

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.

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For the year ended December 31, 2021

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Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.:

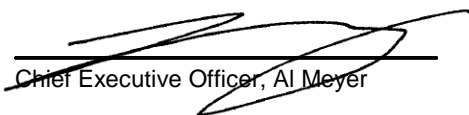
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and ensuring that all information in the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

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

The Board of Directors and Audit and Risk Committee are composed entirely of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Credit Union. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Audit and Risk Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management, internal auditors, and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Credit Union's external auditors.

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

March 9, 2022



Chief Executive Officer, Al Meyer



Chief Financial Officer, Lesley Carlson

To the Members of Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd. (the "Credit Union"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report *(continued from previous page)*

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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Credit Union to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

March 9, 2022

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants


MNP

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2021

	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	106,856,745	81,601,183
Investments (Note 6)	131,333,106	125,261,080
Member loans receivable (Note 7)	742,755,801	646,372,617
Other assets (Note 8)	1,400,963	1,918,181
Property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	13,542,541	14,043,634
Intangible assets (Note 10)	4,427,475	4,594,458
	1,000,316,631	873,791,153
Liabilities		
Member deposits (Note 12)	912,858,246	795,038,381
Other liabilities (Note 14)	3,952,795	2,985,372
Membership shares (Note 15)	77,690	74,455
	916,888,731	798,098,208
 Commitments (Note 20)		
Events after the reporting period (Note 25)		
Members' equity		
Retained earnings	81,234,633	69,588,922
Contributed surplus	2,193,267	6,104,023
	83,427,900	75,692,945
	1,000,316,631	873,791,153

Approved on behalf of the Board



 Board President, Greg Hannay



 Audit & Risk Committee Chair, Evan Sjovold

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2021

	2021	2020
Interest income		
Member loans	27,283,541	25,500,630
Investments	1,959,661	2,566,610
	29,243,202	28,067,240
Interest expense		
Member deposits	7,894,451	8,749,822
Borrowed money	3,042	6,099
	7,897,493	8,755,921
Gross financial margin	21,345,709	19,311,319
Other income	6,562,271	5,546,362
	27,907,980	24,857,681
Operating expenses		
Personnel	12,330,574	11,209,681
Security	752,184	638,973
Organizational	247,736	221,964
Occupancy	1,602,727	1,625,453
General business	6,272,124	5,495,463
	21,205,345	19,191,534
Income before provision for (recovery of) impaired loans and provision for (recovery of) income taxes	6,702,635	5,666,147
Provision for (recovery of) impaired loans (Note 7)	(898,128)	1,116,731
Income before provision for (recovery of) income taxes	7,600,763	4,549,416
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes (Note 13)		
Current	1,793,904	1,326,271
Deferred	265,171	(94,731)
	2,059,075	1,231,540
Comprehensive income	5,541,688	3,317,876

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	<i>Contributed surplus</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
Balance December 31, 2019	6,104,023	66,271,046	72,375,069
Comprehensive income	-	3,317,876	3,317,876
Balance December 31, 2020	6,104,023	69,588,922	75,692,945
Comprehensive income	-	5,541,688	5,541,688
Transfer from contributed surplus to retained earnings	(6,104,023)	6,104,023	-
Contributed surplus resulting from business combination <i>(Note 24)</i>	2,193,267	-	2,193,267
Balance December 31, 2021	2,193,267	81,234,633	83,427,900

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	2021	2020
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Interest received from member loans	27,455,363	25,206,973
Interest received from investments	1,913,624	2,479,860
Other income	6,562,271	5,546,362
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(19,199,993)	(18,456,543)
Interest paid on deposits	(8,092,002)	(8,344,315)
Interest paid on borrowings	(3,042)	(6,099)
Income taxes paid	(1,289,371)	(949,756)
	7,346,850	5,476,482
Financing activities		
Net change in member deposits	94,220,184	100,093,424
Net change in membership shares	(3,565)	(1,065)
	94,216,619	100,092,359
Investing activities		
Net change in member loans receivable	(81,627,053)	(36,814,344)
Net change in investments	(5,559,998)	(57,525,844)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(678,983)	(2,359,830)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	28,310	214,178
Cash received from business combination	11,529,817	-
	(76,307,907)	(96,485,840)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	25,255,562	9,083,001
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	81,601,183	72,518,182
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	106,856,745	81,601,183

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

1. Reporting entity

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd. (the "Credit Union") was formed pursuant to the *Credit Union Act 1998* of Saskatchewan ("the Act") and operates fifteen Credit Union branches.

The Credit Union serves members and non-members in Beechy, Delisle, Dinsmore, Eatonia, Elbow, Elrose, Eston, Harris, Herbert, Kyle, Loreburn, Morse, Outlook, Rosetown, Spiritwood and the surrounding communities. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is P.O. Box 940, Rosetown, Saskatchewan.

The consolidated financial statements of the Credit Union as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021 comprise the Credit Union and its wholly owned subsidiaries Dinsmore Financial Ltd. and PCCU Insurance Ltd., and PCCU Accounting Ltd. and PCCU Real Estate Ltd., both of which are wholly owned subsidiaries of PCCU Insurance Ltd. Together, these entities are referred to as the Credit Union.

The Credit Union operates as one segment principally in personal and commercial banking in Saskatchewan. Operating branches are similar in terms of products and services provided, methods used to distribute products and services, types of members, and the nature of the regulatory environment.

The Credit Union conducts its principal operations through various branches, offering products and services including deposit business, insurance services, 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 insurance, accounting, 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 ("IFRS") and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 9, 2022.

2. Change in accounting policies

Standards and Interpretations effective in the current period

The Credit Union adopted amendments to the following standards, effective January 1, 2021. Adoption of these amendments had no effect on the Credit Union's consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*, IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IFRS 16 *Leases* and IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (Amendments)*

3. Basis of preparation

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost 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.

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

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. However, uncertainties about these assumptions and estimates 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 reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in comprehensive income in the period in which the estimate is revised if revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

COVID-19 pandemic considerations

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to evolve and the economic environment in which the Credit Union operates continues to be subject to sustained uncertainty, which could continue to negatively impact the Credit Union's financial results. The overall impact of the pandemic continues to be uncertain and is dependent on actions taken by Canadian governments, businesses and individuals to limit spread of COVID-19, as well as government economic response and support efforts. While the Canadian economic recovery has continued, momentum has been volatile amid ongoing uncertainty regarding the extent and duration of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The full extent of the impact that COVID-19, including government and/or regulatory responses to the outbreak, will have on the Credit Union's results is highly uncertain and difficult to predict at this time. Accordingly, the current environment requires particularly complex judgments and estimate in certain areas, which have a higher level of uncertainty with respect to management's judgments and estimates. The Credit Union continues to closely monitor the changing conditions and their impact.

The Credit Union has detailed policies and internal controls that are intended to ensure that these judgments and estimates are well controlled and independently reviewed, and that policies are consistently applied from period to period and as a result, the Credit Union believes that the estimates of the value of assets and liabilities are appropriate as of December 31, 2021.

The estimate most impacted by the pandemic is the measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses. Information on significant judgments impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is described in Note 18.

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

The impact of COVID-19 has been partially offset by available Government programs for which the Credit Union was eligible. The Credit Union was eligible and received wage subsidies for certain periods in 2021. Additional details of subsidies are described in Note 22.

