2017 Annual Report

TRANSCANADA CREDIT UNION

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Mission

The mission of TransCanada Credit Union is to be our members' preferred and competitive alternative for select banking services.

Values

- Personal service
- Return for members through profit sharing
- No service charges
- Competitive rates

Goals

The primary goal of the TransCanada Credit Union is to continue to provide basic financial services, at competitive rates and reasonable cost, to the extended TransCanada community, with a personal touch.

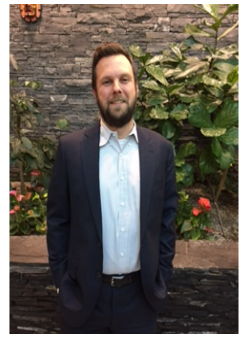
History

In early 1958, the TransCanada Employees' Credit Union officially commenced operations in Toronto after much behind the scenes negotiations by John G.C. Weir, the first President of TransCanada Credit Union.

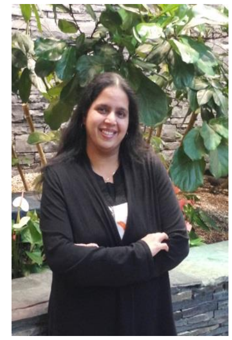
In 1990, after 32 years of operating in Toronto, the TransCanada Credit Union had the unique privilege of being the first Credit Union in Canadian history to move to another province.

Board of Directors

Rob Nowakowsky
President



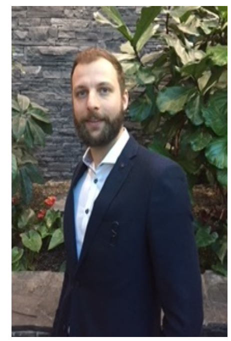
Nikola Alaica
Vice President



Jacqueline Quadros
Secretary

Al Moosa
Credit Committee
Chair

Jacquelyn Chong
Director



Claudiu Nandrea
Audit & Finance Committee
Chair

Moe Bader
Director

James Lambert
Director

Eric Brown
Director

In Memomoriam

It was with great sadness that we recently learned of the passing of former, long time Director of the credit union Lorrainne Hood.

Lorrainne guided the credit union's Audit and Finance Committee for many years and she will be greatly missed.

Staff

Neil Davison - General Manager

Neil has been with the credit union since 2013 and has over 8 years experience in the Canadian credit union system and over 20 years in financial services.

Debbie Letendre - Loans Officer

Debbie celebrated her 20th anniversary with the credit union in 2017 and continues to provide her expertise to our members for all things lending related and much, much more.

President's Report

This past year the Board of Directors and the staff of the TransCanada Credit Union have been working hard to keep our credit union healthy and vibrant. With the first increases in the Bank of Canada's prime lending rate since 2010, we recently introduced a new approach to our savings accounts by implementing high interest rates to all of our savings accounts. This new approach has spurred an increase in the interest in our Credit Union, and will allow us to continue to be an important part of your financial future. Additionally, we are in the final stages of implementing new banking software which includes an improved online experience for our members and will help us to continue to be profitable and efficient in a heavily regulated banking industry.

While the Alberta economy is starting to show signs of recovery, and TransCanada completes its restructuring, our ongoing cost optimization efforts within the credit union are allowing us to continue to provide our membership with a portfolio of select financial services and products with no service fees.

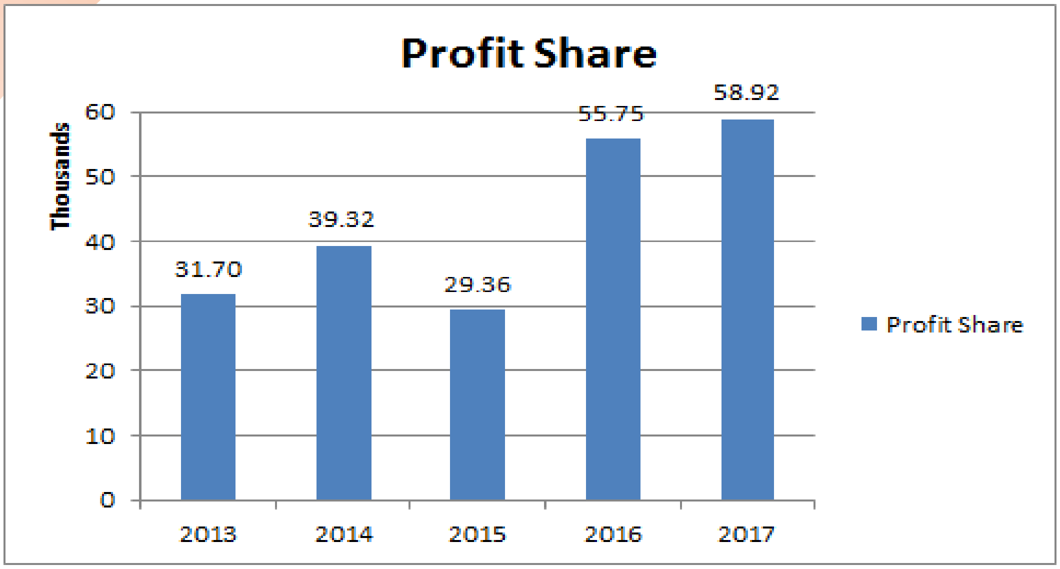
This year we are once again happy to be able to give back to our members by sharing our success with you. We paid a 5.0% dividend to our common shareholders, a 20% interest bonus for all interest earned in your TransCanada Credit Union Savings Accounts, as well as a 0.5% rebate for interest paid on your loans. These rewards are for all our members to thank you for your continued patronage and the support you have given us over the past year.

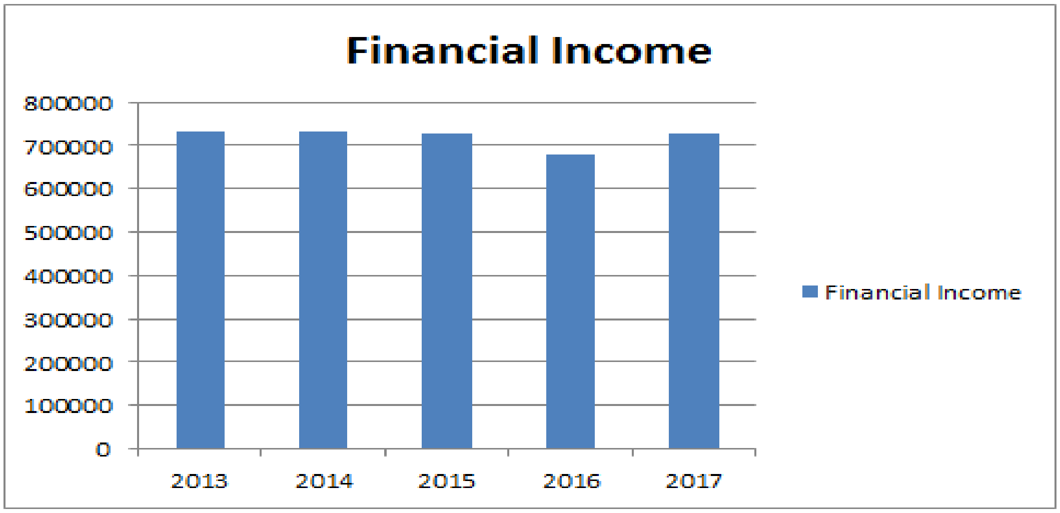
I would like to thank the TransCanada Credit Union staff for their continued professional, courteous and personal touches they do for the credit union and for our members. These are the faces that our members have come to know and trust in their day-to-day dealings with the credit union, and this is what makes us unique amongst your banking options.

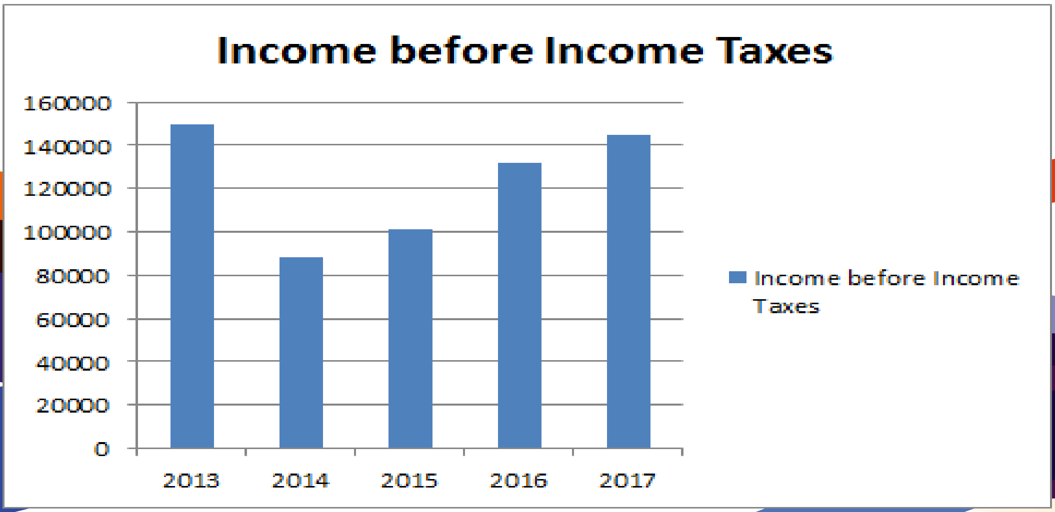
I would also like to thank our Board of Directors who unselfishly volunteer their time to provide governance and oversight to the credit union throughout an extremely busy and turbulent year at TransCanada.

