

Valley Credit Union Limited
Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Valley Credit Union Limited Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Valley Credit Union Limited:

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Mount Pearl, Newfoundland and Labrador

April 15, 2026

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Valley Credit Union Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents <i>(Note 4)</i>	57,093,036	44,216,346
Investments and deposits <i>(Note 5)</i>	11,418,808	11,404,983
Loans to members <i>(Note 6)</i>	306,509,527	279,350,199
Income taxes recoverable	54,381	16,014
Property, building and equipment <i>(Note 7)</i>	3,673,153	3,568,304
Other assets <i>(Note 8)</i>	2,394,746	2,437,180
Deferred tax asset <i>(Note 10)</i>	25,382	-
Total assets	381,169,033	340,993,026
Liabilities		
Member deposits <i>(Note 9)</i>	352,407,424	314,738,876
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	2,664,058	1,661,364
Lease liabilities <i>(Note 11)</i>	1,129,281	1,001,446
Deferred tax liability <i>(Note 10)</i>	-	19,003
Total liabilities	356,200,763	317,420,689
 Commitments <i>(Note 6)</i>		
 Members' Equity		
Member shares <i>(Note 12)</i>	47,196	45,855
Restricted surplus <i>(Note 14)</i>	390,271	390,271
Retained earnings	24,530,803	23,136,211
Total members' equity	24,968,270	23,572,337
	381,169,033	340,993,026

Approved on behalf of the Board

 Director

 Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Valley Credit Union Limited
Consolidated Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Income		
Interest on loans	15,665,456	14,175,535
Dividend income	390	46,879
Interest income	1,175,304	1,210,521
	16,841,150	15,432,935
Interest expense		
Interest on members' deposits	5,588,327	5,987,869
	11,252,823	9,445,066
Financial margin	2,586,045	2,308,115
Other revenue		
	13,838,868	11,753,181
Operating Expenses		
Personnel	5,239,526	5,111,238
General business (Schedule 1)	4,006,035	3,217,399
Occupancy (Schedule 3)	694,696	780,091
Members' security (Schedule 2)	457,987	374,784
	10,398,244	9,483,512
Provision for loan losses (Note 6)	1,573,749	380,349
Income before provision for (recovery of) income taxes	1,866,875	1,889,320
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes (Note 10)		
Current	516,668	762,636
Deferred	(44,385)	(46,982)
	472,283	715,654
Net income and comprehensive income for the year	1,394,592	1,173,666

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Valley Credit Union Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	<i>Member shares</i>	<i>Restricted surplus</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
Balance December 31, 2023	43,605	390,271	21,962,545	22,396,421
Net comprehensive income	-	-	1,173,666	1,173,666
Issuance of members' shares, net of redemption	2,250	-	-	2,250
Balance December 31, 2024	45,855	390,271	23,136,211	23,572,337
Net comprehensive income	-	-	1,394,592	1,394,592
Issuance of members' shares, net of redemption	1,341	-	-	1,341
Balance December 31, 2025	47,196	390,271	24,530,803	24,968,270

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Valley Credit Union Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Net income and comprehensive income	1,394,592	1,173,666
Depreciation	311,161	362,414
Loan write offs, net of recoveries	(192,369)	(61,924)
Deferred taxes	(44,385)	(46,982)
Change in carrying value of CU Financial Management	(20,689)	-
	1,448,310	1,427,174
Changes in working capital accounts		
Loans to members	(26,966,959)	(37,600,255)
Income taxes recoverable	(38,367)	258,561
Other assets	42,434	(911,494)
Member deposits	37,668,548	38,706,500
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	1,002,694	(121,666)
	13,156,660	1,758,820
Financing activities		
Payments made on leases	(86,447)	(58,548)
Increase in member shares, net	1,341	2,250
	(85,106)	(56,298)
Investing activities		
Increase in investments and deposits, net	6,864	729,598
Additions of property, building and equipment, net of right-of-use assets	(201,728)	(202,450)
	(194,864)	527,148
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	12,876,690	2,229,670
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	44,216,346	41,986,676
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	57,093,036	44,216,346

Supplementary cash flow information (Note 13)

1. Reporting entity

Valley Credit Union Limited (the "Credit Union") was formed pursuant to the *Credit Union Act of Nova Scotia* ("the Act").