Classification of financial assets

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

Key assumptions in determining the allowance for expected credit losses

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

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

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

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

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 and 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
- Effects of the pandemic on specific sectors to which the Credit Union has credit exposures

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

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

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

Fair value of unquoted equity instruments

The Credit Union has assessed that the fair values of its unquoted equity instruments, SaskCentral and Concentra Bank (operating as Wyth Financial) shares approximates its cost based on the terms that the equity investments can not be transferred, the shares can not be sold and new shares are issued at par value of all currently held shares.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Deferred taxes

The calculation of deferred tax is based on assumptions, which are subject to uncertainty as to timing and which tax rates are expected to apply when temporary differences reverse. Deferred tax recorded is also subject to uncertainty regarding the magnitude of non-capital losses available for carry forward and of the balances in various tax pools as the corporate tax returns have not been prepared as of the date of consolidated financial statement preparation. 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. Further details are in Note 13.

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

Income taxes

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

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Estimates must be utilized in evaluating the useful lives of all property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for calculation of the depreciation and amortization for each class of assets. For further discussion of the estimation of useful lives, refer to the headings property, plant and equipment and intangible assets contained in Note 4.

4. Summary of significant 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 consolidated 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.

Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

Any balances, unrealized gains and losses, or income and expenses arising from 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.

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 comprehensive income for the current period.

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

Revenue recognition

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

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

Service charge fees, commission 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 customer and payment by the customer 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 4.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Debt instruments are classified as follows:

- Amortized cost - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest revenue is calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment, foreign exchange and derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are comprised of cash equivalents, SaskCentral and Concentra Bank deposits, deposit instruments, member loans receivable and accrued interest thereon, and accounts receivable balances.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, and for which the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and gains or losses arising from impairment and foreign exchange are recognized in profit or loss. All other changes in the carrying amount of the financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. The Credit Union does not hold any financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss - Assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss include cash.

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

- Designated at fair value through profit or loss – On initial recognition, the Credit Union may irrevocably designate a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognizing the gains and losses on them, on different bases. All interest income and changes in the financial assets' carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss. The Credit Union does not hold any financial assets designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Credit Union measures all equity investments at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss. Equity investments measured at fair value through profit or loss are comprised of other equity instruments and SaskCentral and Concentra Bank shares.

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.

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

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 18 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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date the Credit Union becomes party to the provisions of the contract, and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recognized in profit or loss.

Dividend income

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

Interest

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

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

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

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

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

Offsetting

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

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

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

Collateral

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change 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

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.

SaskCentral and Concentra Bank deposits and shares

SaskCentral and Concentra Bank deposits are measured at amortized cost. Shares are measured at fair value, with adjustments to fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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 comprehensive income.

Syndication

The Credit Union syndicates individual assets with various other financial institutions primarily to manage credit risk, create liquidity, and manage regulatory capital for the Credit Union. Syndicated loans transfer substantially all the risks and rewards related to the transferred financial assets and are derecognized from the Credit Union's consolidated statement of financial position. All loans syndicated by the Credit Union are on a fully serviced basis. The Credit Union receives fee income for services provided in the servicing of the transferred financial assets.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets held for sale are initially recorded at the lower of cost and fair value less costs to sell. Cost comprises the balance of the loan at the date on which the Credit Union obtains title to the asset plus subsequent disbursements related to the asset, less any revenues or lease payments received. Foreclosed assets held for sale are subsequently valued at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Foreclosed assets are recorded in member loans receivable as outlined in Note 7.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, 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, plant, and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant, and equipment.

All assets having limited useful lives are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Land has an unlimited useful life and is therefore not depreciated. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition. Internally constructed assets are depreciated from the time an asset is available for use.

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

	Rate
Buildings	10 - 40 years
Automobiles	4 - 7 years
Computer software and office equipment	3 - 10 years

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, plant, 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.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method.

The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets transferred, liabilities assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Credit Union in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Where appropriate, the cost of acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value (the date in which the Credit Union acquired control of the acquiree). Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments. All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are recognized in profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as equity are not recognized.

The Credit Union recognizes any non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the subsidiaries assets.

The acquired identifiable assets, and liabilities are recognized at their acquisition date fair values if they meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Framework for the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements at acquisition date and they were exchanged as part of the business combination rather than as the result of separate transactions.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

The following are exceptions to this recognition and measurement principle:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*;
- Liabilities or assets related to the acquiree's employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*;
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment transactions of the acquiree or the replacement of an acquiree's share-based payment awards transactions with those of the Credit Union are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-Based Payments* at the acquisition date;
- Asset and disposal groups that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured at fair value less costs to sell.
- Contingent liabilities are recognized at the acquisition date even if it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- Indemnification assets are recognized at the same time and measured at the same basis as the indemnified item, subject to a valuation allowance for uncollectable amounts. This may lead to exceptions if the indemnified item is itself an exception; and
- The value of a reacquired right is measured as an intangible asset on the basis of the remaining contractual term regardless of whether market participants would consider potential contractual renewals in determining its fair value.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognized separately from goodwill where they meet the definition of an intangible asset and their fair values can be measured reliably. The cost of such intangible assets is their fair value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortized as follows, based upon management's best estimate of the useful life of the asset.

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

	Method	Rate
Customer lists	straight-line	25 years
Definite life licences	straight-line	25 years

Licences with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognized as an asset at the date of control (acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Credit Union's interests in the net fair value of the identifiable net assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree recognized at the date of acquisition.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, goodwill is allocated to individual CGU's or groups of CGU's that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit to which goodwill is allocated represents, subject to an operating segment ceiling test, the lowest level within the Credit Union that goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. The impairment of non-financial assets note describes how goodwill is tested for impairment.

Income taxes

The Credit Union accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in comprehensive income 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. Under this method, the provision for income taxes is based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

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.

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.

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 allows 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.

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.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after January 1, 2019.

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

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

After the commencement date, the Credit Union measures right-of-use assets 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, plant and equipment. The determination of the depreciation period is dependent on whether the Credit Union expects that the ownership of the underlying asset will transfer to the Credit Union by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Credit Union will exercise a purchase option.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not paid at the lease commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Credit Union's incremental borrowing rate, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise 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.

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

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

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

Employee benefits

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

Credit Union contributions to the defined contribution plan are expensed as incurred. Pension benefits of \$558,395 (2020 – \$504,645) were paid to the defined contribution retirement plan during the year.

Membership shares

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

Government assistance

The Credit Union recognizes government assistance when there is reasonable assurance that it will comply with the conditions required to qualify for the assistance, and that the assistance will be received. The Credit Union recognizes government assistance as other income.

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, 2021 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.

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

Amendments to IFRS 3, issued in May 2020, update all old references in IFRS 3 to the old *Conceptual Framework* to the revised *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. The amendments also add an exception to the IFRS 3 recognition requirements, whereby for liabilities and contingent liabilities within the scope of IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or IFRIC 21 *Levies* if incurred separately, an acquirer would apply IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 to identify the obligations assumed in a business combination, instead of the *Conceptual Framework*. Finally, the amendments make requirements for contingent assets more explicit by adding a statement in IFRS 3 that an acquirer should not recognize contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for transactions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Credit Union does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases

Amendments to IFRS 16, issued in March 2021, extend the availability of the exemption for COVID-19 related rent concessions by one year to June 30, 2022. The exemption applies to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022, provided that the other conditions for applying the practical expedient are met.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

The amendments are effective for transactions for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. The Credit Union does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements

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

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

IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

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

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

IAS 12 Income Taxes

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

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

IAS 16 Property, Plant, and Equipment

Amendments to IAS 16, issued in May 2020, prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be available for use. Instead, the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, would be recognized in profit or loss.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Credit Union does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Amendments to IAS 37, issued in May 2020, specify that in assessing whether a contract is onerous under IAS 37, the cost of fulfilling a contract includes both the incremental costs and an allocation of costs that relate directly to contract activities. The amendments also include examples of costs that do, and do not, relate directly to a contract.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Credit Union does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
Cash	16,092,069	3,310,056
Cash equivalents	90,764,676	78,291,127
	106,856,745	81,601,183

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

6. Investments

	2021	2020
Measured at fair value through profit or loss		
SaskCentral and Concentra Bank shares	6,811,269	6,377,040
Other equity instruments	2,937,160	2,386,179
	9,748,429	8,763,219
Measured at amortized cost		
SaskCentral and Concentra Bank deposits	96,227,472	116,187,388
Deposit instruments	25,000,000	-
	121,227,472	116,187,388
Accrued interest	357,205	310,473
	131,333,106	125,261,080

The table below shows the credit risk exposure on investments, excluding liquidity reserves and balances on deposit with SaskCentral and Concentra Bank. Ratings are as provided by Dominion Bond Rating Services ("DBRS") unless otherwise indicated.

