

CONEXUS CREDIT UNION

Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

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Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Conexus Credit Union were prepared by management, which is responsible for the integrity and fairness of the information presented, including the many accounts that must be based on estimates and judgements. These consolidated financial statements were prepared to meet the financial reporting requirements prescribed by *The Credit Union Act, 1998* of the Province of Saskatchewan, Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation and by statute. The accounting policies followed in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements conform to IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Financial and operating data elsewhere in the annual report are consistent with the information contained in the consolidated financial statements.

In discharging our responsibility for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements and for the accounting systems from which they are derived, we maintain the necessary system of internal controls designed to ensure that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded, and proper records are maintained. These controls include: quality standards in hiring and training of employees, policy and procedure manuals, a corporate code of conduct and accountability for performance within appropriate and well-defined areas of responsibility.

The system of internal controls is further supported by a compliance function, which is designed to ensure that we and our employees comply with the appropriate legislation and conflict of interest rules. It is also supported by internal audit staff, which conducts periodic audits of all aspects of our operations.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibilities for financial reporting through an Audit and Conduct Review Committee, which is composed entirely of independent directors. This Committee reviews our consolidated financial statements and recommends them to the Board for approval. Other key responsibilities of the Audit and Conduct Review Committee include reviewing our existing internal control procedures, planned revisions to those procedures and advising the directors on auditing matters and financial reporting issues. Our chief internal auditor has full and unrestricted access to the Audit and Conduct Review Committee.

Further monitoring of financial performance and reporting is carried out by the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation. It is given its responsibilities and powers by provincial statute through *The Credit Union Act, 1998*. Its purpose is to guarantee members' funds on deposit with Saskatchewan credit unions and provide preventative services, that include ongoing financial monitoring, regular reporting and consultation.

Deloitte LLP Chartered Professional Accountants, appointed by the members of Conexus Credit Union upon the recommendation of the Audit and Conduct Review Committee and Board of Directors, have performed an independent audit of the consolidated financial statements and their report follows. The auditors have full and unrestricted access to the Audit and Conduct Review Committee to discuss their related findings.



Celina Philpot

Chief Executive Officer



Neil Cooper

Chief Financial Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Conexus Credit Union 2006

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Conexus Credit Union 2006 (the "Credit Union"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statements of 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 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Annual Report prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Regina, Saskatchewan
March 9, 2026

Conexus Credit Union

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(In thousands of CDN \$)

As at December 31, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	436,515	290,267
Investment securities	6	768,401	846,350
Loans and advances	7	6,680,425	6,052,912
Derivative assets	9	9,915	7,860
Property and equipment	11	65,957	73,450
Assets held for sale	12	4,316	-
Right-of-use assets	19	17,867	19,387
Investment property	13	8,661	9,050
Goodwill and intangible assets	14	5,694	7,306
Investments in associates	15	34,500	23,740
Current tax assets		-	1
Deferred tax assets	26	187	1,963
Accounts receivable and prepaids		18,703	28,456
Total assets		8,051,141	7,360,742
Liabilities			
Deposits	16	6,332,800	6,082,981
Securitization liabilities	10	832,431	454,992
Membership shares and equity accounts	18	10,324	11,168
Derivative liabilities	9	9,446	7,289
Lease liabilities	19	16,537	17,837
Non-controlling interests	20	10,218	7,784
Current tax liabilities		5,350	1,173
Deferred tax liabilities	26	993	-
Accounts payable and other liabilities	21	59,219	57,720
Total liabilities		7,277,318	6,640,944
<i>Contingent liabilities and commitments</i>	30		
Members' equity			
Accumulated other comprehensive income		392	1,985
Retained earnings		773,431	717,813
Total members' equity		773,823	719,798
Total liabilities and members' equity		8,051,141	7,360,742

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:



Ken Kosolofski, Vice Chair, Board of Directors



Adam Hicks, Chair, Audit and Conduct Review Committee

Conexus Credit Union

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
Interest income	22	349,744	343,215
Interest expense	22	152,305	173,524
Net interest income		197,439	169,691
Commissions and fee income	23	56,037	40,432
Other income	24	9,164	5,533
Net interest and other income before credit losses		262,640	215,656
Provision for credit losses	8	14,324	15,082
Net interest and other income after credit losses		248,316	200,574
Operating expenses			
Personnel		101,107	93,046
General business	25	53,692	58,808
Occupancy		11,370	12,133
Member security		5,555	5,107
Organizational		964	993
Total operating expenses		172,688	170,087
Profit for the year before income tax		75,628	30,487
Income tax expense	26	20,386	5,773
Profit for the year		55,242	24,714
(Loss) profit attributable to non-controlling interests	20	(376)	354
Profit for the year attributable to members		55,618	24,360
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Financial assets at FVOCI			
Net unrealized (loss) income		(1,355)	4,871
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates		(204)	77
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates		(34)	(78)
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax		(1,593)	4,870
Total comprehensive income for the year		54,025	29,230

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Conexus Credit Union

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Members' Equity

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Accumulated other comprehensive income - Financial assets at FVOCI		
Balance at January 1	2,322	(2,549)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax of \$-428 (2024 - \$1,538) (Note 26)	(1,355)	4,871
Balance at December 31	967	2,322
Accumulated other comprehensive income - Share of other comprehensive income of associates		
Balance at January 1	(337)	(336)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax of \$12 (2024 - \$173) (Note 26)	(238)	(1)
Balance at December 31	(575)	(337)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	392	1,985
Retained earnings		
Balance at January 1	717,813	693,453
Profit for the year attributable to members	55,618	24,360
Balance at December 31	773,431	717,813
Total members' equity	773,823	719,798

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Conexus Credit Union

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities			
Profit for the year		55,242	24,714
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Net interest income	22	(197,439)	(169,691)
Gain on financial instruments	24	(4,842)	(6,981)
Loss on sale of credit card portfolio	24	-	7,163
Provision for credit losses	8	14,324	15,082
Depreciation of property and equipment	11	5,948	6,699
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	19	1,559	1,607
Amortization of intangible assets	14	1,612	2,278
Depreciation of investment property	13	389	389
Share of profits in associates	15	(14,766)	(3,831)
Income tax expense	26	20,386	5,773
Other		(1,901)	(8,692)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Loans and advances		(642,123)	(488,790)
Deposits		259,618	439,099
Securitization liabilities		377,439	26,248
Accounts receivable and prepaids		10,088	(13,642)
Accounts payable and other liabilities		1,499	(26,711)
Interest received		351,079	341,958
Interest paid		(162,104)	(156,924)
Income tax paid		(13,439)	(13,135)
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities		62,569	(17,387)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities			
Distributions received from associates and joint ventures		4,831	6,145
Purchases of investment securities		(513,275)	(323,219)
Proceeds on sale of investment securities		589,246	554,974
Purchase of property and equipment	11	(2,771)	(2,199)
Purchase of intangible assets	14	-	(5)
Cash flows provided by investing activities		78,031	235,696
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities			
Net redemption of shares: (Beginning 2025 - (\$11,168, Net cash flows - (\$844), Non-cash items - \$nil, Ending 2025 - \$10,324)	18	(844)	(982)
Repayment of lease liabilities: (Beginning 2025 - (\$17,837, Net cash flows - (\$1,338), Non-cash items - \$39, Ending 2025 - \$16,537)	19	(1,338)	(1,387)
Capital contributions received from non-controlling interests: (Beginning 2025 - \$7,784, Net cash flows - \$2,810, Non-cash items - (\$376), Ending 2025 - \$10,218)		2,810	3,077
Cash flows provided by financing activities		628	708
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		141,228	219,017
Net foreign exchange difference on cash held		5,020	475
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		290,267	70,775
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	5	436,515	290,267

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Conexus Credit Union 2006 (the Credit Union), was established and continued pursuant to *The Credit Union Act, 1998* (*The Act*) of the Province of Saskatchewan. The Credit Union serves members and non-members in the Province of Saskatchewan. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is 2375 College Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation (the Corporation) is the deposit guarantor for Saskatchewan credit unions. The Corporation is also the primary regulator for credit unions and Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan (SaskCentral). Together, these entities are considered Provincially Regulated Financial Institutions or "PRFIs". The Corporation is mandated through provincial legislation, *The Credit Union Act, 1998* and *The Credit Union Central of Saskatchewan Act, 2016* in performing its duties. Provincial legislation also assigns responsibility for oversight of the Corporation to the Registrar of Credit Unions at the Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority of Saskatchewan. The Corporation was the first deposit guarantor in Canada and has successfully guaranteed deposits since it was established in 1953. By promoting responsible governance and prudent management of capital, liquidity and guaranteeing deposits, the Corporation contributes to confidence in Saskatchewan PRFIs. For more information about the Corporation's responsibilities and its role in promoting the strength and stability of Saskatchewan PRFIs, consult the Corporation's website at www.cudgc.sk.ca.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND 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).

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2026.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

- Foreclosed property held for sale which is measured at the lesser of the loan balance at foreclosure and the net realizable value of the property.
- Financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) which are measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (CDN \$), which is the Credit Union's functional currency, and have been rounded to the nearest thousand unless stated otherwise.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, as summarized below, have been applied consistently over all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

A. Use of estimates and key judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The most significant uses of judgements and estimates are as follows:

- **Consolidation:** determining whether the Credit Union has control, joint control or significant influence over its investees (Note 3B).
- **Classification of financial assets:** assessment of the business model within which a financial asset is held and whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (Note 3Cii).
- **Fair value measurement:** determining the fair value for certain assets and liabilities which require significant unobservable inputs (Note 3E).
- **Allowance for credit losses:** determining the appropriate inputs into the expected credit loss (ECL) model, including the estimates of probability of default (PD)/loss given default (LGD)/exposure at default (EAD) and incorporation of forward-looking information and establishing the criteria for determining when there has been a significant increase in credit risk (Note 3Di).

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of consolidation

i. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements contain the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of subsidiaries after eliminating inter-company transactions and balances. Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Credit Union as evidenced by:

- Power over the investee, meaning the ability to direct the investee's relevant activities;
- Exposure, or right to, the variable returns of the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Credit Union's subsidiaries may include certain structured entities which were created to achieve a narrowly defined set of objectives and activities which can be broadly classified as securitization vehicles and investment funds. For securitization vehicles, the assessment of control focuses on the ability of the Credit Union to direct the relevant activities of the vehicle including the selection of assets to be securitized and management of distressed assets. For investment funds, the assessment is based on the aggregate economic interests the Credit Union holds in the fund (both direct holdings and management fees) and the nature of the investors' removal rights.

The Credit Union reassesses whether it controls an entity if the facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of these three elements of control.

The following entities are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Credit Union:

	Head Office	Ownership Interest	
		2025	2024
Protexus Holdings Inc.	Regina, SK	100%	100%
Pivot Trust	Toronto, ON	100%	100%
Conexus Venture Capital Inc.	Regina, SK	100%	100%
Thrive Wealth Management Ltd.	Regina, SK	100%	100%
CVC Fund 1 LP	Regina, SK	78.95%	78.95%
CVC Fund 2 LP	Regina, SK	56.03%	60%

ii. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Credit Union. Non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of financial position.

The non-controlling interests presented in the consolidated statement of financial position are classified as a financial liability due to the associated subsidiary being a limited life entity with an obligation to distribute its net assets to the unitholders upon liquidation.

iii. Investments in associates

Investments in associates include entities over which the Credit Union has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The carrying value of the investment is subsequently adjusted for the Credit Union's share of these entities' profits or losses less dividends or distributions received.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The following associates are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Head Office	Ownership Interest	
		2025	2024
CU Dealer Finance Corp.	Regina, SK	40%	40%
APEX Investment GP Inc.	Regina, SK	25%	25%
SaskCentral	Regina, SK	26.27%	26.10%
Emmertech Fund 1 LP	Regina, SK	18.69%	18.69%

C. Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Credit Union becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are initially measured at the trade date fair value. Transaction costs on financial instruments classified as FVTPL are expensed as incurred. For all other classifications of financial instruments, initial transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase or issuance of the instrument are capitalized.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets: debt instruments

The classification of financial assets which meet the definition of debt, including loans and certain investment securities, is based upon an assessment of the following two criterion: (1) the cash flow characteristics of the debt instrument; and (2) the business model used to manage the debt instrument.

The assessment of cash flow characteristics focuses on whether the cash flows arising from the asset represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). Principal is defined as the fair value of the asset at initial recognition. Interest for the purpose of the assessment is defined as the consideration for the time value of money plus other risks inherent in a basic lending arrangement, the most significant of which is credit risk.

The business model assessment is determined in a manner that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows, that is, they reflect whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. Determining business models requires the use of judgement and is based on all relevant evidence available at the date of the assessment. Financial assets are not reclassified following their initial recognition, unless the business model for managing those financial assets changes.

