instruments (Continued from previous page)

Otherwise, amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period(s) during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss. The amounts reclassified to profit or loss are presented in the same line item as the underlying hedged transaction.

When hedge accounting is discontinued for a cash flow hedge and the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur, accumulated hedging gains or losses remain in the cash flow hedge reserve until such time as the future cash flows occur and are then accounted for as described above. If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, accumulated hedging gains and losses are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Rebalancing and discontinuation of hedging relationships

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedging relationship continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging ratio is rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item to realign the hedge ratio with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in profit or loss at the time of rebalancing.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria, including instances where the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised.

Revenue recognition

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

Interest income

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.

Other income

The Credit Union generates revenue from other revenue streams including service charges, ATM surcharges, prepayment penalties, mutual fund commissions, and insurance commissions. Revenue is recognized as services are rendered.

The member obtains the benefit of having the Credit Union perform a revenue generating service. This occurs immediately when the service is performed; therefore, revenue is recognized at that point in time.

Management has not made any judgments in determining the amount of costs incurred to obtain or fulfil a contract with a customer as it does not expect these costs to be recovered. Such costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (Continued from previous page)

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; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, 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 significant to that fair value measurement. This assessment requires judgment, considering factors specific to an asset or a liability and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

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

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

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

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. Property and Equipment

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Buildings HVAC</i>	<i>Building improvements</i>	<i>Building roof</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Furniture</i>	<i>Vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost										
Balance at December 31, 2023	1,599	12,146	2,499	9,977	778	7,547	2,477	2,714	146	39,883
Additions	-	-	270	492	391	421	143	102	5	1,824
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(3)	-	(42)	(55)
Transfer to investment property	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100)
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,599	12,046	2,769	10,468	1,169	7,958	2,617	2,816	109	41,551
Additions	-	-	205	337	57	904	238	5	-	1,746
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(145)	-	-	-	(145)
Transfer to investment property	-	(408)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(408)
Balance at December 31, 2025	1,599	11,638	2,974	10,805	1,226	8,717	2,855	2,821	109	42,744
Depreciation										
Balance at December 31, 2023	-	5,765	1,373	7,262	550	6,467	2,041	2,326	66	25,850
Depreciation	-	256	80	471	17	329	243	58	9	1,463
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(3)	-	(42)	(55)
Transfer to investment property	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	5,981	1,453	7,733	567	6,786	2,281	2,384	33	27,218
Depreciation	-	253	90	438	31	377	223	65	9	1,486
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(145)	-	-	-	(145)
Transfer to investment property	-	(195)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(195)
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	6,039	1,543	8,171	598	7,018	2,504	2,449	42	28,364
Net book value										
At December 31, 2024	1,599	6,065	1,316	2,736	602	1,172	336	432	76	14,334
At December 31, 2025	1,599	5,599	1,431	2,635	628	1,699	351	372	67	14,381

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5. Investment properties

	2025	2024
Investment properties, at fair value		
Carrying amount, beginning of the year	7,001	7,000
Additions to properties	-	151
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	408	-
Disposals	-	(150)
Net gain on fair value adjustments	1,595	-
	9,004	7,001

Investment properties are subject to external valuation performed by qualified valuation professionals on a regular basis. The fair value of investment property is determined by discounting the expected cash flows of the parties based upon internal plans and assumptions and comparable market transactions.

During the year, \$392 (2024 – \$373) of rental income from investment properties were recognized in earnings with direct operating expenses of \$145 (2024 – \$133).

6. Cash and interest-bearing deposits

	2025	2024
Cash	12,455	15,776
Interest-bearing deposits held with Central 1	13,021	14,389
Other interest-bearing deposits	10,000	35,158
	35,476	65,323

7. Other assets

	2025	2024
Promissory note receivable	13,920	14,710
Accrued interest	4,852	4,195
Prepayments and other current assets	2,896	2,110
Prepaid expenses	1,766	1,892
Accounts receivable	1,797	258
Property held for resale	-	37
	25,231	23,202

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8. Investment in associate

The Credit Union has a 37.5% interest (2024 - 37.5%) in Kootenay Insurance Services Ltd. ("KIS"). The following table illustrates summarized financial information of the Credit Union's investment in KIS:

	2025	2024
Share of the associate's statement of financial position:		
Current assets	765	989
Non-current assets	4,420	4,339
Current liabilities	(437)	(509)
Non-current liabilities	(300)	(330)
Equity	4,448	4,489
Share of the associate's revenue and profit:		
Revenue	3,056	2,876
Profit (loss)	(41)	302
Dividends received	375	169
Carrying amount of the investment	4,372	4,412