	2021	2020
Investment portfolio rating		
A	26,250,050	1,250,040
R1	5,561,219	5,127,000
Unrated	2,937,160	2,386,179
	34,748,429	8,763,219

SaskCentral shares are included in the R1 category above and Concentra Bank shares are included in the A category above.

Statutory liquidity

Pursuant to Regulations, SaskCentral requires that the Credit Union maintain 10% of its total liabilities in specified liquidity deposits. The provincial regulator for Credit Unions, Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation ("CUDGC"), requires that the Credit Union adhere to these prescribed limits and restrictions. As of December 31, 2021 the Credit Union met the requirement.

Liquidity coverage ratio

The Credit Union has implemented a Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") which is a regulatory requirement of CUDGC. The objective of the LCR is to ensure that the Credit Union has an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets ("HQLA") that:

- consists of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value; and
- meets its liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day stress scenario, by which time it is assumed corrective actions have been taken by the Credit Union and/or CUDGC.

This stress scenario noted above is viewed as a minimum requirement. The Credit Union conducts additional stress tests to assess the level of liquidity to hold beyond the regulatory minimum, and constructs scenarios that could cause difficulties for specific business activities. Internal stress tests have longer time horizons and results are reported to CUDGC upon request.

The LCR is calculated as the value of the stock in HQLA in stressed conditions divided by the total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days.

As at December 31, 2021, the Credit Union is in compliance with regulatory requirements.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

7. Member loans receivable

Principal and allowance by loan type:

	2021				
	Principal performing	Principal impaired	Allowance specific	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net carrying value
Agriculture loans	56,658,504	7,035	2,035	69,539	56,593,965
Agriculture mortgages	250,411,572	394,630	171,363	307,786	250,327,053
Commercial loans	34,588,564	101,534	101,534	48,944	34,539,620
Commercial mortgages	169,865,750	5,001,146	10,025	245,805	174,611,066
Consumer loans	39,553,259	149,390	133,406	55,613	39,513,630
Consumer mortgages	158,941,895	259,826	174,826	126,463	158,900,432
Lines of credit	24,944,124	-	-	113,891	24,830,233
	734,963,668	5,913,561	593,189	968,041	739,315,999
Foreclosed assets	225,000	-	-	-	225,000
Accrued interest	3,214,802	447,802	447,802	-	3,214,802
	738,403,470	6,361,363	1,040,991	968,041	742,755,801

	2020				
	Principal performing	Principal impaired	Allowance specific	Allowance for expected credit losses	Net carrying value
Agriculture loans	49,472,146	304,237	251,212	112,339	49,412,832
Agriculture mortgages	206,987,444	852,421	534,620	469,069	206,836,176
Commercial loans	30,859,670	243,495	243,495	99,832	30,759,838
Commercial mortgages	146,384,788	1,352,618	911,943	473,432	146,352,031
Consumer loans	27,044,266	161,696	123,996	10,319	27,071,647
Consumer mortgages	158,448,946	329,662	229,412	193,337	158,355,859
Lines of credit	23,898,986	-	-	92,586	23,806,400
	643,096,246	3,244,129	2,294,678	1,450,914	642,594,783
Foreclosed assets	146,585	-	-	-	146,585
Accrued interest	3,631,249	107,470	107,470	-	3,631,249
	646,874,080	3,351,599	2,402,148	1,450,914	646,372,617

The allowance for loan impairment changed as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of year	3,853,062	4,362,499
Provision for (recovery of) impaired loans	(898,128)	1,116,731
	2,954,934	5,479,230
Less: accounts written off, net of recoveries	959,575	1,626,168
Acquired through business combination	(13,673)	-
Balance, end of year	2,009,032	3,853,062

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

8. Other assets

	2021	2020
Accounts receivable	442,410	745,819
Prepaid expenses and deposits	177,923	134,722
Corporate income tax recoverable	-	11,151
Deferred tax asset (Note 13)	672,935	918,794
Goodwill	107,695	107,695
	1,400,963	1,918,181

The purchases of various subsidiaries resulted in a goodwill balance equal to that of the purchase price less the net identifiable assets at the time of purchase. There has been no impairment of goodwill.

9. Property, plant, and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Computer software	Office equipment	Automobiles	Total
Cost						
Balance at December 31, 2019	496,175	20,498,724	1,797,600	3,945,996	344,904	27,083,399
Additions	-	1,616,142	470,001	273,687	-	2,359,830
Disposals	(10,000)	(242,487)	(5,606)	(136,801)	-	(394,894)
Balance at December 31, 2020	486,175	21,872,379	2,261,995	4,082,882	344,904	29,048,335
Additions	-	208,085	98,880	323,218	48,800	678,983
Disposals	(15,000)	(56,153)	(29)	(907,327)	(37,850)	(1,016,359)
Acquisitions through business combination (Note 24)	7,500	240,746	-	49,313	-	297,559
Balance at December 31, 2021	478,675	22,265,057	2,360,846	3,548,086	355,854	29,008,518
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at December 31, 2019	-	9,674,952	1,679,771	2,590,204	164,097	14,109,024
Depreciation	-	704,916	85,353	378,141	56,674	1,225,084
Disposals	-	(192,705)	(5,606)	(131,096)	-	(329,407)
Balance at December 31, 2020	-	10,187,163	1,759,518	2,837,249	220,771	15,004,701
Depreciation	-	745,975	92,351	387,250	50,447	1,276,023
Disposals	-	(48,700)	(29)	(905,472)	(33,839)	(988,040)
Acquisitions through business combination (Note 24)	-	132,082	-	41,211	-	173,293
Balance at December 31, 2021	-	11,016,520	1,851,840	2,360,238	237,379	15,465,977

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

9. **Property, plant, and equipment** *(Continued from previous page)*

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Computer software</i>	<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>Automobiles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Net book value						
At December 31, 2020	486,175	11,685,216	502,477	1,245,633	124,133	14,043,634
At December 31, 2021	478,675	11,248,537	509,006	1,187,848	118,475	13,542,541

During the year ended December 31, 2020, certain software owned by the Credit Union was not in use for \$360,000. In the current year, the assets were put into use and depreciation has been recorded.

10. **Intangible assets**

	<i>Customer lists</i>	<i>Indefinite life licenses</i>	<i>Definite life licenses</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost				
Balance at December 31, 2019	3,647,949	787,898	428,400	4,864,247
Balance at December 31, 2020	3,647,949	787,898	428,400	4,864,247
Balance at December 31, 2021	3,647,949	787,898	428,400	4,864,247
Amortization and impairment losses				
Balance at December 31, 2019	102,806	-	-	102,806
Amortization	149,847	-	17,136	166,983
Balance at December 31, 2020	252,653	-	17,136	269,789
Amortization	149,847	-	17,136	166,983
Balance at December 31, 2021	402,500	-	34,272	436,772
Carrying amounts				
At December 31, 2020	3,395,296	787,898	411,264	4,594,458
At December 31, 2021	3,245,449	787,898	394,128	4,427,475

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

The indefinite life asset consists of insurance licenses which are required to operate in Saskatchewan. The licenses do not expire, therefore, the licences have an indefinite useful life.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

11. Line of credit

SaskCentral

The Credit Union has an authorized line of credit due on demand, with no fixed repayment date, bearing interest at prime minus 0.5% (1.95% at December 31, 2021), in the amount of \$17,000,000 (2020 - \$14,250,000) from SaskCentral. As at December 31, 2021, \$nil was advanced (2020 - \$nil).