The application of the cash flow characteristics and business model assessments result in financial asset debt instruments being classified in one of the following measurement categories:

- **Amortized cost:** a debt instrument with cash flows representing SPPI and held within a business model with an objective of holding to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets at amortized cost are measured subsequent to initial recognition using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset taking into account any direct and incremental discounts, premiums, transaction costs and fees on acquisition. Amortization of these premiums, discounts and other direct acquisition costs are included within interest income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of debt instruments measured at amortized cost is calculated using the ECL approach. Debt instruments, including loans and certain investments are presented net of the related allowance for impairments on the consolidated statement of financial position.

- **FVOCI:** a debt instrument with cash flows representing SPPI and held within a business model with an objective to both collect cash flows and sell financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVOCI are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) with premiums, discounts and other direct acquisition costs being amortized over the expected life of the asset to interest income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- **FVTPL:** a debt instrument with cash flows that do not represent SPPI, which is held for trading purposes and/or is held within a business model with a primary objective that does not include the collection of cash flows. Subsequent to initial recognition, unrealized gains and losses on debt instruments measured at FVTPL are recognized within other income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Regardless of the cash flow characteristics or business model, debt instruments may be designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise. The Credit Union has not designated any of its debt instruments as at FVTPL.

b) Financial assets: equity instruments

Financial assets which meet the definition of equity are measured at FVTPL, unless an irrevocable election is made to designate them at FVOCI upon initial recognition (on an instrument-by-instrument basis).

For equity instruments measured at FVTPL, changes in fair value are recognized as part of gains and losses on financial instruments in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For equity instruments measured at FVOCI, both realized and unrealized gains and losses on these instruments are recorded in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Dividends received are recorded in other income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any transaction costs incurred upon purchase of the security are added to the cost basis of the security and are not reclassified to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income upon sale of the security.

c) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities may be designated at FVTPL when one of the following criteria is met:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise; or
- The financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives which significantly modify the cash flows otherwise required.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

d) Overview of financial instrument classifications

The following table summarizes the classifications of the Credit Union's various financial instruments:

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

	Classification	Description
Financial Assets	FVTPL	Investment securities • Certain statutory liquidity deposits • Certain equity securities Derivative assets
	FVOCI	Investment securities • Certain non-statutory debt securities • Certain equity securities
	Amortized cost	Cash and cash equivalents Investment securities • Certain statutory liquidity deposits • Certain non-statutory debt securities Loans and advances Accounts receivable and prepaids
Financial Liabilities	FVTPL	Derivative liabilities
	Amortized cost	Deposits Securitization liabilities Borrowings Membership shares and equity accounts Accounts payable and other liabilities

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or when the Credit Union has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets.

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are not retained or transferred, the Credit Union derecognizes the transferred asset only if it no longer controls the asset. Control is represented by the practical ability to sell the transferred asset without the need to impose additional restrictions. If the Credit Union retains control over the asset, it will continue to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement.

When a financial asset is derecognized, a gain or loss is recognized in the consolidate statement of comprehensive income for an amount equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the derecognized asset and the value of the consideration received, including any new assets and/or liabilities recognized.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the associated obligation has been discharged, cancelled or otherwise extinguished.

iv. Modification

If the terms of a financial instrument are modified, the Credit Union evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different by comparing the present value of the original cash flows to the revised cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to the cash flows from the original financial instrument are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset or liability is derecognized, and a new financial asset or liability is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified financial instrument carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition and the gross carrying amount of the asset or liability is adjusted to match the present value of the revised contractual cash flows. The difference between the original and revised gross carrying amount is recognized as a modification gain or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. If such a modification is carried out on a credit-impaired (Stage 3) loan, then the gain or loss is included within the provision for credit losses. In all other cases, it is recorded as other income.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

v. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are financial contracts whose values are derived from an underlying interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity instrument, commodity or index. In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Union enters into derivative transactions to manage risks relating to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity indices and for asset/liability management purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are classified as FVTPL and recorded at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position as either a derivative asset (for positive fair values) or a derivative liability (for negative fair values). Unrealized gains/losses are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within gains and loss on financial instruments unless they are designated in a qualifying hedge accounting relationship. Realized gains/losses are recorded within net interest income.

a) Hedge accounting qualification

The Credit Union designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments where the derivative is highly effective in offsetting either changes in the fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged item.

At the inception of the hedge accounting relationship, the Credit Union documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Credit Union documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationship meets all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- 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 documented hedge ratio matches the actual ratio of the hedged item and hedging instrument.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Credit Union adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

The Credit Union discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively.

b) Fair value hedges

In a fair value hedging relationship, the carrying value of a hedged item not already measured at fair value is adjusted for the fair value change attributable to the hedged risk. A corresponding unrealized gain/loss is recognized within other income which is offset by the unrealized gains/losses recognized on the hedging derivative. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively with the fair value adjustment arising from the hedged risk being amortized into profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedged item using the effective interest method.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Impairment

i. Financial assets

The Credit Union recognizes a loss allowance for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments (loans and certain investment securities);
- undrawn lines of credit;
- loan commitments to extend credit; and
- letters of credit.

In instances where a loan and advance includes both a drawn and undrawn component, such as a line of credit and loan commitment, the Credit Union presents the drawn component as an allowance for credit losses and the undrawn component is presented as a provision.

a) Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured using a three-stage approach as follows:

- **Stage 1:** where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk, the 12-month ECL is recorded as the present value of all cash shortfalls over 12 months after the reporting period;
- **Stage 2:** when a financial instrument experiences a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, the lifetime ECL is recorded as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument; and
- **Stage 3:** when a financial instrument is considered to be in default, the lifetime ECL is computed as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

The ECL on undrawn lines of credit and loan commitments to extend credit are computed as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Credit Union if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Credit Union expects to receive. The ECL on letters of credit are computed as the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Credit Union expects to recover.

b) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Credit Union compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly varies by portfolio and includes quantitative changes in internal credit risk ratings and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency. A significant increase in credit risk is deemed to have occurred if any of the following criteria have been met:

- the financial asset is 30 days past due, unless the Credit Union has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise;
- the credit risk rating has deteriorated as defined by the internal risk rating scale; or
- qualitative indicators that the Credit Union considers may also be indicative of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Credit Union assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- the financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term;
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations; and
- an investment security has a credit risk rating equivalent to the globally understood definition of "investment grade".

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For undrawn lines of credit, loan commitments to extend credit and letters of credit, the date that the Credit Union becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a loan commitment, the Credit Union also considers changes in the internal credit risk ratings of the loan to which a loan commitment relates. For financial guarantee contracts, the Credit Union considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Credit Union regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

c) Forward-looking information

The Credit Union incorporates forward-looking information into its measurement of ECL. The Credit Union formulates a “base case” view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. This process involves developing two more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and the Bank of Canada, forecasts by large Canadian banks and financial institutions and other selected private sector and expert forecasters.

The Credit Union has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The economic scenarios used included the Canadian unemployment rate, Canadian equity, and the Canadian oil price for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024.

For the year ending December 31, 2025, the Credit Union probability-weighted the “base case” scenario most heavily as it represents the most likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Credit Union for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. The weightings assigned to each scenario were consistent across portfolios, with a probability of 60% (2024 - 60%) applied to the “base case” scenario, 30% (2024 - 20%) applied to the pessimistic scenario, and 10% (2024 - 20%) applied to the optimistic scenario. The economic scenarios used in the determination of ECL's at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 include the following ranges of macroeconomic factors:

2025						
% change ⁽¹⁾	12 month Forecast			5 year Forecast		
	Baseline	Upside	Downside	Baseline	Upside	Downside
Canadian equity index	-3.10%	4.85%	-20.01%	-3.25%	4.63%	-7.95%
Canadian unemployment rate	-0.90%	-11.04%	16.25%	-10.56%	-10.66%	-8.44%
Canadian oil price	-3.91%	3.87%	-20.94%	7.72%	9.71%	7.08%
2024						
% change ⁽¹⁾	12 month Forecast			5 year Forecast		
	Baseline	Upside	Downside	Baseline	Upside	Downside
Canadian equity index	-8.03%	-3.09%	-25.86%	7.47%	17.75%	1.32%
Canadian unemployment rate	1.95%	-4.50%	26.58%	-9.31%	-13.36%	-4.20%
Canadian oil price	-8.50%	-2.25%	-22.06%	-12.10%	-10.46%	-12.60%

⁽¹⁾ The % change represents the change in the macro economic factor as a % difference from the most recent publicly available result as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Definition of credit-impaired

The Credit Union's definition of default is consistent across credit management and accounting policies. A financial asset is "credit impaired" (Stage 3) when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- a restructuring of a loan or advance by the Credit Union on terms that the Credit Union would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- a loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

e) Write-off policy

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Credit Union determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Credit Union's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. *Non-financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Credit Union reviews its non-financial assets to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. If such indicators exist, an impairment test is performed to compare the carrying value of the assets to their recoverable amount. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually regardless of whether an impairment indicator exists.

The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell, if determinable, and the value-in-use. Value-in-use is estimated based on discounted net cash flows from continuing use and the ultimate disposal of an asset. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is performed on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

If the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss equal to the difference is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses on goodwill are never reversed. For other non-financial assets, an impairment loss may be reversed in subsequent periods only to the extent that the asset's carrying value does not exceed what it would have been, net of amortization, had no impairment loss occurred.

E. **Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Credit Union has access at that date.

When available, the Credit Union measures the fair value of a financial instrument using the quoted price (unadjusted) in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, the Credit Union uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Credit Union classifies the fair value measurement of its financial instruments using a three-tier fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to that fair value measurement:

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

F. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposits at call with other financial institutions and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

G. Foreclosed property held for resale

Foreclosed property held for resale consists of land, buildings and other assets acquired through foreclosure on defaulted loans. Foreclosed property is included within loans and advances in the consolidated statement of financial position and is measured at the lower of: (1) the outstanding balance of the loan at the date foreclosure/repossession plus subsequent costs incurred; (2) fair value less estimated costs of disposal.

H. Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, labour and any other costs, including borrowing costs, directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components). Additions and subsequent expenditures are capitalized if they enhance the future economic benefits expected to be derived from the assets. All other costs are expensed as part of general business expenses.

Depreciation of property and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method to write down the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation expense is included in either general business expense or occupancy expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income based on the nature and use of the underlying asset. Gains or losses arising on disposal of property and equipment are included in other income.

The estimated useful lives by major category of property and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	10 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	5 to 10 years
Computer equipment	4 to 5 years
Other	2 to 15 years

Estimates of residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

I. Assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposals groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are customary for sales of such assets, and its sale must be highly probable.

Non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation of such assets ceases upon classification as held for sale. Any impairment loss is recognized in income when the carrying amount exceeds fair value less costs to sell. Subsequent gains are recognized only to the extent of previously recognized losses.

Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from other assets on the statement of financial position along with any directly associated liabilities.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Investment property

Investment property consists of land and buildings held to earn rental income. Investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Property held for use in the supply of service to members or for administrative use that has a portion that earns rental income is allocated between investment property and property and equipment, based on the floor space usage.

Depreciation is recorded in general business expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life, commencing in the month the asset becomes available for use. The estimated useful lives of investment property are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment above. Depreciation methods, residual values and estimates of useful lives are reviewed annually.

K. Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the fair value of consideration given over the Credit Union's proportionate share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired in a business combination at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

L. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with a finite life are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset and is recorded under general business expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The estimated useful lives by major category of intangible assets are as follows:

Software	3 to 5 years
Other	10 to 20 years

Estimates of residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

The Credit Union does not have any intangible assets with indefinite lives and has not recognized any internally generated intangible assets.

M. Leases

i. As lessee

The Credit Union classifies a contract, or component of a contract, as a lease if it conveys a right to control the use of an identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. With the exception of certain short-term and low-value leases, the Credit Union recognizes a lease liability and right-of-use asset for all leases at commencement.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments due over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, at the Credit Union's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed contractual payments, variable contractual payments based upon a rate or index and any amounts payable with respect to purchase, extension and/or termination options when it is reasonably certain that the Credit Union will exercise the option. Variable lease payments which are not based upon a rate or index are excluded from the measurement of the lease liability and are recognized in occupancy expense as they are incurred.

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus initial direct costs and estimated decommissioning costs, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset determined on the same basis as the Credit Union's other property and equipment noted above, whichever is shorter. Right-of-use assets are included within property and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position with depreciation being recognized in occupancy expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in facts and circumstances which impact the future lease payments, including whether an option is reasonably certain to be exercised, result in a remeasurement of the lease liability. When a remeasurement occurs, a corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced below zero.

ii. As lessor

At inception, the Credit Union classifies a lease which transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, the Credit Union recognizes lease payments received as income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease within other income.

The Credit Union has not entered into any finance leases as a lessor.