Lastly, I would like to thank you, the TransCanada Credit Union members, for your continued loyalty and support of your credit union. I would encourage you to share your ideas and thoughts with us on how we can continue to provide you with the services you are looking for, and together we can continue to build a successful 2018.

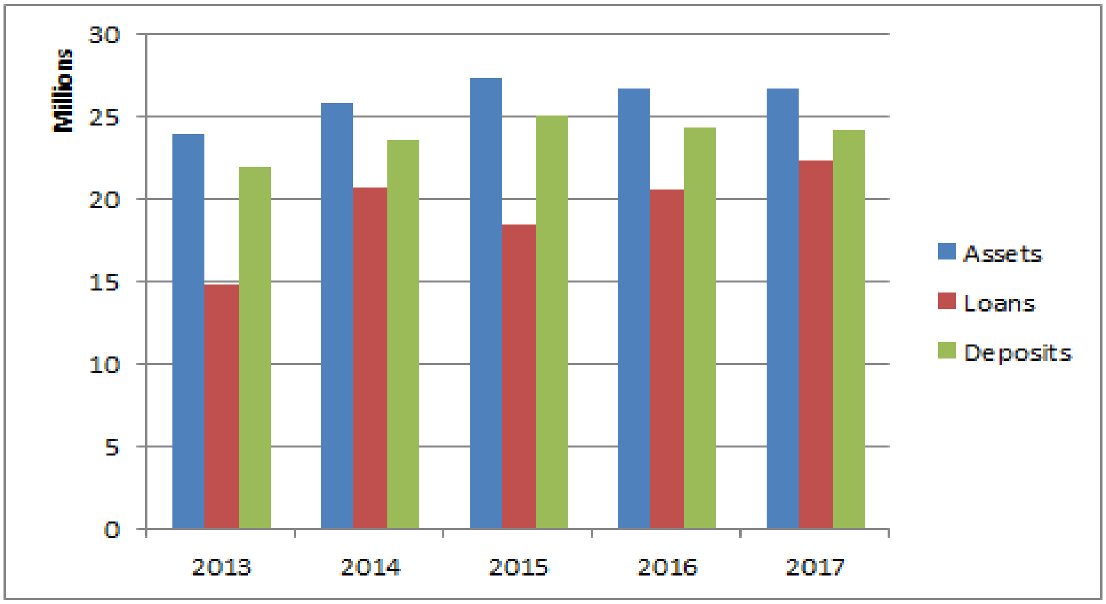
Rob Nowakowsky
President


Profit Share
Thousands
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
31.70
39.32
29.36
55.75
58.92
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Profit Share

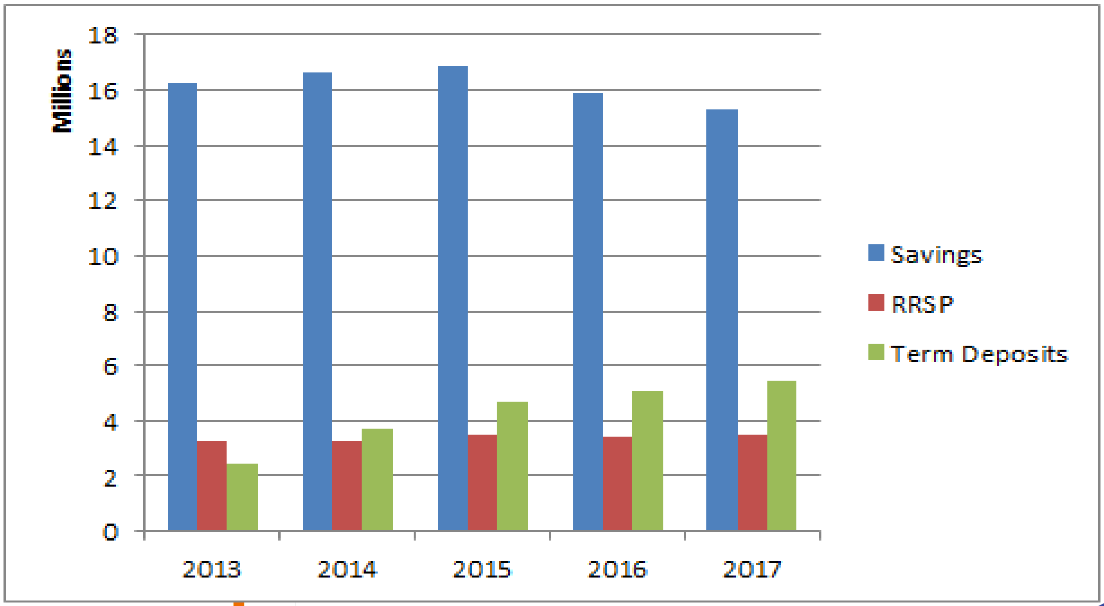

Financial Income
800000
700000
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Financial Income


Income before Income Taxes
160000
140000
120000
100000
80000
60000
40000
20000
0
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Income before Income Taxes

Assets - 2017



Member Deposits



Manager's Report

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the 59th Annual General Meeting of TransCanada Credit Union.

2017 continued to provide many challenges for the credit union, in particular, the continued low interest environment during the first half of the financial year and the organizational restructuring experienced within TransCanada Corporation.

Regulatory burdens continue to increase significantly in the financial services sector and this has been the catalyst for many of our peers to consider amalgamating, often with much larger credit unions. This is a trend we expect to continue throughout 2018 and beyond.

We continue to work towards the conversion of our banking system and online banking platform. After significant delays caused this to be postponed in 2017, we do hope to have this overdue development finalized in the spring of 2018.

Despite these significant hurdles the credit union has seen some positive results over the fiscal year, with the highlights being:

- 8.53% growth in our loan portfolio,
- 0.54% Annualized Return to Average Assets, an almost 10% increase over last year,

Much like our members, we are heavily reliant on our staff and they have been nothing short of exceptional, from their positive attitudes to their adaptability in this ever changing market. I would like to say a special thanks to Debbie Letendre who celebrated her 20th year of service with the credit union in 2017. Her expertise and loyalty are unparalleled and we hope, from our members sake and mine, she can give us another 20 years!

We are very fortunate to also have the expertise of our numerous board members. Their willingness to volunteer their time has been essential to our success as a financial institution.

Lastly, I would like to thank you, the members, for your continued support of the credit union. Without your loyal patronage we would not have the ability to provide this highly regarded, value added service.

Respectfully

N Dawson

General Manager

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+

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Report of the Credit Committee

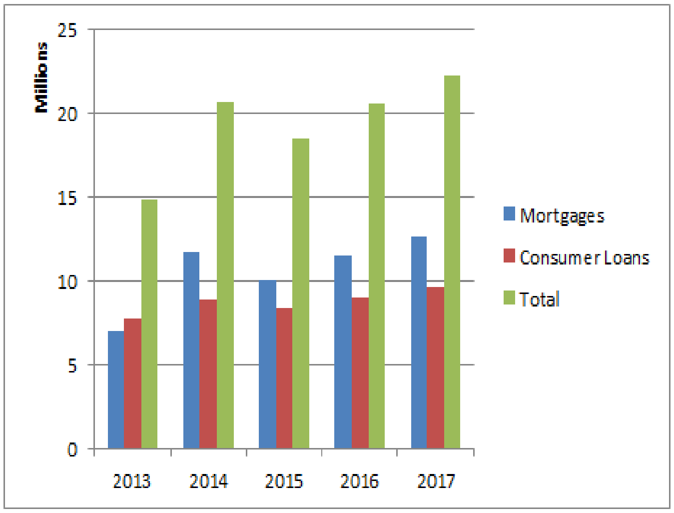
Al Moosa, Chair
Moe Bader
Jacqueline Quadros
Eric Brown

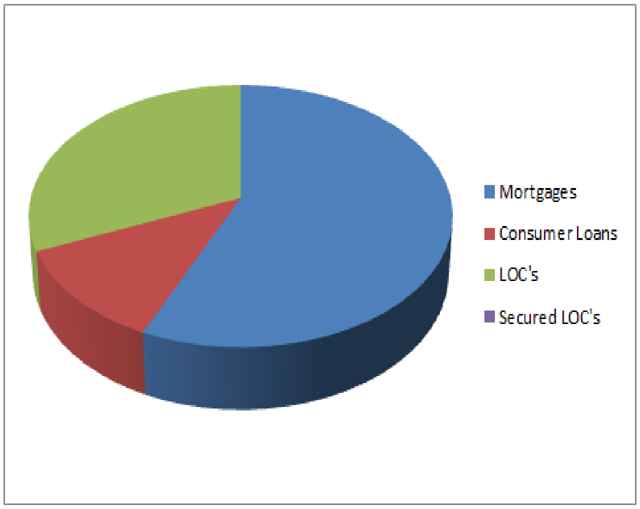
The Credit Committee's primary responsibility is to review loan applications in excess of the General Manager's lending limit, to ensure adherence to the Credit Union Lending Policy and lending guidelines.