Borrowings are secured by an assignment of book debts, financial services agreement, and on an operating account agreement.

Concentra Bank

The Credit Union has an authorized line of credit due on demand, with no fixed repayment date, bearing interest at three month CDOR plus 0.65% (1.19% at December 31, 2021), in the amount of \$20,000,000 (2020 - \$25,000,000) from Concentra Bank. As at December 31, 2021 the balance was \$nil (2020 - \$nil). Unadvanced balances carry a standby fee of 15 basis points annually, assessed monthly back to the approval date on unused average balances. This line of credit is secured by a General and Specific Security agreement granting a second charge security interest, mortgage, pledge and charge over all of the Credit Union's present and after-acquired property, both real and personal.

12. Member deposits

	2021	2020
Chequing and non-registered savings	634,844,211	508,056,056
Registered plans	117,865,536	113,161,325
Term deposits	156,615,223	170,124,163
Accrued interest	3,533,276	3,696,837
	912,858,246	795,038,381

Total deposits include \$2,525,135 (2020 - \$1,672,500) denominated in foreign currencies.

Member deposits are subject to the following terms:

Chequing and non-registered savings products are due on demand and bear interest at rates up to 1.00% (2020 - 1.00%).

Registered plans are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest up to 4.50% (2020 - 4.50%), with interest payments due monthly, annually, or on maturity.

Term deposits are subject to fixed and variable rates of interest up to 5.20% (2020 - 4.05%), with interest payments due monthly, annually, or on maturity.

13. Income tax

Income tax expense recognized in comprehensive income

The applicable tax rate is the aggregate of the federal income tax rate of 15% (2020 - 15%) and the provincial tax rate of 12% (2020 - 12%).

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

13. Income tax (Continued from previous page)

Deferred tax expense (recovery) recognized in comprehensive income

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

	2021	2020
Deferred tax asset (liability)		
Property, plant, and equipment	365,207	447,407
Intangible assets	(20,745)	(20,216)
Liabilities that are deducted for tax purposes only when paid	38,995	34,998
Allowance for impaired loans	289,478	456,605
	672,935	918,794

Net deferred tax asset is reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

Deferred tax asset	672,935	918,794
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Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate

	2021	2020
Applicable tax rate	27.00 %	27.00 %
Non-deductible and other items	0.09 %	0.07 %
	27.09 %	27.07 %

14. Other liabilities

	2021	2020
Accounts payable	3,476,573	2,985,372
Corporate income tax payable	476,222	-
	3,952,795	2,985,372

15. Membership shares

Authorized:

Unlimited number of Common shares, at an issue price of \$5-\$10.

Issued:

	2021	2020
15,521 Membership shares (2020 - 14,891)	77,690	74,455

All common shares are classified as liabilities.

When an individual becomes a member of the Credit Union, they are issued a common share at \$5 per share. Each member of the Credit Union has one vote, regardless of the number of common shares held.

During the year, the Credit Union issued 856 (2020 - 629), acquired 680 through business combination (2020 - nil), and redeemed 906 (2020 - 842) common shares.

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16. Related party transactions

Key management compensation of the Credit Union

Key management personnel ("KMP") of the Credit Union are the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Project Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Business Officer, Vice Presidents of all service lines, and members of the Board of Directors.

KMP remuneration includes the following expenses:

	2021	2020
Salaries and short-term benefits	2,046,070	2,007,278
Post-employment benefits	112,372	103,765
	2,158,442	2,111,043

Transactions with key management personnel

The Credit Union, in accordance with its policy, grants credit to its directors, management, and staff. The management and staff rates may be slightly below member rates. Directors pay regular member rates on loans.

Loans made to KMP are approved under the same lending criteria applicable to members and are included in member loans on the consolidated statement of financial position. There are no loans to KMP that are impaired.

Directors, management, and staff of the Credit Union hold deposit accounts. These accounts are maintained under the same terms and conditions as accounts of other members, and are included in deposit accounts on the consolidated statement of financial position. Management and staff may be eligible for bonus rates on deposit accounts.

There are no benefits or concessional terms and conditions applicable to the family members of KMP.

In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Union provided normal financial services to its wholly-owned subsidiaries Dinsmore Financial Ltd. and PCCU Insurance Ltd. on terms similar to those offered to non-related parties and to PCCU Accounting Ltd. and PCCU Real Estate Ltd., wholly owned subsidiaries of PCCU Insurance Ltd.

These loans and deposits were made in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

	2021	2020
Aggregate loans to KMP	7,801,924	12,115,683
Aggregate revolving credit facilities to KMP	4,686,502	4,483,802
Less: approved and undrawn lines of credit	(2,925,098)	(2,706,105)
	9,563,328	13,893,380

	2021	2020
During the year the aggregate value of loans disbursed to KMP amounted to:		
Revolving credit	133,335	342,478
Mortgages	392,025	388,381
Loans	554,575	2,876,032
	1,079,935	3,606,891

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
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For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

	2021	2020
Income and expense transactions with KMP consisted of:		
Interest earned on loans and revolving credit facilities to KMP	615,437	634,148
Interest paid on deposits to KMP	31,431	54,414
	2021	2020
The total value of member deposits from KMP as at the year-end:		
Chequing and demand deposits	4,342,505	3,094,654
Term deposits	772,322	965,528
Registered plans	515,661	876,454
Total value of member deposits due to KMP	5,630,488	4,936,636

Directors' fees and expenses

	2021	2020
Directors' expenses	17,407	10,696
Meeting, training, and conference costs	-	8,300

SaskCentral and Concentra Bank

The Credit Union is a member of SaskCentral, which acts as a depository for surplus funds received from and loans made to credit unions. SaskCentral also provides other services for a fee to the Credit Union and acts in an advisory capacity.

The Credit Union is related to Concentra Bank, which is owned in part by SaskCentral. Concentra Bank provides financial intermediation and trust services to Canadian credit unions and associated commercial and retail customers.

Interest and dividends earned on investments during the year ended December 31, 2021 amounted to \$1,616,349 (2020 - \$2,468,981).

Interest paid on borrowings during the year ended December 31, 2021 amounted to \$3,042 (2020 - \$6,099).

Payments made for affiliation dues for the year ended December 31, 2021 amounted to \$61,659 (2020 - \$72,475).

Celero Solutions

The Credit Union has entered into an agreement with Celero Solutions to provide the delivery of banking system services and the maintenance of the infrastructure needed to ensure uninterrupted delivery of such services. Celero Solutions was formed as a joint venture by the Credit Union Centrals of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba along with Concentra Bank.

17. Capital management

A capital management framework is included in policies and procedures established by the Board of Directors. The Credit Union's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Adhere to regulatory capital requirements as minimum benchmarks;
- Co-ordinate strategic risk management and capital management;
- Develop financial performance targets/budgets/goals;
- Administer a patronage program that is consistent with capital requirements;
- Administer an employee incentive program that is consistent with capital requirements; and
- Develop a growth strategy that is coordinated with capital management requirements.

