Servus credit union

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended October 31, 2016

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Servus Credit Union Ltd.'s (Servus or the credit union) 2016 annual report consists of Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended October 31, 2016, which details our credit union's financial and operating results. This document is available upon request or online at servus.ca.

Note regarding forward-looking statements:

This annual report contains forward-looking statements about the operations, objectives and expected financial performance of Servus. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ depending on a number of factors, including but not limited to legislative or regulatory changes, interest rates and general economic conditions in Alberta and Canada. These issues should be given careful consideration and readers should not place undue reliance on Servus's forward-looking statements.

Member banking

With roots that go back to 1938, Servus Credit Union has provided financial services to generations of Albertans. Over the years, Servus has grown to become Alberta's largest credit union and the first province-wide credit union in Canada. We're proud to provide personalized and exceptional service to our members and we look forward to serving many more in the future.

Over 380,000 members are served by close to 2,200 hard-working and dedicated Servus employees from more than 100 locations in 59 communities across Alberta. Our offices in Red Deer, Lloydminster and Edmonton support the business and administrative needs of our members and employees.

Servus is a co-operative financial institution committed to:

- Member ownership
- Exceptional service
- Local decision-making
- Profit Share®
- 100% deposit guarantee
- Community support

These principles serve as a guide for the work that's done within the credit union and in our communities.

Our day-to-day operations are overseen by our executive leadership team:

- Garth Warner, President & Chief Executive Officer
- Yves Auger, Chief Information Officer
- Dan Bruinooge, Chief People & Corporate Services Officer
- Ian Glassford, Chief Financial Officer
- Darcy Peelar, Chief Credit, Compliance & Operational Support Officer
- Gail Stepanik-Keber, Chief Brand, Digital Banking & Corporate Social Responsibility Officer
- Caroline Ziober, Chief Operating Officer
- Taras Nohas, Vice President Strategy & Governance

Vision, Mission, Values, Brand Pillars

Our vision, mission and values tell the world who Servus is and what people can expect from us. They provide clear direction for our credit union, focus our efforts and guide our operations. The provincial, national and global economy may change, but Servus knows where it's going and how it's getting there.

Our Vision

Servus Credit Union builds a better world—one member at a time.

Our Mission

Servus Credit Union provides sound, advice-based financial products and services. We are here for our members through all stages of their lives. We help them achieve personal satisfaction, enjoy financial stability and a good quality of life, and we are committed to making a difference in the communities where they live and work.

Our Values

Community, Fairness, Integrity, Investing in Our People, Life/Work Balance, Member Service, Teamwork

Our Brand Pillars

Our brand pillars are the expression of our credit union's image and values.

- Tailored expert advice: Giving advice that is based on your needs, not ours.
- Members are owners: Sharing our profits with the people who make our success possible.
- Committed community citizen: Helping to build lives in our communities, not just bank accounts

Recognizing our Credit Union

Servus and our employees were honoured to receive a number of awards this year. Servus believes strongly in the work it does and appreciates the acknowledgements. During 2016, Servus:

- Received three awards at the Marketing Association of Credit Unions' (MACU) annual Achievement in Marketing Excellence (AIME) Awards Gala Dinner on May 30 in Ottawa. Servus won the Coordinated Campaign AIME award for our brand refresh campaign, the Best Community Event AIME award for Servus Circle Day on May 12, 2015, and an AIM (second place) award in the Television category for our Plinko brand refresh TV commercial.
- Recognized on the *Alberta Venture 250* list again as Alberta's 65th largest company
- Re-qualified as a member of the Platinum Club of Canada's 50 Best Managed Companies

Servus is most proud that credit unions were first again in Customer Service Excellence. Every year, Ipsos Reid* asks Canadians about their banking experience and, for the 12th year in a row, credit unions outperformed other Canadian financial institutions when it came to providing great service. For us, it's always about putting our members first.

Also for the 12th year in a row, credit unions were first in Branch Service Excellence.

Credit unions continue to be the top performers when it comes to serving small businesses' overall financial needs, according to the 2016 report from the Canadian Federation of Independence Business (CFIB). The report is based on a survey of over 11,000 small business owners and focused on four key areas: financing, fees, account manager experience and service. Credit unions were rated the best institutions in all four categories.

* *Ipsos 2016 Best Banking Awards are based on ongoing quarterly Customer Service Index (CSI) survey results. Sample size for the total 2016 CSI program year ended with the August 2016 survey wave was 47,305 completed surveys yielding 67,678 financial institution ratings nationally.*

2016: In Review

The year was a challenging one for many people and businesses in Alberta. While it didn't result in outstanding income for the credit union, it unfolded mostly as expected and produced some solid results.

Servus anticipated the challenges and planned accordingly. As a co-operative, Servus is able to take a longer view of balancing the needs of members, communities, employees and financial performance. Servus has been working for a number of years to prudently and gradually reduce costs to help offset lower revenues and higher loan losses. Unlike other financial institutions, the credit union isn't pressured to maximize profits and can use a more considerate and measured approach.

The slump in net interest income (the difference between what's earned on loans and paid for deposits) was due to the ongoing low interest rate environment and the increased competition from other financial institutions. To continue giving members expert advice and services to enhance their financial well-being, Servus's commitment to sound, sustainable management and financial practices was evident in prudent cost control and loan growth.

The credit union also contributed to Alberta's economy through loans, profit sharing to members, income taxes and salaries paid, goods and services that the credit union purchased and sponsorships and donations to not-for-profit organizations. The total contribution back to the economy was $3.7 billion.

Late in the year, a less expensive loan product was unveiled to give members and Albertans an attractive credit option and help them grow their financial worth with our expert advice and products. The Fast Forward Small Loan is an alternative to payday loans and supports the Government of Alberta's mandate to protect vulnerable Albertans from excessive borrowing costs.

The Servus Profit Share® program paid back $48.1 to our members. This is evidence of our successful financial performance despite the economy and our commitment to help stimulate the Alberta economy and Albertans when really needed.

Key performance drivers

Another of Servus's significant accomplishments in 2016 was achieving every one of our Balanced Scorecard performance goals.

Objective	Measure	2016 Target	2016 Result	2015 Result
The value of being a member is clear and compelling	Member Satisfaction[1]	76% (+/- 2.5%)	83.1%	76.2%
Servus members as advocates	Member Loyalty Index[1]	71% (+/- 2.5%)	73.9%	71.2%
High level employee engagement	Employee engagement	77% (+/- 1.0%)	80%	77%
Positive Leadership Climate	Leadership Climate Index	66% (+/- 1.0%)	72%	NA
Financial growth	Operating income[2]	$115.8 million	$121.1 million	$121.7 million
Reduced dependency on interest based income	Other income growth as a percentage of average assets[2]	0.597%	0.606%	0.602%
Leveraging assets profitably	Return on assets[2]	0.798%	0.835%	0.870%
Business process improvements for effectiveness and efficiency	Operating efficiency ratio[2,3]	68.571%	65.582%	68.582%
	Operating expenses as a percentage of average assets[2]	2.130%	2.019%	2.167%

[1] For SIPP purposes, Servus uses a range of +/-2.5% around the reported number.
[2] Results are before patronage, income taxes, employee incentives and extraordinary items.
[3] The operating efficiency ratio is a ratio of expenses to revenues. In essence, it measures how much the credit union spent to earn a dollar of revenue. A lower percentage reflects better results.

Financial Highlights

Balance Sheet

Servus's loan growth of $521.3 million (4.1%) is healthy considering the challenges of the economy in 2016. It shows that there is still plenty of good business in Alberta and also that there is competition for each loan.

Deposit growth of $60.4 million (0.5%) was low and required loan growth to be funded through secured borrowing, which increased by $311.8 million. The focus for 2017 will be to fund loan growth from deposits, which balances members' needs for both saving and borrowing and supports the long-term sustainability of the credit union.

Members continue to take advantage of the expert wealth planning Servus offers. Total assets under administration have grown to $2.9 billion, an increase of 13.9% over 2015.

Servus's retained earnings (the amount the credit union keeps for future needs after paying taxes, patronage and dividends) grew by $55.2 million (8.6%). The credit union has continued to improve its financial stability through this recessionary period and gave members $48.1 in Profit Share.

	2016	2015	2016 Internal Policy Requirement	2016 Minimum Supervisory Requirement
Capital to assets	8.6%	8.27%	4%	4%
Retained earnings to assets	4.7%	4.5%	4.0%	N/A
Capital as a % of risk weighted assets	15.05%	14.55%	13.5%	11.5%

Income Statement

Servus remained profitable by using liquid assets effectively, maintaining a commitment to managing costs and making returns on member service investments like Servus Wealth Strategies.

Other income increased by $0.7 million (0.8%) and came, in large part, from increases in service fees. Operational costs have increased, and Servus increased some fees to maintain the high level of service our members expect. Income from fee increases helped support the mobile banking enhancements that Servus launched in 2016. Members invested their money with Servus Wealth Strategies, which added to the income numbers. Their investments contributed to a $2.2 million, or 11.7%, increase over 2015.

The provision for credit losses increased more than was expected but ended with a reasonable $31.5 million of losses, which represents 0.24% of the loans outstanding. Despite the reduced net interest income and increased loan loss provisions, net income was down only $6.2 million (8.0%) compared to 2015.

Management and Servus's Board of Directors feel that managing the credit union with the entire economic cycle in mind is better than pushing for immediate results that may not be reasonable given the challenges. Income dropping 8.0% in the worst recession in 30 years is within the bounds of tolerability and the credit union is proud to have kept this decline so small given the increase in loan losses.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses were down $5.6 million (1.8%) from the previous year. Small increases in occupancy and consulting costs were offset by significant reductions in administrative costs (courier, meals and entertainment, stationery and ATM servicing fees) and amortization. Total personnel costs remained essentially flat, increasing only 0.3%. This shows Servus's ongoing commitment to improving efficiency and effectiveness.

Operating and Net Income

Servus's focus on members, communities, employees and the long-term sustainability of the credit union has made the credit union financially sound. Servus believes that pushing too hard to drive higher income during an economic decline is not necessary for a co-operative and can result in a worse outcome for the credit union, members and employees. The credit union's co-operative business model allows Servus to be prudent and patient. Management believes this was accomplished in the 2016 financial results. Income of $71.4 million is considerable given the economic climate. Members can expect a similar approach in 2017 and until Alberta returns to a cycle of longer-term economic growth.

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Helping Our Communities

Servus has always been a strong advocate for investing in our communities. It's one of the principles that guide our business.

This past year, that spirit of caring was particularly evident in our response to the Fort McMurray wildfires since Servus stepped forward with a $100,000 contribution to the Red Cross Wildfire Relief Fund. Employees volunteered their time at emergency centers and contributed to the Wood Buffalo Food Bank to ensure it was prepared to accept clients as they returned to the city. The credit union also helped members who were involved in the wildfires and others who suffered job loss with financial supports such as loans and extensions of credit.

Social impact

Servus contributes to society in many ways. The credit union participates in programs to address systemic social issues and supports employee volunteering and fundraising within Alberta's communities and abroad. Last year, the credit union:

- Introduced the Fast Forward Small Loan
- Supported over 1,400 community organizations with $1.9 million in financial contributions
- Provided $16,000 in scholarships at Alberta post-secondary schools
- Participated in the Financial Empowerment Collaborative, a financial institution and United Way-led partnership in Edmonton and Calgary that addressed poverty and the financial stress of vulnerable populations
- Hosted credit union managers from Malawi to support the development of credit union and co-operative development internationally
- Offered initiatives aimed at raising employee awareness of seniors' financial abuse, mental health, bullying and other causes
- Used a variety of data and information security safeguards to protect personal information against loss or theft (e.g., restricted access to offices and data centers and a host of digital security measures)
- Provided members with information to counteract fraudulent attempts to gain access to their funds

To help families save money, Servus supported free access to recreation and cultural facilities, including:

- Nitehawk Recreation Area in Grande Prairie
- Alberta Sports Hall of Fame & Museum in Red Deer
- Glenbow Museum in Calgary
- Edmonton Ski Club
- Telus World of Science in Edmonton
- Art Gallery of Alberta in Edmonton

Servus contributed to many other community initiatives throughout Alberta including:

- $50,000 to the rebuilding of the Barrhead Aquatic Centre, which will give the community better swimming, family and fitness facilities.
- Hosted the second annual Servus Family Free Skate at the Canalta Centre.
- Agreed to a second 10-year agreement with the Lethbridge Soccer Association for naming of the Servus Sports Centre.
- Servus has sponsored various skating venues throughout Lloydminster to give free public skating opportunities to the community.

Environmental Impact

Over the past several years, Servus has taken a number of steps to improve its environmental performance, reduce consumption of materials, purchase sustainable products and recycle wastes. This effort includes upgrading buildings and facilities to enhance energy efficiency, recycling paper and other wastes and introducing technology to reduce business travel for meetings.

Servus continues to become more environmentally responsible, contributing to overall ecological sustainability with a lower carbon footprint. Servus has identified key environmental impacts, measured them and set targets to improve. These key impacts are greenhouse gas emissions, energy and paper consumption, and materials consumption and waste. In 2016, Servus reduced its carbon footprint per member by 6.8% from 2015 and total GHG emissions by 6.6% over last year (exceeding our annual targets). Servus also reduced the total tonnes of paper used by 4% over 2015 and continues to recycle 100% of electronic waste (e.g., computers, monitors, laptops, cell phones, etc.).

The Outlook for 2017

With Alberta unemployment approaching 9% towards the end of the year, 2017 is expected to have many of the same challenges as 2016. While some economists are forecasting a fairly large increase in GDP growth in 2017, Servus expects that economic growth will be relatively modest for most of the year. The excess supply of oil and the softer demand for it will likely keep prices from climbing significantly higher, which will limit economic growth as the price of oil struggles to reach $60 on a reliable basis.

Looking to the end of 2017 and beyond, Servus is very optimistic about the Alberta economy. Business members are adjusting to the new economic realities, diversifying their operations and structuring to be profitable. Alberta's young population has an entrepreneurial spirit and is highly skilled and educated. Historically, Albertans have been able to adapt and rebuild even when oil prices were down, and Servus doesn't believe that economic recovery depends entirely on a rise in oil prices.