N. Membership shares and equity accounts

Membership shares and equity accounts are redeemable upon withdrawal or termination of membership, subject to set-off by the Credit Union for any debt of the member. Under *The Act*, there is no provision for holders of membership shares or equity accounts to receive the remaining property of the Credit Union upon liquidation or dissolution. These terms and conditions result in membership shares and equity accounts being classified as liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

O. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Credit Union has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the present value of the expected amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

P. Commissions and fee income

Commissions and fee income arising from contracts with members is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Credit Union recognizes its commissions and fees as revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a member.

The following is a description of the principal activities from which the Credit Union generates its commissions and fees including the nature of performance obligations, the timing of when these obligations are satisfied and the determination of the transaction price:

- **Service fees and loan fees:** consists of fees paid by members in exchange for transaction processing and other support services relating to deposit and/or loan accounts. These activities are typically ad-hoc in nature with revenue recognition and payment occurring upon completion of the requested task.
- **Loan insurance commissions:** consists of commissions earned from selling loan insurance products on behalf of third parties. The Credit Union's performance obligation is limited to the initial sale of the insurance product with revenue being recognized at the point-in-time that the contract is signed between the member and the insurer.
- **Wealth management fees:** consists primarily of commissions and fees earned through sales of mutual funds to members. The transaction price for wealth management fees is, in part, based on the total assets under management of the Credit Union's member referrals and is therefore highly dependent upon factors outside of the Credit Union's control. Consequently, revenue from wealth management services is recognized over the relevant contractual period as referrals are made and the uncertainty of the transaction price is resolved.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Q. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits including salaries and wages, statutory payroll contributions, paid annual vacation leave and bonuses are accounted for on an accrual basis over the period in which the employee provided the related services.

Termination benefits are recognized when the Credit Union is committed to terminating the employment of a current employee according to a formal plan without possibility of withdrawal.

Post-employment benefits consist of fixed contributions made to a defined contribution superannuation plan, which provides benefits for employees upon retirement or death. The Credit Union has no financial interest in the plan and has no legal or constructive obligation to the plan beyond the payment of these contributions. The total contributions made by the Credit Union to the plan during the year which are included within personnel expense is \$5,750 (2024 - \$5,080).

Employee benefits are recognized within personnel expenses in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Accrued and unpaid amounts are included in accounts payable and other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

R. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is determined using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates that are expected to be in effect in the period the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on the tax rate and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to income taxes levied by the same authority on the same taxable entity.

S. Foreign currency

Monetary assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange on the reporting date. Income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the average rate of exchange throughout the year. Gains or losses arising on the translation of foreign currencies are recorded in other income on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

4. ACCOUNTING CHANGES

i. IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in the financial statements. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and accompanies limited amendments to other standards which will be effective upon the adoption of the new standard. The standard introduces new defined subtotals to be presented in the Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income, disclosure of management-defined performance measures and enhances aggregation and disaggregation principles for groupings of information.

This standard will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Credit Union is currently assessing the potential impacts on the consolidated financial statements.

ii. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, which amends IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments apply to the derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic transfer, classification of certain financial assets, and introduce additional disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, however earlier application is permitted. The Credit Union is currently assessing the potential impacts on the consolidated financial statements.

iii. Other

Other changes to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB which became effective in 2025 include various minor changes and amendments to existing standards. These changes have all been reviewed to determine their effect on the Credit Union. It has been determined that none of these minor changes and amendments resulted in any significant changes to the consolidated financial statements of the Credit Union.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	21,374	24,731
Deposits at call - SaskCentral	91,771	63,716
Deposits at call - Other	317,817	187,255
	430,962	275,702
Restricted cash	5,553	14,565
Total cash and cash equivalents	436,515	290,267

Restricted cash is comprised of cash reserves for the Credit Union's securitization programs and collateral posted for derivatives. Restricted cash is not available for use in the Credit Union's day-to-day operations.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

6. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	Classification	2025	2024
Debt Securities			
SaskCentral			
Redeemable statutory liquidity deposits	FVTPL	167,018	201,657
Non-redeemable statutory liquidity deposits	Amortized Cost	390,232	318,750
Chartered banks			
Canadian	FVOCI	135,660	244,969
US	Amortized Cost	-	16,556
		692,910	781,932
Accrued interest		3,923	4,971
Allowance for credit losses		(112)	(102)
Total debt securities		696,721	786,801
Equity securities			
Investment funds	FVTPL	71,680	59,549
Total equity securities		71,680	59,549
Total investment securities		768,401	846,350
Investment securities by measurement category:			
FVTPL		238,698	261,206
FVOCI		137,157	246,997
Amortized cost		392,546	338,147

7. LOANS AND ADVANCES

	2025			2024		
	Principal	Allowance	Net	Principal	Allowance	Net
Consumer loans						
Residential mortgage guaranteed	1,408,220	(284)	1,407,936	1,199,789	(358)	1,199,431
Residential mortgage conventional	1,313,910	(399)	1,313,511	1,289,935	(298)	1,289,637
Non mortgage	612,762	(7,731)	605,031	581,379	(6,587)	574,792
Commercial loans						
Mortgage	2,792,089	(25,420)	2,766,669	2,446,240	(21,562)	2,424,678
Non mortgage	448,110	(7,149)	440,961	452,652	(12,534)	440,118
Government guaranteed	117,983	(636)	117,347	93,844	(547)	93,297
Loans and advances, net of allowance	6,693,074	(41,619)	6,651,455	6,063,839	(41,886)	6,021,953
Foreclosed property held for resale			525			1,578
Accrued interest receivable			28,445			29,381
Total loans and advances			6,680,425			6,052,912

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

8. ALLOWANCE AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Residential mortgages				
Balance, beginning of year	272	198	186	656
Allowance for credit losses (recoveries)				
Re-measurement	(148)	103	455	410
Newly originated or purchased assets	41	-	-	41
Derecognized financial assets and maturities	(18)	(18)	(49)	(85)
Transfer to (from):				
Stage 1	(11)	11	-	-
Stage 2	68	(70)	2	-
Stage 3	2	21	(23)	-
Total provision for credit losses (recoveries)	(66)	47	385	366
Write-offs	-	-	(370)	(370)
Recoveries	-	-	31	31
Balance, end of year	206	245	232	683
Consumer non mortgage loans				
Balance, beginning of year	3,210	2,280	1,487	6,977
Allowance for credit losses (recoveries)				
Re-measurement	(746)	1,001	2,751	3,006
Newly originated or purchased assets	1,289	-	-	1,289
Derecognized financial assets and maturities	(480)	(233)	(606)	(1,319)
Transfer to (from):				
Stage 1	(231)	226	5	-
Stage 2	593	(617)	24	-
Stage 3	8	102	(110)	-
Total provision for credit losses (recoveries)	433	479	2,064	2,976
Write-offs	-	-	(2,024)	(2,024)
Recoveries	-	-	192	192
Total allowance for credit losses	3,643	2,759	1,719	8,121
Less: allowance for undrawn commitments (Note 21)	(323)	(67)	-	(390)
Balance, end of year	3,320	2,692	1,719	7,731
Commercial loans				
Balance, beginning of year	310	3,136	31,303	34,749
Allowance for credit losses (recoveries)				
Re-measurement	(856)	2,153	11,548	12,845
Newly originated or purchased assets	281	-	-	281
Derecognized financial assets and maturities	(41)	(580)	(1,003)	(1,624)
Transfer to (from):				
Stage 1	(20)	19	1	-
Stage 2	565	(710)	145	-
Stage 3	17	49	(66)	-
Total provision for credit losses (recoveries)	(54)	931	10,625	11,502
Write-offs	-	-	(13,139)	(13,139)
Recoveries	-	-	234	234
Total allowance for credit losses	256	4,067	29,023	33,346
Less: allowance for undrawn commitments (Note 21)	(26)	(115)	-	(141)
Balance, end of year	230	3,952	29,023	33,205

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

8. ALLOWANCE AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES (continued)

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Residential mortgages				
Balance, beginning of year	202	332	1,673	2,207
Allowance for credit losses (recoveries)				
Re-measurement	(154)	97	213	156
Newly originated or purchased assets	22	-	-	22
Derecognized financial assets and maturities	(10)	(19)	(2)	(31)
Transfer to (from):				
Stage 1	(11)	11	-	-
Stage 2	222	(223)	1	-
Stage 3	1	-	(1)	-
Total provision for credit losses (recoveries)	70	(134)	211	147
Write-offs	-	-	(2,135)	(2,135)
Recoveries	-	-	437	437
Balance, end of year	272	198	186	656
Consumer non mortgage loans				
Balance, beginning of year	2,956	2,983	1,763	7,702
Allowance for credit losses (recoveries)				
Re-measurement	(640)	1,429	3,730	4,519
Newly originated or purchased assets	908	-	-	908
Derecognized financial assets and maturities	(220)	(240)	(10)	(470)
Transfer to (from):				
Stage 1	(242)	240	2	-
Stage 2	1,757	(1,776)	19	-
Stage 3	10	10	(20)	-
Total provision for credit losses (recoveries)	1,573	(337)	3,721	4,957
Derecognition on sale of credit card portfolio (Note 32)	(1,319)	(366)	(936)	(2,621)
Write-offs	-	-	(3,721)	(3,721)
Recoveries	-	-	660	660
Total allowance for credit losses	3,210	2,280	1,487	6,977
Less: allowance for undrawn commitments (Note 21)	(318)	(72)	-	(390)
Balance, end of year	2,892	2,208	1,487	6,587
Commercial loans				
Balance, beginning of year	425	3,134	24,418	27,977
Allowance for credit losses (recoveries)				
Re-measurement	(572)	623	10,640	10,691
Newly originated or purchased assets	342	-	-	342
Derecognized financial assets and maturities	(19)	(619)	(346)	(984)
Transfer to (from):				
Stage 1	(277)	277	-	-
Stage 2	700	(729)	29	-
Stage 3	49	542	(591)	-
Total provision for credit losses	223	94	9,732	10,049
Derecognition on sale of credit card portfolio (Note 32)	(338)	(92)	(161)	(591)
Write-offs	-	-	(3,143)	(3,143)
Recoveries	-	-	457	457
Total allowance for credit losses	310	3,136	31,303	34,749
Less: allowance for undrawn commitments (Note 21)	(20)	(86)	-	(106)
Balance, end of year	290	3,050	31,303	34,643

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

8. ALLOWANCE AND PROVISION FOR CREDIT LOSSES (continued)

The following table summarizes the provision for credit losses included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year:

	2025	2024
Residential mortgages	366	147
Consumer non mortgage loans	2,586	4,957
Commercial loans	11,361	10,049
Investment securities	11	(71)
Total provision for credit losses	14,324	15,082

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Maturities of derivatives (notional amount)			Net fair value					
	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	2025	2024	2025		2024	
				Total	Total	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Bond forward	43,900	-	-	43,900	2,350	-	12	-	5
Index-linked options	24,822	37,242	-	62,064	69,498	9,341	9,342	7,156	7,156
Interest rate swaps designated as fair value hedges	-	-	14,768	14,768	15,322	574	92	704	128
Total	68,722	37,242	14,768	120,732	87,170	9,915	9,446	7,860	7,289

A. Types of derivative financial instruments

Interest rate swaps

The Credit Union enters into interest rate swaps with Concentra Bank to manage exposure to interest rate risk. Interest rate swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows based on agreed upon rates to a notional amount. Generally, counterparties exchange a fixed and floating interest rate payment to manage exposure to interest rate risk by modifying the interest rate characteristics of assets or liabilities.

Bond forwards

The Credit Union enters into bond forwards with Concentra Bank to manage exposure to interest rate risk on multi-family member loan securitizations. Bond forwards are contractual agreements between two parties to buy or sell a specified bond at a predetermined price on a future date. This effectively locks in current market conditions and offsets interest rate risk.

Index-linked options

The Credit Union offers index-linked deposit products to its members that pay interest to the depositors at the end of the term, based on stock market index performance. The Credit Union has entered into index-linked options with Desjardins Group (Desjardins) that have equivalent maturities to offset the exposure associated with these products. The Credit Union pays a fixed amount based on the notional amount at the inception of the index-linked option contract. At the end of the term the Credit Union receives from Desjardins payments equal to the amount that will be paid to the depositors based on the performance of the respective indices.

B. Hedge accounting

Fair value hedges

In accordance with the Credit Unions risk management strategy, it may enter into interest rate swap contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates on the fair value of long-term fixed rate commercial loans. These exposures are identified and hedged on a loan-by-loan basis.

The Credit Union hedges the benchmark interest rate risk component which is an observable and reliably measurable component of interest rate risk. Specifically, the Credit Union has designated fair value hedge relationships to hedge against movements in the Government of Canada benchmark bond yields. The Credit Union manages all other risks derived by these exposures, such as credit risk, but they do not apply hedge accounting for these risks.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

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9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Once a fixed rate commercial loan greater than five years is granted, the Credit Union enters into an interest rate swap with matching, or nearly matching critical terms.