9. Other Investments

	2025	2024
Equity investments		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Shares, Central 1	449	421
Investment in Truvera Mortgage (Senior) 1 Limited Partnership	1,982	3,300
Investment in GCR Capital Inc.	250	250
Investment in Prodigy Ventures Inc.	-	5
Investment in Ficanex Services Limited Partnership	118	118
	2,799	4,094
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Central 1 mandatory liquidity pool deposits	136,263	129,773
Bonds, commercial papers and bankers' acceptance	6,270	5,150
Residential mortgage pool investment	3,632	7,392
	146,165	142,315
Fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in insurance policies	4,653	4,544
Other investments	1	1
	4,654	4,545
	153,618	150,954

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10. Member deposits

	2025	2024
Demand deposits	850,346	854,466
Registered plans	287,188	270,520
Term deposits	515,174	433,801
	1,652,708	1,558,787

11. Borrowings

The Credit Union has loan payables and operating lines of credit in favour of Central 1 and Concentra Bank ("Concentra"). As at December 31, 2025, the Credit Union has borrowings of \$51,006 (2024 - \$nil) from these facilities. These facilities bear interest at an annualized rate of 2.72%, due in full on maturity, with a maturity date of January 6, 2026.

The Credit Union may borrow a maximum of \$10,637 (2024 - \$30,644) utilizing operating lines of credit, term loan facilities and capital markets lines of credit with Central 1, secured by a demand debenture and the general assignment of book debts.

The Credit Union may also borrow a maximum of \$10,000 (2024 - \$10,000) utilizing a revolving loan with Concentra, secured by a second charge security interest, mortgage, pledge and charge over all of the Credit Union's present and after-acquired property.

As at December 31, 2025, \$35,993 (2024 - \$43,117) of securitized debt obligations were recorded in relation to MBS/CHT program securitizations.

12. Income tax

The total provision for income taxes in the consolidated statement of income is at a rate below the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates for the following reasons:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>2025 % of Pre-tax income</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>2024 % of Pre-tax income</i>
Combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates	2,841	27.0 %	592	27.0 %
Non-taxable and other items	(1,296)	(12.5)%	(212)	(9.7)%
	1,546	14.5 %	381	17.3 %

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12. Income tax (Continued from previous page)

The tax effects of temporary differences which give rise to the deferred tax liability reported on the consolidated statement of financial position is from differences between amounts deducted for accounting and income tax purposes.

Net deferred tax is comprised of the following:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax liability		
Property and equipment	(1,107)	(743)
Other temporary differences	(200)	(541)
	(1,307)	(1,284)
Deferred tax asset		
Allowance for impaired loans	266	217
Post retirement benefits	258	254
Tax effect of amounts recorded in other comprehensive income	10	353
	534	824
Net deferred tax liability	(773)	(460)

13. Other liabilities

	2025	2024
Accrued interest payable	12,464	16,261
Accrued liabilities and accounts payable	4,907	3,272
	17,371	19,533

14. Distributions to members

	Net income	2025 Equity	Net income	2024 Equity
Patronage distributions	202	-	101	-
Dividends on patronage shares	41	178	22	95
Dividends on equity shares	3	12	1	6
Less: related income taxes	-	(32)	-	(17)
	246	158	124	84

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15. Member shares

Authorized:

Unlimited number of Class A shares, at an issue price of \$1 Unlimited number of Class B shares, at an issue price of \$1 Unlimited number of Class B (registered) shares, at an issue price of \$1

Member shares issued:

	2025	2024
Member shares classified as equity		
Class A, par value \$1 each Class B, par value \$1 each Class B (registered), par value \$1 each	809 2,912 6,028	814 3,000 6,547
	9,749	10,361
Member shares classified as liability		
Class B, par value \$1 each Class B (registered), par value \$1 each	726 1,507	750 1,635
	2,233	2,385
	11,982	12,746

The Credit Union has two classes of equity shares. Class A equity shares are a membership requirement with a minimum of 5 shares per junior member and 25 shares for all other members. Class A shares may be withdrawn only upon close of membership. Class B shares are patronage shares received by the membership through patronage refunds and dividends. Class B share withdrawal limits and restrictions are set at the discretion of the Board of Directors based on the capital requirements of the Credit Union. During 2025, up to 20% (2024 - 20%) of the total Class B shares held by a member were available for withdrawal. Full redemption of a member's Class B shares is allowed if the member is 65 years of age or older, upon the death of the member, or upon close of membership due to a move outside of the service area - the Province of British Columbia by the Credit Union. Class B shares may be registered in a RRSP, RRIF or TFSA. In addition to the previous Class B withdrawal restrictions, full redemption is allowed upon marital breakdown and in cases of over contribution, transferred back to non-registered Class B shares.