Housing prices will be an area to watch closely in 2017. With the recent changes to mortgage rules in Canada, less activity is expected as mortgage rates rise and purchasers experience more difficulty in qualifying for mortgages. This could lead to a mild decrease in housing values that could be magnified by Alberta's unemployment.

While the United States Federal Reserve is expected to increase its key interest rate in 2017, the same cannot be said for the Bank of Canada. The economies are on different paths; the U.S. economy has been building toward a stable recovery for the past few years, but the Canadian economy has been more tentative.

Servus does not believe that the Bank of Canada sees the same strength in our economy, and the credit union expects that Canadian interest rates will remain low. If U.S. interest rates rise and Canadian interest rates don't, Albertans could see further weakening of the Canadian dollar. On a positive note, more consumers may spend their money within the province since they are less likely to travel and spend in the United States. A weaker Canadian dollar does provide some lift to our economy.

Despite a slower Alberta economy in 2016, Servus was able to grow its lending book and expects to continue that trend in 2017. Servus's strong capital position allows it to take advantage of quality lending opportunities that are still available in the marketplace.

Overall, 2017 will continue to provide a challenging operating environment for the financial services industry. Servus expects higher than average loan losses due to the ongoing economic climate. History shows that loan losses remain above average for approximately two years after an economic recovery takes hold.

Servus's net interest margin (the difference between what is earned on loans and paid for deposits) will continue to decline as rates stay low and market competition remains aggressive. Despite those areas of concern, the forecast is for overall financial results to hold up as Servus continues to align costs with the revenues the market is offering. Holding financial results steady through this environment is no small achievement.

Thanks to its co-operative structure, Servus believes that it can avoid the layoffs Canadians have seen at a number of other financial institutions and continues to make investments in the credit union and in Alberta's communities through 2017. Because of this and its solid capital base, Servus is well-positioned to expand its relationships with Albertans and take advantage of a strengthening economy.

Setting the Direction: 2017 – 2019 Strategic Plan

The operating environment was challenging in 2016 but Servus Credit Union continued to meet the challenges head on. The credit union operationalized and built on last year's successful foundational work that further enhanced internal cost management, established the value proposition to members, refined the corporate social responsibility strategy and enhanced members' lives by providing them with sound, advice-based products and services.

Servus continued to implement the foundational strategies of financial sustainability, long-term delivery, digital banking and leadership development. The implementation of these, along with the previously developed and implemented strategies will continue to help guide the business.

With the 2017 – 2019 strategic plan, Servus is ready to take the next step in its evolution. That evolution calls for the credit union to embrace a noble purpose: Shaping member financial fitness. It's through this purpose that Servus will achieve its vision and long-term success. To enable that success, the focus will be on two strategic priorities:

- Member experience: Aligned with key foundational corporate strategies and our brand pillar of tailored expert advice, member experience seeks to create a sustainable competitive advantage for Servus through the delivery of a differentiated member experience and the development of a member-centric culture.
- Financial fitness: Implement financial fitness as Servus's noble purpose and embed it within all corporate priorities and strategies to ensure the required behaviors, tools, products and services are implemented to achieve the desired outcomes.

Going forward, these priorities will underpin Servus's financial sustainability and held the credit union remain competitive in today's economic and low interest rate environment.

Balanced Scorecard

Servus continues to use a balanced scorecard system that measures and tracks success.

As an effective and comprehensive forward-looking tool, the balanced scorecard provides a clear understanding of what success looks like for Servus. The balanced scorecard shows progress in achieving the strategic business plan under the following categories:

Member Experience

We will continue to provide exceptional member service by providing the most appropriate products, programs and services to meet members' expectations and diverse needs. Our decisions reflect the best interests of our members, communities, employees and our organization.

Employee Experience

We are proud that employees feel Servus provides a positive, safe, rewarding and engaging work environment.

We will continue to invest in our employees by engaging, developing and advancing them through on-the-job experience, career opportunities, and mentoring and leadership development programs.

Financial Performance

As a member-owned financial institution, we strive for financial sustainability and diversity so we can be profitable and serve our members' best interests for years to come. A credit union is a generational trust and must be operated with a plan to ensure long-term financial viability so that we are available to help the next generation of members.

Business Processes

We will continuously focus attention and resources on improving processes, automate where it makes business sense and eliminate activities that cost more than the value they bring to our members, employees and the organization.

Governance and Credit Union Relations

Our Board of Directors governs with a focus on organization-wide policy and strategy, recognizes its responsibility and accountability to our member-owners and is committed to continuously improving effectiveness. As an organization, we are committed to being a leader in our industry and providing guidance within a strong credit union system provincially, nationally and internationally.

A Framework for Success

Corporate Governance

Servus embraces the credit union principle of democratic ownership through the Board of Directors. The Servus Credit Union Board of Directors represents member-owners, ensuring they have a voice in the direction of the credit union. By holding to the principles of openness, transparency, accountability, ethics and rule of law, the board is a strong and effective governing body that keeps members' interests top of mind. The Servus Board of Directors sets the strategic direction and puts in place the controls necessary for the credit union to be a success.

Board Mandate

The Board of Directors ensures that Servus creates and maintains value for stakeholders and serves the needs of members and their communities. The board sets the credit union's strategic direction, formulates and monitors policies, evaluates organizational performance and ensures an effective risk management framework is in place.

The board uses a Servus policy governance model and functions in accordance with the Credit Union Act and Servus Credit Union bylaws. It is responsible for the election of the board chair and vice-chair and for the selection of directors to represent Servus on the Board of Credit Union Central of Alberta. The board also hires and supervises the president and chief executive officer (CEO).

Board Structure

The Board of Directors is made up of 12 Servus member-owners and has established committees to help govern Servus effectively and to better manage risk.

There are three board committees and one ad-hoc committee:

Audit & Finance Committee
The Audit and Finance Committee oversees the financial reporting process, the management of financial risks such as liquidity and capital, reviews financial statements, liaises with internal and external auditors and regulators and reviews internal control procedures.

Enterprise Risk Management Committee
The Enterprise Risk Management Committee oversees the identification, understanding and management of risks that may affect Servus.

Governance & Human Resources Committee
The Governance and Human Resources Committee establishes and maintains effective governance guidelines, ensures the performance and succession of the CEO and ensures compliance with governance policies and Servus bylaws.

Nominating Committee
The Nominating Committee is an ad hoc committee struck annually to administer the Board election process for the full Board of Directors. It ceases to function once the elected directors are confirmed at the Annual General Meeting of Servus Credit Union.

Position Descriptions

Servus's directors provide strategic advice and business oversight of operations. They are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the credit union. They must exercise care, diligence and skill. The board regularly reviews the position descriptions for the board chair, committee chairs, directors and CEO.

Orientation and Education

New Servus directors must complete an orientation session within two months of their election and are encouraged to complete a policy governance course during their first year in office. They are expected to complete the online training curriculum for the Credit Union Director Achievement program within one year of their election.

These and other learning opportunities enable the directors to further develop their knowledge and skills and enhance their performance on the board. A board competency and skills matrix was developed and introduced for use by the board in 2012 to help determine training needs, and it continues to be updated.

Ethical Conduct

The board is committed to ethical, professional and lawful conduct. Directors work to ensure that Servus meets all public, regulatory and member expectations in compliance with existing laws. Directors must represent loyalty without conflict to the interests of our members. This accountability comes before any personal interest. Directors are required to declare any conflicts or perceived conflicts of interest immediately upon becoming aware of them.

Nomination

Servus holds an annual election to fill vacancies on the board. Member-owners elect directors to a three-year term, at the end of which they may run for re-election. In 2017 the board will be bringing forward a bylaw change to extend director terms to four years. This change will help to better recognize the investment of time and effort required in bringing directors up to speed with the complexities of the financial industry, Servus and the credit union system. Servus has no limit on the number of terms a director may serve.

The Nominating Committee plays an active role in identifying potential candidates for the board. Individuals interested in serving on the board must submit nomination papers that provide detailed information such as:

- Work experience
- Educational background
- A self-assessment of skills, knowledge and experience
- Previous board and volunteer experience

Candidates must also undergo a criminal record check.

Profiles of all board candidates are provided on servus.ca and in branches. Voting is held annually at every branch and online. The Nominating Committee reviews the electoral process and makes recommendations for changes to the process to the board. Each candidate is interviewed by the Nominating Committee to confirm that the candidate's skills and competencies match those required by the organization going forward.

Director Remuneration

Servus provides each member of the board with an honorarium for their activities during the course of their term. These activities include attending board, committee and general meetings; education and planning sessions; and credit union system conferences. They are reimbursed for all relevant expenses and paid a meeting and travel time per diem.

Honorarium	
Director:	$30,000 per annum
Board vice chair:	additional $5,000 per annum
Board chair:	additional $10,000 per annum
Committee chair:	additional $4,000 per annum
Committee vice chair:	additional $2,000 per annum

Servus's management (or a third party on behalf of Servus) conducts regular compensation reviews to help determine the appropriate rate of remuneration for the board. Servus participates in biannual national credit union surveys that look at board remuneration. Expense reimbursement is excluded, and the total is reported separately in the financial statements.

Committee names:

- Audit & Finance (AFC)
- Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
- Governance & Human Resources (GHR)
- Nominating Committee (NC)

Remuneration and Attendance November 1, 2015 – October 31, 2016

Director	Board Meetings*	Committee Name	Committee Meetings	Total Remuneration: Honorarium + per diem (includes CPP)
John Lamb (Board Chair)	11 of 11	Chair/Vice/CEO	10	$69,360.96
		AFC	7	
		ERM	4	
		GHR	7	
		NC	1	
		CUCA briefing	2	
		Community Council	1	
		CUCA AGM (days)	3	
Penny Reeves (Vice Chair)	10 of 11	Chair/Vice/CEO	6	$55,216.62
		AFC	5	
		ERM	6	
		Community Council	6	
		CUCA AGM (days)	3	
Alison Starke	11 of 11	AFC	2	$59,998.06
		GHR (C)	10	
		NC	4	
		CUCA briefing	3	
		Community Council	1	
Amy Corrigan	11 of 11	AFC	4	$61,357.39
		ERM (C)	6	
		GHR	1	
		NC	4	
		Community Council	1	
		CUCA AGM (days)	3	
Darcy Mykytyshyn	10 of 11	AFC	4	$45,716.15
		ERM	2	
		CUCA AGM (days)	1	

Dianne Brown	11 of 11	AFC	2	$54,251.63
		ERM	2	
		GHR	6	
		Community Council	6	
		CUCA AGM (days)	3	
		CUDA (days)	1	
Doug Bristow (new in March 2016)	6 of 7	AFC	5	$29,617.23
Doug Hastings	11 of 11	Chair/Vice/CEO	5	$63,485.95
		AFC	2	
		GHR	10	
		NC	4	
		Community Council	1	
		CUCA AGM (days)	3	
Iris Evans	11 of 11	AFC	2	$57,966.70
		GHR	10	
		NC	7	
		CUCA briefing	4	
		Community Council	3	
		CUCA AGM (days)	3	
		CUDA (days)	1.5	
Jon Holt	10 of 11	AFC	3	$54,717.10
		ERM	4	
		GHR	4	
		NC	4	
		CUCA briefing	5	
		Community Council	4	
Ken Cameron	11 of 11	AFC	7	$66,096.88
		ERM	4	
		GHR	4	
		NC	8	
		Community Council	6	
		CUCA AGM (days)	3	
Simon Neigum	11 of 11	AFC	8	$62,320.05
		GHR	3	
		CUCA briefing	4	
		Community Council	3	
		CUCA AGM (days)	3	
Perry Dooley (retired March 2016)	4 of 4	AFC	3	$21,137.38
		ERM	1	
		GHR	1	
		CUCA briefing	2	
		Community Council	1	

- Board meetings include Servus's Annual General Meeting, annual board planning session, joint meeting with the CUDGC board and ad hoc board teleconferences.
- Standing board committees include Audit & Finance, Governance & Human Resources, Enterprise Risk Management.
- The Nominating Committee is an ad hoc committee.
- The Board of Director chair is an ex officio member of all committees.
- Board members are assigned to one committee at the organizational meeting in March but can attend any committee meeting. Committee assignments can cross two fiscal years. One board member sits on the AFC and ERM committees as a crossover member.

- The Nominating Committee members were selected in June 2016 and are not in the final year of their term. Candidate interviews were held October 31 – November 4 in addition to a candidate orientation meeting.
- (C) stands for committee chair. Because the chair may change in March of each year, more than one committee chair may appear in the table.
- AGM 2016 and AGM 2017 denote Servus's Board of Directors' representative on the management AGM Committee.
- Central briefing means the board member is on the Credit Union Central of Alberta's (CUCA) board and there may be overlap as appointments are made for the period April 1 to March 30.
- Chair/Vice Chair/CEO refers to briefing meetings.
- There are 34 community councils around the province.

Performance Evaluation

Each year, the Board of Directors and the CEO are evaluated to assess their effectiveness and to identify opportunities for improvement. Additional feedback is gathered for the board chair and each board committee chair regarding their performance and areas for improvement. The board assesses the CEO's performance each year by reviewing results against the balanced scorecard targets as well as looking at overall performance.

Board and Committee Meetings

The Board of Directors held 11 regular board meetings last year and a two-and-a-half-day planning session in April. In addition, the Audit & Finance Committee met eight times, the Enterprise Risk Management Committee met six times, and the Governance & Human Resources Committee met 10 times. The Nominating Committee is an ad-hoc committee that met four times in 2016 and four times in 2016. Additional ad-hoc committee meetings were held as required.

Directors participated in the following:

- Servus's Annual General Meeting in March 2016
- The Credit Union Central of Alberta Conference and Annual General Meeting in April 2016
- The World Credit Union Conference in July 2016

Risk Management

Servus has in place a risk management structure that enables it to adapt to changes in economic and operational environments. The following is an overview of this structure and the types of risk it's typically exposed to. (See Note 30 on Financial Risk Management in the 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements for more details.)