The Credit Union assesses prospective hedge effectiveness by comparing the changes in fair value of the loans granted resulting from movements in the benchmark interest rate with the changes in fair value of the interest rate swaps used to hedge the exposure.

The Credit Union determines the hedge ratio by comparing the notional amount of the derivative with the principal of the loan granted. If the loan granted has an amortizing principal, the Credit Union enters into interest rate swaps with an equivalent amortizing notional.

The Credit Union has identified the following possible sources of ineffectiveness:

- The use of derivatives as a protection against interest rate risk creates an exposure to the derivative counterparty's credit risk which is not offset by the hedged item. This risk is minimized by entering into derivatives with high credit quality counterparties.
- Fair value of embedded call options on certain loans intended to provide the Credit Union with the ability to intervene should a loan experience a significant deterioration in credit quality (protective rights).
- Pricing spread and other fees charged on hedging derivatives.
- Difference in the timing of settlement of the hedging derivatives and hedged loans.

No other sources of ineffectiveness were identified in these hedge relationships.

The following tables summarize the derivatives designated as hedging instruments and the amounts relating to hedged items in qualifying fair value hedge relationships:

2025				
	Notional amount of hedging instrument	Carrying value of hedging instrument		Line item in the statement of financial position where hedging instrument is recorded
		Assets	Liabilities	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
Interest Rate Risk				
Derivatives	14,768	574	92	Derivative assets Derivative liabilities (48)

2025				
	Carrying value of hedged item	Accumulated fair value of hedged risks included in carrying value	Line item in the statement of financial position where hedging instrument is recorded	Changes in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness
Interest Rate Risk				
Commercial loans	14,890	(528)	Loans and advances	57

During the period, designated derivatives were highly effective in hedging the fair value exposure to interest rate movements and as a result the carrying amount of the hedged loans were adjusted by (\$528) (2024 - (\$585)), which was recognized in other income at the same time as the fair value of the hedging derivatives.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

9. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

C. Offsetting derivative financial instruments

The derivatives entered into by the Credit Union are subject to International Swap and Derivatives Association Master Agreements (ISDAs) with its derivative counterparties which define the rights and obligations of the Credit Union with respect to offsetting/netting derivative positions.

The right of offset is conditional upon the default of the counterparty or occurrence of other predetermined events and therefore do not meet the net/simultaneous settlement criteria that would allow for the offsetting of assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position until such time that the relevant conditions are met. If these netting arrangements were enforceable at year end, the potential impact would be \$574 (2024 - \$704) of derivative assets being offset against derivative liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

10. TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

A. Securitizations not qualifying for derecognition

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Credit Union participates in the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) sponsored National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities (NHA MBS) program where the Credit Union assigns all legal rights, interest and title in certain insured residential mortgages to CMHC in exchange for MBS securities which are then sold to third party investors.

The securitized mortgages are subject to prepayment, in full or in part, and thus the future cash flows related to the transferred assets are uncertain including the amount of prepayment penalties paid by the borrower. The Credit Union remains exposed to this variability through the difference between the return on the insured residential mortgages and the interest and indemnities paid on the related MBS certificates (retained interest). As a result, the sale of the MBS certificates does not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, and the underlying mortgages continue to be recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position with matching securitization liabilities being established based on the proceeds received on the date of the transfer.

The Credit Union also retains certain amounts of these issued NHA MBS certificates as part of its liquidity management strategy. As at December 31, 2025 residential mortgages of \$65.8 million (2024 – \$114.8 million) with a fair value of \$65.4 million (2024 – \$112.1 million) assigned to NHA MBS certificates were retained by the Credit Union. These unsold NHA MBS certificates are reported as loans and advances on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Auto Loan Securitization

The Credit Union sells co-ownership interests in a revolving pool of auto loans to Pivot Trust, an intermediate securitization vehicle. Pivot Trust funds the purchases through a third-party loan which is secured by the specifically pledged co-ownership interests. The Credit Union continues to service the loans post-transfer in exchange for the excess spread generated by the securitization vehicle and provides a limited credit enhancement to the third-party loan in the form of overcollateralization.

The Credit Union has determined that it controls Pivot Trust as it is exposed to the majority of the entity's variable returns through the excess spread and credit enhancement and acts as servicer thereby directing the relevant activities which most significantly impact Pivot Trust's returns. Accordingly, the Credit Union consolidates Pivot Trust resulting in the transferred assets and secured loan being recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position within loans and advances and securitization liabilities respectively.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

10. TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Summary of securitized assets and securitization liabilities

	Fair Value		Carrying Value	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Mortgage-backed securities				
Securitized residential mortgages	768,503	462,506	781,907	474,445
Securitization liabilities	707,099	352,475	707,107	353,236
Net position	61,404	110,031	74,800	121,209
Auto loans securitization				
Securitized auto loans	126,366	102,552	134,724	109,387
Securitization liabilities	125,716	102,879	125,324	101,756
Net position	650	(327)	9,400	7,631
Total securitization liabilities	832,815	455,354	832,431	454,992

B. Securitizations qualifying for derecognition

Multi-family loans

The Credit Union originates and services multi-family and social housing mortgages insured by CMHC, which are then securitized into the NHA MBS program, with Concentra Bank as the administrator. Canada Housing Trust (CHT) purchases these NHA MBS and issues Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMB), using a seller swap to convert the MBS cash inflows into bond outflows. The Credit Union transfers all rights, title, and interest in the mortgages to CMHC, and upon selling the NHA MBS to CHT, the rights to the cash flows are transferred, resulting in derecognition of the mortgages from the Credit Union's consolidated financial statements. The Credit Union is compensated for servicing through retained interest, so no separate servicing asset or liability is recognized.

The following table provides quantitative information about these derecognized multi-family securitized loans.

	2025	2024
Multi-family securitization activity		
Principal balance of multi-family loans securitized and derecognized during the year	84,989	35,657
Gain on multi-family loans securitized and derecognized during the year (Note 24)	200	656
Continuing involvement		
Outstanding principal balance of derecognized multi-family loans subject to servicing agreements	120,328	35,657
Carrying value of retained interests	3,034	1,394
Cumulative servicing expense on derecognized multi-family loans during the year	26	2

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

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10. TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

C. Derecognized loan syndications

The Credit Union syndicates and transfers loans to various other financial institutions primarily to create liquidity, manage credit risk and manage regulatory capital. The investors have no recourse against the Credit Union for any fair value or credit losses experienced on the syndicated loans which results in the Credit Union transferring substantially all of the risks and rewards. The transfer of risks and rewards results in these syndications qualifying for derecognition and the Credit Union has therefore removed the transferred financial loans from its consolidated statement of financial position.

All loans are syndicated on a fully serviced basis. The Credit Union receives a fee for continuing to service the loans post-transfer which is expected to adequately compensate it for its cost of servicing. These servicing arrangements are therefore accounted for as executory contracts and the Credit Union has not recognized a servicing asset or liability in its consolidated statement of financial position.

The following table provides quantitative information about these derecognized syndications and the Credit Union's continuing involvement.

	2025	2024
Syndication activity		
Principal balance of loans syndicated and derecognized during the year	2,100	24,374
Continuing involvement		
Outstanding principal balance of derecognized loans subject to servicing agreements at year end	208,893	255,027
Cumulative servicing income earned on derecognized loans during the year	486	618

11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Computer Equipment	Other	Total
Cost						
Balance at December 31, 2023	7,884	96,344	14,321	13,326	7,567	139,442
Additions	-	74	169	1,411	545	2,199
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,541)	(33)	(1,574)
Balance at December 31, 2024	7,884	96,418	14,490	13,196	8,079	140,067
Additions	-	571	288	1,639	273	2,771
Disposals	-	(5)	(41)	(1,565)	(314)	(1,925)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(1,188)	(7,525)	(1,373)	-	-	(10,086)
Balance at December 31, 2025	6,696	89,459	13,364	13,270	8,038	130,827
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at December 31, 2023	-	35,531	10,390	9,687	5,884	61,492
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,541)	(33)	(1,574)
Depreciation	-	3,325	737	1,799	838	6,699
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	38,856	11,127	9,945	6,689	66,617
Disposals	-	(5)	(41)	(1,565)	(314)	(1,925)
Depreciation	-	2,946	697	1,701	604	5,948
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(4,463)	(1,307)	-	-	(5,770)
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	37,334	10,476	10,081	6,979	64,870
Net Book Value						
Balance at December 31, 2024	7,884	57,562	3,363	3,251	1,390	73,450
Balance at December 31, 2025	6,696	52,125	2,888	3,189	1,059	65,957

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12. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

As at December 31, 2025, the Credit Union has classified a former office building and adjacent parking lot as assets held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5. These properties are no longer used in operations and are expected to be sold within the next 12 months.

The building and parking lot are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, resulting in a carrying amount of \$4,316 (2024 - \$nil). No impairment losses have been recognized.

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2025	2024
Cost		
Balance, beginning of year	10,789	10,789
Additions	-	-
Balance, end of year	10,789	10,789
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance, beginning of year	1,739	1,350
Depreciation	389	389
Balance, end of year	2,128	1,739
Carrying value, end of year	8,661	9,050

The fair value of the investment property above as at December 31, 2025 is \$10,987 (2024 - \$8,895). The fair value has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation completed by management with the support of third-party experts.

The fair value was determined using an income approach, based on current and future income that could be generated by the investment property through rents based on estimated market rates. In estimating the fair value of the investment property, the highest and best use of the investment property is the current use.

A summary of the unobservable inputs (Level 3) used to determine the fair value of the investment property is as follows:

Income Approach	2025	2024
Rent per square foot	\$21-\$38	\$21-\$38
Parking rates per month	\$140-\$300	\$165-\$291
Vacancy rate	1.00%	3.00%
Capitalization rate	5.75%	6.00%

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

14. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Software	Credit card relationship	Other	Total
Cost					
Balance at December 31, 2023	1,234	14,694	8,832	2,123	26,883
Additions	-	5	-	-	5
Disposals	-	(673)	(8,832)	-	(9,505)
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,234	14,026	-	2,123	17,383
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(3,022)	-	-	(3,022)
Balance at December 31, 2025	1,234	11,004	-	2,123	14,361
Accumulated amortization					
Balance at December 31, 2023	-	7,605	3,475	1,349	12,429
Disposals	-	(673)	(3,957)	-	(4,630)
Amortization	-	1,592	482	204	2,278
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	8,524	-	1,553	10,077
Disposals	-	(3,022)	-	-	(3,022)
Amortization	-	1,360	-	252	1,612
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	6,862	-	1,805	8,667
Net Book Value					
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,234	5,502	-	570	7,306
Balance at December 31, 2025	1,234	4,142	-	318	5,694

The carrying amount of intangible assets includes assets under development at December 31, 2025 of \$nil (2024 - \$nil).

15. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The Credit Union has the following significant investments in associates.

SaskCentral

SaskCentral, the central banking facility and liquidity manager for Saskatchewan Credit Unions, is classified as an investment in associate as at December 31, 2025. The Credit Union holds 26.27% (2024 - 26.10%) of class A shares. Management has concluded that the Credit Union has significant influence over SaskCentral as it has the power to participate in the strategic, operating and financial policies of the entity, but not control.

CU Dealer Finance Corp.

CU Dealer Finance Corp. (CUDF) is classified as an investment in associate and the Credit Union holds 40% (2024 - 40%) of the shares. Management has concluded that the Credit Union does have influence over the strategic, operating and financial policies of CUDF, but not control.

Emmertech Fund 1 LP

Emmertech Fund 1 LP is classified as an investment in associate and the Credit Union holds 18.69% (2024 - 18.69%) of shares. Management has concluded that the Credit Union has significant influence over Emmertech Fund 1 LP through its subsidiary CVC via Emmertech GP Inc. as it has the power to participate in the strategic, operating and financial policies of the entity, but not control.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

A summary for significant investments in associates held by the Credit Union is as follows:

2025						
	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit	Other comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income
Emmertech Fund 1 LP	31,061	1,493	6,108	5,544	-	5,544
SaskCentral	2,780,245	2,532,119	22,146	42,482	100	42,582
CUDF	4,874	4,194	10,708	678	-	678
2024						
	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Profit	Other comprehensive loss	Total comprehensive income
Emmertech Fund 1 LP	18,112	17	2,370	1,897	-	1,897
SaskCentral	2,338,868	2,167,262	28,171	5,445	(2,028)	3,417
CUDF	3,032	2,550	8,015	478	-	478

A reconciliation of the significant investments in associates held by the Credit Union is as follows:

	2025	2024
SaskCentral		
Balance, beginning of year	19,214	21,944
Repatriations	(3,721)	(5,089)
Share of profits	11,484	2,360
Share of other comprehensive loss	(238)	(1)
Contributions of capital	63	-
Balance, end of year	26,802	19,214
CUDF		
Balance, beginning of year	1,108	1,054
Share of profits	1,938	1,110
Distributions	(1,110)	(1,056)
Balance, end of year	1,936	1,108
Emmertech Fund 1 LP		
Balance, beginning of year	3,418	-
February 5, 2024 recognition of investment in associate	-	3,057
Contributions of capital	1,000	-
Share of profits	1,344	361
Balance, end of year	5,762	3,418
Total investments in associates	34,500	23,740

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

16. DEPOSITS

	2025	2024
Demand	3,346,859	3,267,890
Term	1,963,367	1,834,282
Registered plans	973,443	921,879
	6,283,669	6,024,051
Accrued interest	49,131	58,930
Total deposits	6,332,800	6,082,981

17. BORROWINGS

SaskCentral line of credit

The Credit Union has two authorized lines of credit with SaskCentral in the amount of \$137,000 (2024 - \$130,000) and \$7,000 in U.S. funds (2024 - \$7,000). The interest rate on both lines of credit is the SaskCentral prime interest rate plus or minus the applicable discount or margin. A General Security Agreement and an assignment of book debts are pledged as security on both lines of credit. As at December 31, 2025, the amount outstanding was \$nil (2024 - \$nil).