CUDGC prescribes capital adequacy measures and minimum capital requirements. The capital adequacy rules issued by CUDGC have been based on the Basel III framework, consistent with the financial industry in general.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

17. Capital management *(Continued from previous page)*

The Credit Union follows a risk-weighted asset calculation for credit and operational risk. Under this approach, credit unions are required to measure capital adequacy in accordance with instructions for determining risk-adjusted capital and risk-weighted assets, including off-balance sheet commitments. Based on the prescribed risk of each type of asset, a weighting of 0% to 1,250% is assigned. The ratio of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets is calculated and compared to the standard outlined by CUDGC. Regulatory standards require credit unions to maintain a minimum total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets of 8%, a minimum tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 6%, and a minimum common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.5%. In addition to the minimum capital ratios, the Credit Union is required to hold a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%. The capital conservation buffer is designed to avoid breaches of the minimum capital requirement. Eligible capital consists of total tier 1 and tier 2 capital.

Tier 1 capital is defined as a credit union's primary capital and comprises the highest quality of capital elements while tier 2 is secondary capital and falls short of meeting tier 1 requirements for permanence or freedom from mandatory charges. Tier 1 capital consists of two components: common equity tier 1 capital and additional tier 1 capital. Common equity tier 1 capital includes retained earnings, contributed surplus, and accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). Deductions from common equity tier 1 capital include goodwill, intangible assets, deferred tax assets (except those arising from temporary differences), increases in equity capital resulting from securitization transactions, unconsolidated substantial investments, and fair value gains/losses on own-use property. Additional tier 1 capital consists of qualifying membership shares and other investment shares issued by the Credit Union that meet the criteria for inclusion in additional tier 1 capital.

Tier 2 capital includes a collective allowance for credit losses to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets, subordinated indebtedness, and qualifying membership shares or other investment shares issued by the Credit Union that meet the criteria for inclusion in tier 2 capital and are not included in tier 1 capital.

Regulatory standards also require the Credit Union to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 5%. This ratio is calculated by dividing eligible capital by total assets less deductions from capital plus specified off-balance sheet exposures. Based on the type of off-balance sheet exposure, a conversion factor is applied to the leverage ratio.

The following table compares CUDGC regulatory standards to the Credit Union's board policy for 2021:

	Regulatory standards	Board minimum standards
Total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets	10.50 %	10.50 %
Total tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	8.50 %	8.50 %
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	7.00 %	7.00 %
Leverage ratio	5.00 %	6.50 %

During the year, the Credit Union complied with all internal and external capital requirements.

The following table summarizes key capital information:

	2021	2020
Eligible capital		
Common equity tier 1 capital	78,383,724	70,488,315
Additional tier 1 capital	-	-
Total tier 1 capital	78,383,724	70,488,315
Total tier 2 capital	1,045,731	1,525,369
Total eligible capital	79,429,455	72,013,684
Risk-weighted assets		
Total eligible capital to risk-weighted assets	11.92 %	12.60 %
Total tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	11.76 %	12.33 %
Common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	11.76 %	12.33 %
Leverage ratio	7.94 %	8.16 %

18. 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, and liquidity 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 and Risk Committee and Conduct Review Committee.

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to honour its financial or contractual obligations to the Credit Union. Credit risk primarily arises from member loans receivable.

Risk management process

Credit risk management is integral to the Credit Union's activities. Management and the Board of Directors are 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 and related parties
- 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

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For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

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 contractual amounts of these credit instruments represents the maximum credit risk exposure without taking into account the fair value of any collateral, in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations under these instruments.

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; and
- Commitments to extend credit representing unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans (including lines of credit and credit cards), guarantees or letters of credit.

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

As at year-end, the Credit Union had the following outstanding financial instruments subject to credit risk:

	2021	2020
Unadvanced lines of credit	163,407,001	127,951,490
Guarantees and standby letters of credit	2,898,175	634,575
Commitments to extend credit	2,116,604	13,189,766
	168,421,780	141,775,831

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

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

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

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

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.

Payment deferrals

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Credit Union considered payment deferral requests from eligible members. The agreement to a payment deferral on its own does not represent a significant increase in credit risk, and the loan does not automatically move from Stage 1 to Stage 2 for IFRS 9 purposes. Facilities with payment deferrals are not considered past due. Loans with deferrals that have moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 have experienced a significant increase in credit risk due to the adverse shift in economic conditions. In assessing credit risk, the Credit Union monitors the credit quality of impacted borrowers using sound credit risk management practices. The loan modifications due to payment deferrals did not result in any modification gains or losses. Details regarding the number and balance of loans under payment deferral terms within Stages 1 and 2 are as follows:

As at December 31, 2021:

Loan type	Number of loans deferred	Value of loans deferred
Consumer mortgages	10	1,503,395
Consumer loans	9	252,526
Agriculture mortgages	9	1,505,339
Commercial mortgages	1	2,528,355
Total deferred loans	29	5,789,615

As at December 31, 2020:

Loan type	Number of loans deferred	Value of loans deferred
Consumer mortgages	1	217,360
Consumer loans	1	26,416
Agriculture mortgages	5	858,524
Agriculture loans	4	65,508
Commercial mortgages	11	21,533,844
Commercial loans	1	38,237
Total deferred loans	23	22,739,889

Included above are 11 loans for a total balance of \$21,550,803 that were making interest only payments.

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

When measuring 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses, the Credit Union utilizes complex modelling, which uses current banking system loan data to assess probability of default, exposure at default, loss given default, and present value calculations. Forward-looking information is incorporated into the determination of expected credit loss by considering regional economic journals and forecasts, collecting information available from regular commercial dealings with its members and other publicly available information and considering the effect such information could have on any assumptions or inputs used in the measurement of expected credit losses, determining significant increases in credit risk or identifying a credit-impaired financial asset.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

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

As indicated in Note 3, COVID-19 and the measures taken by Canadian federal, provincial and municipal governments to limit the spread of COVID-19 have had a material adverse impact on the Canadian economy. To mitigate the economic impact, governments have enacted policy measures to provide economic stimulus and financial support to both individuals and businesses.

The Credit Union has run a number of simulations on its collective allowance, incorporating assumptions about the resulting macroeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, based on information and facts available at December 31, 2021. The macroeconomic factors that affect the Credit Union expected credit loss calculations are: Saskatchewan unemployment rates, provincial housing starts, national interest rates, national GDP growth, and national oil prices. Each factor is forecast in a base case, a best case and a worst case scenario. These scenarios are weighted, and the weighted average is used to build the estimate for expected credit losses. The information for these assumptions is based off 2022 economic forecasts. These assumptions were shocked up and down 10-30% in the best and worst case scenario.

The typical weighting used in the model is 80% base, 10% best and 10% worst case, as the base case is historically the most likely scenario. Due to uncertainties around COVID-19, the weightings chosen at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021 were adjusted to 50% base, 10% best and 40% worst case.

Management had to use judgment in several areas to assess if the estimate the model calculated was reasonable or if an overlay was needed to increase or decrease the allowance. The negative effects of the global economic shut down, increased unemployment and depressed oil prices had to be weighed against the more positive aspects of government support programs, government loan programs, loan deferrals, and rent deferrals. This approach resulted in an increase of approximately \$nil (2020 - \$400,000) to the allowance for expected credit losses at December 31, 2021.

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 or the borrower has filed for bankruptcy and the trustee has indicated that no additional funds will be paid. 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. 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 represents the maximum exposure to credit risk for that class of financial asset.