Enterprise Risk Management

Servus uses an enterprise-wide approach to identify, measure, monitor and manage risk that's primarily based on the ISO 31000 risk management framework (International Organization of Standardization).

The primary goals of risk management are to ensure that the outcomes of risk-taking activities are consistent with the credit union's objectives and risk appetite and that there is an appropriate balance between risk and reward to maximize value for member-owners.

Servus believes that effective enterprise risk management is a journey and not a destination. And the program continues to grow, evolve and adapt. The framework provides processes for identifying risks and assessing the likelihood of their occurrence and impact. The framework is also used to establish policies, procedures and controls to ensure that risk is managed within acceptable tolerances.

Servus's enterprise risk management governance model begins with oversight by the Board of Directors, either directly or through its committees, as shown in Figure 1.

The CEO is responsible and accountable for risk management. Day-to-day monitoring and reporting on risk is delegated to the Senior Vice President Risk and Audit. Four management committees — the Asset Liability Committee, the Management Credit Committee, the Management Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee and the Management Risk Committee — identify, assign and monitor risks through their work. Ownership of key risks is delegated to the appropriate Executive Leadership Team member.

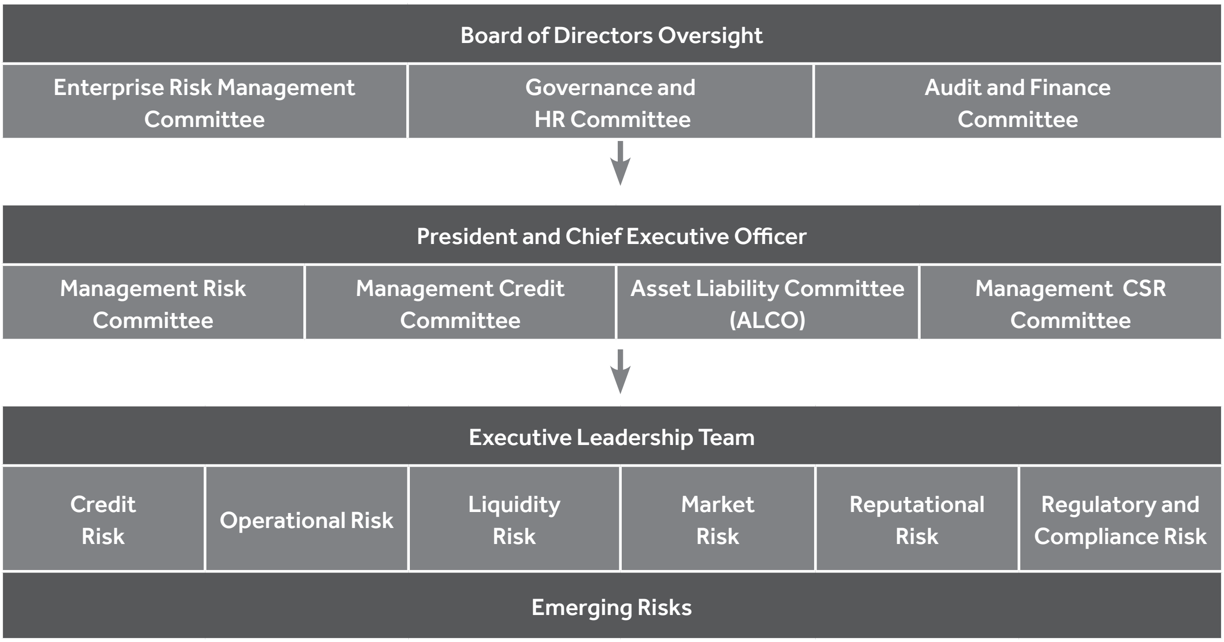

Figure 1: Servus Credit Union's Enterprise Risk Management Governance Model

Traditional risk management solutions tend to focus on negative events and often depend on diligent corporate compliance programs. Servus proactively elevates material risk issues to senior management and the board. This helps Servus find a better balance between loss prevention, risk mitigation efforts and entrepreneurial risk-taking.

Servus's risk management framework has four cornerstones (see Figure 2). They are reviewed and updated to ensure consistency with risk-taking activities and relevance to business and financial strategies, the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation (CUDGC) Standards of Sound Business practices and the legislative environment.

Practices and the Legislative Environment

Policies, Strategies and Limits

The governance, risk management direction and extent of Servus's risk-taking activities are established through policies, strategies and limits. Policies are also developed based on the requirements of the regulator and require input from the Board of Directors and senior management.

Guidelines

Guidelines are the directives provided to implement the policies. Generally, these describe types of risks and exposures, whether geographic or industry related.

Processes and Standards

Processes are the activities associated with identifying, evaluating, documenting, reporting and controlling risk. Standards define the breadth and quality of information required to make a decision and the expectations in terms of quality of analysis and presentation.

Measurement and Reporting

Servus monitors its risk exposure to ensure it is operating within approved limits or guidelines. Breaches, if any, are reported to senior management or board committees (depending on the limit or guideline). Servus's internal audit department independently monitors the effectiveness of risk management policies, procedures and internal controls.

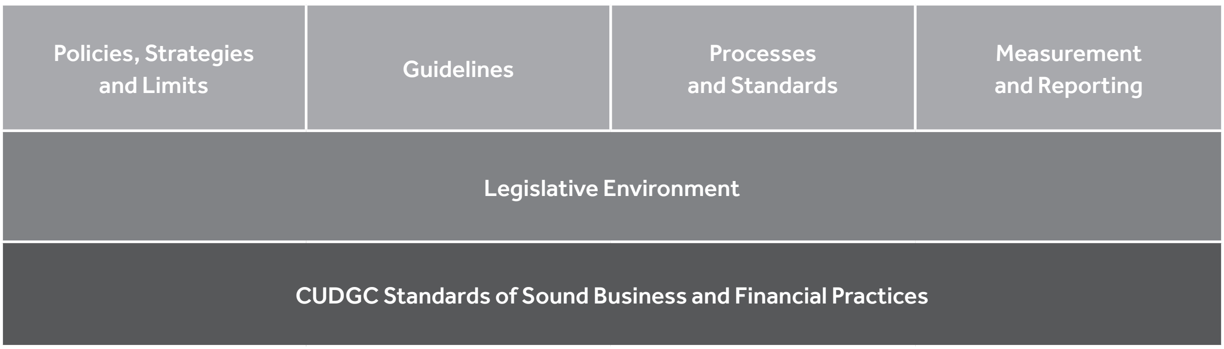

Figure 2: Servus Credit Union's Risk Management Framework

Types of Risk

Servus groups its major risks into 11 categories:

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of an individual or business to honour an obligation to our credit union. Credit risk arises any time credit union funds are extended, committed, invested or otherwise exposed through actual or implied contractual agreements. Credit risk is found primarily in the lending portfolio but is also present in other transactions.

Servus manages credit risk through policies and limits to ensure broad diversification across Alberta and within various industries and product mixes. Risk is also managed through maximum limits on individual and connected accounts, participation in syndicated loans and minimum standards for loan quality. As well, Servus manages this risk through experienced and skilled lenders who have demonstrated experience, education and clearly documented decision-making authority, and through approval processes that include a Management Credit Committee.

2. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the possibility that Servus may not be able to offer its products and services to members or continue to operate its business. It is also the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. While operational risk cannot be completely eliminated, proactive operational management is a key strategy to mitigate this risk.

Servus manages operational risk through a knowledgeable and experienced management team.

The team members are committed to the risk management policies and to promoting an ethical culture with clear communication to reinforce and guide operational risk-taking activities. Implementation of supporting policies and procedural controls includes (among others) the segregation of duties and built-in systemic checks and balances. Additional controls include an established "whistleblower" process, an employee code of conduct, regular internal audits by an independent audit team and continual review and upgrade of systems and procedures.

3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that Servus is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. It entails:

- The sufficiency of the deposit base and/or other funding sources to maintain the asset base
- The risk of having insufficient liquid resources to meet our credit union's cash or funding requirements
- The risk of having insufficient liquid investments to meet statutory liquidity requirements

Servus's liquidity policies include the measurement and forecast of cash flows, a stable base of core deposits from retail and commercial customers, limits on single deposits and sources of deposits and monitoring of wholesale demand and term deposits. The Servus liquidity management strategy includes daily monitoring of expected cash inflows and outflows, as well as tracking and forecasting the liquidity position of our credit union on a forward 90-day rolling basis.

4. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from changes to the value of the assets or liabilities of Servus, most commonly through interest rate changes.

To manage interest rate risk effectively, the Asset Liability Committee establishes policy guidelines and meets regularly to monitor the Bank of Canada'sposition, economic indicators, trends in member behaviour and competitive pricing, and uses this to determine future strategies. The Board of Directors approves and reviews interest rate risk policies at least annually, with regular reporting provided to its Enterprise Risk Management and Audit and Finance Committees.

5. Reputation Risk

Reputation risk is the risk to earnings and capital arising from negative public or stakeholder opinion.

This can result from actual or alleged conduct in any number of activities but often involves questions about business ethics and integrity, competence, corporate governance practices, quality and accuracy of financial reporting disclosures or quality of products and services. Negative public or stakeholder opinion could adversely affect our ability to attract and keep members and could expose Servus to legal or regulatory action.

Servus manages and measures reputation risk by monitoring the external media environment; conducting regular surveys of members, non-members and employees; and reviewing regular reports from the Management Risk Committee. In addition, the employee code of conduct, corporate values and CSR policy reinforce the standards and sound business practices that are essential to maintaining a strong reputation.

6. Regulatory and Compliance Risk

Regulatory and compliance risk is the risk of Servus not fulfilling the requirements of external or internal regulatory functions. Regulatory risk differs from other banking risks, such as credit risk or market risk, in that it is typically not a risk actively or deliberately assumed by management in expectation of a return

Rather, it occurs as part of the normal course of operating our credit union.

The Servus philosophy is to manage regulatory risk by maintaining a strong culture of integrity and sound controls. Business units and corporate areas are responsible for managing day-to-day regulatory and legal risk, while compliance departments assist them by providing advice and oversight. Again, the code of conduct and corporate values help set the tone for a culture of integrity. The code stipulates that concern for what is right, including compliance with the law, should be the first consideration in all business decisions and actions. All directors, officers and employees are required to attest annually that they understand the code of conduct and comply with its provisions.

7. Information Technology Risk

Information technology risk is the risk to Servus associated with the use of information technologies in the day-to-day operations of the credit union and is related to the performance, confidentiality, integrity and availability of our information, systems and infrastructure. Servus is extremely reliant on information technology for processing large volumes of transactions and storing large amounts of data. Despite a strong dedication to confronting cyber security, due to the complexity and high rate of change associated with information technology and cyber threats, Servus may not be able to fully mitigate against all such risks. Any significant disruption to information technology infrastructure could adversely affect the ability of Servus to conduct regular credit union operations. Servus maintains robust controls that guard the credit union and its members against cyber threats. These controls are regularly evaluated, updated and tested to ensure information technology risk is reduced to an acceptably low level.

8. Systemic Risk

Systemic risk is the risk that Servus becomes adversely impacted by systemic forces such as unfavourable changes to the combined economic, political, social, technological, legal and regulatory conditions in the market and that this will result in financial, reputation or other impairments or damages to Servus and its ability to serve its members. All of Servus' business activities are conducted in Alberta and, accordingly, its overall financial performance is significantly impacted by the general economic, political, social, legal and regulatory conditions that exist in the province with additional impacts potentially arising at the national and global levels. Servus attempts to diversify its business portfolios, products, activities and funding sources help mitigate the potential impacts from systemic risk as well as through robust strategic and capital planning processes.

9. Competitive Risk

Competitive forces have the potential to adversely affect Servus's results by inhibiting growth, reducing earnings or preventing Servus from achieving its strategic objectives. The competition, consisting of financial institutions and other market participants, in Alberta's financial services market is high. Member loyalty and retention can be influenced by a number of factors, including the availability of new and desirable technologies, products and services as well as service levels, pricing and reputation.

Emerging local and global competitive challenges coming from non-traditional competitors and emerging technologies is increasing, opaque and difficult to assess. Servus manages these risks through regular market assessments, emerging risk reviews and a strategic planning process as well as making strategic investment in technology and innovation, to meet members' expectations.

10. Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk that Servus makes inappropriate strategic choices, or is unable to effectively implement its strategies or achieve its strategic objectives. To mitigate this risk Servus has adopted a comprehensive annual strategic planning process that includes board and executive leadership involvement, the use of detailed analysis such as environmental scans and SWOT analyses as well as integration with enterprise risk management processes and oversight. Responsibility for implementing strategic priorities is mandated to executive leaders with ongoing oversight from multiple management committees.

11. Emerging Risks

Servus monitors and reports to both the Management Risk Committee and the Board Enterprise Risk Management Committee on risks that, although not fitting in any of the previous risk categories, may have an impact on its operations. These include emerging market trends, competitive forces or technologies, changing economic conditions, the impacts of geographic concentration within single industry locations, fraud and crime trends and issues relating to continuing consolidation through amalgamations.

Servus continues to mature the enterprise risk management program to ensure that the business understands the environment in which it operates while monitoring key risk indicators to effectively manage risk.

Servus Credit Union Ltd.
Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended October 31, 2016

SERVUS CREDIT UNION LTD.
Consolidated Financial Statements

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

These Consolidated Financial Statements and all other information contained in the Annual Report have been prepared by the management of Servus Credit Union Ltd. (the Credit Union) who are responsible for their reliability, completeness and integrity. They were developed in accordance with requirements of the Credit Union Act of Alberta and conform in all material respects with International Financial Reporting Standards. Financial information presented elsewhere in this Annual Report is consistent with that in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Systems of internal control and reporting procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial records are complete and accurate so as to safeguard the assets of the organization. These systems include establishment and communication of standards of business conduct through all levels of the organization to prevent conflicts of interest and unauthorized disclosure, to provide assurance that all transactions are authorized, and to ensure proper records are maintained. Internal audit is one method that provides management with the ability to assess the adequacy of these controls.