The Credit Union serves members in Waterville, *Nova Scotia* and the surrounding communities and operates 7 Credit Union branches. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is 5682 Nova Scotia Trunk 1, Waterville, *Nova Scotia*.

The consolidated financial statements of the Credit Union as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025 comprise the Credit Union and its subsidiary 3100522 Nova Scotia Limited. Together, these entities are referred to as the Credit Union.

The Credit Union operates as one segment principally in personal and commercial banking in Waterville, *Nova Scotia*.

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

Statement of compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2026.

2. Basis of preparation

Basis of measurement

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

Functional and presentation currency

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

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

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

Macroeconomic environment

The Credit Union faces inherent uncertainty in estimating the impact that inflation, the ongoing Canada-US trade tensions and the local housing market may have on the macroeconomic environment. As a result, a heightened level of judgment in estimating expected credit losses (ECL's) continues to be required.

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

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

By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the effect on the consolidated financial statements from changes in such estimates in future years could be material.

Classification of financial assets

Classification of financial assets requires management to make judgments regarding the business model under which the Credit Union's financial assets are held and whether contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest.

Key assumptions in determining the allowance for expected credit losses

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

- Declining revenues, working capital deficiencies, increases in balance sheet leverage and liquidity
- The correlation between credit risk on all lending facilities of the same borrower

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

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

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

3. Summary of material accounting policies

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

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

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

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

Standards issued but not yet effective *(Continued from previous page)*

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

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

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

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Basis of consolidation

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

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

Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated from the consolidated accounts.

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

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

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

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets are classified as follows:

- Amortized cost - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest revenue is calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment, foreign exchange and derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, debentures, member deposits, and loans to members.
- Fair value through profit or loss - Assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are comprised of share investments.

Refer to Note 16 for more information about financial instruments held by the Credit Union, their measurement basis, and their carrying amount.

Business model assessment

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

Contractual cash flow assessment

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

Reclassifications

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

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

Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refer to Note 16 for additional information about the Credit Union's credit risk management process, credit risk exposure and the amounts arising from expected credit losses.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

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

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

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

Modification of financial assets

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Dividend income

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

Interest

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

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

Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

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

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

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

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

Collateral

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Investments and deposits

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

Share investments

Share investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, with adjustments to fair value recognized in other comprehensive income.

Debentures

Investments in debentures are measured at amortized cost.

Loans to members

Loans are initially recognized at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated as the loans' principal amount, less any allowance for anticipated losses. Interest revenue is recorded on the accrual basis using the effective interest method. Loan administration fees are amortized over the term of the loan using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Property, building and equipment

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

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

Property, building and equipment *(Continued from previous page)*

All assets having limited useful lives are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Land has an unlimited useful life and is therefore not depreciated. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition.

The methods of depreciation and depreciation rates applicable for each class of asset during the current and comparative period are as follows:

	Method	Rate
Buildings	declining balance	5 %
Furniture and equipment	declining balance	20 %
Vault, security equipment and paving	declining balance	10 %
Leasehold improvements	straight-line	lease term
Computer equipment, banking machine and cash dispensing unit	straight-line	3 and 5 years

Right-of-use assets comprise the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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

Gains or losses on the disposal of property, building and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and recognized in comprehensive income as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Leases

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

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

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

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

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

Leases *(Continued from previous page)*

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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

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

Income taxes

The Credit Union accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax is recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, or the tax arises from a business combination.

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

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

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

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

Member shares

Member shares, consisting of equity shares, are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. These shares qualify as capital for regulatory purposes.

Revenue recognition

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

Service charges, fees, commissions and other revenue

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

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

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

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

Revenue recognition for items outside the scope of IFRS 15 is included in the financial instruments section of Note 3.

Foreign currency translation

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

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	2,356,099	2,275,295
Deposits held at Atlantic Central	4,145,990	1,689,289
Cash management liquidity	50,590,947	40,251,762
	57,093,036	44,216,346

The Credit Union has an authorized operating line of credit of \$8,229,000 (2024 - \$7,535,000) with Atlantic Central at prime rate of 4.45% (2024 - 5.45%), which is secured by an assignment of loans to members. The line of credit was \$Nil as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