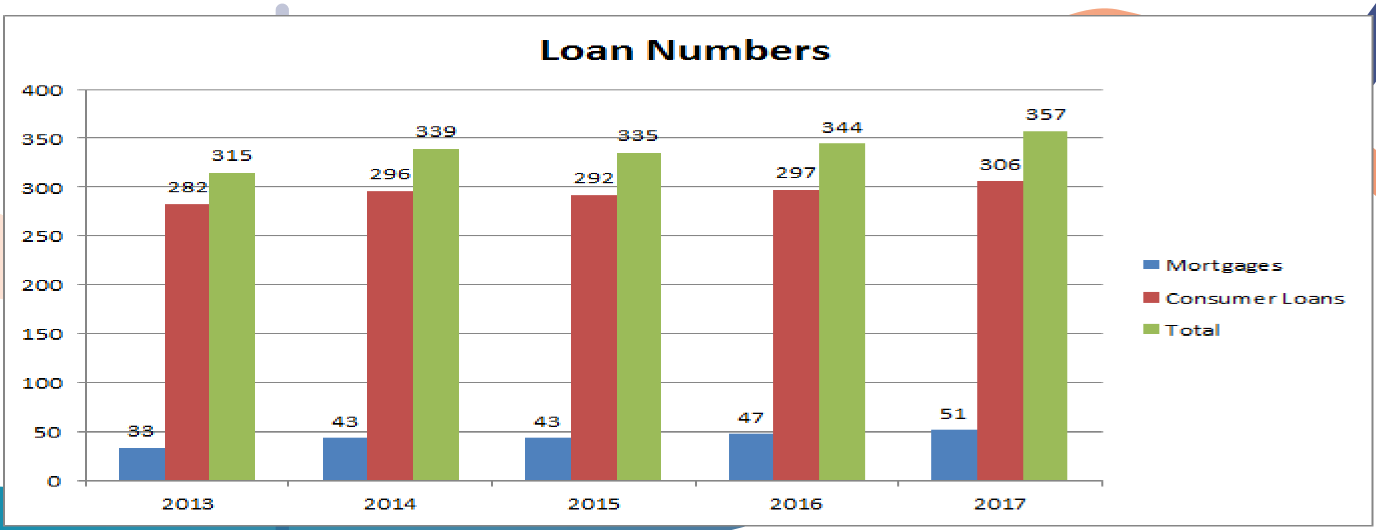
As of October 31, 2017, the Loans Portfolio was valued at $22.3 million, represented by 51 mortgages, 159 lines of credit and 147 consumer loans. The total mortgages, lines of credit and loans approved during the 2017 fiscal year was $4.47 million, representing an increase in the number of loans approved during the same fiscal period as the year prior, and an increase in the total value. This shows that our members continue to look at the credit union for a viable option when borrowing money.

I extend my thanks to the members of the Credit Committee and the Credit Union staff for their hard work and dedication over the past year.

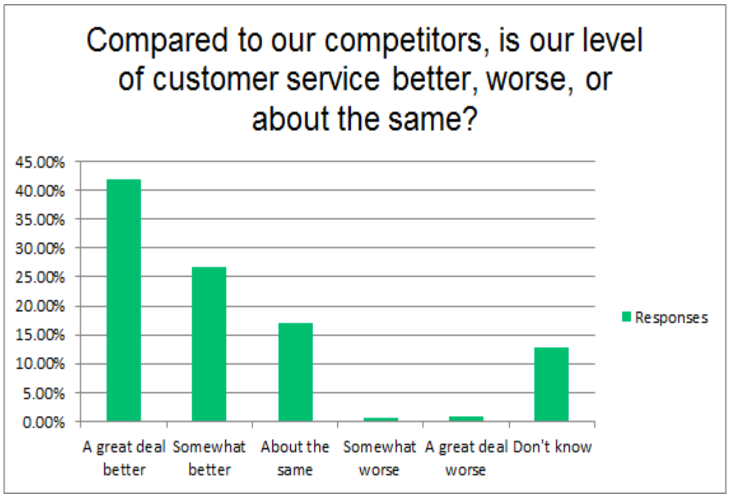
Al Moosa
Credit Committee Chair

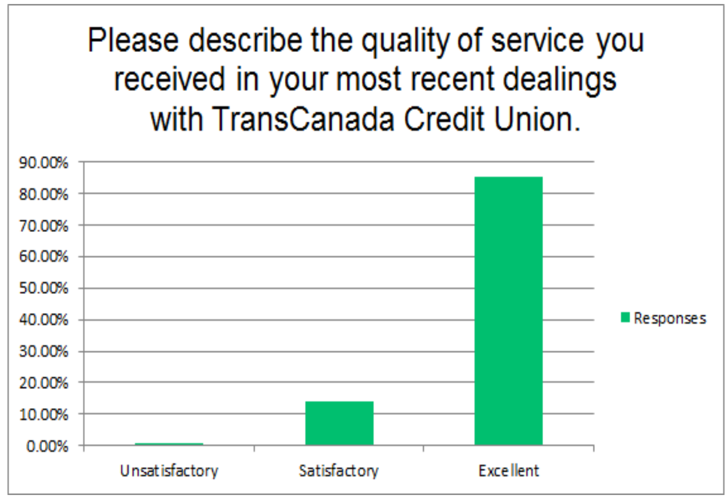


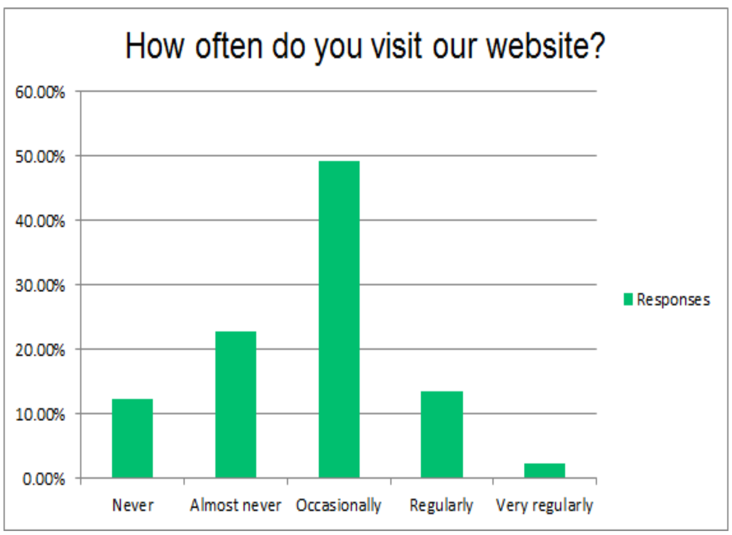


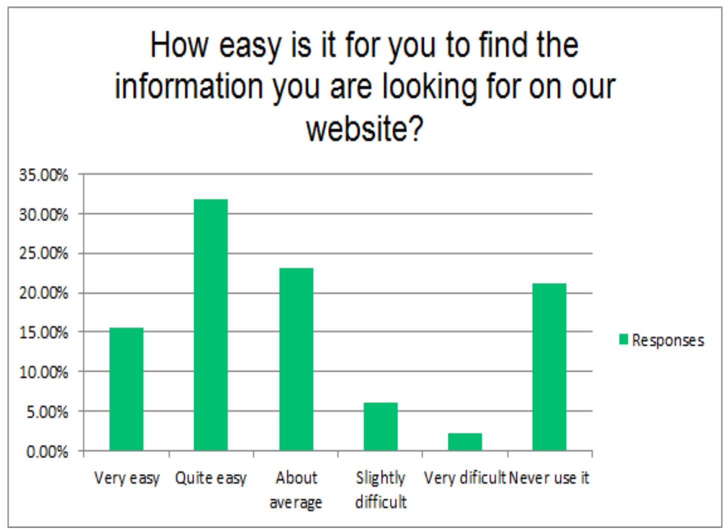


Satisfaction Survey







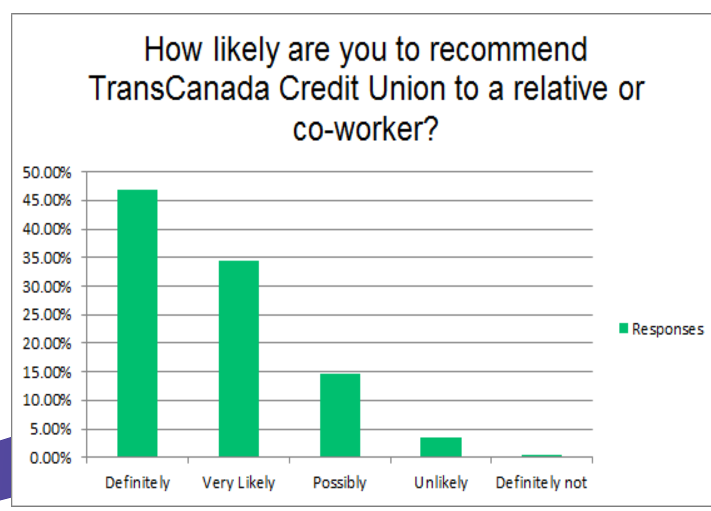


"I recommend the Credit Union all the time. It's great and I really appreciate having this available"