As an overall restriction, in a given year, the maximum aggregate withdrawal cannot exceed 40% of the total Class B shares within the Credit Union, unless approved by the Board. Funds invested in Class A and Class B shares are not insured by Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation ("CUDIC").

	Class A	Class B	Class B (registered)	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	814	3,750	8,182	12,746	13,640
New shares issued	38	-	-	38 -	32 -
Transfer between share classes	-	(48)	48		
Shares redeemed	(43)	(202)	(792)	(1,037)	(1,151)
Dividends paid to members*	-	140	95	235	225
Balance, end of year	809	3,640	7,533	11,982	12,746

* Class A share dividends are paid in the form of Class B shares. Class B registered share redemptions are net of transfers from Class B non-registered and Class B registered redemptions.

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16. Other income

	2025	2024
Account service charges	2,832	2,849
Insurance commissions	1,932	1,905
Loan processing fees	1,225	789
Prepayment penalties	1,009	427
Mutual fund commissions	970	887
Foreign exchange	636	856
Miscellaneous	588	567
Rental income	425	417
Management fee	100	104
KIS income (loss)	(41)	302
	9,676	9,103

17. Related party transactions

Key management compensation of the Credit Union

Key management personnel ("KMP") are defined by IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Credit Union, including the Board of Directors, Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO"), executives and senior management.

	2025	2024
Salaries and short-term benefits	2,065	1,796

Transactions with key management personnel

Loans made to Directors and KMP are approved under the same lending criteria applicable to members. KMP may receive concessional rates of interest on their loans and facilities. There are no loans that are impaired in relation to loan balances with Directors and KMP.

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

	2025	2024
Aggregate of loans granted KMP	4,617	3,082
Total value of revolving credit facilities to KMP and Directors	754	1,017
Less: Member shares included as liabilities	(2)	(2)
	5,369	4,097

	2025	2024
During the year the change in value of loans disbursed to KMP resulted from:		
Mortgages	428	-
Lines of Credit	20	-
Changes to staff considered KMP	1,087	-
	1,535	-

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17. Related party transactions (Continued from previous page)

	2025	2024
Interest and other revenue earned on loans to Directors and KMP	173	119
Total interest paid on deposits to Directors KMP	119	15
The total value of member deposits from the Directors and KMP as at the year-end:		
Chequing and demand deposits	2,381	2,090
Term deposits	2,008	2,741
Registered savings plans	367	432
	4,756	5,263

CEO compensation

Compensation for the CEO is intended to be aligned with the organization's overall short and long-term objectives and results, competitive within the Credit Union system and affordable within the economic environment.

The CEO's salary is determined by the Board of Directors. The CEO received an actual salary of \$392 (2024 - \$327). The CEO also has the opportunity to earn up to 20% of base annual salary as a short-term incentive bonus based on the achievement of financial, member, employee and community goals. The CEO received a bonus of \$nil (2024 - \$44) based on 2024 outcomes.

CEO had the opportunity to convert earned and unused vacation into cash payment. In 2025, the CEO elected to convert \$48 of unused vacation from 2024 and \$23 of unused vacation from 2025 into cash payment. The CEO received the same non-cash benefits as all other Kootenay Savings employees, plus a monthly car allowance. In 2025, the value of these Credit Union paid benefits was 9.94% (2024 - 11.50%) of base salary. The CEO also participated in a Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (SERP), which Central 1 established to compensate credit union employees whose benefits under the Pension Plan are restricted by limits imposed under the Income Tax Act. In 2025, the CEO accrued 11.20% (2024 - 7.64%) of base annual salary through the SERP, payable upon retirement.

18. Capital management

The Financial Institutions Act requires the Credit Union to maintain, at all times, a capital base which is adequate in relation to the business carried on. The level of capital required is based on a prescribed percentage of the total value of risk-weighted assets, each asset of the Credit Union being assigned a risk factor based on the probability that a loss may be incurred on the ultimate realization of that asset. Management considers capital to be comprised of the net assets of the Credit Union and all components of members' equity on the same risk weighted basis as is prescribed by the Financial Institutions Act and which amounts to \$107,900 (2024 - \$97,295) as at December 31, 2025.

The Financial Institutions Act regulations prescribe that the minimum required capital base ratio is 8%. As at December 31, 2025, the Credit Union has a capital to risk-weighted-assets of 14.48% (2024 - 15.59%).

Capital is managed in accordance with policies established by the Board. Management regards a strong capital base as an integral part of the Credit Union's strategy. The Credit Union has a capital plan to provide a long-term forecast of capital requirements. All of the elements of capital are monitored throughout the year, and modifications of capital management strategies are made as appropriate. In addition, the Credit Union develops and works within a 5-Year Capital Plan. The Credit Union makes periodic dividend payments on eligible member shares, within the context of its overall capital management plan.