5. Investments and deposits

	2025	2024
Measured at amortized cost		
Debenture with an interest rate of 3.43% (2024 - 5.20%)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Atlantic Central - Common	2,659,520	2,659,520
Atlantic Central - League Savings and Mortgage	2,736,388	2,736,388
League Data Limited	429,680	429,680
Other	310	310
Total	5,825,898	5,825,898
Measured using the equity method		
Investment in Credit Union Financial Management Ltd.	543,349	522,660
Subtotal	11,369,247	11,348,558
Accrued interest	49,561	56,425
Total	11,418,808	11,404,983

6. Loans to members

Principal and allowance by loan type:

	2025				
	Principal performing	Principal impaired	Allowance specific	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net carrying value
Residential mortgages	156,199,469	194,784	13,651	175,563	156,205,039
Commerical mortgages	3,637,244	401,398	-	3,509	4,035,133
Personal loans	9,596,807	27,550	-	16,374	9,607,983
Commercial loans	113,036,018	2,565,361	1,681,084	112,204	113,808,091
Personal lines of credit	18,747,823	14,713	13,329	29,786	18,719,421
Commerical lines of credit	3,050,353	62,742	62,742	5,308	3,045,045
Accrued interest	1,088,815	-	-	-	1,088,815
Total	305,356,529	3,266,548	1,770,806	342,744	306,509,527

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

6 Loans to members (Continued from previous page)

2024

	Principal performing	Principal impaired	Allowance specific	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net carrying value
Residential mortgages	136,254,848	389,467	67,915	149,036	136,427,364
Commercial mortgages	3,534,581	-	-	3,588	3,530,993
Personal loans	12,402,527	18,173	18,173	20,106	12,382,421
Commercial loans	102,877,138	2,646,489	256,171	102,258	105,165,198
Personal lines of credit	17,386,371	6,674	6,603	27,619	17,358,823
Commercial lines of credit	3,855,415	188,435	73,993	6,708	3,963,149
Accrued interest	522,251	-	-	-	522,251
Total	276,833,131	3,249,238	422,855	309,315	279,350,199

Loan commitments

The Credit Union has authorized lines of credit in the amount of \$49,504,093 which are unutilized at December 31, 2025 (2024 - \$40,701,435) and loans approved but not disbursed of \$4,184,092 (2024 - \$1,292,033).

Allowance for loan impairment

The allowance for loan impairment changed as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	732,170	413,745
Provision for loan losses	1,573,749	380,349
Subtotal	2,305,919	794,094
Less: accounts written off, net of recoveries	192,369	61,924
Balance, end of year	2,113,550	732,170

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

7. Property, building and equipment

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment</i>	<i>Vault security equipment and paving</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Right-of-use assets</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost								
Balance								
January 1, 2024	841,538	2,420,618	1,809,416	1,206,564	744,041	1,203,661	1,315,122	9,540,960
Additions	-	109,594	20,044	19,389	-	53,423	-	202,450
Balance at December 31, 2024	841,538	2,530,212	1,829,460	1,225,953	744,041	1,257,084	1,315,122	9,743,410
Balance at January 1, 2025	841,538	2,530,212	1,829,460	1,225,953	744,041	1,257,084	1,315,122	9,743,410
Additions	-	65,426	95,036	-	13,014	28,252	214,282	416,010
Balance at December 31, 2025	841,538	2,595,638	1,924,496	1,225,953	757,055	1,285,336	1,529,404	10,159,420
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance								
January 1, 2024	-	1,309,275	1,536,310	909,869	607,999	1,132,177	317,062	5,812,692
Depreciation	-	58,567	57,309	58,317	44,487	51,382	92,352	362,414
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	1,367,842	1,593,619	968,186	652,486	1,183,559	409,414	6,175,106
Balance at January 1, 2025	-	1,367,842	1,593,619	968,186	652,486	1,183,559	409,414	6,175,106
Depreciation	-	56,113	54,173	32,379	15,389	50,041	103,066	311,161
Balance at December 31, 2025	-	1,423,955	1,647,792	1,000,565	667,875	1,233,600	512,480	6,486,267
Net book value								
At December 31, 2024	841,538	1,162,370	235,841	257,767	91,555	73,525	905,708	3,568,304
At December 31, 2025	841,538	1,171,683	276,704	225,388	89,180	51,736	1,016,924	3,673,153

Property, building and equipment includes right-of-use assets in the form of buildings with a carrying amount of \$1,016,924 (2024 – \$905,708). The depreciation charge in the period was \$103,066 (2024 – \$92,352). Additions to right-of-use assets during 2025 were \$214,282 (2024 – \$Nil) .