The Board of Directors (the Board) has approved the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Board has appointed an Audit and Finance Committee, comprised of four directors, to review with management, advisers and auditors the annual Consolidated Financial Statements in detail prior to submission to the Board for final approval. The Audit and Finance Committee has also received regular reports on internal control findings from the internal auditor. Deloitte LLP, the independent external auditors appointed by the Board, examined the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes of the Credit Union in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. They have had full and free access to the internal audit staff, other management staff and the Audit and Finance Committee. Their independent auditor's report outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion.

Garth Warner,
President and Chief Executive Officer

Ian Glassford,
Chief Financial Officer

Deloitte.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Servus Credit Union Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Servus Credit Union Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at October 31, 2016, and the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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.

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Servus Credit Union Ltd. as at October 31, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
January 19, 2017

SERVUS CREDIT UNION LTD.
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

	Notes	**October 31 2016**	October 31 2015
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**$ 102,002**	$ 188,389
Investments	6	**1,042,788**	944,183
Members' loans	7	**13,223,624**	12,702,332
Assets held for sale	10	**12,749**	6,390
Other assets	11	**15,870**	11,621
Property and equipment	12	**155,611**	170,612
Investment property	13	**7,100**	5,489
Derivative financial assets	14	**28,128**	24,711
Investments in associates	15	**176,382**	173,475
Intangible assets	16	**47,356**	48,019
Deferred income tax assets	17	**–**	84
Total assets		**14,811,610**	14,275,305
Liabilities			
Borrowings	18	**76,007**	–
Secured borrowings	19	**922,215**	610,431
Members' deposits	20	**12,293,207**	12,232,840
Trade payables and other liabilities	21	**144,241**	145,744
Income taxes payable		**4,698**	3,533
Derivative financial liabilities	14	**6,508**	2,778
Investment shares	23	**421**	489
Defined benefit plans	22	**7,630**	6,995
Deferred income tax liabilities	17	**18,043**	18,028
Total liabilities		**13,472,970**	13,020,838
Equity			
Share capital	23	**639,063**	609,477
Retained earnings		**697,883**	642,675
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**683**	1,313
Total equity attributable to members of the Credit Union		**1,337,629**	1,253,465
Non-controlling interest		**1,011**	1,002
Total equity		**1,338,640**	1,254,467
Total liabilities and equity		**$ 14,811,610**	$ 14,275,305

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

John Lamb,
Chair, Board of Directors

Simon Neigum,
Chair, Audit and Finance Committee

SERVUS CREDIT UNION LTD.
Consolidated Statement and Comprehensive Income
(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

	Notes		Year ended October 31 2016		Year ended October 31 2015
Interest income					
Members' loans		$	**468,053**	$	478,718
Investments	24		**7,869**		5,939
Total interest income			**475,922**		484,657
Interest expense					
Members' deposits			**102,951**		120,080
Other interest expense	25		**14,837**		8,065
Total interest expense			**117,788**		128,145
Net interest income			**358,134**		356,512
Other income	26		**88,281**		87,619
Share of profits from associates	15		**10,162**		7,603
Net interest income and other income			**456,577**		451,734
Provision for credit losses	8		**31,502**		15,590
Net interest income after provision for credit losses			**425,075**		436,144
Operating expenses					
Personnel			**184,752**		184,211
General			**48,616**		53,226
Occupancy			**20,462**		20,322
Member security			**21,809**		22,116
Depreciation	12,13		**15,689**		14,408
Organization			**4,900**		5,113
Impairment of assets	10,12		**609**		–
Amortization	16		**4,236**		7,249
Total operating expenses			**301,073**		306,645
Income before patronage allocation to members and income taxes			**124,002**		129,499
Patronage allocation to members	23		**26,146**		25,901
Income before income taxes			**97,856**		103,598
Income taxes	17		**26,408**		25,976
Net income		$	**71,448**	$	77,622
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			**(630)**		406
Total comprehensive income		$	**70,818**	$	78,028
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax:					
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension plans [1] (net of income tax recovery of $(158), 2015 – $(63))	22		**(451)**		(198)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates					
Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension plans [1] (net of income tax recovery of $(75), 2015 – $(104))			**(215)**		(330)
Unrealized gains and reclassification adjustments on available for sale securities (net of income tax expense of $13, 2015 – $294) [2]			**36**		934
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income		$	**(630)**	$	406
Total comprehensive income					
Comprehensive income attributable to members			**70,809**		78,038
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interest			**9**		(10)
Total comprehensive income		$	**70,818**	$	78,028

[1] *The Actuarial gains/losses will not be reclassified to profit or loss at a future date*
[2] *These items may be reclassed to profit or loss at a future date*

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

SERVUS CREDIT UNION LTD.
Consolidated Statement and Changes in Equity
(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

	Notes	Common shares	Investment shares	Retained earnings	Accumulated other compr-ehensive income	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at October 31, 2014		$ 445,566	$ 113,513	$ 581,776	$ 907	$ 1,012	$ 1,142,774
Changes in equity							
Issues of share capital	23	57,731	–	–	–	–	57,731
Redemption of share capital	23	(25,401)	(3,930)	–	–	–	(29,331)
Dividends on share capital	23	16,789	5,209	–	–	–	21,998
Net income (loss)		–	–	77,632	–	(10)	77,622
Dividend (net of income tax recovery of $5,265)	23	–	–	(16,733)	–	–	(16,733)
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans	22	–	–	–	(198)	–	(198)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	15	–	–	–	604	–	604
Balance at October 31, 2015		$ 494,685	$ 114,792	$ 642,675	$ 1,313	$ 1,002	$ 1,254,467

	Notes	Common shares	Investment shares	Retained earnings	Accumulated other compr-ehensive income	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at October 31, 2015		**$ 494,685**	**$ 114,792**	**$ 642,675**	**$ 1,313**	**$ 1,002**	**$ 1,254,467**
Changes in equity							
Issues of share capital	23	**39,019**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**39,019**
Redemption of share capital	23	**(27,413)**	**(3,975)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(31,388)**
Dividends on share capital	23	**16,956**	**4,999**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21,955**
Net income		**–**	**–**	**71,439**	**–**	**9**	**71,448**
Dividend (net of income tax recovery of $5,724)	23	**–**	**–**	**(16,231)**	**–**	**–**	**(16,231)**
Actuarial losses on defined benefit plans	22	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(451)**	**–**	**(451)**
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	15	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(179)**	**–**	**(179)**
Balance at October 31, 2016		**$ 523,247**	**$ 115,816**	**$ 697,883**	**$ 683**	**$ 1,011**	**$ 1,338,640**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

SERVUS CREDIT UNION LTD.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year ended October 31 2016	Year ended October 31 2015
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Net income	$ **71,448**	$ 77,622
Adjustments for non-cash items and others		
Net interest income	**(358,134)**	(356,512)
Provision for credit losses	**31,502**	15,590
Share of profits from investments in associates	**(10,162)**	(7,603)
Depreciation and amortization	**19,925**	21,527
Impairment of assets held for sale and property and equipment	**609**	–
Gain on assets held for sale	**(655)**	(1,489)
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment	**(226)**	331
Income taxes	**26,408**	25,976
Adjustments for net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Change in members' loans	**(553,264)**	(254,718)
Change in members' deposits	**56,397**	(312,336)
Change in assets held for sale	**(17,325)**	(4,144)
Change in derivatives	**313**	(3,865)
Net change in other assets, provisions, and trade payables and other liabilities	**(5,238)**	(12,377)
Income taxes received and (paid), net	**(25,144)**	(13,683)
Interest received	**476,653**	488,504
Interest paid	**(113,811)**	(152,686)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(400,704)**	(489,863)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Additions to intangible assets	**(4,098)**	(6,577)
Additions to property and equipment, and investment property	**(4,157)**	(11,370)
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment, and investment property	**646**	155
Proceeds on disposal of assets held for sale	**12,450**	4,877
Purchase of Alberta Central shares	**(1,472)**	(9,275)
Distributions from Alberta Central	**8,675**	8,110
Purchase of investments	**(11,282,867)**	(12,302,878)
Maturities of investments	**11,184,001**	12,374,829
Net cash (used in) from investing activities	**(86,822)**	57,871
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities		
Advances of term loans and lines of credit	**3,539,786**	1,323,391
Repayment of term loans and lines of credit	**(3,463,786)**	(1,423,391)
Advances of secured borrowing	**453,573**	611,003
Repayment of secured borrowing	**(141,789)**	(49,100)
Tax recovery on dividend paid	**5,724**	5,265
Shares issued	**39,019**	57,731
Shares redeemed	**(31,388)**	(29,331)
Net cash from financing activities	**401,139**	495,568
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(86,387)**	63,576
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**188,389**	124,813
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ **102,002**	$ 188,389

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Servus Credit Union Ltd. ("Servus" or the "Credit Union") is incorporated in Canada under the Credit Union Act of the Province of Alberta. The address of the Credit Union's registered office is 151 Karl Clark Road, Edmonton, Alberta. The Credit Union operates in the loans and deposit taking industry regulated under the Credit Union Act. The Credit Union serves Members across Alberta.

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

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These Consolidated Financial Statements ("financial statements") of the Credit Union have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") and use the accounting policies the Credit Union adopted for its financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2016. The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are described in Note 3.

The financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2016 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 19, 2017.

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis except for derivative and other financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value.

Functional Currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("Canadian $"), which is the Credit Union's functional currency.

Use of Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and the related disclosures. Estimates and underlying assumptions required under IFRS are best estimates undertaken in accordance with the applicable standards and are reviewed on a continuous basis.

The use of estimates and assumptions have been made in the following areas: income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities, fair values of financial instruments, allowance for credit losses, measurement of provisions, the useful life of property, equipment, and intangible assets, defined benefit plans and the fair value less costs to sell of assets held for sale. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates and the impact of any such differences will be recorded in future periods.

Critical Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make critical judgments that affect the carrying amounts of certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and the related disclosures during the year. Critical judgments have been made in the following areas: impairment of non-financial and financial assets, allowance for credit losses, valuation of financial instruments, lease classification, consolidation of structured entities, and accounting for investments in associates.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Consolidation

The financial statements of the Credit Union include the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of subsidiaries, and structured entities for which the Credit Union has determined that it has control over the economic benefits of the entity. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Credit Union. Control is achieved when all of the following conditions are met:

- Existing rights to direct relevant activities of the investee, those activities that significantly affect returns;
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from the investee;
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of investor's return.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the Credit Union's Consolidated Financial Statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with the Credit Union.

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

Subsidiaries

Included in the financial statements are the accounts of the Credit Union and the following subsidiaries:

The Credit Union's 100% ownership interest of Servus Wealth Strategies Ltd., which provides wealth management services;

The Credit Union's 51% ownership interest in 1626210 Alberta Ltd., which owns rental properties in Slave Lake; and

The Credit Union is also considered to control the benefits of three registry services which are structured entities and have been consolidated.

On October 31, 2016, 1358938 Alberta Ltd. was wound up. There were no operations in 2016.

Investments in Associates

Investments in associates include entities over which the Credit Union has significant influence, but not control. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. Alberta Central and Crelogix Credit Group Inc. ("Crelogix") are classified as investments in associates.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost. The Credit Union's share of its associates' post acquisition net income or loss is recognized as share of profits from associates in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. Dividends received are recorded as a reduction in the investment.

The Credit Union holds over 50% of the common shares in Alberta Central, however the Credit Union is limited, by the bylaws, to only 5 positions out of a possible 12 appointed board members. The remaining shares are owned by various credit unions within Alberta. Management has concluded that the Credit Union does not control Alberta Central.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives, are recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position when the Credit Union becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument or non-financial derivative contract. The Credit Union recognizes financial instruments at the trade date. All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent measurement is dependent upon the financial instrument's classification. Transaction costs relating to financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are expensed as incurred. Transaction costs for other financial instruments are capitalized on initial recognition.

Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

This category comprises two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated by the Credit Union as FVTPL upon initial recognition.

A financial instrument is classified as held for trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments.

The Credit Union may designate any financial asset or liability as held for trading where the following conditions are met:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise; or
- The financial instruments are part of a portfolio of financial instruments which is risk managed and reported to senior management on a fair value basis.

In the ordinary course of business, the Credit Union enters into various derivative contracts, including interest rate forwards, swaps, caps and options. The Credit Union enters into such contracts principally to manage its exposure to interest rate fluctuations as part of its asset/liability management program. The Credit Union does not apply hedge accounting to its derivative portfolio. All derivatives and embedded derivatives are classified as held for trading.

Financial instruments designated as held at FVTPL consist of the liability portion of investment shares. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income as part of net interest income. Interest income and expense on financial assets held for trading are included in net interest income.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those which the Credit Union intends to sell in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that are designated as held at FVTPL. These are initially recognized at fair value.

Loans and receivables include, cash and cash equivalents, Alberta Central term deposits, mortgage pools, debentures, trade receivables and Members' loans. Subsequent measurement is at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any accumulated impairment losses. Interest on loans and receivables is included in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income as part of net interest income. In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is calculated using discounted expected cash flows and is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the loan and is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as an allowance for credit losses.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and the Credit Union has the intention and ability to hold the investment to maturity. These are initially recognized at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest on held to maturity investments is included in net interest income.

Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time. These may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices and are not classified as loans or receivables, held to maturity investments or financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt securities and equity securities are classified as available for sale and are measured at fair value. The Credit Union uses current market interest rate quotations to estimate the fair values of these investments. Unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, are reported in other comprehensive income.

The Credit Union holds other investments in companies that are part of the credit union system which are not traded on an active market. As the fair value of these investments cannot be reliably measured they are classified as available for sale and measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Gains or losses are recognized in operating expenses when the investment is derecognized or impaired.

Other Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities not classified as fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and include Members' deposits, borrowings, secured borrowings and trade payables and other liabilities. These are measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial Instruments – Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred. If the Credit Union has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred financial asset, the Credit Union will assess whether it has retained control over the transferred asset. If the Credit Union determines that control has not been retained, the Credit Union will derecognize the transferred asset.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, which comprise cash on hand, ATM cash, foreign exchange cash, the current account with Alberta Central and items in transit, are recorded at amortized cost in the consolidated statement of financial position. These items are highly liquid financial assets with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date and are used by the Credit Union in the management of short-term commitments.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are financial contracts whose value is derived from an underlying interest rate, foreign exchange rate, equity instrument or index.