19. Pension plan and other employee benefits

Multi-employer defined benefit plan

The Credit Union provides three types of retirement plan options for its employees. These include participation in a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan"), administered by CUTrust; participation in a defined benefit Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (the "SERP"), administered by the Credit Union; and participation in a money purchase plan offered and administered by CUTrust. The annual cost of the pension benefits for the Plan and the SERP have been determined by an independent actuary based on the accrued benefit actuarial cost method.

The Plan is a contributory, multiemployer, multidivisional registered pension plan governed by a Board of Trustees which is responsible for overseeing the management of the Plan, including the investment of the assets and administration of the benefits. The Credit Union is one of several employers participating in the 1.75% Defined Benefit Division of the Plan. Based on the fourth quarter's information for 2025 this Division covers about 3,200 (2024 - 3,200) active employees, 1,700 (2024 - 2,000) inactive members and approximately 1,700 (2024 - 1,600) retired plan members, with reported assets of approximately \$1,200,000 (2024 - \$1,250,000). At least once every three years, an actuarial valuation is performed to assess the financial position of the Plan and the adequacy of the funding levels. The most recent actuarial valuation of the 1.75% Division of the Plan conducted as at December 31, 2024 indicated a going concern surplus of \$87,500 and a solvency deficiency of \$258,000. Employer contributions to the Plan are established by the Trustees upon advice from the Plan's actuaries, including amounts to finance any solvency deficiencies over time. The next formally scheduled actuarial valuation is for the reporting date of December 31, 2027. The Credit Union paid \$1,539 in employer contributions to the plan in fiscal year 2025 (2024 - \$1,552).

The Credit Union also provides additional pension benefits to certain eligible employees who are members of a Supplemental Pension Plan. These non-pension benefits consist of contributions up to certain annual maximum limits outlined in the plan agreement with respect to medical and dental benefits. Both plans are unfunded defined benefit plans.

Funding of the registered retirement plans complies with applicable regulations that require actuarial valuations of the pension funds at least once every three years in Canada, depending on the funding status. The most recent actuarial valuations were as of December 31, 2024 for the Retiree Benefits Plan and the SERP.

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19. Pension plan and other employee benefits (Continued from previous page)

	2025 Supplemental pension plan	2024 Supplemental pension plan	2025 Post retirement benefit plan	2024 Post retirement benefit plan
Accrued benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation, opening	176	168	402	407
Current service costs	13	8	7	5
Interest costs	8	8	18	18
Benefits paid	(23)	(23)	(24)	(23)
Actuarial gains (losses)	6	14	-	(27)
Actuarial liability financial assumptions	1	1	(4)	22
Accrued benefit obligation, ending	181	176	399	402

Significant assumptions:

	2025 Supplemental pension plan	2024 Supplemental pension plan	2025 Post retirement benefit plan	2024 Post retirement benefit plan
Weighted average:				
Discount rate	4.60 %	4.50 %	4.60 %	4.50 %
Salary escalation	4.00 %	3.00 %	-	-
Inflation	2.00 %	2.50 %	-	-

20. Derivative financial instruments

	2025 Notional amount	2025 Interest payable	2025 Fair value	2024 Notional amount	2024 Interest payable	2024 Fair value
Index-linked options	1,246	-	25	1,253	-	25

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

Interest rate swaps are transactions in which two parties exchange interest cash flows on a specified notional amount, based on agreed upon fixed and floating rates for a specified time period. Notional amounts are the contract amounts used to calculate the cash flows to be exchanged.

Foreign exchange forward contracts are used as needed to hedge the Credit Union's exposure to foreign exchange risk.

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21. Financial instrument risk management

All significant financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments of the Credit Union are either recognized or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements together with other information relevant for making a reasonable assessment of future cash flows, interest rate risk and credit risk.

Risk management policy

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

Risk management is carried out by a number of delegated committees reporting to the Board of Directors. The Board provides written principles for risk tolerance and overall risk management and management report to the Board on compliance with the risk management policies of the Credit Union. In addition, the Credit Union maintains an Internal Audit function which is responsible for independent review of risk management and the Credit Union's control environment.

Financial instruments comprise the majority of the Credit Union's assets and liabilities. The Credit Union accepts deposits from members at both fixed and floating rates for various periods and seeks to earn an interest rate margin by investing these funds in high quality financial instruments – principally mortgages. The primary types of financial risk which arise from this activity are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, price risk and foreign exchange risk.