Refer to Note 11 for information pertaining to the entity's lease arrangements in which it is a lessee.

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

8. Other assets

	2025	2024
Prepaid expenses and other	507,399	612,435
Honeybee Mission prepaid expenses	1,887,347	1,824,745
	2,394,746	2,437,180

The Credit Union has incurred costs related to a cloud computing service contract. These costs can be categorized as the development, configuration and customization, and testing of the platform, as well as certain training costs. The prepaid contract costs are being amortized over the ten year service contract. An amount of \$334,500 is included in computer expense relating to the recognition of the service contract costs.

9. Member deposits

	2025	2024
Chequing	141,922,496	126,551,089
Savings	91,900,109	75,512,938
Tax free savings	43,224,038	37,720,050
Registered savings and retirement plans	18,163,069	16,431,354
Term deposits	55,260,622	56,266,932
Accrued deposit interest	1,937,090	2,256,513
	352,407,424	314,738,876

Member deposits are subject to the following terms:

- Members' deposits are insured by the Nova Scotia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation subject to CUDIC's maximum coverage.

Term deposits are subject to the following terms:

- Term deposits for periods of one to five years generally may not be withdrawn, prior to maturity, without penalty. Term deposits for periods less than one year may be withdrawn after 30 days, subject to an interest reduction.

Registered savings and retirement plans are subject to the following terms:

- Concentra Bank is a trustee for the registered retirement savings plans offered to members. Under an agreement with Concentra Bank, members' contributions to these plans, as well as income earned on them, are deposited in the Credit Union. On withdrawal, payment of the plan proceeds is made to the members, or the parties designated by them, by the Credit Union, on behalf of Concentra Bank.

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

10. Income tax

Income tax expense recognized in comprehensive income

The applicable tax rate is the aggregate of the federal income tax rate of 29% (2024 - 29%).

Deferred tax expense recognized in comprehensive income

The deferred tax recovery (expense) recognized in comprehensive income for the current year is a result of the following changes:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax liability		
Atlantic Central shares	(119,770)	(119,770)
Investment in Credit Union Financial Management Ltd.	(151,691)	(145,691)
	(271,461)	(265,461)
Deferred tax asset		
Loans to members, principally due to allowance for financial reporting purposes	150,748	101,964
Property, building and equipment	135,968	132,524
Losses available for offset against future earnings	1,517	2,438
Deferred tax assets of subsidiary	8,610	9,532
	296,843	246,458
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	25,382	(19,003)
Net deferred tax asset (liability) is reflected in the statement of financial position as follows		
Deferred tax asset	25,382	9,532
Deferred tax liability	-	(28,535)
	25,382	(19,003)

Reconciliation between income tax expense and pre-tax net profit

	2025	2024
Income before income taxes	1,866,875	1,889,320
Income tax expense calculated at 29.00% (2024 - 29%)	541,394	547,903
Tax effect resulting from application of rate reduction for small business income	(43,483)	(13,192)
Permanent differences and other	3,296	21,076
Non-taxable dividends	(21,840)	(34,403)
Tax effect resulting from reassessment of prior year	-	194,270
Tax effect resulting from loss carry back	(10,114)	-
Other	3,030	-
Income tax expense reported in comprehensive income	472,283	715,654

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

11. Leases liabilities

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets of the Credit Union have been presented within property, building and equipment in the statement of financial position. Refer to Note 7 for information pertaining to right-of-use assets arising from lease arrangements in which the entity is a lessee.

Lease liabilities

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

	2025	2024
Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	173,838	123,116
1 to 3 years	325,267	244,416
More than 3 years	1,075,144	1,102,402
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at December 31, 2025	1,574,249	1,469,934

Amounts recognized in comprehensive income

The Credit Union has recognized the following amounts in the statement of income and comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	62,092	64,008
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	103,066	92,352

12. Member shares

Member shares have an entitlement to interest or dividends only at the discretion of the Board of Directors. No interest or dividends have been approved by the Board of Directors for 2025 and 2024. Member shares are not insured by the Nova Scotia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Authorized:

Unlimited number of Member shares, at an issue price of \$5.