	<i>12-month ECL</i>	<i>2021 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)</i>	<i>Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Consumer loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	40,059,241	-	-	40,059,241
Medium risk	-	428,247	-	428,247
Default	-	-	326,480	326,480
Total gross carrying amount	40,059,241	428,247	326,480	40,813,968
Less: loss allowance	29,194	3,152	161,653	193,999
Total carrying amount	40,030,047	425,095	164,827	40,619,969

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
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18. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

	12-month ECL	2021 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Residential mortgages				
Low risk	158,342,172	-	-	158,342,172
Medium risk	-	18,865	-	18,865
Default	-	-	840,684	840,684
Total gross carrying amount	158,342,172	18,865	840,684	159,201,721
Less: loss allowance	44,144	140	264,243	308,527
Total carrying amount	158,298,028	18,725	576,441	158,893,194
Commercial loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	205,716,994	-	-	205,716,994
Medium risk	-	257,757	-	257,757
Default	-	-	5,208,961	5,208,961
Total gross carrying amount	205,716,994	257,757	5,208,961	211,183,712
Less: loss allowance	308,076	637	546,813	855,526
Total carrying amount	205,408,918	257,120	4,662,148	210,328,186
Agricultural loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	326,314,655	-	-	326,314,655
Medium risk	-	20,958	-	20,958
Default	-	-	866,776	866,776
Total gross carrying amount	326,314,655	20,958	866,776	327,202,389
Less: loss allowance	388,081	276	262,430	650,787
Total carrying amount	325,926,574	20,682	604,346	326,551,602
Local government loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	2,475,439	-	-	2,475,439
Medium risk	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-
Total gross carrying amount	2,475,439	-	-	2,475,439
Less: loss allowance	193	-	-	193
Total carrying amount	2,475,246	-	-	2,475,246
Total				
Low risk	732,908,501	-	-	732,908,501
Medium risk	-	725,827	-	725,827
Default	-	-	7,242,901	7,242,901
Total gross carrying amount	732,908,501	725,827	7,242,901	740,877,229
Less: loss allowance	769,688	4,205	1,235,139	2,009,032
Total carrying amount	732,138,813	721,622	6,007,762	738,868,197

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

	12-month ECL	2020 Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Consumer loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	27,830,966	-	-	27,830,966
Medium risk	-	32,232	-	32,232
Default	-	-	171,259	171,259
Total gross carrying amount	27,830,966	32,232	171,259	28,034,457
Less: loss allowance	12,837	151	127,868	140,856
Total carrying amount	27,818,129	32,081	43,391	27,893,601
Residential mortgages				
Low risk	157,156,482	-	-	157,156,482
Medium risk	-	195,566	-	195,566
Default	-	-	1,426,560	1,426,560
Total gross carrying amount	157,156,482	195,566	1,426,560	158,778,608
Less: loss allowance	42,184	1,925	394,956	439,065
Total carrying amount	157,114,298	193,641	1,031,604	158,339,543
Commercial loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	175,193,555	-	-	175,193,555
Medium risk	-	5,588,341	-	5,588,341
Default	-	-	1,678,661	1,678,661
Total gross carrying amount	175,193,555	5,588,341	1,678,661	182,460,557
Less: loss allowance	122,428	443,821	1,222,486	1,788,735
Total carrying amount	175,071,127	5,144,520	456,175	180,671,822
Agricultural loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	270,720,552	-	-	270,720,552
Medium risk	-	457,996	-	457,996
Default	-	-	3,573,381	3,573,381
Total gross carrying amount	270,720,552	457,996	3,573,381	274,751,929
Less: loss allowance	321,191	7,293	1,155,750	1,484,234
Total carrying amount	270,399,361	450,703	2,417,631	273,267,695
Local government loans and lines of credit				
Low risk	2,314,824	-	-	2,314,824
Medium risk	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-
Total gross carrying amount	2,314,824	-	-	2,314,824
Less: loss allowance	172	-	-	172
Total carrying amount	2,314,652	-	-	2,314,652

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

	2020		Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)		
Total				
Low risk	633,216,379	-	-	633,216,379
Medium risk	-	6,274,135	-	6,274,135
Default	-	-	6,849,861	6,849,861
Total gross carrying amount	633,216,379	6,274,135	6,849,861	646,340,375
Less: loss allowance	498,812	453,190	2,901,060	3,853,062
Total carrying amount	632,717,567	5,820,945	3,948,801	642,487,313

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 Rosetown, Saskatchewan and surrounding areas.

Amounts arising from expected credit losses

Reconciliation of the loss allowance

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

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Consumer loans and lines of credit				
Balance at January 1, 2020	9,774	145	219,048	228,967
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	3,063	6	(91,180)	(88,111)
Balance at December 31, 2020	12,837	151	127,868	140,856
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	16,357	3,001	33,785	53,143
Balance at December 31, 2021	29,194	3,152	161,653	193,999
Residential mortgages				
Balance at January 1, 2020	36,767	4,871	240,646	282,284
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	5,417	(2,946)	154,310	156,781
Balance at December 31, 2020	42,184	1,925	394,956	439,065
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1,960	(1,785)	(130,713)	(130,538)
Balance at December 31, 2021	44,144	140	264,243	308,527
Commercial loans and lines of credit				
Balance at January 1, 2020	181,092	4,181	1,826,770	2,012,043
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(58,664)	439,640	(604,284)	(223,308)
Balance at December 31, 2020	122,428	443,821	1,222,486	1,788,735
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	185,648	(443,184)	(675,673)	(933,209)
Balance at December 31, 2021	308,076	637	546,813	855,526

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)	Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)	Total
Agriculture loans and lines of credit				
Balance at January 1, 2020	262,294	33,190	1,543,557	1,839,041
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	58,897	(25,897)	(387,807)	(354,807)
Balance at December 31, 2020	321,191	7,293	1,155,750	1,484,234
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	66,890	(7,017)	(893,320)	(833,447)
Balance at December 31, 2021	388,081	276	262,430	650,787
Local government loans and lines of credit				
Balance at January 1, 2020	164	-	-	164
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	8	-	-	8
Balance at December 31, 2020	172	-	-	172
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	21	-	-	21
Balance at December 31, 2021	193	-	-	193
Total				
Balance at January 1, 2020	490,091	42,387	3,830,021	4,362,499
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	8,721	410,803	(928,961)	(509,437)
Balance at December 31, 2020	498,812	453,190	2,901,060	3,853,062
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	270,876	(448,985)	(1,665,921)	(1,844,030)
Balance at December 31, 2021	769,688	4,205	1,235,139	2,009,032

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

The carrying amount of SaskCentral and Concentra Bank shares, as disclosed in Note 6, 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.

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 quarterly 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 of Directors.

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.

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the sensitivity of the Credit Union's financial condition to movements in interest rates. 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 the Credit Union. Periodically, the Credit Union may enter into interest rate swaps to adjust the exposure to interest rate risk by modifying the repricing of the Credit Union's financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis is used to assess the change in value of the Credit Union's financial instruments against a range of incremental basis point changes in interest rates over a twelve month period. Interest rate shock analysis is calculated in a similar manner to sensitivity analysis but involves a more significant change of 100 basis points or greater in interest rates. Sensitivity analysis and interest rate shock analysis are calculated on a quarterly 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 decrease net interest margin by \$580,920 (2020 - \$894,012) over the next 12 months while an immediate and sustained 100 basis point decrease in interest rates would increase net interest margin by \$580,920 (2020 - \$894,012) over the next 12 months.

Other types of interest rate risk are basis risk (the risk of loss arising from changes in the relationship of interest rates which have similar but not identical 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 the 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 member 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 member deposits for those particular maturity dates. Certain items on the consolidated 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.