The following table describes the significant financial instrument activity undertaken by the Credit Union, the risks associated with such activities and the types of methods used in managing those risks.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Risk</i>	<i>Method</i>
Fixed rate savings products and funding activities involving fixed rate instruments	Sensitivity to changes in interest rates	Sensitivity analysis and stress-testing
Fixed rate mortgages Equity linked deposit products	Sensitivity to changes in interest rates Sensitivity to changes in Canadian equity indices	Sensitivity analysis and stress-testing Options
Foreign currencies	Sensitivity to changes in foreign currency	Minimize overall Credit Union exposure
Investment of liquid resources in fixed income securities	Sensitivity to changes in obligor credit risk leading to default	Monitoring of investment restrictions and counterparty risk

The main financial risks inherent in the Credit Union environment are credit, liquidity and interest rate risks.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is not considered significant at this time as the Credit Union does not engage in any active trading of foreign currency positions or hold significant excess foreign currency denominated financed investments for an extended period. Based on current differences between foreign currency financial assets and financial liabilities as at year-end, the Credit Union estimates that if a positive/adverse change in the US – Canadian foreign currency exchanges rates of 1% would result in a change in the post tax income of \$9 (2024 - \$22) principally as a result of the re translation of foreign currency denominated cash resources.

21. Financial instrument risk management *(Continued from previous page)*

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a Credit Union member or counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Significant changes in the economy of British Columbia and the Kootenay region of BC or deteriorations in lending sectors which represent a concentration within the Credit Union's loan portfolio may result in losses that are different from those provided for at year end.

Overall monitoring and processes will change as deemed necessary in response to the prevailing economic environment. This has and will include changes to the current processes to ensure that the overall portfolio is secured and the Credit Union will continue to support members and find their optimal credit solutions.

Risk management process

Credit risk management is integral to the Credit Union's activities. Management carefully monitors and manages the Credit Union's exposure to credit risk by a combination of methods. Credit risk arises principally as a result of the Credit Union's lending activities that result in member loans and advances and treasury activities that result in investments in cash resources. There is also credit risk in unfunded loan commitments. The overall management of credit risk is centralized in the Credit Market Risk Committee which reports to the Board of Directors and the respective operating units of the Credit Union.

Concentration of loans is managed by the implementation of sectoral and member specific limits as well as the periodic use of syndications with other financial institutions to limit the potential exposure from any one member. The Credit Market Risk Committee is responsible for approving and monitoring the Credit Union's tolerance for credit exposures which it does through review and approval of the Credit Union's lending policies and credit scoring system and through setting limits on credit exposures from individual members across sectors. The Credit Union maintains levels of borrowing approval limits and, prior to advancing funds to a member, an assessment of the credit quality of that member is made. The Credit Union emphasizes responsible lending in its relationships with members and establishes loans that are within the member's ability to repay, rather than relying exclusively on collateral.

Loans to members

Loans to members consist of \$1,590,733 (2024 - \$1,366,507) residential and commercial loans/mortgages which are secured against real property with a further \$6,928 (2024 - \$16,790) secured by other collateral. Loans to members also include \$10,674 (2024 - \$11,856) of unsecured loans/lines of credit which consists of personal and commercial loans and lines of credit.

The Credit Union often takes security as collateral in common with other lending institutions. The Credit Union maintains guidelines on the acceptability of specific types of collateral. Collateral may include mortgages over residential properties and charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable. Where significant impairment indicators are identified, the Credit Union takes additional measures to manage the risk of default, which may include seeking additional collateral.

The credit quality of the loan portfolio for those loans which are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the Credit Union's internal rating system. The Credit Union assesses the probability of default using internal rating tools and takes into account both statistical analysis as well as the experience and judgment of the Credit department. Retail member loans are assessed based on a comparison of the loan to value ratio of the loan principal compared to the estimated fair value of collateral. Commercial member loans are divided into five segments and are regularly reviewed and updated as appropriate. Commercial member loans in the lower classes are not considered to be impaired taking into account the repayment status of the loans and estimated fair value of collateral, except where indicated as impaired.

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

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21. Financial instrument risk management (Continued from previous page)

Credit risk (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.

The amounts shown on the table below do not necessarily represent future cash requirements since many commitments will expire or terminate without being funded. As at year-end, the Credit Union had the following outstanding financial instruments subject to credit risk:

	2025	2024
Unadvanced lines of credit	154,168	149,753
Commitments to extend credit	81,145	93,002
	235,313	242,755

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 risk of a financial instrument is deemed to have significantly increased since initial recognition when contractual payments have exceeded 30 days past due, or other information becomes available to management (through the course of regular credit reviews, communication with the borrower or forecasting processes which consider macroeconomic conditions expected to have a future impact on borrowers).