	2025	2024
Member shares issued and classified as equity		
Member shares, beginning of year	9,171	8,721
Issued during the year (net of redemptions)	268	450
Total	9,439	9,171

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

13. Supplemental cash flow information

	2025	2024
Interest on members' deposits	5,907,750	5,515,021
Income taxes	(586,782)	(850,098)
Dividends and interest on investments	1,182,558	1,498,657
Interest on loans to members	15,098,892	14,231,228

14. Capital management

The Credit Union's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for its members and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Credit Union manages its capital through a set of formalized management policies and through corporate governance at the level of the Board of Directors and related committees.

The Credit Union is required to maintain a prescribed capital base, consisting of membership shares and retained earnings, of 5% of total assets. At year end, the Credit Union had a capital base equal to 6.48% (2024 - 6.91%).

In 2011, the Credit Union received a non-cash stock dividend from Atlantic Central of \$520,000 in the form of 5,200 Class NS shares having a redemption value of \$100 per share. This amount was included in income for 2011 with a corresponding current and deferred tax liability of \$129,729 resulting in net income of \$390,271 from this transaction.

Pursuant to a directive issued by CUDIC, the \$390,271 net income and retained earnings resulting from this stock dividend transaction cannot be distributed until such time as total equity of the credit union is equal to or greater than 8% of total assets and retained earnings are equal to or greater than 4% of total assets.

15. Related party transactions

Key management compensation of the Credit Union

Key management of the Credit Union includes the Chief Executive Officer, Vice President - Finance, Vice President - Member Experience, Vice President - Human Resources and members of the Board of Directors. Key management personnel (KMP) remuneration includes the following expenses:

	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	720,228	670,021
Post-employment benefits	44,034	44,528
Total remuneration	764,262	714,549

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Related party transactions *(Continued from previous page)*

Transactions with key management personnel

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.

	2025	2024
During the year the aggregate value of loans disbursed to KMP amounted to:		
Commercial term loan	1,138,625	-

	2025	2024
The total value of balances of KMP as at the year-end:		
Loans to members	2,354,718	1,195,112
Member deposits	1,076,562	1,000,102
Member shares	75	75

Directors, management and staff

Deposit accounts are maintained under the same terms and conditions as accounts of other members, and are included in member deposits on the statement of financial position.

Loans made to key management personnel were made in the normal course of operations with interest rates at regular rates offered to all members of the Credit Union. Interest rates on deposits are at a rate that is 50 basis points higher than posted rates per the Credit Unions policy.

Directors' fees and expenses

	2025	2024
Honorarium	44,075	12,875
Directors expenses	72,361	39,453

16. Financial instruments

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

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

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

- Ensure all activities are consistent with the mission, vision and values of the Credit Union
- Balance risk and return
- Manage credit, market and liquidity risk through preventative and detective controls
- Ensure credit quality is maintained
- Ensure credit, market, and liquidity risk is maintained at acceptable levels
- Diversify risk in transactions, member relationships and loan portfolios
- Price according to risk taken, and
- Using consistent credit risk exposure tools.

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

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

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

Credit Risk

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

Risk management process

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

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

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

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

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

- Guarantees and standby letters of credit representing irrevocable assurances that the Credit Union will pay if a member cannot meet their obligations to a third party.
- Commitments to extend credit representing unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans (including lines of credit and credit cards), guarantees or letters of credit. Details of loan commitments are outlined in Note 6.

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

Credit Risk *(Continued from previous page)*

Inputs, assumptions and techniques

Definition of default and assessments of credit risk

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

The Credit Union considers loans and advances to be in default when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due or other objective evidence of impairment exists, such as notification from the borrower or breach of major covenants. This definition is consistent with the definitions used for the Credit Union's internal credit risk management practices and has been selected because it most closely aligns the definition of default to the Credit Union's past credit experience, and the covenants placed in standard borrowing contracts.

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

The credit risk of a financial instrument is deemed to have significantly increased since initial recognition when contractual payments have exceeded 30 days past due, or other information becomes available to management (e.g., through the course of regular credit reviews, communication with the borrower or forecasting processes which consider macroeconomic conditions expected to have a future impact on borrowers). The Credit Union considers there not to have been a significant increase in credit risk despite contractual payments being more than 30 days past due when they have interviewed the borrower and determined that payment is forthcoming.