The Credit Union enters into derivative contracts to manage financial risks associated with movements in interest rates and other financial indices. The Credit Union does not use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Credit Union uses quotations based on current observable market data to estimate the fair value of all derivative financial instruments.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position. Derivatives with a favourable fair value are recorded in derivative financial assets. Derivatives with an unfavourable fair value are recorded in other liabilities. Gains and losses on derivative financial instruments are recorded in net interest income in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

Derivative financial instruments may also be embedded in other financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments embedded in other financial instruments are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host contract, they meet the definition of a derivative financial instrument, and the host contract is not classified as FVTPL.

Estimated Fair Value

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When financial instruments are subsequently remeasured to fair value, quoted market prices or dealer price quotations in an active market provide the best evidence of fair value, and when such prices are available, the Credit Union uses them to measure financial instruments. The fair value of a financial asset traded in an active market generally reflects the quoted closing bid price at the reporting date. Where independent quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined by reference to arm's length market transactions for similar instruments, the current fair value of other instruments having substantially the same terms, conditions and risk characteristics or through the use of valuation techniques.

With the use of valuation techniques, fair value is estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows. Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore based on assumptions.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Credit Union assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets, other than a financial asset held at FVTPL, is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is considered to be impaired only if there is objective evidence that one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s) has had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset and the impact can be reliably estimated.

The Credit Union first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for assets that are individually significant and collectively for assets that are not individually significant. If management determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed asset, the asset is assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

Members' Loans

The Credit Union maintains an allowance for specific and collective credit losses on Members' loans, which are established as a result of reviews at an individual loan and loan portfolio level. A specific allowance is recognized by reviewing the creditworthiness of the individual borrowers and the value of the collateral underlying the loan. Loans where the interest or principal is contractually 90 days past due are considered to be impaired unless management determines that the loan is fully secured and in the process of collection.

The amount of the allowance is measured as the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted for fixed rate loans at the loan's original effective interest rate and for variable rate loans at the effective rate at the time of impairment. Cash flows arising from the recovery and sale of collateral are included, whether or not foreclosure is probable. The carrying amount of the loan is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized within the provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Where individual loans are not considered to be specifically impaired, they are placed into groups of loans with similar risk profiles and collectively assessed for losses that have been incurred but not yet identified.

A collective allowance is established where the Credit Union has identified objective evidence that losses in the loan portfolio have been incurred, but for which a specific provision cannot yet be determined. The collective allowance is based on observable data including the current portfolio delinquency profile, current economic conditions, historic loss experience during economic cycles and management's evaluation of other conditions existing at the reporting date which are not reflected in historical trends. Changes in the collective allowance account are recognized within the provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

The methodology and assumptions used are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. Changes in assumptions used could result in a change in the allowance for loan losses and have a direct impact on the provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

Following impairment, interest income continues to be recognized using the original effective rate of interest. This rate is then used to discount the future cash flows of the impairment for the purpose of measuring the potential loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the specific allowance. The amount of the reversal is recognized within the provision for credit losses in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

The Credit Union writes off amounts charged to the allowance account against the carrying value of an impaired loan when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized. The Credit Union seeks to work with the Members to bring their accounts to a current status before taking possession of collateral.

Other Financial Assets

The Credit Union assesses impairment of its other financial assets, other than financial assets designated at FVTPL. Management considers significant financial difficulty of the issuer, the disappearance of an active market for a security due to financial difficulties or a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an asset below its cost as objective evidence of impairment.

For assets measured at amortized cost, an impairment loss is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized as an operating expense. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in other income or operating expenses.

An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset held at cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar asset. The cumulative loss less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in net income is reclassified from Members' equity and recognized in net income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in net income, the impairment loss is reversed through net income. Impairment losses recognized in net income on equity instruments, including available-for-sale financial assets measured at cost, are not reversed.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Assets Held for Sale

Assets that are expected to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. Assets held for sale include property and land previously used by the Credit Union, and property that has been repossessed following foreclosure on loans that are in default.

Assets classified as held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and are not depreciated. An impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognized for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell, but not exceeding any cumulative impairment losses previously recognized.

If the Credit Union has classified an asset as held for sale, but the recognition criteria are no longer met, then the Credit Union ceases to classify the asset as held for sale. The Credit Union measures an asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale at the lower of either: (i) the carrying amount before the asset was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation that would have been recognized had the asset not been classified as held for sale, or (ii) its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell. Any required adjustments to the carrying amount of an asset that ceases to be classified as held for sale will be recognized in other income in the period in which the recognition criteria are no longer met.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and borrowing costs. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing items and restoring the site on which they are located.

When parts of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment. Additions and subsequent expenditures are capitalized if they enhance the future economic benefits expected to be derived from the assets. The cost of day-to-day servicing of property and equipment is recognized as general operating expenses as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated based on the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation is recorded commencing in the month the asset becomes available for use; no depreciation is recorded in the month of disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognized within general operating expenses.

Depreciation is recognized within operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Credit Union will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	20 to 40 years
Furniture, office equipment and vehicles	5 to 20 years
Airplane	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life or lease term
Computer equipment	5 years
Equipment under finance leases	5 years

Depreciation rates, methods and the residual values underlying the calculation of depreciation of items of property and equipment are reviewed annually.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investment Property

The Credit Union's investment property consists of land and buildings held to earn rental income, rather than for sale or use in the business. Investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Property held partly to earn rental income and partly for use in the supply of service to Members or for administrative use is allocated between investment property and property and equipment, based on the floor space usage. If less than 10% of the property is held to earn rental income, the property is classified as property and equipment.

Depreciation is recorded commencing in the month the asset becomes available for use. No depreciation is recorded in the month of disposal. An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Gains or losses arising from the disposal of investment property is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized within general operating expenses in the year of the disposal.

Depreciation is recognized within operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the investment property. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of buildings range from 20 to 40 years.

Depreciation rates, methods and the residual values underlying the calculation of depreciation of items of investment property are reviewed annually.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with a finite life are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and borrowing costs. The cost of internally generated assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Intangible assets that are developed for internal use are capitalized only if it is probable that future economic benefits will be obtained from use of the asset and that the development costs can be measured reliably. Other development expenditures are recognized within operating expenses as incurred. Additions and subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits expected to be derived from the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortization is calculated based on the amortizable amount, which is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Amortization is recorded commencing in the month the asset becomes available for use; no amortization is recorded in the month of disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an intangible asset are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the asset's carrying amount and are recognized within general operating expenses.

Amortization is recognized within operating expenses on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software and development costs	5-15 years

Amortization rates, methods and the residual values underlying the calculation of amortization of items of intangible assets are reviewed annually.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Credit Union assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of impairment, the Credit Union performs an impairment test. In addition, intangible assets which are not yet available for use or which have indefinite lives are tested for impairment annually.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell, and value in use. Fair value is estimated based on recent transactions for similar assets within the same industry. Value in use is estimated based on discounted net cash flows from continuing use and ultimate disposal of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is performed on the asset's cash generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows.

The Credit Union also assesses at each reporting date whether the conditions that caused a previous impairment to be recognized no longer exist. If the conditions that cause an impairment no longer exist, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the previous impairment loss reversed. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Impairments and reversals of impairment are recognized within impairment expense in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

Leases

The Credit Union as a Lessee

Arrangements containing leases that transfer substantially all the benefits and inherent risks of ownership of the property to the Credit Union are classified as finance leases. The asset is recorded within property and equipment at the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payment is either the interest rate implicit in the lease, if it is practicable to determine, or the incremental borrowing rate.

Other arrangements containing leases are operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized as occupancy expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The Credit Union as a Lessor

Arrangements containing leases in which the Credit Union retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Rentals received under operating leases are recognized in other income on a straight-line-basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives provided are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Provisions

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

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits derived by the Credit Union from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligation under the contract. The provision for onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Employee Benefits

The Credit Union provides certain pension and other benefits to employees as follows:

Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, incentive pay programs, vacation, medical benefits, allowances, paid absences, and other benefits including any related payroll taxes are accounted for on an accrual basis over the period in which the employees provide the related services. The benefits are expensed as part of personnel expenses in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

Termination Benefits

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

Post Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Registered Retirement Savings Plan

The Credit Union offers employees a defined contribution registered retirement savings plan where contributions are made by both the Credit Union and the employee. Contributions are based on a percentage of salary and no further contributions are required once the employee retires or leaves the Credit Union. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in personnel expense in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income when they are due.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Credit Union provides a defined benefit supplemental pension plan and a post-retirement benefits plan to qualifying employees. Post retirement benefits include extended health care, dental and life insurance. The Credit Union's net obligation in respect of both defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on service and management's best estimate of turnover rates, salary escalation, retirement ages, expected health care costs, and other actuarial factors. The present value of the obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high quality fixed income investments that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Credit Union's obligations.

Past service costs are recognized immediately within personnel expense, unless the changes to the plan are conditional on employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The Credit Union recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income.

Members' Shares

Members' share capital includes common and investment shares. Dividends on shares are recognized as a liability in the year in which they are declared by the Board of Directors. Dividends will be calculated on the Credit Union fiscal year and paid annually.

Shares that provide the Member with the right to request redemption subject to the Credit Union maintaining adequate regulatory capital are accounted for using the partial treatment requirements of International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 2 Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments. The liability element of the share, which is the portion that a member can request for redemption, is initially measured at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The remaining equity component is measured at the difference between the fair value of the share as a whole and the fair value of the liability element. All cash dividends on investment shares are recorded through the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. All non-cash dividends are recorded through retained earnings.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Credit Union and the revenue can be reliably measured. The principal sources of revenue are interest income, account service charges, commissions and fees, and dividend income.

Interest Income and Expense

Interest income and expense earned and charged on Members' loans, deposits and investments are recognized within interest income and interest expense using the effective interest method. The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocates the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts.

Account Service Charges

Account service charges are recognized as income when charged to the Members.

Commissions and Fees

Commissions and fees that are considered an integral part of the effective interest rate are amortized over the life of the loan and included in net interest income. Typically commissions and fees that are not an integral part of the effective interest rate, including insurance commissions and mortgage prepayment penalties are recognized as income when charged to the Members. Other fees and commissions, such as mutual fund trailer fees, are recognized when earned.

Dividend Income

Dividends on investments are recognized in investment income when declared.

Patronage Allocation to Members

Patronage allocations to Members are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income when circumstances indicate the Credit Union has a constructive obligation where it has little or no discretion to deny payment, and where it can make a reasonable estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income except to the extent that they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Tax impacts that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax for current and prior years is recognized as a liability to the extent that it is unpaid.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities but they intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Financial Guarantees

Financial guarantees represent an irrevocable obligation to make payments to a third party in certain situations. Guarantees include contracts or indemnities that contingently require the Credit Union to make payments (either in the form of an asset or in the form of services) to another party based on changes in an asset, liability or equity the other party holds; failure of a third party to perform under an obligation agreement; or failure of a third party to pay its indebtedness when due. The term of these guarantees varies according to the contract.

Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at average rates for the year. Gains and losses resulting from translation are recorded in other income.

4. FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

The Credit Union is currently assessing the impact of adopting the following standards on the financial statements. At this time, the impact of these changes to the Credit Union is unknown.

- **Effective for the Credit Union - November 1, 2017**
  - **IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows**

    In January 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7, which will require specific disclosures for movements in certain liabilities on the statement of cash flow.
- **Effective for the Credit Union - November 1, 2018**
  - **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

    In May 2014, the IASB Issued IFRS 15 which establishes principles for reporting about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. The standard provides a single, principles-based five-step model for revenue recognition to be applied to all contracts with customers.

    Additionally, in April 2016 the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 15 to clarify the underlying principles of the standard in regards to identifying performance obligations, application guidance on principal versus agent and licences of intellectual property.
  - **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments**

    In July 2014, the IASB issued the complete version of IFRS 9, first issued in November 2009, as part of its plan to replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

    IFRS 9 introduces a principles-based approach to the classification of financial assets based on an entity's business model and the nature of the cash flows of the asset. All financial assets, including hybrid contracts, are measured at FVTPL, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or amortized cost. For Financial liabilities, IFRS 9 includes the requirements for classification and measurement previously included in IAS 39.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

4. FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES (CONTINUED)

IFRS 9 also introduces an expected loss impairment model for all financial assets not measured at FVTPL. The model has three stages: 1) on initial recognition, 12-month expected credit losses are recognized in profit or loss and a loss allowance is established; 2) if credit risk increases significantly and the resulting credit risk is not considered to be low, full lifetime expected credit losses are recognized; and 3) when a financial asset is considered credit-impaired, interest revenue is calculated based on the carrying amount of the asset, net of the loss allowance, rather than its gross carrying amount.

- **IFRS 2 Share-based Payment**

  In June 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2, relating to accounting for cash-settled share based payment transactions that include a performance condition, classification of share-based payment transactions with net settlement features for withholding tax obligations, and accounting for modification to terms and conditions of share-based payment transactions from cash-settled to equity-settled.