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

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

Interest rate sensitivity

In the table below, the carrying amounts of financial instruments are presented in the periods in which they next reprice to market rates or mature and are summed to show the net interest rate sensitivity gap.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
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18. **Financial instruments** (Continued from previous page)

Contractual repricing and maturity

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

	<i>(In thousands)</i>					2021	2020
	<i>On demand</i>	<i>Within 3 months</i>	<i>Over 3 months to 1 year</i>	<i>Over 1 year</i>	<i>Non-interest sensitive</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	80,765	10,000	-	-	16,092	106,857	81,601
<i>Average yield %</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.36</i>
Investments	5,561	7,353	71,000	44,125	3,294	131,333	125,261
<i>Average yield %</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.14</i>
Member loans receivable	136,634	13,520	70,870	513,609	8,123	742,756	646,373
<i>Average yield %</i>	<i>3.76</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>3.76</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>4.03</i>
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	442	442	746
	222,960	30,873	141,870	557,734	27,951	981,388	853,981
Liabilities							
Member deposits	310,979	33,404	70,435	146,339	351,701	912,858	795,038
<i>Average yield %</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	3,477	3,477	2,985
Membership shares	-	-	-	-	78	78	74
	310,979	33,404	70,435	146,339	355,256	916,413	798,097
Net sensitivity	(88,019)	(2,531)	71,435	411,395	(327,305)	64,975	55,884

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union cannot meet a demand for cash or fund its obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's management oversees the Credit Union's liquidity risk to ensure the Credit Union has access to enough readily available funds to cover its financial obligations as they come due. The Credit Union's business requires such liquidity for operating and regulatory purposes. Refer to Note 6 for further information about the Credit Union's regulatory requirements.

Liquidity risk is managed through a three tiered structure consisting of the local Credit Union level, the provincial Credit Union level, and the national Credit Union level.

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

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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18. Financial instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

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 SaskCentral and Concentra Bank;
- Maintenance of a pool of high quality liquid assets;
- Monitoring of single deposits and sources of deposits;
- Monitoring of term deposits; and
- Contingency planning.

Provincially, SaskCentral manages a statutory liquidity pool of marketable investment securities on behalf of Saskatchewan Credit Unions to facilitate clearing and settlement, daily cash flow management and emergency liquidity support. Nationally, credit union centrals are represented by one central which acts as the Group Clearer, Central 1 Credit Union. The Group Clearer is a member of the Canadian Payments Association and pools provincial cash flows to settle with the Bank of Canada.

The following table details contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

As at December 31, 2021:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 3 years	Total
Member deposits	766,519	54,531	91,808	912,858
Accounts payable	3,477	-	-	3,477
Membership shares	-	-	78	78
Total	769,996	54,531	91,886	916,413

As at December 31, 2020:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 3 years	Total
Member deposits	636,470	48,311	110,257	795,038
Accounts payable	2,985	-	-	2,985
Membership shares	-	-	74	74
Total	639,455	48,311	110,331	798,097

The Credit Union manages liquidity risk on a net asset and liability basis. The following tables explain the contractual maturities of financial assets held for the purpose of managing liquidity risk.

As at December 31, 2021:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 3 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	106,857	-	-	106,857
Investments	87,208	24,500	19,625	131,333
Member loans receivable	229,147	91,032	422,577	742,756
Accounts receivable	442	-	-	442
Total	423,654	115,532	442,202	981,388

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
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For the year ended December 31, 2021

18. Financial instruments (Continued from previous page)

As at December 31, 2020:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
	< 1 year	1-2 years	> 3 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	81,601	-	-	81,601
Investments	92,764	16,497	16,000	125,261
Member loans receivable	215,618	87,401	343,354	646,373
Accounts receivable	746	-	-	746
Total	390,729	103,898	359,354	853,981

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. In seeking to manage the risks from foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the Credit Union maintains foreign cash balances to approximately offset deposits held in foreign funds.

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

19. 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 net present value valuation techniques and inputs consisting of actual balances, actual rates, market rates (for similar instruments) and payment frequency.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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

Financial assets and financial 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>(In thousands)</i>	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	2021 Level 3
Financial assets				
Cash	16,092	16,092	-	-
SaskCentral and Concentra bank shares	6,811	-	-	6,811
Other equity instruments	2,937	-	2,937	-
Total financial assets	25,840	16,092	2,937	6,811

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	2020 Level 3
Financial assets				
Cash	3,310	3,310	-	-
SaskCentral and Concentra bank shares	6,377	-	-	6,377
Other equity instruments	2,386	-	2,386	-
Total financial assets	12,073	3,310	2,386	6,377

All recurring 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.

For fair value measurements of Level 3 SaskCentral and Concentra Bank shares, the Credit Union has assumed that the fair value of the amounts is comparable to their amortized cost, which equals the par value of the shares. The shares are not quoted or traded, however when new shares are offered the price remains the same as the par value of all currently available shares. There was no impact of the measurement on profit or loss for the year.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	2021 Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash equivalents	90,765	90,765	90,765	-	-
Investments	121,585	122,255	-	122,255	-
Member loans receivable	742,756	734,236	-	734,236	-
Accounts receivable	442	442	-	442	-
Total financial assets	955,548	947,698	90,765	856,933	-

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Member deposits	912,858	918,714	-	918,714	-
Accounts payable	3,477	3,477	-	3,477	-
Membership shares	78	78	-	-	78
Total financial liabilities	916,413	922,269	-	922,191	78

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
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19. Fair value measurements (Continued from previous page)

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
2020					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash equivalents	78,291	78,291	78,291	-	-
Investments	116,498	117,886	-	117,886	-
Member loans receivable	646,373	644,790	-	644,790	-
Accounts receivable	746	746	-	746	-
Total financial assets	841,908	841,713	78,291	763,422	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Member deposits	795,038	804,521	-	804,521	-
Accounts payable	2,985	2,985	-	2,985	-
Membership shares	74	74	-	-	74
Total financial liabilities	798,097	807,580	-	807,506	74

Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements for financial instruments not measured at fair value

Valuation techniques and inputs for Level 2 and Level 3 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.

As there is no observable market data for all fair values disclosed and categorized within Level 3 of the hierarchy, the Credit Union has assumed that the fair value of the amounts is comparable to their amortized cost.

20. Commitments

In 2016, the Credit Union entered into a seven year commitment with Celero for the provision of retail banking services. In 2021, the agreement was extended another three years. The annual operating fee is calculated based on the average number of outstanding accounts throughout the year. The annual operating fees for the year ended December 31, 2021 were \$401,367 (2020 - \$424,872) and recorded as an expense. The annual estimated fee for the year ended December 31, 2022 is \$474,051 (2021 - \$401,367).

In 2018 the Credit Union entered into an agreement to purchase units in the Westcap MBO II Investment Fund. The Credit Union makes advances to the Fund when requested, which decreases the remaining commitment. Redemption of units does not increase the total remaining commitment to the Fund. At the end of December 2021 the Credit Union has advanced \$400,000 (2020 - \$400,000) of their total commitment of \$500,000 (2020 - \$500,000) to the Westcap MBO II Investment Fund.

In 2018 the Credit Union entered into an agreement to purchase units in the APEX III Investment Fund. The Credit Union makes advances to the Fund when requested, which decreases the remaining commitment. Redemption of units does not increase the total remaining commitment to the Fund. At the end of December 2021 the Credit Union has advanced \$732,013 (2020 - \$395,385) of their total commitment of \$1,500,000 (2020 - \$1,500,000) to the APEX III Investment Fund.

In 2019 the Credit Union entered into an agreement to purchase units in the Conexus Venture Capital Fund. The Credit Union makes advances to the Fund when requested, which decreases the remaining commitment. Redemption of units does not increase the total remaining commitment to the Fund. At the end of December 2021 the Credit Union has advanced \$376,428 (2020 - \$201,447) of their total commitment of \$500,000 (2020 - \$500,000) to the Conexus Venture Capital Fund.

20. Commitments *(Continued from previous page)*

In 2020 the Credit Union entered into an agreement to purchase units in the Emmertech Fund. The Credit Union makes advances to the Fund when requested, which decreases the remaining commitment. Redemption of units does not increase the total remaining commitment to the Fund. At the end of December 2021 the Credit Union has advanced \$37,500 (2020 - \$nil) of their total commitment of \$250,000 (2020 - \$250,000) to the Emmertech Fund.