When the contractual terms of a financial asset have been modified or renegotiated and the financial asset has not been derecognized, the Credit Union assesses for significant increases in credit risk by considering the ability to collect interest and principal payments on the modified financial asset, the reason for the modifications, the borrower's payment performance compared to the modified contractual terms and whether such modifications increase the borrower's ability to meet its contractual obligations.

21. Financial instrument risk management (Continued from previous page)

Credit risk (Continued from previous page)

Where the contractual cash flows of a financial asset have been modified while the loss allowance of that asset is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, the Credit Union determines whether the credit risk of that financial asset has improved to the extent that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. The Credit Union makes this determination by evaluating the credit risk of the modified financial asset and comparing with documentation of the borrower's initial credit assessment at the time of the initial borrowing. The Credit Union considers the credit risk to have decreased when the borrower has demonstrated consistently good payment behaviour for 2 – 3 months against the modified contractual terms. Subsequently, management monitors these assets by tracking payment behaviours and relapse rates to determine the extent to which expected credit losses revert to being measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

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

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

Write-offs

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

Significant increase in credit risk - interest rate and inflationary environment impact

There are judgments involved in determining whether or not there is a significant increase in credit risk resulting in loans moving between stages of expected credit loss and being subject to different expected credit loss models. The Credit Union will continue to monitor the fluctuating interest rates and the effects inflation may have on its members and their ability to repay their debt obligations. Where appropriate, the Credit Union may deem a change in credit risk to have occurred for certain members due to the current environment and will adjust their staging and expected credit losses as necessary.

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.

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21. **Financial instrument risk management** (Continued from previous page)

Credit risk (Continued from previous page)

	12-month ECL	2025 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Retail mortgages				
Low risk	858,840	-	-	858,840
Medium risk	-	269,902	-	269,902
Default	-	-	470	470
Total gross carrying amount	858,840	269,902	470	1,129,212
Less: loss allowance	51	374	-	425
Total carrying amount	858,789	269,528	470	1,128,787
Commercial mortgages				
Low risk	345,451	-	-	345,451
Medium risk	-	52,556	-	52,556
Default	-	-	7,899	7,899
Total gross carrying amount	345,451	52,556	7,899	405,906
Less: loss allowance	432	179	192	803
Total carrying amount	345,019	52,377	7,707	405,103
Retail loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	44,689	-	-	44,689
Medium risk	-	22,294	-	22,294
Default	-	-	93	93
Total gross carrying amount	44,689	22,294	93	67,076
Less: loss allowance	20	102	75	197
Total carrying amount	44,669	22,192	18	66,879
Commercial loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	3,014	-	-	3,014
Medium risk	-	1,690	-	1,690
Default	-	-	118	118
Total gross carrying amount	3,014	1,690	118	4,822
Less: loss allowance	19	7	5	31
Total carrying amount	2,995	1,683	113	4,791
Total members' loans receivable				
Total gross carrying amount	1,251,994	346,442	8,580	1,607,016
Less: loss allowance	522	662	272	1,456
Total carrying amount	1,251,472	345,780	8,308	1,605,560

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21. **Financial instrument risk management** (Continued from previous page)

Credit risk (Continued from previous page)

	12-month ECL	2024 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Retail mortgages				
Low risk	768,154	-	-	768,154
Medium risk	-	278,216	-	278,216
Default	-	-	1,021	1,021
Total gross carrying amount	768,154	278,216	1,021	1,047,391
Less: loss allowance	92	468	-	560
Total carrying amount	768,062	277,748	1,021	1,046,831
Commercial mortgages				
Low risk	286,272	-	-	286,272
Medium risk	-	33,637	-	33,637
Default	-	-	53	53
Total gross carrying amount	286,272	33,637	53	319,962
Less: loss allowance	17	269	-	286
Total carrying amount	286,255	33,368	53	319,676
Retail loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	44,882	-	-	44,882
Medium risk	-	22,321	-	22,321
Default	-	-	62	62
Total gross carrying amount	44,882	22,321	62	67,265
Less: loss allowance	15	60	62	137
Total carrying amount	44,867	22,261	-	67,128
Commercial loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	5,006	-	-	5,006
Medium risk	-	1,139	-	1,139
Default	-	-	590	590
Total gross carrying amount	5,006	1,139	590	6,735
Less: loss allowance	23	5	373	401
Total carrying amount	4,983	1,134	217	6,334
Total members' loans receivable				
Total gross carrying amount	1,104,313	335,313	1,726	1,441,352
Less: loss allowance	148	802	435	1,385
Total carrying amount	1,104,165	334,511	1,291	1,439,967

As at December 31, 2025, the maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to financial assets without taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements is \$1,823,950 (2024 - \$1,683,350). The principal collateral and other credit enhancement held by the Credit Union as security for loans include i) insurance, ii) mortgages over residential lots and properties, iii) recourse to the business assets such as real estate, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable, iv) recourse to the commercial real estate properties being financed, and v) recourse to liquid assets, guarantees and securities.