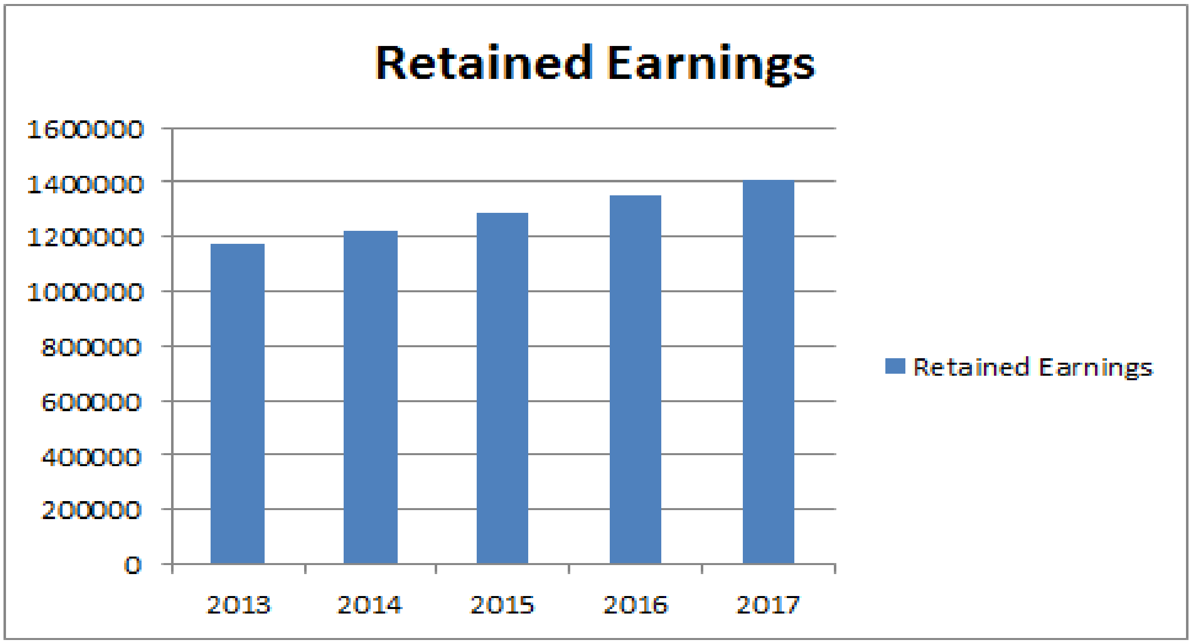
"Love the credit union and great alternative to the big banks"

"TC Credit Union is AWESOME! The folks are great to deal with, it's always a pleasure. Thank you all"

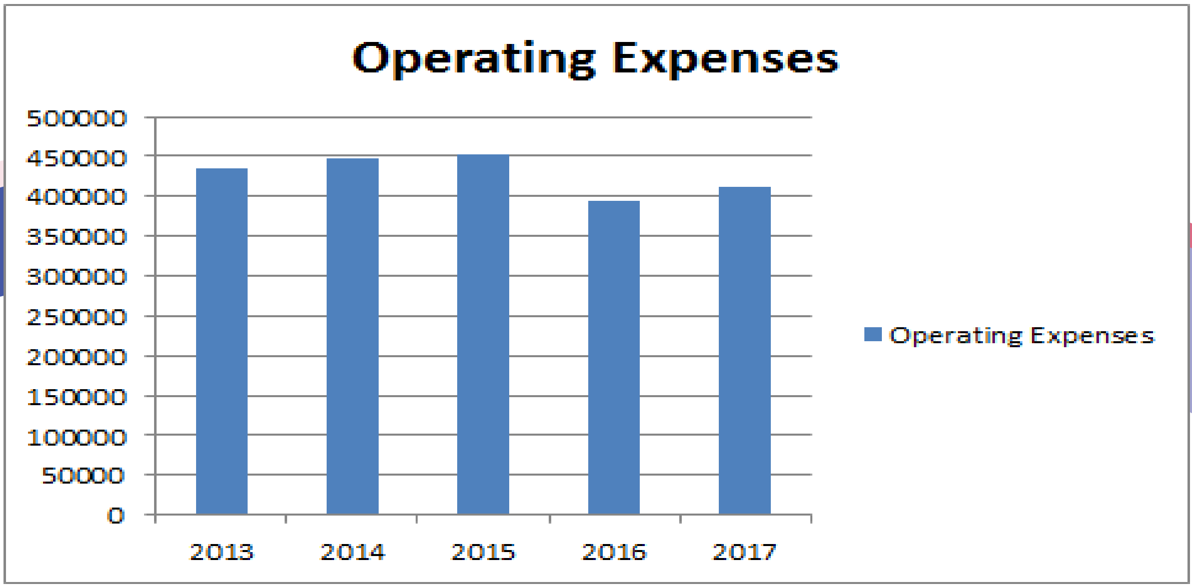
Best financial institution in every possible way; staff are exceptional!



Retained Earnings



Operating Expenses



Report of the Audit and Finance Committee

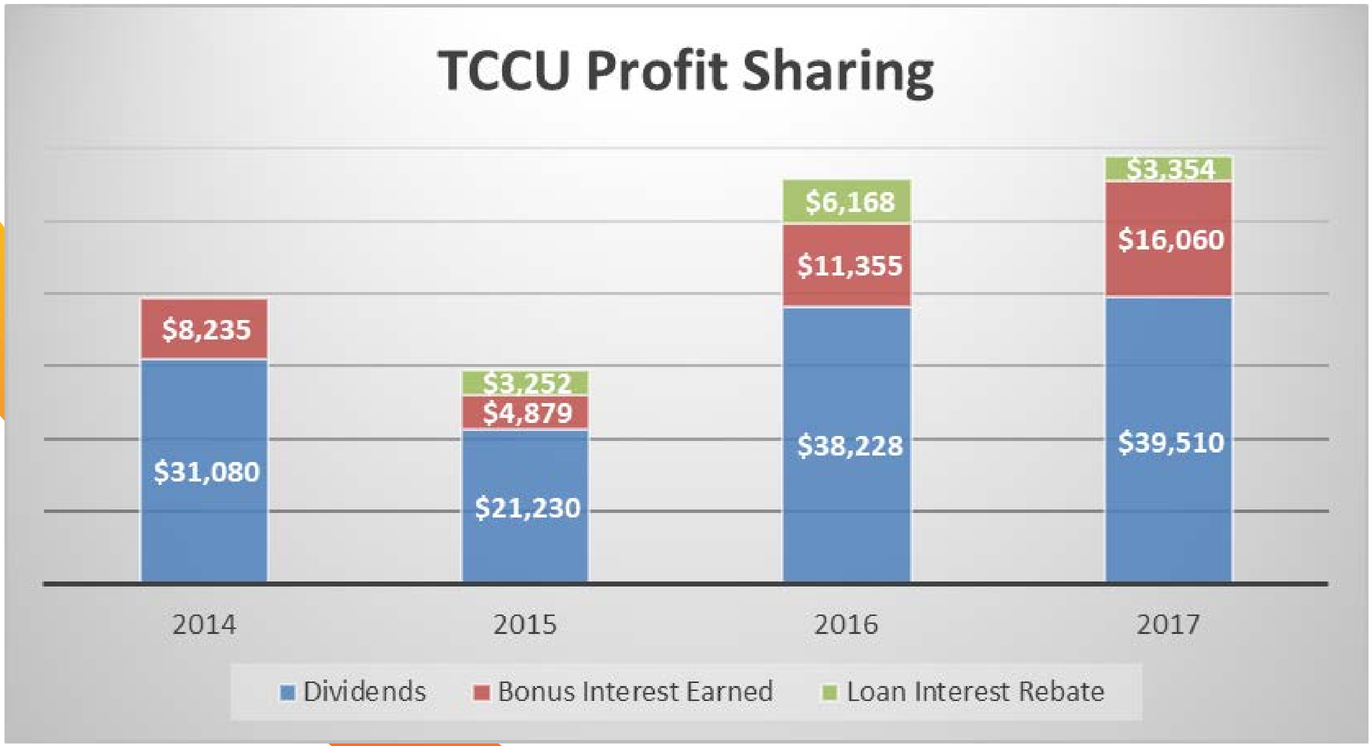
Claudiu Nandrea, Chairperson
Jacquelyn Chong
James Lambert
Nikola Alaica