- **Effective for the Credit Union - November 1, 2019**
  - **IFRS 16 Leases**

    In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The standard removed the current requirement for lessees to classify leases as finance leases or operating leases by introducing a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for most leases. Lessees will also recognize depreciation expense on the lease asset and interest expense on the lease liability in the statement of income. There is no significant changes to lessor accounting aside from enhanced disclosure requirements.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at October 31 2016	As at October 31 2015
Cash on hand	$ 16,067	$ 13,312
ATM cash	9,846	10,224
Foreign exchange cash	587	625
Cash with Alberta Central	76,584	165,172
Cheques and items in transit	(1,082)	(944)
Total	$ 102,002	$ 188,389

6. INVESTMENTS

	As at October 31 2016	As at October 31 2015
Term deposits with Alberta Central	$ 1,040,134	$ 940,183
Debentures	–	1,250
Other	959	794
	1,041,093	942,227
Accrued interest	1,695	1,956
Total	$ 1,042,788	$ 944,183

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

7. MEMBERS' LOANS

	Gross Amount	Specific allowance	Collective allowance	Net Amount	Impaired Loans
As at October 31, 2016					
Residential mortgages	**$ 7,649,120**	**$ 421**	**$ 1,292**	**$ 7,647,407**	**$ 1,904**
Commercial mortgages and loans	**4,221,809**	**13,456**	**6,477**	**4,201,876**	**34,723**
Consumer loans	**997,226**	**2,990**	**12,633**	**981,603**	**6,526**
Agricultural mortgages and loans	**356,566**	**71**	**17**	**356,478**	**613**
	13,224,721	**16,938**	**20,419**	**13,187,364**	**43,766**
Accrued interest	**38,518**	**1,470**	**788**	**36,260**	**–**
Total	**$ 13,263,239**	**$ 18,408**	**$ 21,207**	**$ 13,223,624**	**$ 43,766**

	Gross Amount	Specific allowance	Collective allowance	Net Amount	Impaired Loans
As at October 31, 2015					
Residential mortgages	$ 7,325,389	$ 344	$ 935	$ 7,324,110	$ 523
Commercial mortgages and loans	3,973,739	15,926	5,576	3,952,237	26,137
Consumer loans	1,055,234	2,544	5,346	1,047,344	4,924
Agricultural mortgages and loans	342,073	135	2	341,936	626
	12,696,435	18,949	11,859	12,665,627	32,210
Accrued interest	38,988	1,601	682	36,705	–
Total	$ 12,735,423	$ 20,550	$ 12,541	$ 12,702,332	$ 32,210

8. ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Specific Allowance

	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Interest	Total
As at October 31, 2015	**$ 344**	**$ 15,926**	**$ 2,544**	**$ 135**	**$ 1,601**	**$ 20,550**
Recoveries of previous loan write offs	**2**	**214**	**1,185**	**–**	**–**	**1,401**
Allowance charged to net income	**1,788**	**9,742**	**10,026**	**201**	**1,079**	**22,836**
	2,134	**25,882**	**13,755**	**336**	**2,680**	**44,787**
Loans written off	**1,713**	**12,426**	**10,765**	**265**	**1,210**	**26,379**
As at October 31, 2016	**$ 421**	**$ 13,456**	**$ 2,990**	**$ 71**	**$ 1,470**	**$ 18,408**

	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Interest	Total
As at October 31, 2014	$ 804	$ 27,210	$ 2,244	$ 85	$ 1,954	$ 32,297
Recoveries of previous loan write offs	12	3,573	1,235	–	–	4,820
Allowance charged to net income	1,050	4,656	4,814	52	298	10,870
	1,866	35,439	8,293	137	2,252	47,987
Loans written off	1,522	19,513	5,749	2	651	27,437
As at October 31, 2015	$ 344	$ 15,926	$ 2,544	$ 135	$ 1,601	$ 20,550

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

8. ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES (CONTINUED)

Collective Allowance

	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Interest	Total
As at October 31, 2015	**$ 935**	**$ 5,576**	**$ 5,346**	**$ 2**	**$ 682**	**$ 12,541**
Allowance charged to net income	**357**	**901**	**7,287**	**15**	**106**	**8,666**
As at October 31, 2016	**$ 1,292**	**$ 6,477**	**$ 12,633**	**$ 17**	**$ 788**	**$ 21,207**

	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Interest	Total
As at October 31, 2014	$ 931	$ 2,282	$ 4,089	$ 2	$ 517	$ 7,821
Allowance charged to net income	4	3,294	1,257	–	165	4,720
As at October 31, 2015	$ 935	$ 5,576	$ 5,346	$ 2	$ 682	$ 12,541

9. CREDIT QUALITY OF MEMBERS' LOANS

The following analysis includes individual loans that are impaired, or potentially impaired, based on age of repayments outstanding, in determining the specific allowance. Risk categories are defined by the Corporation and allow management to monitor credit risk.

As at October 31, 2016	**Residential**	**Commercial**	**Consumer**	**Agricultural**	**Total**
Risk Categories					
1 to 5 – Satisfactory risk	**$ –**	**$ 4,165,297**	**$ –**	**$ 355,491**	**$ 4,520,788**
6 – Watch list	**–**	**9,918**	**–**	**461**	**10,379**
8 – Impaired risk – performing	**–**	**1,876**	**–**	**–**	**1,876**
7 and 9 – Unacceptable/impaired risk – non- performing	**–**	**9,995**	**–**	**1**	**9,996**
Loans without risk rating	**7,647,216**	**–**	**990,700**	**–**	**8,637,916**
Loans not impaired	**7,647,216**	**4,187,086**	**990,700**	**355,953**	**13,180,955**
Loans specifically impaired	**1,904**	**34,723**	**6,526**	**613**	**43,766**
Sub Total	**7,649,120**	**4,221,809**	**997,226**	**356,566**	**13,224,721**
Accrued interest	**12,005**	**13,237**	**9,306**	**3,970**	**38,518**
Total	**$ 7,661,125**	**$ 4,235,046**	**$ 1,006,532**	**$ 360,536**	**$ 13,263,239**

As at October 31, 2015	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Total
Risk Categories					
1 to 5 – Satisfactory risk	$ –	$ 3,920,580	$ –	$ 340,399	$ 4,260,979
6 – Watch list	–	18,303	–	160	18,463
8 – Impaired risk-performing	–	1,400	–	237	1,637
7 and 9 – Unacceptable/impaired risk-non-performing	–	7,319	–	651	7,970
Loans without risk rating	7,324,866	–	1,050,310	–	8,375,176
Loans not impaired	7,324,866	3,947,602	1,050,310	341,447	12,664,225
Loans specifically impaired	523	26,137	4,924	626	32,210
Sub Total	7,325,389	3,973,739	1,055,234	342,073	12,696,435
Accrued interest	11,269	12,705	11,077	3,937	38,988
Total	$ 7,336,658	$ 3,986,444	$ 1,066,311	$ 346,010	$ 12,735,423

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

9. CREDIT QUALITY OF MEMBERS' LOANS (CONTINUED)

- Risk Rating 6: This category includes accounts where there is not a risk for principal or interest at present but performance trend is negative and unless reversed could lead to losses for Servus. This is a transitional rating as the expectation is to be able to upgrade the account within the next 12 month period.
- Risk Rating 7: These members exhibit the characteristics in the Risk "6" category but one or more of the following apply:
  a. Interest is 60 or more days in arrears. (30 days for term loans subject to annual payments)
  b. Collection of interest is in doubt but there is no exposure for principal.
- Risk Rating 8: The deterioration in value of the security could make a loss in principal likely. However, the loan is still performing with payments being applied against principal and interest within the contractual terms.
- Risk Rating 9: Same criteria that is established for Risk "7" but there is deterioration in value of the security that could make a loss in principal likely.

Loans past due, as at October 31, 2016

	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Total
Past due up to 29 days	**$ 132,555**	**$ 22,479**	**$ 23,192**	**$ 2,833**	**$ 181,059**
Past due 30 - 59 days	**41,309**	**30,862**	**7,096**	**2,070**	**81,337**
Past due 60 - 89 days	**17,147**	**4,296**	**3,471**	**442**	**25,356**
Past due over 90 days	**24,604**	**39,402**	**7,330**	**2,098**	**73,434**
Total	**$ 215,615**	**$ 97,039**	**$ 41,089**	**$ 7,443**	**$ 361,186**

Loans past due, as at October 31, 2015

	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Total
Past due up to 29 days	$ 124,570	$ 17,131	$ 20,950	$ 4,017	$ 166,668
Past due 30 – 59 days	37,166	24,974	6,947	2,480	71,567
Past due 60 – 89 days	13,063	3,341	2,476	11	18,891
Past due over 90 days	13,436	33,674	4,608	1,360	53,078
Total	$ 188,235	$ 79,120	$ 34,981	$ 7,868	$ 310,204

Loans Past Due but Not Impaired

Members' loans are considered past due when payments have not been received by the contractual due date. The following table presents the carrying value of Members' loans that are past due but not classified as impaired because they are either (i) less than 90 days past due unless there is information to the contrary that an impairment event has occurred or (ii) fully secured and collection efforts are reasonably expected to result in full repayment.

Loans past due but not impaired, as at October 31, 2016

	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Total
Past due up to 29 days	**$ 132,555**	**$ 4,797**	**$ 22,837**	**$ 2,225**	**$ 162,414**
Past due 30 – 59 days	**41,309**	**28,703**	**6,958**	**2,070**	**79,040**
Past due 60 – 89 days	**17,147**	**3,374**	**3,277**	**442**	**24,240**
Past due over 90 days	**22,700**	**25,442**	**1,491**	**2,093**	**51,726**
Total	**$ 213,711**	**$ 62,316**	**$ 34,563**	**$ 6,830**	**$ 317,420**

Loans past due but not impaired, as at October 31, 2015

	Residential	Commercial	Consumer	Agricultural	Total
Past due up to 29 days	$ 124,570	$ 17,131	$ 20,649	$ 4,017	$ 166,367
Past due 30 – 59 days	37,166	24,973	6,655	2,480	71,274
Past due 60 – 89 days	13,064	3,286	1,951	11	18,312
Past due over 90 days	12,912	7,593	802	734	22,041
Total	$ 187,712	$ 52,983	$ 30,057	$ 7,242	$ 277,994

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

9. CREDIT QUALITY OF MEMBERS' LOANS (CONTINUED)

The Credit Union has documented policies and procedures in place for the valuation of financial and non-financial collateral. For impaired loans, an assessment of the collateral is taken into consideration when estimating the net realizable amount of the loans.

The amount and types of collateral required depend on the Credit Union's assessment of the Members' credit quality and repayment capacity. Non-financial collateral taken by the Credit Union includes vehicles, residential real estate, real estate under development, business assets such as trade receivables, inventory and property and equipment. The main types of financial collateral taken by the Credit Union include mortgage, cash, negotiable securities and investments. Guarantees are also taken to reduce credit risk exposure risk.

		As at October 31 2016		As at October 31 2015
Loans by security:				
Insured loans and mortgages	**$**	**3,119,042**	$	2,588,166
Secured by mortgage		**8,335,657**		7,295,724
Secured by other		**1,105,190**		2,190,710
Unsecured		**703,350**		660,823
Total	**$**	**13,263,239**	$	12,735,423

10. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

		As at October 31 2016		As at October 31 2015
Foreclosed property	**$**	**11,543**	$	5,982
Other land and buildings		**1,206**		408
Total	**$**	**12,749**	$	6,390

Management has concluded that an impairment on assets held for sale was required to be recorded by the Credit Union. An impairment loss of $492 (2015 - $0) has been recorded in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

11. OTHER ASSETS

		As at October 31 2016		As at October 31 2015
Accounts receivable	**$**	**7,189**	$	4,295
Prepaid items		**8,681**		7,326
Total	**$**	**15,870**	$	11,621

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improve-ment	Furniture, office equipment and vehicles	Computer equipment	Airplane	Total
Cost							
Balance as at October 31, 2014	$ 25,806	$ 151,308	$ 41,646	$ 33,915	$ 25,480	$ 975	$ 279,130
Additions	–	2,073	4,174	2,364	2,759	–	11,370
Disposals	–	(144)	(390)	(4,179)	(8,010)	–	(12,723)
Transfer to assets held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	(975)	(975)
Transfer from investment property	109	1,920	–	–	–	–	2,029
Other transfers	56	–	29	1	38	–	124
Balance as at October 31, 2015	$ 25,971	$ 155,157	$ 45,459	$ 32,101	$ 20,267	$ –	$ 278,955
Additions	1	1,071	1,005	511	1,494	–	4,082
Impairment losses	–	(75)	(42)	–	–	–	(117)
Disposals	(5)	(172)	(1,090)	(2,075)	(1,099)	–	(4,441)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(63)	(1,649)	–	(15)	–	–	(1,727)
Transfer to investment property	(522)	(2,392)	–	–	–	–	(2,914)
Other transfers	(2)	61	(50)	31	(56)	–	(16)
Balance as at October 31, 2016	**$ 25,380**	**$ 152,001**	**$ 45,282**	**$ 30,553**	**$ 20,606**	**$ –**	**$ 273,822**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at October 31, 2014	$ –	$ 45,730	$ 23,295	$ 22,232	$ 14,878	$ 583	$ 106,718
Depreciation	–	5,259	2,771	3,110	2,705	121	13,966
Disposals	–	(44)	(385)	(4,044)	(7,764)	–	(12,237)
Transfer to assets held for sale	–	–	–	–	–	(704)	(704)
Transfer from investment property	–	600	–	–	–	–	600
Balance as at October 31, 2015	$ –	$ 51,545	$ 25,681	$ 21,298	$ 9,819	$ –	$ 108,343
Depreciation	–	6,009	2,865	2,949	3,397	–	15,220
Disposals	–	(94)	(978)	(2,017)	(932)	–	(4,021)
Transfer to assets held for sale	–	(626)	–	(9)	–	–	(635)
Transfer to investment property	–	(680)	–	–	–	–	(680)
Other transfers	–	7	–	24	(47)	–	(16)
Balance as at October 31, 2016	**$ –**	**$ 56,161**	**$ 27,568**	**$ 22,245**	**$ 12,237**	**$ –**	**$ 118,211**
Net Book Value							
At October 31, 2015	25,971	103,612	19,778	10,803	10,448	–	170,612
At October 31, 2016	**25,380**	**95,840**	**17,714**	**8,308**	**8,369**	**–**	**155,611**

Management has concluded that an impairment on property and equipment was required to be recorded by the Credit Union. An impairment loss of $117 (2015 - $0) has been recorded in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

13. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

		Land		Buildings		Total
Cost						
Balance as at October 31, 2014	$	1,422	$	10,814	$	12,236
Transfer to property and equipment		(109)		(1,920)		(2,029)
Balance as at October 31, 2015		1,313		8,894		10,207
Additions		–		75		75
Transfer from property and equipment		522		2,392		2,914
Transfer to assets held for sale		–		(263)		(263)
Balance as at October 31, 2016	**$**	**1,835**	**$**	**11,098**	**$**	**12,933**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at October 31, 2014	$	–	$	4,876	$	4,876
Depreciation		–		442		442
Transfer to property and equipment		–		(600)		(600)
Balance as at October 31, 2015		–		4,718		4,718
Depreciation		–		469		469
Transfer from property and equipment		–		680		680
Transfer to assets held for sale		–		(34)		(34)
Balance as at October 31, 2016	**$**	**–**	**$**	**5,833**	**$**	**5,833**
Net Book Value						
At October 31, 2015		1,313		4,176		5,489
At October 31, 2016		**1,835**		**5,265**		**7,100**

The fair value of investment property held at October 31, 2016 is $13,756 (October 31, 2015 $14,457) and is determined by external valuation on a rotating basis every 3 years. The last valuation was performed in 2014.