In 2021 the Credit Union entered into an agreement to purchase units in the MDL Real Estate Income Fund. The Credit Union makes advances to the Fund when requested, which decreases the remaining commitment. Redemption of units does not increase the total remaining commitment to the Fund. At the end of December 2021 the Credit Union has advanced \$135,529 of their total commitment of \$500,000 to the MDL Real Estate Income Fund.

In 2021 the Credit Union entered into an agreement to purchase units in the Westcap MBO III Investment Fund. The Credit Union makes advances to the Fund when requested, which decreases the remaining commitment. Redemption of units does not increase the total remaining commitment to the Fund. At the end of December 2021 the Credit Union has advanced \$nil of their total commitment of \$500,000 to the Westcap MBO III Investment Fund.

In 2021 the Credit Union entered into a three year commitment with DocuSign for the provision of eSignature services. The total commitment for the three year period from January 15, 2022 to January 14, 2025 is \$196,607.

21. Other legal and regulatory risk

Legal and regulatory risk is the risk that the Credit Union has not complied with requirements set out in terms of compliance such as standards of sound business practice, anti-money laundering legislation, or their code of conduct/conflict of interest requirements. In seeking to manage these risks, the Credit Union has established policies and procedures and monitors to ensure ongoing compliance.

22. Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy

In response to the negative economic impact of COVID-19, the Government of Canada announced the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") program in April 2020. CEWS provides a wage subsidy on eligible remuneration, subject to limits per employee, to eligible employers based on certain criteria, including demonstration of revenue declines as a result of COVID-19. This subsidy is retroactive to March 15, 2020. The qualification and application of the CEWS is assessed over multiple four-week application periods.

The Credit Union has determined that it qualified for the CEWS for the following periods during the year: Period 11: December 20, 2020 - January 16, 2021; Period 12: January 17, 2021 - February 13, 2021; Period 13: February 14, 2021 - March 13, 2021; Period 14: March 14, 2021 - April 10, 2021; Period 15: April 11, 2021 - May 8, 2021; Period 16: May 9, 2021 - June 5, 2021; and Period 17: June 6, 2021 - July 3, 2021. The Credit Union has applied for and received \$177,940 (2020 - \$314,726) which has been reflected in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as other income.

23. Canada Emergency Business Account Program

Under the Canada Emergency Business Account ("CEBA") Program, with funding provided by the Government of Canada and Export Development Canada ("EDC") as the Government of Canada's agent, the Credit Union provides loans to its business banking members. In June 2020, eligibility for the CEBA loan program was expanded to include businesses that did not meet the payroll requirements of the initial program but had other eligible non-deferrable expenses. Under the CEBA Program, eligible businesses receive a \$60,000 interest-free loan until December 31, 2022. If \$40,000 is repaid on or before December 31, 2022, the remaining amount of the loan is eligible for complete forgiveness. If the loan is not repaid by December 31, 2022, it will be extended for an additional 3-year term bearing an interest rate of 5% per annum. The funding provided to the Credit Union by the Government of Canada in respect of the CEBA Program represents an obligation to pass-through collections on the CEBA loans and is otherwise non-recourse to the Credit Union. Accordingly, the Credit Union is required to remit all collections of principal and interest on the CEBA loans to the Government of Canada but is not required to repay amounts that its members fail to pay or that have been forgiven. The Credit Union receives an administration fee to recover the costs to administer the program for the Government of Canada. Loans issued under the program are not recognized on the Credit Union's consolidated statement of financial position, as the Credit Union transfers substantially all risks and rewards in respect of the loans to the Government of Canada. As of December 31, 2021, the Credit Union had provided approximately 562 (2020 - 400) members with CEBA loans and had funded approximately \$31 million (2020 - \$16 million) in loans under the program.

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23. Canada Emergency Business Account Program *(Continued from previous page)*

As of January 12, 2022, the government announced an extension of the deadline for businesses to repay loans under this program to December 31, 2023.

24. Business combination

On January 1, 2021 pursuant to the terms of an amalgamation agreement, all members of Delisle Credit Union Limited exchanged their common shares for common shares of the Credit Union on a one for one basis. The business combination took place to achieve economies of scale for the combined Credit Union.

Business acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method, with the Credit Union acquiring 100% of the net assets of Delisle Credit Union Limited. The results of the acquired business is included in the consolidated financial statements as from the date of acquisition. No cash was transferred and no contingent consideration was provided for Delisle Credit Union Limited. The following table summarizes the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

	Fair value at the acquisition date
Acquired assets and assumed liabilities	
Cash and cash equivalents	11,529,817
Investments	465,296
Member loans receivable	14,029,825
Other assets	39,555
Property, plant and equipment	124,266
Member deposits	(23,797,232)
Other liabilities	(191,460)
<hr/>	
Net identifiable asset and liabilities	2,200,067

The par value of equity shares issued to former members of Delisle Credit Union Limited was \$6,800. The Credit Union recognized the excess of fair value of the net assets acquired over the par value of the equity shares issued by the Credit Union as contributed surplus in the amount of \$2,193,267, which is recorded directly in members' equity.

Fair values in determining the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed were determined based on the same criteria as outlined in Note 19 Fair Value Measurements. The fair value of property, plant and equipment was estimated using cost less accumulated depreciation.

No goodwill was recognized on the above amalgamation with Delisle Credit Union Limited.

Incremental acquisition-related legal, professional and accounting costs of the above noted business combination have been recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

25. Events after the reporting period

Share acquisition

PCCU Insurance Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd., purchased 100% of the shares of an insurance agency effective March 1, 2022. This purchase will be accounted for using the acquisition method. This method results in the acquiree's identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed being measured at their acquisition date fair values. The purchase will be funded from operations. Due to the timing of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Credit Union has not completed their assessment of the acquisition date fair value of the acquired interest in the agency. As a result, disclosure relating to the estimated financial effect of this transaction to the Credit Union has not been made.

Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2021

25. Events after the reporting period *(Continued from previous page)*

Amalgamation

On June 28th, 2021, the membership of LeRoy Credit Union Limited voted in favour of the amalgamation proposed by the Board of Directors of LeRoy Credit Union Limited and Prairie Credit Union (2006) Ltd. The amalgamation was approved by the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation pursuant to subsection 307(2)(d) of the Act on July 29, 2021, with the newly amalgamated Credit Union operating as Prairie Centre Credit Union (2006) Ltd. effective January 1, 2022.

The assets and liabilities of LeRoy Credit Union Limited constitutes a business and will be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The Credit Union has been identified as the acquirer, acquiring 100% of the voting equity interest of LeRoy Credit Union Limited (the acquiree).

The amalgamation is anticipated to increase the Credit Union trade area by providing increased access to the retail network. The merger provides an opportunity for increased efficiencies through the combination of front and back office functionality, as well as an opportunity for the members of the amalgamated credit unions to have access to a more diverse product base.

There will be no consideration transferred in order to amalgamate the credit unions. In the absence of consideration transferred, the fair value of the interest in the acquired entity will be calculated using the amalgamation date fair value of the equity interest of the acquired entity. In addition, the fair value of the acquiree's net assets will be recognized as a direct addition to capital or equity on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Due to the timing of the issuance of these consolidated financial statements, the Credit Union has not completed their assessment of the acquisition date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition date fair value of each major class of consideration such as cash, investments, loans, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, deposits, other liabilities acquired, and equity interests of the Credit Union. The number of instruments or interest issued or issuable and the method of measuring the fair value of those instruments or interest have also not been assessed. As a result, no disclosure relating to these items has been provided in these consolidated financial statements.