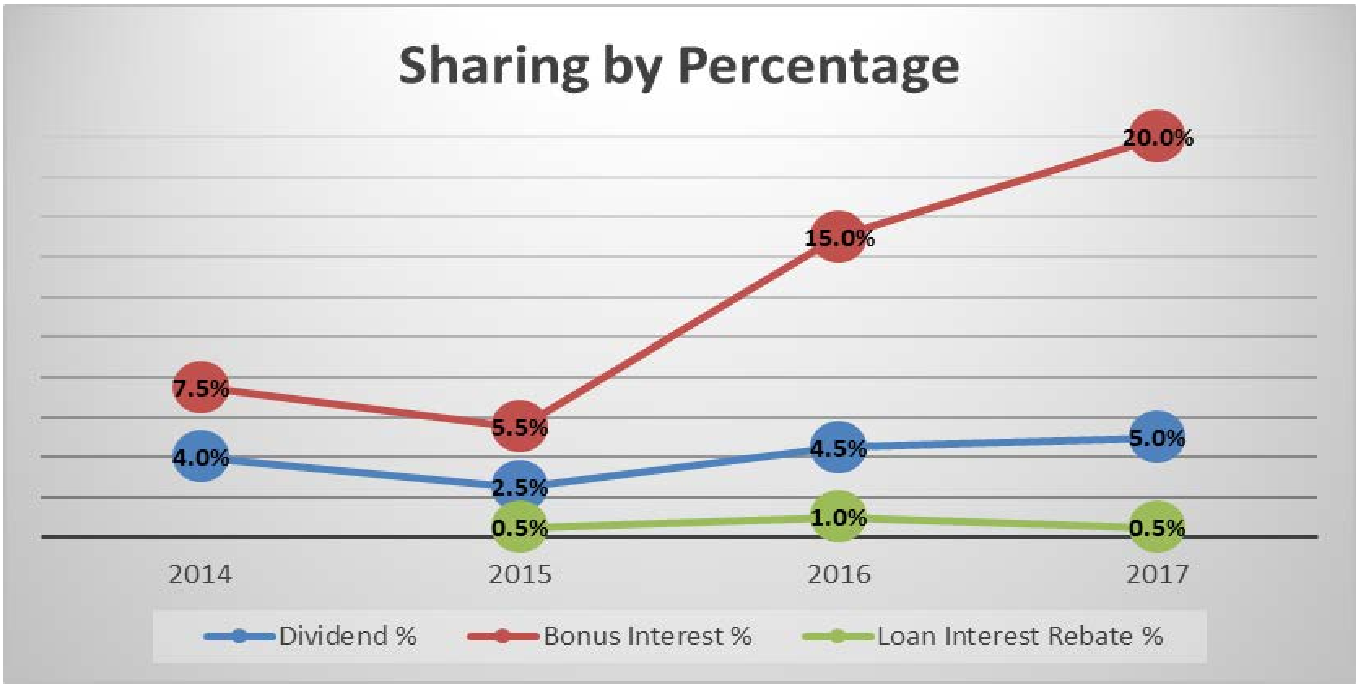
The Audit and Finance Committee is comprised of four directors. The Committee meets monthly to ensure the following obligations are met over the course of the year:

- Review the financial position of the Credit Union and ensure the accuracy of financial reporting. This includes the recommendation of the annual budget to the Board.
- Review internal controls, policies, and procedures in place at the Credit Union to safeguard assets.
- Engage and oversee the external and internal auditors, including the terms of their engagement and the scope of the audit. The Committee also reviews the annual audited financial statements prior to approval of the Board for issuance to members.
- Ensure compliance with CUDGC liquidity standards and capital adequacy requirements.
- Interest rate management on a quarterly basis.

The committee reports directly to the Board of Directors and issues reports and makes recommendations to the Board and Management, as appropriate, with respect to the responsibilities noted above. In the event that recommendations have been made, follow up is undertaken to ensure they have been duly considered and implemented.

There are no matters which the Audit and Finance Committee believes should be reported to the members, nor are there any matters that are required to be disclosed under the Credit Union Act or regulations.





In closing, the Credit Union management and staff delivered another profitable year of operation. Members have the added benefit of enjoying not only competitive products and personal service but also profit sharing.

I'd like to thank all the members of the Audit and Finance Committee as well as the Credit Union's management and staff for their hard work and dedication for delivering on a successful year.

Claudiu Nandrea
Chairperson
Audit and Finance Committee

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TransCanada Credit Union Ltd.
Financial Statements
October 31, 2017

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of TransCanada Credit Union Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TransCanada Credit Union Ltd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2017, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TransCanada Credit Union Ltd. as at October 31, 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

MNP LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta
January 17, 2018

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Members of TransCanada Credit Union Ltd

Management has the responsibility for preparing the accompanying financial statements and ensuring that all information in the Annual Report is consistent with these statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and making objective judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the *Credit Union Act*.

In discharging its responsibility for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, as well as for the accounting systems from which they are derived, management maintains the necessary systems of internal controls designed to provide assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and proper records are maintained.

The ultimate responsibility to members for the financial statements lies with the Board of Directors. The Board appoints an Audit Committee to review the financial statements with management in detail and to report to the Board prior to its approval to publish the financial statements.

The Board appoints external auditors to audit the financial statements and to meet with both the Audit Committee and management to review their findings. The external auditors' report directly to the members. The external auditors' have full and free access to the Audit Committee to discuss their audit, as well as their findings concerning the integrity of the Credit Union's financial reporting and the adequacy of its systems of internal controls.

Calgary, Alberta
January 17, 2018

Neil Davison
General Manager

TransCanada Credit Union Ltd.
Statements of Financial Position
As at

	Notes	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		7,236	202,214
Investments and accrued interest	6	4,222,285	5,866,700
Loans to members and accrued interest	7	22,321,461	20,619,735
Other assets	8	20,823	40,708
Property and equipment	9	-	72
Intangible assets	10	105,737	-
Total Assets		**26,677,542**	**26,729,429**
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY			
Bank overdraft		17,249	-
Income taxes payable		22,015	11,820
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		33,740	41,995
Allocation payable	13	19,414	17,523
Member deposits and accrued interest	11	24,323,434	24,415,728
		24,415,852	**24,487,066**
Members' Equity			
Allocation distributable	13	39,510	38,228
Member shares	14	816,282	856,546
Retained earnings		1,405,898	1,347,589
		2,261,690	**2,242,363**
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity		**26,677,542**	**26,729,429**

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director

Director

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

TransCanada Credit Union Ltd.
Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended October 31,

	Notes	2017 $	2016 $
Financial income			
Interest on member loans		670,720	616,770
Interest on investments		55,848	63,855
		726,568	**680,625**
Financial expense			
Interest on member deposits		207,667	205,027
		207,667	**205,027**
Financial margin		**518,901**	**475,598**
Provision for loan losses	7	(12,000)	-
Other income		51,040	51,992
		557,941	**527,590**
Operating expenses			
Employee salaries and benefits		209,312	192,814
Member security		28,637	41,102
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10	72	18,650
Organization		14,225	14,128
Other operating and administrative		165,143	125,327
		417,389	**392,021**
Income before patronage allocation to members and income taxes		**140,552**	**135,569**
Patronage allocation to members	13	(19,414)	(17,523)
Income before income taxes		**121,138**	**118,046**
Provision for income taxes			
Current tax	12	(23,319)	(21,135)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**97,819**	**96,911**

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended October 31,

	Notes	Allocation Distributable $	Members' shares $	Retained earnings $	Total $
As at October 31, 2015		21,230	862,636	1,288,906	2,172,772
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	96,911	96,911
Distributions to members, net of tax	13,14	16,998	21,230	(38,228)	-
Issuance of members' shares for cash	14	-	40,883	-	40,883
Redemption of members' shares	14	-	(68,203)	-	(68,203)
As at October 31, 2016		**38,228**	**856,546**	**1,347,589**	**2,242,363**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	97,819	97,819
Distributions to members, net of tax	13,14	1,282	37,222	(39,510)	(1,006)
Issuance of members' shares for cash	14	-	39,806	-	39,806
Redemption of members' shares	14	-	(117,292)	-	(117,292)
As at October 31, 2017		**39,510**	**816,282**	**1,405,898**	**2,261,690**

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

TransCanada Credit Union Ltd.
Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended October 31

	Notes	**2017** **$**	2016 $
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities			
Operating activities			
Interest received from member loans		670,720	619,127
Interest received from investments		55,263	62,402
Other income received		51,040	51,992
Interest paid to members		(198,185)	(232,140)
Income taxes paid		(13,124)	(17,529)
Operating expenses paid		(435,210)	(370,983)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**139,324**	112,869
Financing activities			
Net change in member deposits		(101,776)	(696,722)
Member shares issued for cash	14	39,806	23,885
Cash dividends paid		(1,006)	-
Redemption of member shares	14	(117,292)	(68,203)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(180,268)**	(741,040)
Investing activities			
Net change in loans to members		(1,710,546)	(2,122,102)
Additions to intangible assets		(105,737)	-
Net change in investments		1,645,000	2,700,000
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(171,283)**	577,898
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(212,227)	(50,273)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		202,214	252,487
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		**(10,013)**	202,214
Cash and cash equivalents (overdraft) are composed of			
Overdraft with Credit Union Central of Alberta Limited		(17,249)	194,977
Cash on hand		7,236	7,237
		(10,013)	202,214

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

1 Incorporation and operations

TransCanada Credit Union Limited (the "Credit Union") is incorporated under the Credit Union Act of the Province of Alberta (the "Act") and provides financial services to current and former employees of TransCanada Corporation and its subsidiaries ("TransCanada"), and operates one branch.