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

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

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

The Credit Union has taken into consideration the macroeconomic impacts on its collective allowance. Based on information and facts available at December 31, 2025, management provided a nil (2024 - nil) risk adjustment increase to its collective allowance for expected credit losses.

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

16. Financial instruments (Continued from previous page)

Credit Risk (Continued from previous page)

Write-offs

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

Exposure to credit risk

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

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

	12-month ECL	2025 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Residential mortgages				
Low-fair risk	156,199,469	-	-	156,199,469
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	194,784	194,784
Total gross carrying amount	156,199,469	-	194,784	156,394,253
Less: loss allowance	175,563	-	13,651	189,214
Total carrying amount	156,023,906	-	181,133	156,205,039
Commercial mortgages				
Low-fair risk	3,637,244	-	-	3,637,244
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	401,398	401,398
Total gross carrying amount	3,637,244	-	401,398	4,038,642
Less: loss allowance	3,509	-	-	3,509
Total carrying amount	3,633,735	-	401,398	4,035,133
Personal loans and lines of credit				
Low-fair risk	28,344,630	-	-	28,344,630
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	42,263	42,263
Total gross carrying amount	28,344,630	-	42,263	28,386,893
Less: loss allowance	46,160	-	13,329	59,489
Total carrying amount	28,298,470	-	28,934	28,327,404

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

Credit Risk (Continued from previous page)

	12-month ECL	2025 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Commercial loans and lines of credit				
Low-fair risk	116,086,371	-	-	116,086,371
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	2,628,103	2,628,103
Total gross carrying amount	116,086,371	-	2,628,103	118,714,474
Less: loss allowance	117,512	-	1,743,826	1,861,338
Total carrying amount	115,968,859	-	884,277	116,853,136
Total				
Low-fair risk	304,267,714	-	-	304,267,714
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	3,266,548	3,266,548
Total gross carrying amount	304,267,714	-	3,266,548	307,534,262
Less: loss allowance	342,744	-	1,770,806	2,113,550
Total carrying amount	303,924,970	-	1,495,742	305,420,712
	12-month ECL	2024 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Residential mortgages				
Low-fair risk	136,254,848	-	-	136,254,848
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	389,467	389,467
Total gross carrying amount	136,254,848	-	389,467	136,644,315
Less: loss allowance	149,036	-	67,915	216,951
Total carrying amount	136,105,812	-	321,552	136,427,364
Commercial mortgages				
Low-fair risk	3,534,581	-	-	3,534,581
Total gross carrying amount	3,534,581	-	-	3,534,581
Less: loss allowance	3,588	-	-	3,588
Total carrying amount	3,530,993	-	-	3,530,993
Personal loans and lines of credit				
Low-fair risk	29,788,898	-	-	29,788,898
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	24,847	24,847
Total gross carrying amount	29,788,898	-	24,847	29,813,745
Less: loss allowance	47,725	-	24,776	72,501
Total carrying amount	29,741,173	-	71	29,741,244

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

Credit Risk *(Continued from previous page)*

	12-month ECL	2024 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Commercial loans and lines of credit				
Low-fair risk	106,732,553	-	-	106,732,553
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	2,834,924	2,834,924
Total gross carrying amount	106,732,553	-	2,834,924	109,567,477
Less: loss allowance	108,966	-	330,164	439,130
Total carrying amount	106,623,587	-	2,504,760	109,128,347
Total				
Low-fair risk	276,310,880	-	-	276,310,880
Doubtful or impaired	-	-	3,249,238	3,249,238
Total gross carrying amount	276,310,880	-	3,249,238	279,560,118
Less: loss allowance	309,315	-	422,855	732,170
Total carrying amount	276,001,565	-	2,826,383	278,827,948