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21. Financial instrument risk management (Continued from previous page)

Credit risk (Continued from previous page)

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.

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Member loans receivable allowance				
Balance at December 31, 2023	658	514	209	1,381
Provision for (recovery of) impaired loans	(411)	291	217	97
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(99)	(3)	9	(93)
Balance at December 31, 2024	148	802	435	1,385
Provision for (recovery of) impaired loans	(158)	(107)	(153)	(418)
Write-offs, net of recoveries	531	(33)	(9)	489
Balance at December 31, 2025	521	662	273	1,456

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 the Credit Union's Treasury department and reported to the Asset and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO") which is responsible for managing interest rate risk. Periodically, the Credit Union may enter into interest rate swaps to adjust the exposure to interest rate risk by modifying the re-pricing of the Credit Union's financial instruments.

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 ALCO committee. Based on current differences between financial assets and financial liabilities as at year-end, the Credit Union estimates that an immediate and sustained 100 basis point increase in interest rates would decrease net interest income by \$3,932 (2024 - decrease by \$79) over the next 12 months while an immediate and sustained 100 basis point decrease in interest rates would increase net interest income by \$3,884 (2024 - increase by \$73) over the next 12 months.

Other types of interest rate risk are basis risk (the risk of loss arising from changes in the relationship of interest rates which have similar but not identical characteristic) and prepayment risk (the risk of loss of interest income arising from the early repayment of fixed rate mortgages and loans), both of which are monitored on a regular basis and are reported to ALCO.

Interest rate sensitivity

Interest rate risk is the sensitivity of the Credit Union's financial condition to movements in interest rates. The carrying amounts of the financial instruments in the table below 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.

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21. **Financial instrument risk management** (Continued from previous page)

Interest rate risk (Continued from previous page)

	Variable rate		One to two	Two to three	Three to four	Over four years	Non-Interest	2025	2024
	Within one year		years	years	years		Sensitive	Total	Total
Financial assets									
Cash and investments	30,659	41,737	38,485	19,264	24,325	23,570	11,086	189,126	216,305
Member loans	176,526	338,097	312,008	245,774	196,426	336,729	-	1,605,560	1,439,967
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,748	18,748	19,135
<i>Total weighted average interest rate %</i>	<i>5.17</i>	<i>3.29</i>	<i>3.90</i>	<i>4.90</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.27</i>	<i>4.16</i>
Subtotal	207,185	379,834	350,493	265,038	220,751	360,299	29,834	1,813,434	1,675,407
Financial liabilities									
Demand deposits	850,171	-	-	-	-	-	175	850,346	854,466
Term deposits	-	414,764	53,186	28,164	7,942	11,118	-	515,174	433,801
Registered plans	36,771	173,259	37,386	27,233	6,308	6,231	-	287,188	270,520
Membership shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,233	2,233	2,385
Borrowings	-	74,544	9,257	3,198	-	-	-	86,999	43,177
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,823	17,823	19,783
<i>Total weighted average interest rate %</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>3.49</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>3.38</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.25</i>
	886,942	662,567	99,829	58,595	14,250	17,349	20,231	1,759,763	1,624,138
Net sensitivity	(679,757)	(282,733)	250,664	206,443	206,501	342,950	9,603	53,671	51,269

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21. Financial instrument risk management (Continued from previous page)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its obligations to members and other liabilities. To mitigate this risk, the Credit Union is required to maintain, in the form of cash and term deposits, a minimum of 8% liquidity at all times, based on total members' deposits and non equity shares. At year-end, the Credit Union's liquidity exceeded the required level.

The level of restricted cash resources required is based on total deposits and other debt liabilities. Included in other investments are restricted resources of \$136,833 (2024 – \$130,398). The Credit Union's own risk management policies require it to maintain sufficient liquid resources to cover cash flow imbalances, to retain member confidence in the Credit Union and to enable the Credit Union to meet all financial obligations. This is achieved through maintaining a prudent level of liquid assets, through management control of the growth of the loan portfolio, securitizations and asset liability maturity management techniques. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Credit Union's liquidity requirements on the basis of expected cash flows as part of its liquidity management. The Credit Union's Board of Directors has set an overall borrowing limit of \$130,000 (2024 - \$130,000) as an integral part of its liquidity management strategy.