Income Related To Investment Property		**October 31 2016**		October 31 2015
Rental income	$	**1,455**	$	1,658
Direct operating expense from property generating rental income		**1,081**		1,095
Total	$	**374**	$	563

Future rental payments receivable are as follows:

		October 31 2016		October 31 2015
Less than 1 year	$	**981**	$	1,043
Between 1 and 5 years		**2,276**		2,359
More than 5 years		**89**		217
Total	$	**3,346**	$	3,619

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

14. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at October 31, 2016	Equity-linked options	Embedded purchase option	Interest rate swaps	Total
Derivative Financial Assets				
Gross amounts of financial assets before statement of financial position offsetting	$ –	$ –	$ 1,853	$ 1,853
Gross amounts of financial liabilities before statement of financial position offsetting	–	–	(1,545)	(1,545)
Net amount of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	–	–	308	308
Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements	6,558	21,262	–	27,820
Total	$ 6,558	$ 21,262	$ 308	$ 28,128
Derivative Financial Liability amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements	$ 6,508	$ –	$ –	$ 6,508

As at October 31, 2015	Equity-linked options	Embedded purchase option	Interest rate swaps	Total
Derivative Financial Assets				
Gross amounts of financial assets before statement of financial position offsetting	$ –	$ –	$ 3,955	$ 3,955
Gross amounts of financial liabilities before statement of financial position offsetting	–	–	(3,066)	(3,066)
Net amount of financial assets presented on the statement of financial position	–	–	889	889
Amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements	2,790	21,032	–	23,822
Total	$ 2,790	$ 21,032	$ 889	$ 24,711
Derivative Financial Liability amounts not subject to enforceable netting arrangements	$ 2,778	$ –	$ –	$ 2,778

The notional amounts of derivative financial instrument contracts maturing at various times are:

	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	As at October 31 2016	As at October 31 2015
Interest rate swaps receive fixed, pay floating	$ –	$ 200,000	$ –	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
Equity linked option	–	10,616	61,165	71,781	64,357
Total	$ –	$ 210,616	$ 61,165	$ 271,781	$ 264,357

Equity-Linked Options

Equity-linked options are used to fix costs on term deposit products which pay a return to the deposit holder based on the change in equity market indexes. The embedded derivative in the term deposit product and the option derivative is marked to market through interest income investments and have similar principal values and maturity dates. The fair value of the equity linked derivative contract is separately presented as part of derivative instrument assets.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

14. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Embedded Purchase Option

The Credit Union entered into an arrangement with a third party, where the third party acts as an agent to offer credit cards to its members. The agreement automatically renews annually unless either party provides notice to terminate. The agreement contains an option for the Credit Union to acquire the underlying consumer loans associated with the credit cards. The exercise price is linked to the book value of the loans and notice of intent to exercise the option must be provided one year prior to the termination of the agreement. Notice to exercise the option was given and the agreement will be terminated in 2017. A transition period to acquire the underlying consumer loans is being negotiated to complete termination and transfer in 2018.

Interest Rate Swaps and Interest Rate Cap Options

Interest rate swaps and interest rate cap options are used for asset/liability management purposes against changes in interest rates. They involve the exchange of interest cash flows between two parties on a specified notional principal.

15. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	As at October 31 2016	As at October 31 2015
Alberta Central		
Opening Balance	$ 172,834	$ 163,132
Adjustment for OCI	189	–
Purchase of additional shares	1,472	9,275
Share of profits	10,085	7,853
Share of other comprehensive income	(241)	604
Distributions	(8,675)	(8,030)
Total	$ 175,664	$ 172,834
Crelogix		
Opening Balance	$ 641	$ 971
Share of loss	–	(250)
Reversal of loss estimate	77	–
Distributions	–	(80)
Total	$ 718	$ 641
Total Investment in Associates	$ 176,382	$ 173,475

Name of associate	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest held by the Credit Union 2016	2015
Alberta Central	Financial services	Alberta	58.4%	59.2%
Crelogix	Financial services	Alberta	32.1%	32.1%

In 2016, the management of Crelogix began to actively pursue the sale of the company. The Credit Union which owns approximately 32% of Crelogix has been involved as a shareholder in discussion with several potential buyers. As of the financial reporting date, discussions with potential buyers have continued. Based on our review of the information available from Crelogix, the Credit Union's best estimate is that the equity value of the investment is not impaired.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

15. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

Financial Information for Alberta Central		As at October 31 2016 (Unaudited)		As at October 31 2015 (Unaudited)
Assets	$	**2,813,508**	$	2,759,960
Liabilities		**2,503,933**		2,458,976
Revenues		**30,171**		33,943
Income before distributions		**16,175**		11,883
Other comprehensive (loss) income		**(410)**		1,353

The summary of outstanding balances in the consolidated statement of financial position and transactions in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income with Associates are as follows:

Alberta Central		As at October 31 2016		As at October 31 2015
Cash	$	**76,584**	$	165,172
Term deposits		**1,040,134**		940,183
Accrued interest on term deposits		**1,692**		1,941

		2016		2015
Interest income term deposits	$	**7,295**	$	8,416
Interest expense on term loans		**1,753**		2,538
Data processing, memberships fees and other		**11,751**		15,133

Crelogix		As at October 31 2016		As at October 31 2015
Loans purchased	$	**–**	$	4,031
Outstanding loans from the Credit Union		**3,480**		960

		2016		2015
Interest income	$	**1,085**	$	1,635

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Purchased Software	Internally Developed Software	Computer Software under Development	Total
Cost				
Balance as at October 31, 2014	$ 2,790	$ 40,597	$ 23,864	$ 67,251
Additions	1,338	124	5,115	6,577
Disposals	(1,690)	(2,715)	–	(4,405)
Transfers	23	23,163	(23,223)	(37)
Balance as at October 31, 2015	2,461	61,169	5,756	69,386
Additions	270	–	3,828	4,098
Disposals	(110)	–	–	(110)
Transfers	25	7,172	(7,172)	25
Transfer to prepaid items	–	(525)	–	(525)
Balance as at October 31, 2016	**$ 2,646**	**$ 67,816**	**$ 2,412**	**$ 72,874**
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as at October 31, 2014	$ 1,879	$ 16,644	$ –	$ 18,523
Amortization	500	6,749	–	7,249
Disposals	(1,690)	(2,715)	–	(4,405)
Balance as at October 31, 2015	689	20,678	–	21,367
Amortization	463	3,773	–	4,236
Disposals	(110)	–	–	(110)
Transfers	25	–	–	25
Balance as at October 31, 2016	**$ 1,067**	**$ 24,451**	**$ –**	**$ 25,518**
Net Book Value				
As at October 31, 2015	1,772	40,491	5,756	48,019
As at October 31, 2016	**1,579**	**43,365**	**2,412**	**47,356**

17. INCOME TAXES

(a) Income tax expense

The significant components of tax expense included in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income are:

Income Tax Expense	2016	2015
Current tax expense		
Based on current year taxable income	**$ 26,717**	$ 22,651
Adjustments for (over) provision in prior periods	**(628)**	–
Sub Total	**26,089**	22,651
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(1,314)**	2,148
Adjustments for under-provision in prior periods	**1,447**	–
Change in tax rate	**186**	1,177
Sub Total	**319**	3,325
Total	**$ 26,408**	$ 25,976

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

17. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2016		2015	
Income before income taxes	$ 97,856		$ 103,598	
Income tax expense based on statutory rate	25,507	26.06%	24,791	23.93%
Effect on non-deductible expenses	164	0.17%	170	0.16%
Change in tax rate	186	0.19%	1,177	1.14%
Adjustments for under-provision in prior periods	819	0.84%	–	
Other	(268)	(0.27%)	(162)	(0.16%)
Total income tax expense	$ 26,408	26.99%	$ 25,976	25.07%

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities
The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities are:

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities	As at October 31 2015	Recognized in net income	Recognized in OCI	As at October 31 2016
Subsidiary deferred tax asset:				
Subsidiary Property and equipment	$ (29)	$ 29	$ –	$ –
Subsidiary Non-capital losses	113	(113)	–	–
Total	84	(84)	–	–
Servus deferred tax liability:				
Member loans	3,847	2,404	–	6,251
Property and equipment	(12,178)	(966)	–	(13,144)
Derivative instruments	(5,657)	(247)	–	(5,904)
Investment in associate	(8,585)	(612)	62	(9,135)
Employee benefits	2,251	(165)	158	2,244
Other payables	2,110	(465)	–	1,645
Non-capital losses	184	(184)	–	–
Total	(18,028)	(235)	220	(18,043)
Net Consolidated Deferred tax	$ (17,944)	$ (319)	$ 220	$ (18,043)

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

17. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

	As at October 31 2014	Recognized in net income	Recognized in OCI	As at October 31 2015
Subsidiary deferred tax asset:				
Subsidiary Property and equipment	$ (47)	$ 18	$ –	$ (29)
Subsidiary Non-capital losses	91	22	–	113
Total	44	40	–	84
Servus deferred tax liability:				
Member loans	936	2,911	–	3,847
Property and equipment	(6,534)	(5,644)	–	(12,178)
Derivative instruments	(4,479)	(1,178)	–	(5,657)
Investment in associate	(8,013)	(382)	(190)	(8,585)
Employee benefits	1,596	592	63	2,251
Other payables	1,859	251	–	2,110
Non-capital losses	99	85	–	184
Total	(14,536)	(3,365)	(127)	(18,028)
Net Consolidated Deferred tax	$ (14,492)	$ (3,325)	$ (127)	$ (17,944)

18. BORROWINGS

Maturity Date	Interest rate	As at October 31 2016	As at October 31 2015
November 24, 2016	**1.4300%**	**$ 26,000**	$ –
November 10, 2016	**1.4300%**	**50,000**	–
Subtotal		**76,000**	–
Accrued interest on borrowings		**7**	–
Total		**$ 76,007**	$ –

Alberta Central

The Credit Union has a credit facility agreement with Alberta Central in the aggregate amount of $800,000 comprising a revolving demand operating line of credit and revolving term loans. Included in the $800,000 available loan is a USD $5,000 line of credit. Interest on the line of credit is payable monthly at Alberta Central's prime rate for Canadian dollar advances and Alberta Central's US base rate on US dollar advances, in both cases plus or minus the applicable discount or margin of Alberta Central in effect from time to time. The facility is renewable annually.

Revolving term loans are due on demand or repayable in terms of 1 to 24 months for each advance with interest calculated at Alberta Central's prime rate plus or minus the applicable discount or margin of Alberta Central in effect from time to time or, at the option of the Credit Union, for terms of more than 30 days at a fixed rate equal to Alberta Central's money market deposit rate or the equivalent paid fixed swap rate for the term plus the applicable discount or margin. A general assignment of book debts and hypothecation of investments with Alberta Central are pledged as collateral.

Caisse Centrale Desjardins

The Credit Union has a credit facility agreement with Caisse Central Desjardins ("CCD"). The facility consists of 364 day revolving term loan available in Canadian dollars renewable annually, with a maximum credit available of $75,000.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

18. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The loans may be structured as either due on demand or repayable for periods of one to three months for each advance. Interest is calculated at CCD prime rate or CCD cost of funds depending on facility and duration chosen as determined from time to time.

Borrowings are secured by eligible residential mortgages and by a debenture in favour of CCD, creating a floating charge over eligible residential mortgages of the Credit Union.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

The Credit Union has a credit facility agreement with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ("CIBC"). The facility allows for multiple advances within 364 days available in Canadian dollars renewable annually, with a maximum credit available of $200,000.

The advances drawn may be structured as either due on demand or repayable for periods of one to three months for each advance. Interest is calculated at CIBC prime rate or Banker's Acceptances depending on facility and duration chosen as determined from time to time.

Borrowings are secured by eligible residential mortgages and by a debenture in favour of CIBC, creating a floating charge over eligible residential mortgages of the Credit Union.

19. SECURED BORROWINGS

Secured Borrowings	Maturity Date	Interest rate		As at October 31 2016		As at October 31 2015
MBS	Dec 1, 2016 to Mar 1, 2021	0.6240% to 1.9100%	$	**772,816**	$	547,496
CMB	Aug 1, 2020 to Jun 1, 2021	1.0210% to 1.3190%		**149,399**		62,935
Total			$	**922,215**	$	610,431

The Credit Union periodically enters into asset transfer agreements with other third parties which include securitization of residential mortgages.

The Credit Union reviews transfer agreements in order to determine whether the transfers of financial assets should result in all or a portion of the transferred mortgages being derecognized from its consolidated statement of financial position. The decognizition requirements include an assessment of whether the Credit Union's rights to contractual cash flows have expired or have been transferred or whether an obligation has been undertaken by the Credit Union to pay the cash flows collected on the underlying transferred assets over to a third party. The derecognition standards also include an assessment of whether substantially all the risks and rewards of ownerships have been transferred.