Concentrations of credit risk

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

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

Credit Risk *(Continued from previous page)*

Amounts arising from expected credit losses

Reconciliation of the loss allowance

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

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Personal				
Balance at January 1, 2024	160,594	1,553	77,842	239,989
Transfer to 12-month ECL	22,367	(1,553)	(20,814)	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	(64,541)	-	64,541	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	89,957	-	7,190	97,147
Write-offs	(44,319)	-	(36,068)	(80,387)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	32,703	-	-	32,703
Balance at December 31, 2024	196,761	-	92,691	289,452
Balance at January 1, 2025	196,761	-	92,691	289,452
Transfer to 12-month ECL	23,751	-	(23,751)	-
Transfer to lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	(13,329)	-	13,329	-
Write-offs	(1,186)	-	(55,289)	(56,475)
Recoveries of amounts previously written off	15,726	-	-	15,726
Balance at December 31, 2025	221,723	-	26,980	248,703
Corporate				
Balance at January 1, 2024	102,973	-	70,783	173,756
Transfer to lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	(220,076)	-	220,076	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	229,657	-	53,545	283,202
Write-offs	-	-	(14,240)	(14,240)
Balance at December 31, 2024	112,554	-	330,164	442,718
Balance at January 1, 2025	112,554	-	330,164	442,718
Transfer to 12-month ECL	83,544	-	(83,544)	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	40,830	-	1,532,919	1,573,749
Write-offs	(115,907)	-	(35,713)	(151,620)
Balance at December 31, 2025	121,021	-	1,743,826	1,864,847

Financial instruments for which the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 do not apply

The carrying amount of Atlantic Central and League Data Limited shares, as disclosed in Note 5, best represents the Credit Union's maximum exposure to credit risk for those items. The Credit Union holds no collateral or other credit enhancements for these balances.

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

Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of the Credit Union's financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in prevailing market interest rates. Interest margins reported in comprehensive income may increase or decrease in response to changes in market interest rates. The Credit Union incurs interest rate risk on its loans and other interest bearing financial instruments.

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

Sensitivity analysis is used to assess the change in value of the Credit Union's financial instruments against a range of incremental basis point changes in interest rates over a twelve month period. Interest rate shock analysis is calculated in a similar manner to sensitivity analysis but involves a more significant change of 100 basis points or greater in interest rates. Sensitivity analysis and interest rate shock analysis are calculated on a monthly basis and are reported to the Board of Directors. Based on current differences between financial assets and financial liabilities as at year-end, the Credit Union estimates that an immediate and sustained 100 basis point increase in interest rates would increase net after tax interest income by \$202,797 over the next 12 months (2024 - \$160,451) while an immediate and sustained 100 basis point decrease in interest rates would decrease net after tax interest income by \$202,797 over the next 12 months (2024 - \$160,451).

Other types of interest rate risk are the risk of loss arising from changes in the relationship of interest rates which have similar but not identical characteristics; for example, the difference between prime rates and the Canadian Deposit Offering Rate and prepayment risk (the risk of loss of interest income arising from early repayment of fixed rate mortgages and loans), both of which are monitored on a regular basis and are reported to the Board of Directors.

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

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

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

Interest rate risk *(Continued from previous page)*

Contractual repricing and maturity

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

					2025	2024	
		<i>Average</i>					
Assets		<i>yield %</i>	Liabilities		<i>costs %</i>		
0 to 6 months	133,071,254	4.46 %	(227,272,868)	1.48 %	(94,201,614)	(90,674,758)	
6 to 12 months	62,085,619	3.80 %	(36,708,218)	2.78 %	25,377,401	9,948,500	
1 to 2 years	40,653,512	4.64 %	(8,659,902)	3.11 %	31,993,610	54,396,271	
2 to 3 years	39,113,859	5.48 %	(5,755,343)	3.40 %	33,358,516	37,915,552	
3 to 4 years	40,649,995	5.39 %	(2,018,386)	3.91 %	38,631,609	29,431,188	
4 to 5 years	58,115,373	4.96 %	(1,383,597)	3.11 %	56,731,776	41,912,040	
Over 5 years	85,079	4.55 %	(47,151)	- %	37,928	281,477	
Non-interest sensitive	1,246,680	- %	(74,355,298)	- %	(73,108,618)	(65,640,427)	
375,021,371			(356,200,763)		18,820,608	17,569,843	

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union cannot meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's management oversees the Credit Union's liquidity risk to ensure the Credit Union has access to enough readily available funds to cover its financial obligations as they come due. To mitigate this risk, Atlantic Central requires the Credit Union to maintain, at all times, liquidity that is adequate in relation to the business carried on. The level of liquidity is based on a prescribed percentage of total deposit liabilities. At December 31, 2025 the prescribed liquidity requirement was 9% (2024 - 9%) and the actual liquidity was 19.4% (2024 - 17.7%)

The Credit Union manages its liquidity position from three perspectives:

- Structural liquidity risk, which addresses the risk due to mismatches in effective maturities between assets and liabilities, more specifically the risk of over reliance on short-term liabilities to fund long-term illiquid assets;
- Tactical liquidity risk, which addresses the day-to-day funding requirements that are managed by imposing prudential limits on net fund outflows;
- Contingent liquidity risk, which assess the impact of sudden stressful events and the Credit Union's responses thereto.