The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation (the "Corporation"), a Provincial Corporation, guarantees the repayment of all deposits with Alberta credit unions, including accrued interest. The Act provides that the Government of Alberta will ensure that this obligation of the Corporation is carried out.

The Credit Union's registered office is located at 450 – 1st Street SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 5H1.

The financial statements of the Credit Union were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on January 17, 2018.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis of measurement

These financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars, which is the Credit Union's functional currency, and were prepared under the historical cost convention except for the certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Credit Union's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

Taxes

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Credit Union reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Credit Union is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets
The Credit Union estimates the useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the relevant assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of property, equipment and intangible assets are based on internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the property, equipment and intangible assets would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the non-current assets.

Allowance for loan impairment
The individual allowance component of the total allowance for loan impairment applies to financial assets evaluated individually for impairment. In particular, management judgment is required in the estimate of the amount and timing of the cash flows the Credit Union expects to receive. These estimates are based on a number of factors, including the net realizable value of any underlying collateral.

The collective allowance component covers credit losses in portfolios of loans with similar credit risk characteristics when there is objective evidence to suggest that a loss has been incurred but the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the collective allowance, management considers factors such as credit quality, historical loss experience and current economic conditions.

Valuation of financial instruments
The Credit Union determines the fair value of financial instruments for which there is no observable market price using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. The judgments include consideration of liquidity, and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

A) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, the current account with Credit Union Central of Alberta Limited ("Central") and items in transit.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

B) Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognized when the Credit Union becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Credit Union has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. The Credit Union uses settlement date accounting for regular way contracts when recording financial asset transactions. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial instruments are measured as described below:

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment allowance if any. The effective interest method is a method of calculating amortized cost and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees or points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the instrument. The Credit Union has classified the following financial asset as loans and receivables: loans to members and accrued interest.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets or financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") when the financial asset or liability is either held for trading or it is designated as such by management on initial recognition.

A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or,
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Credit Union manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or,
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability other than a financial asset or financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or,
- the financial asset or financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed, and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Credit Union's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or,
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income incorporates any dividend or interest earned. The Credit Union has classified the following financial assets and liabilities as FVTPL: cash and cash equivalents.

Held to maturity
Held to maturity financial assets are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Credit Union has the positive intention and ability to hold until their maturity dates, and which are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale.

Held to maturity financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with revenue recognized on an effective yield basis.

The Credit Union has classified the following financial assets as held to maturity: term deposits with Central and accrued interest.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Available-for-sale
Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost. All other available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value.

Interest income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the Credit Union becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. Other fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired, whereupon the cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income as a reclassification adjustment.

The Credit Union has classified the following financial assets as available-for-sale: shares in Central.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities include liabilities that have not been classified as FVTPL. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense, calculated using the effective interest rate method, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Credit Union has classified the following financial liabilities as other financial liabilities: member deposits and accrued interest and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

C) Financial instruments – derecognition

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

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation has been discharged, cancelled or expires.

D) Impairment of financial assets

The Credit Union assesses financial assets, other than those carried at FVTPL, for indicators of impairment at each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

For an equity security investment, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment. For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty, default or delinquency by the borrower, indications that the borrower will enter bankruptcy, disappearance of an active market for the security, or other observable data relating to a portfolio of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

For certain categories of financial assets, such as loans to members, the allowance for impairment comprises two parts – a specific allowance component and a collective allowance component, calculated as follows:

i) The Credit Union records a specific individual allowance based on management's regular review and evaluation of individual loans and is based upon the management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows expected to be received, discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. As a practical expedient, impairment may be measured on the basis of the instrument's fair value using an observable market price. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

ii) The Credit Union records a collective allowance for loans with similar credit risk characteristics, that have not been individually assessed as impaired, when objective evidence of impairment within the groups of loans exists but the individually impaired loans cannot be identified. In assessing the need for collective allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations and economic factors. The Credit Union estimates the collective allowance for impairment using a formula based on its historical loss experience for similar groups of loans in similar economic circumstances and current economic conditions. As management identifies individually impaired loans, it assigns an individual allowance for impairment to that loan and adjusts the collective allowance accordingly.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income in the period.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income.

E) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Credit Union recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis using the following annual rates:

Furniture and equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Gains and losses on the disposal of property and equipment are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income in the year of disposal.

F) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software which are not integral to the computer hardware owned by the Credit Union. Software is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment. Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2 years.

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

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

G) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Credit Union reviews the carrying amounts of its assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Credit Union estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGU's, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

H) Revenue recognition

Interest on member loans
Interest on member loans is recognized on an accrual basis and in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the financial instrument, including loan origination, commitment, restructuring and renegotiation fees, are capitalized as part of the related asset and amortized to interest income over the term of the loan using the effective interest method.

Interest on investments
Interest on investments is recognized on the accrual basis using the effective interest method. Purchase premiums and discounts are amortized using the effective interest method over the term to maturity of the applicable investment.

Other income
Other income is recognized in the fiscal period in which the related service is provided.

I) Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax
Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities:

- are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences; and,
- are not recognized on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets:

- are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized; and,
- are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized in respect of temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that effects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

J) Foreign currency translation

Transaction amounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated into their Canadian dollar equivalents at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Carrying values of monetary assets and liabilities reflect the exchange rates at the statement of financial position date. Translation gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

5 Recent accounting pronouncements

For the year ended October 31, 2017, the Company did not adopt any new IFRS standards.

The Credit Union has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Credit Union:

i. IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, was issued in May 2014 and replaces IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 *Revenue*, IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programs*, IFRIC 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18 *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and SIC-31 *Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. The new standard requires revenue to be recognized to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods or services. The principles are to be applied in the following five steps: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The new standard is to be applied either retrospectively or on a modified retrospective basis and is effective for the annual period commencing November 1, 2018, and the Credit Union is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

ii. IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments* and applies a principal-based approach to the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, including an expected credit loss model for calculating impairment, and includes new requirements for hedge accounting. The standard is required to be applied retrospectively for the annual period commencing November 1, 2018, and the Credit Union is currently evaluating the impact on its financial statements.

iii. IFRS 16 *Leases*, which replaces IAS 17 *Leases*. For lessees applying IFRS 16, a single recognition and measurement model for leases would apply, with required recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if the entity is also applying IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". IFRS 16 will be applied by the Credit Union on November 1, 2019 and the Credit Union is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

6 Investments and accrued interest

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Available-for-sale		
Shares in Central	310,288	310,288
	310,288	**310,288**
Held to maturity		
Term deposits with Central	3,905,000	5,550,000
Accrued interest	6,997	6,412
	3,911,997	**5,556,412**
Total investments	**4,222,285**	**5,866,700**

As required by the Act, the Credit Union holds investments with Central to maintain its liquidity level. All term deposits mature within one year.

7 Loans to members and accrued interest

Principal and allowance by loan type

October 31, 2017	Principal amount $	Specific allowance $	Net carrying amount $	Gross impaired loans $
Consumer loans	9,670,232	(12,000)	9,658,232	16,869
Consumer mortgages	12,647,823	-	12,647,823	-
	22,318,055	**(12,000)**	**22,306,055**	**16,869**
Accrued interest	15,406	-	15,406	-
	22,333,461	**(12,000)**	**22,321,461**	**16,869**

October 31, 2016	Principal amount $	Specific allowance $	Net carrying amount $	Gross impaired loans $
Consumer loans	9,046,513	-	9,046,513	-
Consumer mortgages	11,560,996	-	11,560,996	-
	20,607,509	-	20,607,509	-
Accrued interest	12,226	-	12,226	-
	20,619,735	-	20,619,735	-

Maturity of loans

Loans to members, not including accrued interest, mature as follows:

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Under 1 year	8,849,975	7,920,898
1 to 2 years	2,970,790	1,591,608
2 to 3 years	1,948,953	3,711,290
3 to 4 years	4,088,369	1,821,719
Over 4 years	4,459,968	5,561,994
	22,318,055	20,607,509

Loan allowance details

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Balance, beginning of year	-	-
Net increase in provision for loan impairment	12,000	-
Balance, end of year	**12,000**	-

7 Loans to members and accrued interest (continued)

Loans past due but not impaired

A loan is considered past due when a counterparty has not made a payment by the contractual due date. The table that follows presents the carrying value of loans at year end that are past due but not classified as impaired because they are either i) less than 90 days past due, or ii) fully secured and collection efforts are reasonably expected to result in repayment.