Desjardins revolving facility

The Credit Union has a revolving credit facility with Desjardins, with a maximum credit available of \$115,000 (2024 - \$115,000). The credit facility is structured as either due on demand or repayable for periods of one to three months for each advance. Interest is calculated and depends on the facility, security and duration chosen. The credit facility is secured by collateral in the form of insured residential mortgages with a carrying value of \$115,001 (2024 - \$115,139). As at December 31, 2025, the amount outstanding was \$nil (2024 - \$nil).

18. MEMBERSHIP SHARES AND EQUITY ACCOUNTS

Membership shares and equity accounts are as provided for by *The Act* and administered according to the bylaws and policy of the Credit Union, which sets out the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions. The Credit Union is authorized to issue an unlimited number of membership shares with a par value of \$5 (not in thousands) per share. Membership shares are non-transferable and are redeemable at par value.

Member equity accounts represent amounts allocated from the Credit Union's retained earnings to individual members. In accordance with *The Act*, member equity accounts rank equally with membership shares issued by the Credit Union. These accounts are not guaranteed by *the Corporation*. Allocations from retained earnings are approved annually by the Board of Directors on the basis of patronage. Patronage allocations are credited either to members' equity accounts or in the form of cash distributions.

The Credit Union has a no-fee account for members called a No-Fee chequing account. This account provides significant, ongoing financial benefits to members of the Credit Union and is the primary alternative for the distribution of excess earnings back to members.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

18. MEMBERSHIP SHARES AND EQUITY ACCOUNTS (continued)

The following table summarizes share capital information:

	2025	2024
Membership shares		
Balance, beginning of year	716	695
New membership shares issued	52	49
Membership shares redeemed	(27)	(28)
Balance, end of year	741	716
Member equity accounts		
Balance, beginning of year	10,452	11,455
Patronage cash distributions paid to members	(869)	(1,003)
Balance, end of year	9,583	10,452
Total membership shares and equity accounts	10,324	11,168

19. LEASES

A. Right-of-use assets

	Land	Buildings	Other	Total
Cost				
Balance at December 31, 2023	3,232	17,833	5,089	26,154
Additions	-	6	643	649
Disposals	-	(335)	(78)	(413)
Balance at December 31, 2024	3,232	17,504	5,654	26,390
Additions	-	32	-	32
Disposals	-	(63)	-	(63)
Balance at December 31, 2025	3,232	17,473	5,654	26,359
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at December 31, 2023	180	4,889	612	5,681
Disposals	-	(220)	(65)	(285)
Depreciation	36	1,388	183	1,607
Balance at December 31, 2024	216	6,057	730	7,003
Disposals	-	(70)	-	(70)
Depreciation	36	1,355	168	1,559
Balance at December 31, 2025	252	7,342	898	8,492
Net book value				
Balance at December 31, 2024	3,016	11,447	4,924	19,387
Balance at December 31, 2025	2,980	10,131	4,756	17,867

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(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

19. LEASES (continued)

B. Lease payments and expense

	2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	608	658
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low value assets	52	42
Expenses relating to variable lease payments	1,338	1,383
Total amounts recognized in profit or loss	1,998	2,083
Total repayment of lease liabilities	1,338	1,387

The variable lease payments that are not included in the calculation of the lease liability include operating costs associated with the lease that are not based on an index or rate. The lease liability carrying value as at December 31, 2025 is \$16,537 (2024 - \$17,837).

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20. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The following table summarizes the financial information relating to the Credit Union's subsidiaries that have a non-controlling interest (NCI), before any intra-group eliminations:

	2025	2024
CVC Fund 1 LP		
NCI percentage	21.05%	21.05%
Assets	25,193	25,101
Liabilities	39	35
Net assets	25,154	25,066
Carrying value of NCI	5,295	5,276
Revenue ¹	97	2,263
Expenses	370	520
Net (loss) income for the year	(273)	1,743
Net (loss) income allocated to NCI	(57)	367
CVC Fund 2 LP		
NCI percentage	43.97%	40.00%
Assets	14,053	7,167
Liabilities	2,858	898
Net assets	11,195	6,269
Carrying value of NCI	4,923	2,508
Revenue ¹	(21)	-
Expenses	704	32
Net loss for the year	(725)	(32)
Net loss allocated to NCI	(319)	(13)
Total carrying value of NCI	10,218	7,784
Total net (loss) income allocated to NCI	(376)	354

¹Revenue includes realized and unrealized (losses) and gains.

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

21. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Settlement items in-transit	37,255	38,697
Payroll related amounts	13,104	11,311
Other payables	7,276	6,091
Unclaimed balances	1,053	1,125
Total accounts payable	58,688	57,224
Allowance for undrawn commitments (Note 8)	531	496
Total accounts payable and other liabilities	59,219	57,720

22. INTEREST INCOME AND INTEREST EXPENSE

	2025	2024
Interest income		
Loans and advances	316,387	300,678
Investment securities	27,912	36,939
Cash and cash equivalents	5,445	5,598
Total interest income	349,744	343,215
Interest expense		
Deposits	129,773	156,307
Securitization liabilities	21,937	16,850
Other	595	367
Total interest expense	152,305	173,524
Net interest income	197,439	169,691
Interest income and (expense) recognized using the effective interest method:		
Financial assets at amortized cost	333,911	321,300
Financial assets at FVOCI	10,012	13,567
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	(152,305)	(173,524)

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23. COMMISSIONS AND FEE INCOME

	2025	2024
Revenue recognized at a point-in-time		
Service fees	8,940	8,998
Loan fees	4,225	3,582
Loan insurance fees	3,186	3,461
Payment and credit card revenue	3,517	1,143
Other	1,422	1,241
Revenue recognized over time		
Income from equity method investments	14,766	3,831
Syndicated loan revenue	453	511
Wealth management income	18,375	14,956
Other	1,153	2,709
Total commissions and fee income	56,037	40,432

24. OTHER INCOME

	2025	2024
Unrealized and realized gains on FVTPL investment securities	4,238	6,538
Unrealized and realized gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments	395	(238)
Ineffective portion of unrealized gains on fair value hedge (Note 9)	9	25
Realized loss on sale of credit card portfolio (Note 32)	-	(7,163)
Realized gains on securitized multi-family loans (Note 10)	200	656
Total gain (loss) on financial instruments	4,842	(182)
Other	4,322	5,715
Total other income	9,164	5,533

25. GENERAL BUSINESS EXPENSE

The following table summarizes the five largest expense categories included within General business for the year ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

	2025	2024
Service provider fees/services	7,359	5,998
Marketing	3,589	3,744
Wire and funds transfer fees	3,522	3,199
E-transfer expenses	3,228	2,748
Software maintenance	2,320	2,830
	20,018	18,519
Other general business expense	33,674	40,289
Total general business expense	53,692	58,808

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(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

26. INCOME TAX

Components of income tax expense:	2025	2024
Current income tax expense on profit for current year	17,617	8,901
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) on origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,769	(3,128)
Total income tax reported in the consolidated financial statements:	20,386	5,773
Income taxes are included in other comprehensive income as follows:	2025	2024
Net unrealized (losses) gains on FVOCI investment securities		
Current income tax (recovery) expense	(428)	1,538
Net other comprehensive income on equity investment of associates		
Current income tax expense	12	173
	(416)	1,711
Total income tax net of income tax included in other comprehensive income	19,970	7,484
Reconciliation of income tax expense:	2025	2024
Profit before income tax	75,628	30,487
Combined federal and provincial income tax rate	27.00%	27.00%
Income taxes at statutory rate	20,420	8,231
Income tax expense adjusted for the effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	100	58
Partnership income attributable to non-controlling interest	102	(99)
Prior year true-up adjustments	(431)	(2,495)
Other	195	78
	20,386	5,773
Effective rate of tax	27%	19%
The deferred tax asset is comprised of the following:	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses	4,377	3,707
Right-of-use lease liabilities	4,779	4,816
Intangible assets	43	158
Total deferred tax assets	9,199	8,681
The deferred tax liability is comprised of the following:	2025	2024
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property and equipment	998	1,520
Intangible assets	-	-
Right-of-use lease assets	4,317	4,420
Loans and advances	467	478
Investments in associates	4,223	-
Other	-	300
Total deferred tax liability	10,005	6,718
Net deferred tax (liability) asset	(806)	1,963

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(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Credit Union manages capital in accordance with its capital management plan and Board approved capital policies. The capital management plan is developed in accordance with the regulatory capital framework and is reviewed and approved annually by the Audit and Conduct Review Committee of the Board of Directors.

Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation (*the Corporation*), the regulator of Saskatchewan credit unions, has prescribed capital adequacy measures and minimum capital requirements. The capital adequacy rules issued by *the Corporation* have been based on the Basel III capital standards framework established by the Bank for International Settlements and adopted by financial institutions around the globe, including Canadian banks. The Credit Union has been designated as a provincial systemically important financial institution (P-SIFI) and is subject to a common equity tier 1 capital surcharge of 1% of risk-weighted assets. The surcharge will require P-SIFI's to maintain larger capital reserves and a greater ability to absorb losses. The goal of this capital surcharge is to reflect the greater impact that the failure of a P-SIFI may have on the provincial financial system and economy. The capital surcharge will be periodically reviewed by *the Corporation* in light of national and international developments.

The Corporation currently prescribes four standardized tests to assess the capital adequacy of credit unions: total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets (risk-weighted capital ratio); common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets; total tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets; and minimum leverage ratio. Regulatory standards require credit unions designated as a P-SIFI to maintain minimum capital adequacy tests as follows: risk-weighted capital ratio of 11.5% (2024 - 11.5%), common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.0% (2024 - 8.0%), total tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 9.5% (2024 - 9.5%) and minimum leverage ratio of 5.0% (2024 - 5.0%).

Risk-weighted assets are calculated in accordance with the rules established by *the Corporation* for balance sheet and off-balance sheet risks. Credit risk, derivatives and off-balance sheet commitments, and operational risk are considered in calculating risk-weighted assets. Based on the prescribed risk of each type of asset, a weighting is assigned.

Common equity tier 1 capital is defined as a credit unions' primary capital and is comprised of the highest quality of capital elements while tier 2 is secondary capital and falls short of meeting tier 1 requirements for permanence or freedom from mandatory charge. Common equity tier 1 capital at the Credit Union includes retained earnings, contributed surplus, and AOCI. Total tier 1 capital is common equity tier 1 capital less deductions for goodwill, intangible assets, unconsolidated substantial investments and certain deferred tax assets. Tier 2 capital at the Credit Union includes the stage 1 and stage 2 ECL to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and qualifying membership shares and other investment shares issued by the Credit Union that meet the criteria for inclusion in tier 2 capital.

The risk-weighted capital ratio is calculated as the sum of total tier 1 and tier 2 capital divided by risk-weighted assets. The minimum leverage ratio is calculated as the sum of total tier 1 and tier 2 capital divided by total assets less deductions from capital plus specified off-balance sheet exposures.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table summarizes information about the Credit Union's capital and key ratios:

	2025	2024
Tier 1 capital		
Retained earnings	773,431	717,813
Accumulated other comprehensive income	392	1,985
Total tier 1 capital	773,823	719,798
Tier 2 capital		
Membership shares and equity accounts	10,324	11,168
Stage 1 and Stage 2 allowance for credit losses	11,288	9,508
Total tier 2 capital	21,612	20,676
Total eligible capital before deductions	795,435	740,474
Deductions from eligible capital		
Intangible assets	4,460	6,072
Goodwill	1,234	1,234
Investments in associates	7,698	4,526
Total deductions from eligible capital	13,392	11,832
Total eligible capital	782,043	728,642
Total risk-weighted assets	4,760,590	4,339,252
Total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets	16.43%	16.79%
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	15.97%	16.32%
Total tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	15.97%	16.32%
Leveraged assets		
On-balance sheet assets	8,051,141	7,360,742
Less: Deductions from capital	(13,392)	(11,832)
Add: Off-balance sheet exposures	286,384	248,065
Total leveraged assets	8,324,133	7,596,975
Total eligible capital	782,043	728,642
Leverage ratio	9.40%	9.59%

The Corporation also prescribes an internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) to address unique credit union conditions. ICAAP is an integrated process that evaluates capital adequacy and is used to establish capital targets that take into consideration the strategic direction (business plan) and risk appetite of the credit union. ICAAP seeks to identify the material risks requiring capital and quantify the amount of capital that should be held in relation to those risks.