The primary liquidity risk policies and procedures include the following:

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

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

Liquidity risk *(Continued from previous page)*

The following table details contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

As at December 31, 2025:

	< 1 year	1-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Member deposits	334,971	14,415	3,402	352,788
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	2,664	-	-	2,664
Total	337,635	14,415	3,402	355,452

As at December 31, 2024:

	< 1 year	1-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Member deposits	299,189	11,564	3,986	314,739
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	1,661	-	-	1,661
Total	300,850	11,564	3,986	316,400

Market risk

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

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

Risk measurement

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

Objectives, policies and processes

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

The Credit Union's goal is to achieve adequate levels of profitability, liquidity and safety. The Board of Directors reviews the Credit Union's investment and asset liability management policies periodically to ensure they remain relevant and effective in managing and controlling risk. See Note 16 for additional information on the asset liability matching policy.

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

17. Fair value measurements

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

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

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

The Credit Union considers a fair value measurement to have transferred between the levels in the fair value hierarchy on the beginning of the reporting period, the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, as well as no transfers into or out of Level 3 during the period.

In determining fair value measurements, the Credit Union uses valuation techniques including net present value techniques and inputs consisting of actual balances, actual results, market values (for similar instruments) and pay frequency.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

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

	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>2025 Level 3</i>
Fair value through profit and loss				
Investments and shares	5,825,898	-	-	5,825,898

	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>2024 Level 3</i>
Fair value through profit and loss				
Investments and shares	5,825,898	-	-	5,825,898

Valley Credit Union Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

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

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
2025					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	57,093,036	57,093,036	57,093,036	-	-
Loans to members	306,509,327	304,694,404	-	304,694,404	-
Investments - debentures	5,049,561	5,006,281	-	5,006,281	-
Total financial assets	368,651,924	366,793,721	57,093,036	309,700,685	-

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Member deposits	352,407,424	352,718,512	-	352,718,512	-
Trade payable and accrued liabilities	2,664,058	2,664,058	2,664,058	-	-
Total financial liabilities	355,071,482	355,382,570	2,664,058	352,718,512	-

	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
2024					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	44,216,346	44,216,346	44,216,346	-	-
Loans to members	279,350,199	274,021,042	-	274,021,042	-
Investments - debentures	5,056,425	5,059,176	-	5,059,176	-
Total financial assets	328,622,970	323,296,564	44,216,346	279,080,218	-

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Member deposits	314,738,876	315,658,294	-	315,658,294	-
Trade payable and accrued liabilities	1,661,364	1,661,364	1,661,364	-	-
Total financial liabilities	316,400,240	317,319,658	1,661,364	315,658,294	-

Level 2 fair value measurements for financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

All Level 2 fair value measurements use a net present value valuation technique and inputs consisting of actual balances, actual rates, market rates (for similar instruments) and payment frequency.

Valley Credit Union Limited
Schedule 1 - Consolidated Schedule of General Business Expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
General business		
Computer	1,849,045	770,733
Cash and service charges	728,668	1,010,748
Credit Union Central	378,288	336,501
Other	271,464	178,365
Office	186,590	211,086
Advertising	154,952	198,898
Depreciation - equipment and computer	130,157	123,613
Professional fees	129,891	211,140
Board expenses	73,262	44,761
Equipment maintenance and rent	39,401	52,736
Staff travel	38,801	31,027
Meetings	14,504	30,314
Courier and postage	8,318	5,751
Membership	2,694	11,726
	4,006,035	3,217,399

Valley Credit Union Limited
Schedule 2 - Consolidated Schedule of Members' Security Expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Member security		
CUDIC	250,608	209,149
Insurance and other	207,379	165,635
	457,987	374,784

Valley Credit Union Limited
Schedule 3 - Consolidated Schedule of Occupancy Expenses
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Occupancy Expenses		
Utilities	202,641	199,322
Depreciation	188,093	238,801
Repairs and maintenance	181,004	200,281
Property taxes	95,314	111,081
Rent	27,644	30,606
	694,696	780,091