October 31, 2017	**30-59 days $**	**60-89 days $**	**90 days and greater $**	**Total $**
Consumer loans	-	-	-	**-**
Consumer mortgages	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

October 31, 2016	**30-59 days $**	**60-89 days $**	**90 days and greater $**	**Total $**
Consumer loans	-	-	18,042	**18,042**
Consumer mortgages	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**18,042**	**18,042**

8 Other assets

	October 31, 2017 $	**October 31, 2016 $**
Accounts receivable	-	21,500
Prepaid expenses	20,823	19,208
	20,823	**40,708**

9 Property and equipment

	Furniture and equipment $	**Computer equipment $**	**Total $**
Cost			
At October 31, 2016	18,359	38,131	56,490
At October 31, 2017	**18,359**	**38,131**	**56,490**
Depreciation and impairment			
At October 31, 2015	14,687	38,131	52,818
Change for the year	3,600	-	3,600
At October 31, 2016	18,287	38,131	56,418
Change for the year	72	-	72
At October 31, 2017	**18,359**	**38,131**	**56,490**
Net book value			
At October 31, 2016	72	-	72
At October 31, 2017	-	-	-

10 Intangible assets

	Computer software $
Cost	
At October 31, 2016	215,963
Additions	105,737
At October 31, 2017	**321,700**
Amortization and impairment	
At October 31, 2015	200,913
Charge for the year	15,050
At October 31, 2016	215,963
Charge for the year	-
At October 31, 2017	**215,963**
Net book value	
At October 31, 2016	-
At October 31, 2017	**105,737**

No amortization was recorded for the year-ended October 31, 2017, as the software acquired was not available for use.

11 Member deposits and accrued interest

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Participatory savings	15,287,925	15,864,468
Term deposits	5,445,465	5,102,562
Registered Retirement Savings Plans	3,532,727	3,400,863
	24,266,117	24,367,893
Accrued interest	57,317	47,835
	24,323,434	24,415,728

Concentra Financial acts as the trustee of the Registered Retirement Savings Plans (“RRSP”) offered to members. Under an agreement with Concentra Financial, the contributions to the plan, and the interest earned on them, are deposited in the Credit Union. When members terminate these plans, the funds are repaid to them.

Maturity of deposits

Member deposits, not including accrued interest, mature as follows:

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Payable on demand	15,287,925	15,864,468
Under 1 year	4,108,224	4,336,219
1 to 2 years	858,167	1,586,883
2 to 3 years	2,088,841	569,747
3 to 4 years	497,447	514,319
Over 4 years	1,425,513	1,496,257
	24,266,117	24,367,893

12 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises:

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Current tax expense		
Current year	23,319	21,135

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Income before provision for taxes	121,138	118,046
Combined federal and provincial tax rate	12.7%	13.5%
Tax expense at statutory rate	**15,385**	**15,936**
Adjusted for the effect of:		
permanent differences	7,934	5,199
	23,319	**21,135**

The statutory tax rate decreased from 13.5% to 12.7% due to a decrease in Alberta provincial tax rate on July 1, 2017.

13 Allocation distributable

The Board of Directors declared a $39,510 (2016 – $38,228) dividend on member shares on record as of October 31, 2017. The member share dividend of 5.0% (2016 – 4.5%) is calculated on the members minimum monthly member share balance.

The Board of Directors declared a $19,414 patronage rebate as of October 31, 2017 (2016 – $17,523). The patronage rebate includes 20% (2016 – 15%) of all interest received on savings deposits by members and 0.5% (2016 – 1%) of all interest paid on loans by members.

14 Member shares

A) Authorized shares

The member shares are:

a) issuable in unlimited number;
b) issuable as fractional shares with a par value of $1;
c) transferable only in restricted circumstances;
d) non-assessable; and,
e) redeemable at par value at the discretion of the Credit Union, subject to restrictions contained in the Act.

Each member must purchase a minimum of twenty-five common shares.

The Corporation does not guarantee common shares, which represent "at-risk" capital.

B) Issued and outstanding

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Balance, beginning of year	856,546	862,636
Issued as share dividends	37,222	21,230
Issued for cash	39,806	40,883
Shares redeemed	(117,292)	(68,203)
Balance, end of year	**816,282**	**856,546**

15 Financial instrument risk management

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

Risk management is carried out by management who reports to the Board. The Board provides written principles for risk tolerance and overall risk management. Management reports to the Board on compliance with the risk management policies of the Credit Union.

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

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

Activity	Risks	Method of managing risks
Investments	Sensitivity to changes in interest rates, liquidity and credit risk	Asset-liability matching, monitoring of investment restrictions and monitoring of counterparty risk
Member loans	Sensitivity to changes in interest rates, liquidity and credit risk	Asset-liability matching and monitoring of counterparty risk
Member deposits	Sensitivity to changes in interest rates, liquidity and credit risk	Asset-liability matching

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that financial loss will be incurred due to the failure of a counterparty to discharge its contractual commitment or obligation to the Credit Union arising from member loans and investments. The primary credit risk arising from loans is the possibility that members will be unable or unwilling to repay some or all of the principal and interest on their loans. Allowances for credit losses are made for losses that have been incurred at the statement of financial position date.

Management of credit risk is an integral part of the Credit Union's activities. Management carefully monitors and manages the Credit Union's exposure to credit risk by a combination of methods. Credit risk arises principally from lending activities that result in member loans and advances and treasury activities that result in investments of cash resources. The overall management of credit risk is centralized in the Credit Committee which reports to the Board.

Concentration of loans is managed by the implementation of sectoral and member specific limits. The Credit Union has an exposure to groupings of individual loans which concentrate risk and create exposure to particular segments. The majority of loans to members are with members located in and around Calgary, Alberta who are concentrated in the oil and gas infrastructure and energy sector. A significant portion of the Credit Union's loan portfolio is secured by residential property in and around Calgary, Alberta. Therefore, the Credit Union is exposed to the risks in reduction of the loan to valuation ratio coverage should the property market be subject to a decline. The risk of loss from loans undertaken is primarily reduced by the nature and quality of the security taken.

There were no member loans which exceeded 3% of total assets as at October 31, 2017.

15 Financial instrument risk management (continued)

The Credit committee is responsible for approving and monitoring the Credit Union's tolerance for credit exposures, which it does through review and approval of the Credit Union's lending policies and through setting limits on credit exposures to individual members and across sectors. The Credit Union maintains levels of borrowing approval limits, and prior to advancing funds to a member, an assessment of the credit quality of the member is made. The Credit Union emphasizes responsible lending in its relationships with members and establishes that loans are within the member's ability to repay, rather than relying exclusively on collateral.

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

The following information represents the maximum exposure to credit risk before taking into consideration any collateral:

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Cash and cash equivalents	7,236	202,214
Held to maturity investments	3,911,997	5,556,412
Loans to members and accrued interest	22,321,461	20,619,735
Accounts receivable	-	21,500
	26,240,694	26,399,861

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its obligations to members and other liabilities. The Credit Union monitors expected cash inflows and outflows on a daily, cyclical, and long term basis. The Credit Union's preferred source of funding is member deposits; however, borrowing from Central is permitted during periods where loan demand exceeds deposit growth. Other sources of funding such as sale of assets, deposits from other credit unions and wholesale deposits are acceptable.

The Act requires the Credit Union to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio of 6.0% of total assets. The Credit Union's liquidity ratio was 9% at October 31, 2017 (2016 – 9.0%).

Management reviews its compliance with these policies and reports its statutory liquidity position to the Board of Directors on an exception basis. It reports the operating liquidity to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis. The Audit and Finance Committee ensures that a periodic review/audit is performed to verify compliance with policy and procedures.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. Market factors include two types of risk: interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of the Credit Union's financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. Financial margin reported in the statement of comprehensive income may increase or decrease in response to changes in market interest rates. Accordingly, the Credit Union sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored by management and reported to the Board.

15 Financial instrument risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk is measured by:

a) Static gap analysis which aggregates cash flows into repricing periods based on the maturity dates of the assets and liabilities.
b) Income simulation models that use current interest revenue, current interest expense and market values. These models incorporate assumptions about pricing strategies, growth, volume, new business and interest rates.
c) Market value of portfolio equity determines the present value of all assets and liabilities. This provides an estimate of the equity value of the Credit Union.

The following table provides the potential before-tax impact on an immediate and sustained 1% increase or decrease in interest rates on net interest income. All interest rate risk measures are based upon interest rate exposures at a specific time and continuously change as a result of business activities and risk management initiatives.