Enterprise-wide stress testing and scenario analysis are also used to assess the impact of various stress conditions on the Credit Union's risk profile and capital requirements.

If a credit union is not in compliance with the Corporation Standards or Regulatory Guidance Documents including capital requirements, the Corporation may take any necessary action. Necessary action may include, but is not limited to:

- Reducing or restricting a credit union's authorities and limits;
- Subjecting a credit union to preventative intervention;
- Issuing a compliance order;
- Placing a credit union under supervision or administration; or
- Issuing an amalgamation order

Throughout 2025 and 2024, the Credit Union complied with all internal and external capital requirements.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The following note presents information about the Credit Union's exposure to risks from its financial instruments and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Credit Union if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations and arises principally from the Credit Union's loans and advances to customers and debt investment securities.

i. Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of credit risk and establishes policies governing the lending practices of the Credit Union. The Credit Union has established a separate department, the Credit Management Centre (CMC), to manage the Credit Union's credit risk including the following key activities:

- Developing lending policies for the Credit Union's two major portfolios (consumer and commercial) covering collateral requirements, credit assessments, risk ratings and reporting requirements.
- Defining parameters for credit diversification by setting prudent limits for credit exposures by loan type, borrower industry and connected borrowers.
- Establishing an appropriate delegation of authority for the approval of new loans and renewals. Credit requests above the CMC limits are referred to the Executive Credit Committee for approval.
- Providing approval and underwriting support to lenders for loans that are considered to be complex, unusual, higher risk or problematic.
- Developing and maintaining an internal risk rating framework and credit review process to ensure regular monitoring of loans within the portfolio and enhanced monitoring for loans which carry a higher than average risk.

Each business unit is required to implement the above noted credit policies and procedures established by the CMC with credit approval authorities delegated from the Board of Directors. Regular audits of business units and credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit.

ii. Risk measurement

For its loans and advances, the Credit Union uses an internal credit risk rating system designed to assess and measure the risk inherent within its portfolio. The internal risk rating system considers both qualitative and quantitative factors to assess the credit worthiness of the borrower and quality of collateral underlying the loan. When making loans to individuals or closely held businesses, the Credit Union will supplement its internal risk rating assessment with credit scores provided by credit reporting agencies. Risk ratings are updated annually as part of the normal credit review process or more frequently whenever facts and circumstances indicate a decline in the credit quality of the loan. External credit scores are updated quarterly as part of the Credit Union's ECL calculation.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

For investments and derivatives, the Credit Union relies on external ratings provided by Morningstar DBRS to assess credit risk and has established processes and procedures to monitor the credit ratings of its counterparties on a monthly basis.

The following table provides a summary of the Credit Union's risk rating framework for 2025:

Risk Categorization	Commercial loan (internal risk ratings)	Consumer loan (external credit scores)	Investment securities and derivatives (external ratings)
Low	1 - 6	> 609	AAA – CCC
Moderate	7	540 - 609	CCC- – C
High	8	< 540	D

The following table sets out the information about the credit quality of the Credit Union's non-derivative financial assets and undrawn commitments by risk rating category, excluding statutory liquidity deposits and equity investments:

	2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Residential mortgages				
Low risk:	2,360,206	277,041	-	2,637,247
Moderate risk:	130	64,105	-	64,235
High risk:	-	16,438	4,210	20,648
Total residential mortgages	2,360,336	357,584	4,210	2,722,130
Allowance for credit losses	(206)	(245)	(232)	(683)
Consumer non mortgage loans				
Low risk:	501,508	95,443	-	596,951
Moderate risk:	52	11,567	-	11,619
High risk:	-	1,919	2,273	4,192
Total consumer non mortgage loans	501,560	108,929	2,273	612,762
Allowance for credit losses	(3,320)	(2,692)	(1,719)	(7,731)
Commercial loans				
Low risk:	2,909,973	212,654	-	3,122,627
Moderate risk:	56,781	115,874	-	172,655
High risk:	-	-	62,900	62,900
Total commercial loans	2,966,754	328,528	62,900	3,358,182
Allowance for credit losses	(230)	(3,952)	(29,023)	(33,205)
Undrawn Commitments				
Low risk:	1,097,472	40,132	-	1,137,604
Moderate risk:	3	8,663	-	8,666
High risk:	-	-	774	774
Total undrawn commitments	1,097,475	48,795	774	1,147,044
Allowance for credit losses	(349)	(182)	-	(531)
Debt securities (excluding statutory liquidity)				
Low risk:	460,349	-	-	460,349
Total debt securities (excluding statutory liquidity)	460,349	-	-	460,349
Allowance for credit losses	(112)	-	-	(112)

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28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Residential mortgages				
Low risk:	2,151,503	246,830	-	2,398,333
Moderate risk:	-	66,625	-	66,625
High risk:	-	18,645	6,121	24,766
Total residential mortgages	2,151,503	332,100	6,121	2,489,724
Allowance for credit losses	(272)	(198)	(186)	(656)
Consumer non mortgage loans				
Low risk:	483,575	79,653	-	563,228
Moderate risk:	96	13,315	-	13,411
High risk:	-	2,948	1,792	4,740
Total consumer non mortgage loans	483,671	95,916	1,792	581,379
Allowance for credit losses	(2,892)	(2,208)	(1,487)	(6,587)
Commercial loans				
Low risk:	2,680,843	164,244	-	2,845,087
Moderate risk:	-	68,915	-	68,915
High risk:	-	-	78,734	78,734
Total commercial loans	2,680,843	233,159	78,734	2,992,736
Allowance for credit losses	(290)	(3,050)	(31,303)	(34,643)
Undrawn Commitments				
Low risk:	997,750	41,646	-	1,039,396
Moderate risk:	8	7,614	-	7,622
High risk:	-	-	846	846
Total undrawn commitments	997,758	49,260	846	1,047,864
Allowance for credit losses	(338)	(158)	-	(496)
Debt securities (excluding statutory liquidity)				
Low risk:	520,775	-	-	520,775
Total debt securities (excluding statutory liquidity)	520,775	-	-	520,775
Allowance for credit losses	(102)	-	-	(102)

In addition to the items above, the Credit Union has cash of \$317,817 (2024 - \$187,255) on deposit with highly rated financial institutions that maintain a minimum rating of BBB (2024 - BBB).

For derivative financial instruments, credit risk is limited to the positive fair values of the instruments as this represents the cost to replace these contracts at prevailing market rates if a default occurred. Consequently, the derivative assets recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position represent the gross credit exposure of the Credit Union as at December 31, 2025 for these financial instruments. The Credit Union mitigates exposures by limiting the counterparties to interest rate contracts to two counterparties (Desjardins and Concentra) who maintain a minimum rating of BBB (2024 - BBB). In determining the credit quality of derivative instruments both the Credit Union's own credit risk and the risk of the counterparty are considered elements of the credit quality.

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28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

iii. Collateral

The Credit Union has documented policies and procedures in place for the valuation of financial and non-financial collateral. Valuations of collateral are performed periodically to ensure they remain reasonable. The collateral and other credit enhancements held by the Credit Union as security for loans include:

- Mortgages over residential lots and properties;
- Recourse to business assets such as real estate, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable;
- Recourse to the commercial real estate properties being financed; and,
- Recourse to liquid assets, guarantees and securities.

In some cases, the Credit Union obtains third-party guarantees and insurance to reduce the risk of loan default. In total, 19.2% (2024 – 19.8%) of the Credit Union's loan portfolio is guaranteed by a federal government program or agency. The largest of these guarantees is in the residential mortgage portfolio, which is guaranteed by either Sagen at 10.6% (2024 – 11.3%) or Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), a government owned corporation, at 6.8% (2024 – 6.9%). Other noteworthy guarantors include the Government of Canada's Canada Small Business Financing Program (CSBFP) for small business loans at 1.4% (2024 – 1.1%) and the Government of Canada's Canadian Agricultural Loans Act (CALA) program for farm improvement loans at 0.4% (2024 – 0.5%) of total loans.

The following table summarizes the outstanding loan balances by type of collateral held as security ranked in descending order of quality. In instances where a loan has multiple forms of collateral, it has been grouped based on the highest quality collateral held:

	2025	2024
Fully secured by government guarantee or default insurance	1,261,776	1,172,234
Fully or partially secured by tangible mortgage assets ¹	4,567,632	4,057,339
Fully or partially secured by tangible non mortgage assets	655,169	640,313
Unsecured	208,497	193,953
	6,693,074	6,063,839

¹Includes both loans and lines of credit secured by mortgage assets

The below table outlines additional information with respect to collateral for credit-impaired (Stage 3) and foreclosed loans:

	2025	2024
Credit-impaired (Stage 3) loans		
Fair value of collateral held as security for stage 3 loans	67,724	92,135
Stage 3 loans without an allowance due to adequate security	23,325	36,512
Foreclosed loans		
Assets acquired via enforcement of security during the year	4,376	8,313
Contractual amount outstanding on financial assets written off still subject to enforcement activity	8,912	7,922

The Credit Union has estimated the fair value of collateral based on management's knowledge of local real estate market conditions and on an updated assessment of the security appraisal, where appropriate. It is not practical to disclose all possession of collateral the Credit Union holds as security due to the variety and number of assets. The policy of the Credit Union is to sell the assets at the earliest reasonable opportunity after measures to assist the customer to repay the debts have been exhausted.

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28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in external market prices. The primary market risk exposure of the Credit Union is interest rate risk, specifically, from timing differences in the re-pricing of assets and liabilities, both on and off-balance sheet. The Credit Union's currency risk primarily arises from U.S. dollar deposits made by members.

i. Objectives, policies and processes

The Board of Directors provides oversight for the management of market risk through the establishment of specific policies and risk limits. These limits are based on the impact of a change in interest rates on annual net interest income and economic value of members' equity. Limits are also based on the aggregate holdings in unhedged on-balance sheet foreign currency.

The Management Risk Committee (MRC) is responsible for establishing targets related to interest rate risk and currency risk in accordance with Board policy. The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) and the MRC provide ongoing monitoring of the Credit Union's market risk position through various tools and processes discussed further below.

ii. Risk measurement

Interest rate risk

The impact of movements in interest rates on the financial position and earnings of the Credit Union is measured through a number of sophisticated tests, namely: income simulation, static gap analysis, value at risk (economic value of equity) and duration analysis. Using rate sensitivity analysis with probable rate scenarios, interest rate risk is managed to comply with the Credit Union's policy requirement. For 2025, the Credit Union's interest rate risk was within acceptable levels, as measured by Board approved parameters.

Stress testing and scenario analysis is performed and measured in relation to policy limits as part of the monthly interest rate risk simulation process. These tests include the effects of most likely and stressed movements in interest rates on the financial position of the Credit Union and its current and projected net earnings. Interest rate risk stress testing includes illustrating the impact of the most likely scenario (based on the Credit Union's rate forecast), a flat rate scenario, declining rate scenario (3% decline in prime rate over one year to a floor of 0%), rising rate scenario (3% increase in prime rate over one year), a shock down of 100 basis points as well as 300 basis points, and a shock up of 100 basis points (100 basis points is equal to 1 percent) as well as 300 basis points. Key interest rate risk simulation assumptions are documented and included in the monthly interest rate risk simulation package. Key assumptions are reviewed and updated based on changing internal and external factors monitored by management.

The following table illustrates the potential impact of an immediate and sustained 100 basis point change in interest rates on net income, other comprehensive income and economic value of equity. These measures are based upon assumptions made by management such as asset growth and funding mix.

	2025	2024
100-basis-point increase in interest rate:		
Impact on net income	387	3,972
Impact on other comprehensive income	(6,204)	(10,086)
Impact on economic value of equity	-6.47%	-6.29%
100-basis-point decrease in interest rate:		
Impact on net income	(653)	(3,265)
Impact on other comprehensive income	6,587	10,725
Impact on economic value of equity	6.72%	6.58%

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28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table illustrates the potential impact of a 300 basis point change in interest rates on net income and other comprehensive income in 2025. The measure is based upon assumptions made by management such as asset growth and funding mix.