22. Fair value measurements

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The Credit Union's assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated 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>2025 Level 3</i>
Assets				
Cash	12,455	12,455	-	-
Shares, Central 1	449	-	-	449
Central 1 MLP	136,263	136,263	-	-
Other investments	16,938	9,934	4,654	2,350
	166,105	158,652	4,654	2,799
Liabilities				
Index-linked deposits	1,246	-	1,246	-

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
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(\$ in thousands)

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

	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	2024 Level 3
Assets				
Cash	15,776	15,776	-	-
Shares in Central 1	421	-	-	421
Central 1 mandatory liquidity pool deposits	129,773	129,773	-	-
Other investments	20,789	12,571	4,545	3,673
	166,759	158,120	4,545	4,094
Liabilities				
Index-linked deposits	1,253	-	1,253	-

Level 2 fair value measurements

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

Line item	Valuation technique(s)	Inputs
Other investments	Fair value is determined using the net present value of cash flows attributable to the investments.	Discount rates based on credit spread adjusted swap rates.
Index-linked deposits	Fair value is determined using the net present value of cash flows attributable to the investments.	Discount rates based on current investment rates.
Derivatives	Fair value is determined using the net present value of cash flows attributable to the derivative financial asset/liability	Discount rates based on CORRA and swap rates.

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22. Fair value measurements (Continued from previous page)

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>
					2025
Assets					
Interest bearing deposits	23,021	26,013	-	26,013	-
Member loans receivable	1,605,560	1,605,020	-	1,605,020	-
Other assets	18,748	20,578	-	20,578	-
	1,647,329	1,651,611	-	1,651,611	-
Liabilities					
Member deposits	1,652,708	1,643,529	-	1,643,529	-
Borrowings	86,999	87,751	-	87,751	-
Other liabilities	17,823	17,823	-	17,823	-
Member shares - liabilities	2,233	2,233	-	-	2,233
	1,759,763	1,751,336	-	1,749,103	2,233
					2024
	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
Assets					
Interest-bearing deposits	49,547	50,604	-	50,604	-
Member loans receivable	1,439,967	1,429,469	-	1,429,469	-
Other assets	19,135	19,135	-	19,135	-
	1,508,649	1,499,208	-	1,499,208	-
Liabilities					
Member deposits	1,558,787	1,538,706	-	1,538,706	-
Borrowings	43,117	42,454	-	42,454	-
Other liabilities	19,783	19,783	-	19,783	-
Member shares - liability	2,385	2,385	-	-	2,385
	1,624,072	1,603,328	-	1,600,943	2,385

Kootenay Savings Credit Union
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23. Letter of credit and contingencies

Letters of credit

As of December 31, 2025, the Credit Union had issued letters of credit on behalf of members in the amount of \$918 (2024 - \$949). Of these letters of credit, \$918 (2024 - \$946) are secured by securities and/or monies on deposit; the remainder by indemnities or personal guarantees.

Contingencies

From time to time, various claims and legal proceedings may arise against the Credit Union. The Credit Union vigorously defends itself where appropriate and in instances where it considers it more likely than not to prevail, no provision is recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

24. Other provisions for impairment

Included in Other assets is a \$13,920 (2024 - \$14,710) promissory note receivable due from KS Property Management Inc ("KSPM") and \$nil (2024 - \$nil) shareholder loan with CDG Enterprises ("CDG"). The Credit Union owns 9% of CDG.

	2025	2024
Promissory note receivable - KSPM		
Promissory note balance	15,163	15,163
Provision for impairment	(1,243)	(453)
	13,920	14,710
Shareholder loan - CDG		
Shareholder loan balance	2,000	2,000
Provision for impairment	(2,000)	(2,000)
	-	-

At year end, the Credit Union held a \$14,710 (2024 - \$14,710) promissory note receivable which bears interest at 1% (2024 - 1%) compounding monthly. The promissory note receivable matures on February 1, 2029. During the year, the Credit Union recognized a provision for impairment on the promissory note of \$790 (2024 - \$453).

At year end, the Credit Union held a \$nil (2024 - \$nil) shareholder loan receivable which was granted in two separate transactions in the previous financial year for \$1,500 and \$500 respectively with no set repayment terms. The shareholder loan receivable bears interest at 4%. In the previous financial year, the Credit Union recognized a provision for impairment on the shareholder loan of \$2,000.

25. Events after the reporting period

On December 3, 2025 the Credit Union entered into an asset transfer agreement with Columbia Valley Credit Union ("CVCU") under which CVCU has agreed to transfer all of its assets to the Credit Union and the Credit Union agrees to assume all liabilities. The agreement is effective January 1, 2026.

It is not practicable to disclose the amounts recognized for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, or any resulting goodwill.

26. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.