	October 31, 2017 $	October 31, 2016 $
Before tax impact of		
1% increase in rates	127,514	140,872
1% decrease in rates	(127,514)	(140,872)

To manage the repricing of asset and liability mismatch opportunities the Credit Union will undertake campaigns to procure deposits or loans that re price/mature within a specific time period, buy/sell assets that reprice/mature within a specific time period and may purchase derivative instruments. These decisions are based on economic conditions, member behavior, capital and liquidity levels and compliance with Credit Union policy.

The following table provides the interest rate sensitivity gap which represents the net principal values of interest rate sensitive financial assets and liabilities excluding accrued interest.

October 31, 2017	Floating rate	Within one year	One to five years	Non-rate sensitive	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	7,236	7,236
(effective yield %)	-	-	-	*0.00*	*0.00*
Investments	-	3,905,000	-	310,288	4,215,288
(effective yield %)	-	*1.15*	-	-	*1.07*
Loans to members	13,116,140	141,078	9,060,837	-	22,318,055
(effective yield %)	*3.71*	*3.00*	*2.96*	-	*3.40*
	13,116,140	4,046,078	9,060,838	317,524	26,540,579
Liabilities and Equity					
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	17,249	17,249
(effective yield %)	-	-	-	*0.00*	*0.00*
Member deposits	477,709	3,933,061	4,567,422	15,287,925	24,266,117
(effective yield %)	*0.50*	*1.23*	*1.76*	*0.00*	*0.54*
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	-	33,740	33,740
	477,709	3,933,061	4,567,422	15,338,914	24,317,106
Net gap, October 31, 2017	12,638,431	113,017	4,493,415	(15,021,390)	2,223,473

15 Financial instrument risk management (continued)

October 31, 2016	Floating rate	Within one year	One to five years	Non-rate sensitive	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	202,214	202,214
(effective yield %)	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Investments	-	5,550,000	-	310,288	5,860,288
(effective yield %)	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Loans to members	13,679,637	134,477	6,793,395	-	20,607,509
(effective yield %)	*3.15*	*3.49*	*3.02*	*0.00*	*3.11*
Other assets	-	-	-	21,500	21,500
	13,679,637	5,684,477	6,793,395	534,002	26,691,511
Liabilities and Equity					
Member deposits	842,662	4,434,210	3,226,307	15,864,714	24,367,893
(effective yield %)	*0.50*	*1.23*	*1.98*	*0.00*	*0.50*
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	-	41,995	41,995
	842,662	4,434,210	3,226,307	15,906,709	24,409,888
Net gap, October 31, 2016	12,836,975	1,250,267	3,567,088	(15,372,707)	2,281,623

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is not considered significant at this time as the Credit Union does not engage in any active trading of foreign currency positions or hold significant foreign currency denominated financed investments for an extended period.

16 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

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

Fair value is the consideration that would be agreed to in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties with no compulsion to act. Estimates respecting fair values are based on subjective assumptions and contain significant uncertainty. Fair values represent estimates of value at a particular point in time and may not be relevant in predicting future cash flows or earnings. Potential income taxes or other expenses that may be incurred on actual disposition have not been reflected in the fair values disclosed.

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

a) The fair values of cash, demand deposits, investments, certain other assets and certain other liabilities approximate their carrying values, due to their short term nature.
b) The estimated fair values of floating rate investments, member loans and member deposits are assumed to equal carrying value as the interest rates automatically reprice to market.
c) The estimated fair values of fixed rate member loans and member deposits are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows of these items at current market rates for products with similar terms and credit risks.

16 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The Credit Union's financial instruments have been categorized into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

October 31, 2017 **($ Thousands)**	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets				
FVTPL				
Cash and cash equivalents	**7**	**7**	**-**	**-**
Available-for-sale				
Shares in Central	**310**	**-**	**-**	**310**
Held to maturity				
Term deposits and accrued interest	**3,912**	**-**	**3,912**	**-**
Loans and receivables				
Loans to members and accrued interest	**22,086**	**-**	**22,086**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
FVTPL				
Bank overdraft	**17**	**17**	**-**	**-**
Other financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**34**	**-**	**34**	-
Member deposits and accrued interest	**24,349**	**-**	**24,349**	-

October 31, 2016 ($ Thousands)	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
FVTPL				
Cash and cash equivalents	202	202	-	-
Available-for-sale				
Shares in Central	310	-	-	310
Held to maturity				
Term deposits and accrued interest	5,556	-	5,556	-
Loans and receivables				
Loans to members and accrued interest	20,595	-	20,595	-
Accounts receivable	22	-	22	-
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	42	-	42	-
Member deposits and accrued interest	24,431	-	24,431	-

There were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels for the years ended October 31, 2017 and 2016.

17 Off-balance sheet financial instruments

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

17 Off-balance sheet financial instruments (continued)

Guarantees and standby letters of credit represent irrevocable assurances that the Credit Union will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, and they carry the same risk, recourse and collateral security requirements as loans extended to customers. Documentary and commercial letters of credit are instruments issued on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Credit Union up to a stipulated amount subject to specific terms and conditions. The Credit Union is at risk for any drafts drawn that are not ultimately settled by the customer and the amounts are collateralized by the goods to which they relate. Commitments to extend credit represent unutilized portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, bankers' acceptances or letters of credit.

To manage exposure to interest rate fluctuations and to manage asset and liability mismatch, the Credit Union may enter into interest rate swaps. These minimize the interest rate risk and cash required to liquidate the contracts by entering into counter-balancing positions. The Credit Union did not use interest rate swaps in the current year.

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

a) guarantees and standby letters of credit representing irrevocable assurances that the Credit Union will pay if a member cannot meet their obligations to a third party;
b) documentary and commercial letters of credit to allow a third party to draw drafts to a maximum agreed amount under specific terms and conditions; and,
c) commitments to extend credit representing unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans (including lines of credit and credit cards) or other financing.

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

The Credit Union had the following outstanding financial instruments subject to credit risk:

	October 31, 2017	**October 31, 2016**
	$	**$**
Commitment to extend credit - original term to maturity of one year or less	7,494,873	8,077,746

18 Credit facilities

The Credit Union has an authorized line of credit due on demand in the amount of $200,000 (2016 - $200,000) from Central, bearing interest at prime minus 0.50% (2016 – prime minus 0.50%). As at October 31, 2017, the balance of this line of credit is $nil (2016 - $nil).

The Credit Union also has access to a revolving term loan bearing interest at prime less 1% (2016 - prime less 1%). This loan has a maximum available limit of $600,000 (2016 - $600,000). As at October 31, 2017, the balance of this revolving term loan is $nil (2016 - $nil).

These credit facilities are secured by all present and future accounts, book debts, instruments, deposits and all monies payable by Central to the Credit Union.

19 Capital management

The Credit Union's objectives when managing capital are:

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

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

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

19 Capital management (continued)

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

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

The Credit Union is required under the Act to hold capital equal to or exceeding the greater of:

- 4% of total assets; and
- 8% of risk weighted assets (“RWA”)

An additional regulatory capital buffer of 2.5% of total RWA is required for 2017 (2016 – 2.5% of total RWA).

The Credit Union was in compliance with the regulatory requirements as indicated by the Act as follows:

	October 31, 2017	**October 31, 2016**
Capital as a % of total assets	8.5	8.4
Capital as a % of RWA	17.4	18.4

20 Related party transactions

Directors, management and staff

The Credit Union, in accordance with its policy, grants credit to its management and staff at the credit union Prime rate. Directors pay regular member rates on loans. Directors, management and staff had $1,061,756 (2016 - $1,497,290) in loans outstanding at October 31, 2017. All loans were in good standing at that date and are included in "Loans to members and accrued interest".

Directors, management and staff of the Credit Union hold deposit accounts. These accounts are maintained under the same terms and conditions as accounts of other members, and are included in “Member deposits and accrued interest”. Directors, management and staff had $48,836 (2016 - $96,979) in deposits at October 31.

Directors and key management personnel

Key management personnel ("KMP") of the Credit Union are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Credit Union, directly or indirectly. KMP have been taken to comprise directors and members of management responsible for the day to day financial and operational management of the Credit Union.

Loans made to KMP are approved under the same lending criteria available to members. There are no loans that are impaired in relation to loan balances with KMP. There are no benefits or concessional terms and conditions applicable to the family members of KMP. There are no loans that are impaired in relation to the loan balances with family or relatives of KMP.

You can live without life insurance...

but can your loved ones?

Are you prepared for the unexpected?
Do you have a contingency plan in place?

Life, Disability, Critical Illness and Loss of Employment protection on your mortgage loan can ensure that you have peace of mind knowing that your loved ones and family home are protected.

Life, Disability, Critical Illness and Loss of Employment insurance is made available to members of TransCanada Credit Union under group policies issued by CUMIS Life Insurance Company. Coverage is subject to certain exclusions, restrictions and limitations which are described in the certificates of insurance provided to insured members. 02/16

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