	2025	2024
300-basis-point increase in interest rate:		
Impact on net income	2,828	12,918
Impact on other comprehensive income	(17,560)	(28,511)
Impact on economic value of equity	-18.69%	-18.07%
300-basis-point decrease in interest rate:		
Impact on net income	(3,963)	(9,845)
Impact on other comprehensive income	19,550	32,603
Impact on economic value of equity	18.15%	19.29%

The following table details the Credit Union's exposure to interest rate risk as measured by the mismatch or gap, between the maturities or re-pricing dates of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities, which have been reflected in the stress testing results above:

2025								
	Yield	Floating	1 to under 3 months	3 months to under 1 year	1 year to under 5 years	5 years and over	Non- interest sensitive	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1.86%	409,588	-	-	-	-	26,927	436,515
Investment securities	3.01%	167,018	50,000	139,543	220,819	115,530	75,491	768,401
Loans and advances	4.96%	815,885	824,305	1,451,436	3,476,034	56,085	56,680	6,680,425
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	663	3,091	5,587	574	-	9,915
Other non-interest sensitive assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,885	155,885
Total assets		1,392,491	874,968	1,594,070	3,702,440	172,189	314,983	8,051,141
Liabilities								
Deposits	1.87%	2,198,880	1,175,970	1,626,281	1,263,819	20,825	47,025	6,332,800
Securitization liabilities	3.80%	-	6,902	31,746	760,679	42,462	(9,358)	832,431
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	675	3,091	5,588	92	-	9,446
Lease liabilities	3.54%	-	230	1,159	4,597	10,551	-	16,537
Other non-interest sensitive liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,104	86,104
Total liabilities		2,198,880	1,183,777	1,662,277	2,034,683	73,930	123,771	7,277,318
Total members' equity		-	-	-	-	-	773,823	773,823
Asset/liability gap		(806,389)	(308,809)	(68,207)	1,667,757	98,259	(582,611)	-
Notional amount of derivatives								
Pay side instruments	2.40%	-	(4,323)	(64,399)	(37,242)	(14,768)	-	(120,732)
Receive side instruments	2.57%	-	19,091	64,399	37,242	-	-	120,732
Off balance sheet gap		-	14,768	-	-	(14,768)	-	-
Interest rate gap position		(806,389)	(294,041)	(68,207)	1,667,757	83,491	(582,611)	-

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

2024								
	Yield	Floating	1 to 3 months under 3 months	3 months to under 1 year	1 year to under 5 years	5 years and over	Non-interest sensitive	Total
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	2.37%	261,326	-	-	-	-	28,941	290,267
Investment securities	4.14%	234,975	94,989	206,841	77,079	168,062	64,404	846,350
Loans and advances	5.16%	727,009	699,403	1,325,510	3,112,998	111,770	76,222	6,052,912
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	349	1,593	5,214	704	-	7,860
Other non-interest sensitive assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,353	163,353
Total assets		1,223,310	794,741	1,533,944	3,195,291	280,536	332,920	7,360,742
Liabilities								
Deposits	2.59%	2,216,314	483,195	1,675,324	1,648,307	3,272	56,569	6,082,981
Securitization liabilities	4.79%	-	9,374	32,005	394,448	27,039	(7,874)	454,992
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	354	1,593	5,214	128	-	7,289
Lease liabilities	3.54%	-	220	1,099	5,910	10,608	-	17,837
Other non-interest sensitive liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,845	77,845
Total liabilities		2,216,314	493,143	1,710,021	2,053,879	41,047	126,540	6,640,944
Total members' equity		-	-	-	-	-	719,798	719,798
Asset/liability gap		(993,004)	301,598	(176,077)	1,141,412	239,489	(513,418)	-
Notional amount of derivatives								
Pay side instruments	2.40%	-	(4,140)	(15,621)	(52,087)	(15,322)	-	(87,170)
Receive side instruments	3.75%	-	19,462	15,621	52,087	-	-	87,170
Off balance sheet gap		-	15,322	-	-	(15,322)	-	-
Interest rate gap position		(993,004)	316,920	(176,077)	1,141,412	224,167	(513,418)	-

Re-pricing dates are based on the earlier of maturity or the contractual re-pricing date and effective interest rates, where applicable, represent the weighted average effective yield.

Currency risk:

The Credit Union measures currency risk based on the percentage of foreign denominated financial assets against similar foreign denominated financial liabilities on a daily basis. As at December 31, 2025, the percentage of foreign denominated financial assets is 102% (2024 - 103%) of foreign denominated financial liabilities, which is within acceptable levels, as measured by Board approved parameters.

Board policy for foreign currency risk tolerance limits aggregate holdings in unhedged on-balance sheet foreign currency to 2% of eligible capital. Investment securities permitted under the investment management policy may be purchased and held in U.S. dollars for the purpose of hedging U.S. dollar liabilities.

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from having insufficient funds to meet obligations as they come due at a reasonable cost. Liquidity risk stems from mismatched cash flows between assets and liabilities as well as firm commitments including commitments to extend credit and lease payments.

i. Objectives, policies and processes

The Risk Committee of the Board provides oversight for the management of liquidity risk through the establishment of relevant policies and risk limits. Board policies establish the level of acceptable liquidity risk and the Credit Union's processes and controls for managing liquidity with respect to the level of liquid assets, quality of liquid assets, concentration limits, cash flow mismatch limits and procedural control requirements with respect to measuring and monitoring liquidity risk.

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28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The policies and limits are, in part, based on the Liquidity Adequacy Requirements and Liquidity Risk Management Principles prescribed by *the Corporation* which outline the guiding principles for an effective liquidity management framework and establish the minimum requirements for the quantity and quality of liquid assets that the Credit Union is required to maintain.

Oversight of liquidity risk and ongoing liquidity management is the responsibility of MRC and ALCO, which are mandated to monitor limits with respect to liquidity in accordance with Board policy. Annually management prepares a liquidity risk management plan which includes:

- Establishing strategies and policies for managing liquidity risk;
- Maintaining a portfolio of high-quality liquid assets;
- Measuring and monitoring short-term and long-term funding requirements;
- Managing diversification and market access to funds;
- Stress testing and contingency planning; and
- Internal controls over management practices and processes.

Fundamental to the Credit Union's liquidity management framework is the assessment of the adequacy of liquidity under both normal operating conditions and stressed conditions. Stress conditions encompass both systemic and idiosyncratic events. The Credit Union maintains a Recovery Plan that is reviewed annually by *the Corporation*. The plan includes a number of recovery options and strategies to preserve and/or bolster liquidity in periods of extreme stress.

The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) department is responsible for monitoring and reviewing compliance with established liquidity policies and procedures and the interdependence of liquidity risk to other organizational risks such as strategic risk and credit risk. A periodic review is also conducted by Internal Audit on the liquidity management processes and systems of the Credit Union.

ii. Risk measurement

Stress testing and scenario analysis is performed to assess the adequacy of liquidity. Contingency plans address liquidity management under scenario events and stressed conditions. Stress and scenario conditions include larger than predicted deposit withdrawals and borrowing levels, as well as market disruptions resulting in limited to no access to capital markets.

Liquidity risk is also measured with reference to the liquidity adequacy measures and minimum liquidity requirements prescribed by *the Corporation* based on the Basel III liquidity adequacy standards established by the Bank for International Settlements and adopted by financial institutions around the globe, including Canadian banks. The primary measures for liquidity adequacy at the Credit Union include the liquid asset ratio (LAR), liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), liquidity management ratio and the net cumulative cash flow (NCCF).

The LAR measures current liquid assets as a percentage of total assets. The Credit Union seeks to maintain this ratio greater than or equal to 3%.

The LCR is calculated as the stock of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) divided by net cash outflows over a 30-day stress scenario. The Credit Union seeks to maintain this ratio greater than or equal to 120%. HQLA are assets that can be easily converted into cash at little or no loss of value and includes eligible investments held as liquidity reserve deposits at SaskCentral. *The Corporation* defines the LCR in the Standards of Sound Business Practices – Liquidity Adequacy Requirements, by grouping HQLA into either Level 1 or Level 2 categories and applying various weightings to reflect their value in stressed conditions. Level 1 assets are the highest quality assets whereas Level 2 assets are considered less liquid.

The liquidity management ratio is calculated as available liquidity and cash inflows divided by cash outflows. Available liquidity is defined as investment securities that are immediately available as cash, investment securities marketable in an active secondary market, redeemable investment securities. The Credit Union seeks to maintain this ratio at greater than or equal to 150%.

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28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Net cash outflows is defined as total expected cash outflows minus total expected inflows; various categories of outflows are applied run-off rates while inflows are multiplied by rates they are expected to flow in under a stressed scenario. Regulatory standards require credit unions to maintain a minimum liquidity coverage ratio of 100%. The Credit Union maintains internal liquidity adequacy targets that exceeded regulatory requirements.

NCCF measures cash outflows and inflows under stressed conditions and ultimately determines a survival time horizon based on these cash flows. *The Corporation* has not yet prescribed NCCF adequacy requirements.

The following table summarized the Credit Union's liquidity coverage ratio at December 31:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Total unweighted value	Total weighted value	Total unweighted value	Total weighted value
High-quality liquid assets				
Level 1 assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	118,698	118,698	92,657	92,657
SaskCentral - statutory liquidity deposits	297,649	297,649	324,657	324,657
Total Level 1 assets	416,347	416,347	417,314	417,314
Level 2A assets				
SaskCentral - statutory liquidity deposits	38,730	32,920	25,452	21,634
Total Level 2A assets	38,730	32,920	25,452	21,634
Level 2B assets				
SaskCentral - statutory liquidity deposits	169,345	84,673	146,746	73,373
Overage factor	-	5,390	-	-
Total Level 2B assets	169,345	79,283	146,746	73,373
Total high-quality liquid assets	624,422	528,550	589,512	512,321
Cash Outflows				
Retail and small business deposits	3,687,962	167,337	3,486,887	131,326
Unsecured wholesale funding	2,604,545	374,651	2,544,140	358,126
Additional requirements	1,173,346	72,197	1,081,414	74,342
Total cash outflows	7,465,853	614,185	7,112,441	563,794
Cash inflows				
Retail and small business customers	20,112	10,056	22,934	11,467
Other wholesale inflows	17,861	8,930	12,940	6,470
Receivable from financial institutions	317,814	317,814	210,610	210,610
Other contractual inflows	74,078	74,078	120,996	120,996
Total cash inflows	429,865	410,878	367,480	349,543
Total net cash outflows	7,035,988	203,307	6,744,961	214,251
Liquidity coverage ratio		259.98%		239.12%

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

28. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The following table summarizes the Credit Union's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities and lease liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been prepared using undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Credit Union can be required to pay.

The gross nominal cash flows represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to the principal and interest on the financial liability. The amounts included below for variable interest rate instruments is subject to changes if variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period. Commitments to extend credit and undrawn lines of credit are classified by the earliest funding time frame provided by contract.

Liabilities	2025						Total
	Less than 1 year	1 year to under 2 years	2 years to under 3 years	3 years to under 4 years	4 years to under 5 years	5 years and over	
Deposits	4,936,239	532,436	408,423	242,324	210,103	61,464	6,390,989
Lease liabilities	2,269	1,999	1,998	1,822	1,438	20,671	30,197
Securitization liabilities	68,812	140,272	249,889	214,401	209,318	42,462	925,154
Membership shares and member equity accounts	10,324	-	-	-	-	-	10,324
Accounts payable and other liabilities	59,219	-	-	-	-	-	59,219
	5,076,863	674,707	660,310	458,547	420,859	124,597	7,415,883
Off-balance sheet commitments	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5 years and over	Total	
Undrawn lines of credit		403,695	-	-	-	-	403,695
Commitments to extend credit		735,316	-	-	-	-	735,316
		1,139,011	-	-	-	-	1,139,011
Liabilities	2024						Total
	Less than 1 year	1 year to under 2 years	2 years to under 3 years	3 years to under 4 years	4 years to under 5 years	5 years and over	
Deposits	4,418,877	871,685	567,425	189,265	56,846	56,568	6,160,666
Lease liabilities	2,246	2,253	1,996	1,998	1,822	22,109	32,424
Securitization liabilities	61,191	39,945	93,868	178,146	124,045	27,039	524,234
Membership shares and member equity accounts	11,168	-	-	-	-	-	11,168
Accounts payable and other liabilities	57,720	-	-	-	-	-	57,720
	4,551,202	913,883	663,289	369,409	182,713	105,716	6,786,212
Off-balance sheet commitments	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5 years and over	Total	
Undrawn lines of credit		407,466	-	-	-	-	407,466
Commitments to extend credit		634,108	-	-	-	-	634,108
		1,041,574	-	-	-	-	1,041,574

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Summary of valuation methods and assumptions

The Credit Union uses a variety of valuation techniques to measure the fair value of its financial instruments including the use of relevant market prices (Level 1) and valuation models which rely on both observable (Level 2) and unobservable (Level 3) inputs based on information available at the reporting date. Due to the use of subjective judgement and uncertainties, the aggregate fair value amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements should not be interpreted as necessarily being realizable in an immediate settlement or sale. The following is a summary of the methods and assumptions that were used to estimate fair values of financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and prepaids and accounts payable and other liabilities are all short-term in nature and as such, their carrying values are assumed to approximate fair value.

The fair values of debt securities are based on quoted market prices when available. Alternatively, fair values are determined using discounted cash flow calculations based on interest rates being offered for similar investment securities or quoted market prices of similar investments.

The fair value of shares in SaskCentral are equal to the fixed redemption price as they are non-transferrable, and the credit risk of the issuer is very low.

The fair value of investment funds is based on the net asset values quoted by the fund managers. Due to the illiquid nature of the underlying assets held within these funds (private equity investments), the determination of the net asset value requires the use of significant unobservable inputs such as cash flow forecasts, discount rates and earnings multiples which results in these assets being classified at Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of variable interest rate loans that reprice frequently is assumed to be approximated by the carrying values. For all other loans, the fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow calculations at market interest rates for groups of loans with similar terms and credit risk.

The fair value of deposits with variable interest rates or which are due on demand, is assumed to be approximated by the carrying value. For all other deposits, fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation based on current market interest rates for similar deposit offerings.

The Credit Union's borrowings consist of lines of credit which are due on demand and term loan facilities that reprice frequently. The fair value of these items is therefore assumed to equal the carrying value.

Fair values for securitization liabilities are estimated using discounted cash flow calculations at market interest rates for similar terms.

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

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

B. Fair value hierarchy

The following table summarizes the fair values and carrying values of the Credit Union's financial instruments, including the level within which they are classified in the fair value hierarchy, with the exception of financial instruments measured at amortized cost whose carrying value is a reasonable approximation of fair value:

2025						
	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at FVTPL						
Derivative assets	9,915	9,915	-	-	9,915	-
Investment securities	238,698	238,698	-	-	167,018	71,680
Financial assets at FVOCI						
Investment securities	137,157	137,157	-	-	137,157	-
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Investment securities	392,546	392,394	(152)	-	392,394	-
Loans and advances	6,680,001	6,681,772	1,771	-	6,681,772	-
Total financial assets	7,458,317	7,459,936	1,619	-	7,388,256	71,680
Financial liabilities at FVTPL						
Derivative liabilities	9,446	9,446	-	-	9,446	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Deposits	6,332,800	6,284,766	(48,034)	-	6,284,766	-
Securitization liabilities	832,431	832,815	384	-	832,815	-
Total financial liabilities	7,174,677	7,127,027	(47,650)	-	7,127,027	-
2024						
	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at FVTPL						
Derivative assets	7,860	7,860	-	-	7,860	-
Investment securities	261,206	261,206	-	-	201,657	59,549
Financial assets at FVOCI						
Investment securities	246,997	246,997	-	-	246,997	-
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Investment securities	338,147	339,432	1,285	-	339,432	-
Loans and advances	6,051,481	6,028,124	(23,357)	-	6,028,124	-
Total financial assets	6,905,691	6,883,619	(22,072)	-	6,824,070	59,549
Financial liabilities at FVTPL						
Derivative liabilities	7,289	7,289	-	-	7,289	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Deposits	6,082,981	6,025,716	(57,265)	-	6,025,716	-
Securitization liabilities	454,992	455,354	362	-	455,354	-
Total financial liabilities	6,545,262	6,488,359	(56,903)	-	6,488,359	-

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and/or Level 3 in 2025 or 2024.

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

C. Level 3 Financial Instruments

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amounts of Level 3 financial assets which are recorded at fair value.

December 31, 2025

	Opening balance	Transfers	Purchases	Redemptions	Realized gain	Unrealized gain	Ending balance
Private equity fund investment	59,549	-	12,846	(4,953)	2,534	1,704	71,680

December 31, 2024

	Opening balance	Transfers	Purchases	Redemptions	Realized gain	Unrealized loss	Ending balance
Private equity fund investment	66,657	(13,867)	5,754	(5,533)	3,771	2,767	59,549

The fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities is determined using management's judgements about the appropriate value of unobservable inputs. Due to the unobservable nature of the inputs used, there may be uncertainty about the valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities. Management has used a range of reasonably possible alternative assumptions to determine the sensitivity of the fair value to these inputs and the resulting potential impact on Level 3 assets/liabilities as at December 31 is shown in the table below:

Description	Fair value as at December 31, 2025	Valuation technique	Unobservable input
Private equity fund investment	71,680	Asset-based	% of assets
		Capitalized income	Capitalization rate
		Cash flow multiple	Enterprise Value (EV)/Net Operating Income (NOI)
		Cost	% variance
		Discounted cash flow	Discounted rate
		Multiple of book value	Book value multiple
		Multiple of cash flow	Cash flow multiple
		Multiple of Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)	Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) multiple
		Production multiple	Enterprise Value (EV)/barrels of oil equivalent per day
		Recent financing	Transaction price
		Sum of parts	% variance
		Transaction	% variance

Description	Fair value as at December 31, 2024	Valuation technique	Unobservable input
Private equity fund investment	59,549	Asset-based	% of assets
		Capitalized income	Capitalization rate
		Cash flow multiple	Enterprise Value (EV)/Net Operating Income (NOI)
		Cost	% variance
		Discounted cash flow	Discounted rate
		Multiple of book value	Book value multiple
		Multiple of Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)	Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) multiple
		Production multiple	Enterprise Value (EV)/barrels of oil equivalent per day
		Recent financing	Transaction price
		Sum of parts	% variance
		Transaction	% variance

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Litigation and other contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Union has legal proceedings brought against it and provisions are recorded when it becomes probable that the Credit Union will incur a loss and the amount can be reliably measured. It is the opinion of management that final determination of these claims will not have a material adverse impact on the Credit Union.

B. Commitments

Loan commitments

The following amounts represent the maximum amount of additional credit that the Credit Union could be obligated to extend at December 31:

	2025	2024
Undrawn lines of credit	403,695	407,466
Commitments to extend credit	735,316	634,108
Letters of credit	8,033	6,290
	1,147,044	1,047,864

Statutory liquidity deposits

Pursuant to Regulation 18(1)(a), of *The Credit Union Regulations, 1999*, SaskCentral and *the Corporation* requires that the Credit Union maintain 8.65% (2024 - 8.65%) of its total liabilities in specified liquidity deposits in SaskCentral. As of December 31, 2025, the Credit Union has met the requirement (2024 - requirement met).

Subsequent changes in the total liabilities of the Credit Union may result in a commitment to purchase additional statutory liquidity deposits.

SaskCentral membership

The bylaws of SaskCentral require the Credit Union to maintain membership shares in an amount equal to no less than 0.6% to a maximum of 1.0% of the Credit Union's assets. As a result, the Credit Union shall, following the December 31 each fiscal year and no later than June 30 of the following fiscal year, purchase or sell additional membership shares to maintain the limits prescribed by the SaskCentral bylaws.

Currently the Credit Union holds \$12.883 in membership shares of SaskCentral, or 26.27% (2024 - \$16,540; 26.10%) of the total issued and outstanding membership shares. Based on the Credit Union's total assets as at December 31, 2025 the Credit Union has an outstanding commitment to purchase \$nil (2024 - \$nil) of additional shares in SaskCentral.

Investment funds

As at December 31, 2025 the Credit Union is contractually committed to invest an additional \$15,287 (2024 - \$21,997 to facilitate the purchase of additional assets by the fund (capital calls). As the purchase price of the units will be based on the fair value of the fund on the date of the capital call, the fair value of the purchase commitment is \$nil and consequently no amount has been provided for in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Collateral requirements

In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Union has the obligation to post collateral to related counterparties for derivatives if the fair value of the derivatives falls below a pre-determined threshold. The pre-determined threshold is established in the Credit Support Annex schedule (CSA) of the ISDAs, which are entered into with each derivative counterparty. As at December 31, 2025 the pre-determined threshold was no longer triggered under the Credit Union ISDAs and CSAs (2024 - \$nil).

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

Other commitments

The Credit Union has various other commitments that include community investments, information technology and maintenance contracts. Total other commitments are as follows:

2026	13,610
2027	5,854
2028	2,721
2029	320
2030	92
Total other commitments	22,597

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties of the Credit Union include subsidiaries, associates, key management personnel, close family members of key management personnel and entities controlled or subject to significant influence by key management personnel.

A. Investments in Associates

The Credit Union provides banking and support services to its associate CU Dealer Finance Corp. These services include technology support, accounting, human resources, property management, marketing and communications and general management support. These transactions were conducted in the normal course of business and are measured at the consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

The Credit Union receives central banking and liquidity management services from its investment in associate SaskCentral. These transactions were conducted in the normal course of business and are measured at the consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

The Credit Union provides banking services to Emmertech Fund 1 LP including bank accounts. These transactions were conducted in the normal course of business and are measured at the consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

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31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The summary of outstanding balances in the consolidated statement of financial position and transactions in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income with the Credit Union's associates are as follows:

	2025	2024
CU Dealer Finance Corp.		
Deposits	4,535	2,910
Commissions and fee income	3,280	3,022
SaskCentral		
Cash and cash equivalents	91,771	63,716
Investment securities	557,250	520,407
Interest income	18,360	23,602
Interest expense	53	84
General business expense	1,630	1,488
Emmertech Fund 1 LP		
Cash and cash equivalents	188	22
Share of profit	1,344	361
Interest income	70	8
Interest expense	14	29
Contributed capital	1,000	500

The Credit Union has two authorized lines of credit with SaskCentral in the amount of \$137,000 (2024 - \$130,000) and \$7,000 in U.S. funds (2024 - \$7,000). As at December 31, 2025, the amount outstanding was \$nil (2024 - \$nil).

Emmertech LP 1 has an authorized quick loan of \$4,000 (2024 - \$4,000) with the Credit Union. As at December 31, 2025, the total amount outstanding was \$nil (2024 - \$nil).

The Credit Union has no outstanding balances and entered into no transactions with its other associate Apex Investment GP Inc. in 2025 and 2024.

B. Unconsolidated investment funds

The Credit Union has created various parallel and co-investment venture capital funds for the purpose of facilitating investor participation that focuses on technology and innovation. The Credit Union acts as the fund manager for these entities and, for certain funds where no ownership interest is held, has determined that it is acting as an agent on behalf of investors and therefore does not control or consolidate the funds.

The Credit Union has no financial interest in these funds outside of its management fee and consequently its loss exposure is limited to the uncollected fees at year-end. The total assets held within these funds as at December 31, 2025 which are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position are \$10,027 (2024 - \$8,492).

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31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

C. Key management personnel

Key management personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Credit Union, directly or indirectly. KMP of the Credit Union include executive management, select senior management and members of the Board who held offices during the financial year.

The aggregate compensation of KMP during the year includes amounts paid or payable and was as follows:

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	4,366	3,950
Long-term employee benefits	242	-
Post-employment benefits	273	317
Director remuneration	440	461
	5,321	4,728

Loans and deposits with KMP and related persons/entities

The Credit Union follows the same operating policies and guidelines when underwriting loans and accepting deposits from KMP and related persons/entities as it uses for transactions with its arm's length third party members.

Although KMP may receive preferred rates of interest on their loans and deposits, these preferred rates are offered to all employees of the Credit Union as an employment benefit and therefore are not considered to be terms/conditions offered outside the normal course of business. Preferred interest rates are not offered to persons/entities related to KMP unless they have joint loans and deposits with a KMP.

There were no credit-impaired loans to KMP and related persons/entities during the year (2024 - no credit-impaired loans).

The aggregate lending and deposit balances to related parties during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
Loans outstanding at, beginning of year ¹	2,670	3,393
Loans issued during the year	1,875	425
Loan repayments during the year	1,273	522
Loans outstanding at, end of year	3,272	3,295
Total interest income earned on loans	106	140
Total term, savings and demand deposits, end of year	2,254	2,359
Total interest expense on deposits	50	82

¹Opening balance differs from the ending balance as a result of board member changes and KMP loans outstanding .

Conexus Credit Union Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(In thousands of CDN \$)

For the year ended December 31, 2025

32. CREDIT CARD DISPOSITION

On November 14, 2024, the Credit Union sold the underlying receivables and certain liabilities associated with the credit cards to the portfolio's existing service provider Collabria Financial Inc. The transaction was treated as a sale of assets and the credit card receivables were derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Credit Union recognized a loss on sale for accounting purposes of \$7,163. The transaction was finalized with post-closing adjustments to the purchase price occurring in early 2025.

33. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 1, 2026, the Credit Union completed a business combination with Cornerstone Credit Union ("Cornerstone") and Synergy Credit Union ("Synergy") through an amalgamation approved by the relevant regulatory authorities. As a result, the assets, liabilities, and operations of Cornerstone and Synergy were transferred to the Credit Union effective that date.

The assets and liabilities of Cornerstone and Synergy constitute a business and will be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting under IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The Credit Union has been identified as the acquirer, and the results of the acquired operations will be included in the consolidated financial statements from January 1, 2026.

Consideration is measured at the aggregate of the fair values of identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and equity instruments issued in exchange for control of the acquirees.

The assessment of the fair values of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at January 1, 2026, is in progress as of the date these consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue. Accordingly, it is not practicable to disclose the amounts recognized for each major class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, or any resulting goodwill.