The Credit Union has determined that an amount of $453,573 (2015 – $611,003) raised from securitization transactions during the year should be accounted for as a secured borrowing as the Credit Union did not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, including principal prepayment, interest rate and credit risk of the mortgages in the securitization transaction. The carrying amount as at October 31, 2016, of the associated residential mortgages held as security is $943,671 (2015 – $611,917). As a result of the transaction, the Credit Union receives the net differential between the monthly interest receipts of the mortgages and the interest expense on the borrowings.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

20. MEMBERS' DEPOSITS

	As at October 31 2016	As at October 31 2015
Demand accounts	$ 6,643,870	$ 6,891,620
Term deposits	3,875,825	3,609,170
Registered plans	1,722,273	1,685,514
Other deposits	11,467	10,734
	12,253,435	12,197,038
Accrued interest	39,772	35,802
Total	$ 12,293,207	$ 12,232,840

21. TRADE PAYABLES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	As at October 31 2016	As at October 31 2015
Cheques and other items in transit	$ 22,473	$ 34,685
Accounts payable	91,314	81,469
Dividend and patronage to members	26,103	25,934
Deferred income	4,225	3,523
Provisions	126	133
Total	$ 144,241	$ 145,744

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2016	2015
Short-term employee benefits	$ 174,712	$ 175,085
Post-employment benefits	8,655	8,538
Termination benefits	542	454
Total	$ 183,909	$ 184,077

Other expenses related to employees, but that are not classified as the type of benefits listed above, are also included in personnel expenses.

Plan Cost	Pension Plans	Other Benefit Plans	2016	2015
Net benefit plan cost in net income				
Current service cost	$ 159	$ –	$ 159	$ 159
Interest cost	166	67	233	207
Total	325	67	392	366
Defined contribution registered retirement savings plan – Credit Union contributions	8,707	–	8,707	8,617
Total	9,032	67	9,099	8,983
Actuarial loss (gain) recognized in other comprehensive income	880	(453)	427	(182)
Total	$ 9,912	$ (386)	$ 9,526	$ 8,801

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Accrued benefit obligation and liability	**Pension Plans**	**Other Benefit Plans**	**As at October 31 2016**	As at October 31 2015
Unfunded accrued benefit obligation				
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 5,018**	**$ 1,977**	**$ 6,995**	$ 6,741
Current service cost	**159**	**–**	**159**	159
Interest cost	**166**	**67**	**233**	207
Benefits paid	**(247)**	**(119)**	**(366)**	(373)
Actuarial loss	**346**	**263**	**609**	261
Balance, end of year	**$ 5,442**	**$ 2,188**	**$ 7,630**	$ 6,995

	Pension Plans	**Other Benefit Plans**	**2016**	2015
Included in personnel expense				
Current service cost	**$ 159**	**$ –**	**$ 159**	$ 159
Interest cost	**166**	**67**	**233**	207
Benefits paid	**(247)**	**(119)**	**(366)**	(373)
Total	**$ 78**	**$ (52)**	**$ 26**	$ (7)

	Pension Plans		Other Benefit Plans	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Discount rate	**2.3% to 2.9%**	3.0% to 3.8%	**2.60%**	3.50%
Rate of compensation increase	**n/a**	3.45%	**n/a**	3.45%

Changes in the assumed health care cost trend rates for the post-retirement benefit plans for the year ended October 31, 2016 are:

Effect on:	1% increase	1% decrease
Accrued benefit obligation	$ 16	$ 248

Experience adjustments	**2016**	2015
Accrued benefit obligation and plan deficit	**$ 7,630**	$ 6,995
Experience loss	**609**	261
Tax recovery on loss	**(158)**	(63)
Net experience loss	**451**	198

Defined benefit contributions expected to be paid in 2017	**$ 366**

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

23. SHARE CAPITAL

Common Shares

Common shares have the following characteristics:

a) Authorized for issue in unlimited number;
b) A par value of $1, but issuable as fractional shares;
c) Transferable in restricted circumstances;
d) Non-assessable;
e) Redeemable at par value, subject to the Credit Union's redemption policy which includes approval of the Board of Directors and restrictions contained in the Act and Regulations, including limitation to 10% of outstanding balances;
f) Adult members must hold a minimum of 1 share to retain membership in the Credit Union; and
g) Carries the right to vote at a general meeting.

Series A to G Investment Shares

Series A to G Investment Shares have the following characteristics:

a) No par value;
b) No voting rights;
c) Non-assessable;
d) Transferable under limited circumstances;
e) Callable at the discretion of the Credit Union upon 5 years written notice;
f) Dividends are not cumulative and subject to the Credit Union's dividend policy and approval of the Board of Directors; and
g) Redeemable at $1 subject to the Credit Union's redemption policy, including limitation to no more than 10% of the outstanding balance and approval by the Board of Directors.

In addition to the above, Series E Investment Shares contain a right to redemption. A financial liability representing the right to redemption of these shares has been recognized.

	Issued and outstanding as at October 31 2015	Issued	Redeemed and transferred	Dividends declared	Issued and outstanding as at October 31 2016	Investment share liability portion
Common shares total	$ 494,685	$ 39,019	$ (27,413)	$ 16,956	$ 523,247	$ –
Investment shares						
Series A	51,013	–	(2,023)	2,202	51,192	–
Series B	7,559	–	(196)	331	7,694	–
Series C	20,427	–	(616)	890	20,701	–
Series D	30,640	–	(770)	1,342	31,212	–
Series E	4,164	–	(317)	192	4,039	421
Series F	595	–	(29)	25	591	–
Series G	394	–	(24)	17	387	–
Investment shares total	$ 114,792	$ –	$ (3,975)	$ 4,999	$ 115,816	$ 421
Share capital total	$ 609,477	$ 39,019	$ (31,388)	$ 21,955	$ 639,063	$ –

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

23. SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

	Issued and outstanding as at October 31 2014	Issued	Redeemed and transferred	Dividends declared	Issued and outstanding as at October 31 2015	Investment share liability portion
Common shares total	$ 445,566	$ 57,731	$ (25,401)	$ 16,789	$ 494,685	$ –
Investment shares						
Series A	50,261	–	(1,554)	2,306	51,013	–
Series B	7,295	–	(77)	341	7,559	–
Series C	20,478	–	(974)	923	20,427	–
Series D	30,284	–	(1,028)	1,384	30,640	–
Series E	4,201	–	(247)	210	4,164	489
Series F	615	–	(47)	27	595	–
Series G	379	–	(3)	18	394	–
Investment shares total	$ 113,513	$ –	$ (3,930)	$ 5,209	$ 114,792	$ 489
Share capital total	$ 559,079	$ 57,731	$ (29,331)	$ 21,998	$ 609,477	$ –

Total patronage and dividends paid in cash or shares	**2016**	2015
Patronage allocation to members in cash	$ **26,146**	$ 25,901
Common share dividend	**16,956**	16,789
Investment share dividend	**4,999**	5,209
	$ **48,101**	$ 47,899

Common share dividends are paid to Members by the issuance of additional common shares and are allocated to Members' accounts as determined by the Board of Directors. Series A, B, C, D, E, F and G investment share dividends are paid in additional Series A, B, C, D, E, F and G investment shares, respectively.

Dividend rate (%)	**2016**	2015
Common share	**3.50%**	3.75%
Investment share	**4.50%**	4.75%

24. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2016	2015
Investment income on loans and receivables other than members' loans	$ **7,590**	$ 8,611
Unrealized (loss) gain on derivative instruments	**(542)**	944
Realized gain (loss) on derivative instruments	**821**	(3,616)
Total	$ **7,869**	$ 5,939

25. OTHER INTEREST EXPENSE

	2016	2015
Interest expense on term loans	$ **1,450**	$ 1,580
Interest expense on line of credit	**925**	958
Interest expense on secured borrowing	**12,462**	5,527
Total	$ **14,837**	$ 8,065

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

26. OTHER INCOME

		2016		2015
Commissions and fees	**$**	**50,884**	$	50,304
Account service charges		**30,907**		27,556
Foreign exchange income		**3,146**		3,547
Operating lease income		**1,312**		1,488
Other		**2,032**		4,724
Total	**$**	**88,281**	$	87,619

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Credit Union provides financial services to its Members and is subject to capital requirements set out in the Act and as may be established by the Corporation. The Credit Union has complied with all requirements as set out in the Act.

Objectives, Policy and Processes

The purpose of the Credit Union's Capital Policy, in addition to complying with the Act, is to provide an overall framework for ensuring the Credit Union has:

- sufficient capital to remain viable through periods of economic weakness and to maintain the security of Member deposits,
- clear direction on the desired composition of the Credit Union's capital, and
- a capital plan that can be used to help make appropriate patronage and profitability decisions.

The Credit Union's policy is to hold capital in a range of different forms and from diverse sources. Retained earnings represent the highest quality, most stable and least expensive form of permanent capital. The Credit Union's long-term plan is to maintain adjusted retained earnings at an amount sufficient on its own to meet regulatory requirements for capital as a percent of total assets.

The Credit Union has established processes to meet its objectives and comply with regulation. The Credit Union follows policies approved by the Board of Directors. Management reviews capital levels on a regular basis and reports capital adequacy and financial results to the Board of Directors or its committees. Management also sets budgets and reports variances to these budgets. Financial results and capital adequacy are reported to the Corporation. The capital plan is updated annually and provides a forecast of capital requirements over a three year planning cycle. The Board has approved an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process which takes a long-term perspective of capital requirements using various scenarios.

Should the Credit Union not comply with its legislated capital adequacy requirements, the CEO and CFO would immediately notify the Board Chair, the Audit and Finance Committee Chair, and the Corporation. The Board of Directors would be informed at their next scheduled meeting. Per the Act, redemption of common shares would be suspended. An explanation and action plan would be presented and enacted. Finally, the Credit Union may be subjected to intervention of the Corporation as provided for in the Act.

Regulatory Capital

Capital requirements are established by the Act and regulated by the Corporation using a risk weighted and total asset approach. Total capital consists of both primary and secondary capital.

Primary capital consists of adjusted retained earnings, common shares, and investment shares (including the portion classified as liabilities). It is offset by goodwill and intangible assets, investments in subsidiaries, and deferred income tax assets.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Secondary capital consists of deferred income tax liabilities and the collective allowance for credit losses.

Risk weighted assets are determined by reviewing each grouping of loans and other assets and assigning a risk weighting using definitions and formulas set out in the Act and by the Corporation. The more risk associated with an asset, the higher weighting is assigned. The total amount of capital is then divided into this figure. This method allows the Credit Union to measure capital relative to the possibility of loss with more capital required to support assets that are seen as being high risk.

It is the Credit Union's policy to comply at all times with regulatory requirements establishing required capital balances.

As at October 31, 2016 and 2015, the Credit Union's capital ratio was greater than the minimum requirement. Regulatory and internal management capital requirements are noted in the chart below.

	As at October 31 2016	As At October 31 2015
Primary Capital:		
Adjusted retained earnings[1]	$ 642,512	$ 588,424
Common shares	523,247	494,685
Investment shares	116,237	115,281
Total primary capital	1,281,996	1,198,390
Secondary Capital:		
Collective allowance for credit losses	21,207	12,541
Deferred income tax liabilities	18,042	18,028
Total secondary capital	39,249	30,569
Less Deductions:		
Intangible assets	(47,356)	(48,019)
Deferred income tax asset	–	(84)
Total Capital Available	$ 1,273,889	$ 1,180,856
Capital as % of Risk Weighted Assets		
Total capital as % of risk weighted assets	15.05%	14.55%
Legislated minimum	8.00%	8.00%
Minimum supervisory requirement	11.50%	11.50%
Management internal minimum	13.50%	13.50%
Capital as % of Total Assets		
Total capital as % of assets	8.60%	8.27%
Legislated minimum	4.00%	4.00%

[1] *Retained earnings less fair value of derivative assets*

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

28. GUARANTEES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Guarantees

A guarantee is a contract that contingently requires the guarantor to make payments to a third party based on:

(i) Changes in an underlying interest rate or other variable, including the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event that is related to an asset or liability held by the guaranteed party;

(ii) An indemnification provided to a third party with the characteristics listed above;

(iii) Another entity's failure to perform under an obligation agreement; or

(iv) Another party's failure to fulfil their related debt obligations.

The various guarantees and indemnifications that the Credit Union provides to its members and other third parties are not required to be recorded in the financial statements but are presented in the tables below.

Standby Letters of Credit and Letters of Guarantee

Standby letters of credit and letters of guarantee are issued at the request of a Credit Union member in order to secure the member's payment or performance obligations to a third party. These guarantees represent an irrevocable obligation of the Credit Union to pay the third party beneficiary upon presentation of the guarantee and satisfaction of the documented requirements stipulated therein, without investigation as to the validity of the beneficiary's claim against the member. Generally the term of these guarantees does not exceed three years. The types and amounts of collateral security held by the Credit Union for these guarantees is generally the same as for loans.

The Credit Union also guarantees a number of MasterCard accounts for certain qualifying members. The Credit Union guarantees that balances will be repaid to the service provider. Most of these balances are unsecured, while some are secured by term deposits or personal guarantees.

Standby letters of credit, letters of guarantee, and MasterCard guarantees outstanding were:

	As at October 31 2016	As at October 31 2015
Standby letters of credit	**$ 58,030**	$ 71,285
MasterCard guarantees	**1,795**	1,482
Total	**$ 59,825**	$ 72,767

This represents the maximum potential amount of future payments.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

The Credit Union has Directors and Officers insurance coverage that limits its exposure to certain events or occurrences while the Director or Officer is or was serving at the Credit Union's request. This insurance coverage enables the Credit Union to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. The maximum potential amount of future payments is $20,000 per claim subject to an annual maximum of $30,000.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

28. GUARANTEES, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Other Indirect Commitments

In the normal course of business, various indirect commitments are outstanding which are not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial position. These may include:

(i) Commercial letters of credit which require the Credit Union to honour drafts presented by a third party when specific activities are completed.

(ii) Commitments to extend credit which represent undertakings to make credit available in the form of loans or other financings for specific amounts and maturities, subject to specific conditions.

The financial commitments are subject to the Credit Union's normal credit standards, financial controls and monitoring procedures. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the Credit Union's other indirect commitments expressed in terms of the contractual amounts of the related commitment or contract which are not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Commitments to extend credit	**As at October 31 2016**	As at October 31 2015
Original term to maturity of one year or less	**$ 2,524,414**	$ 2,651,617
Original term to maturity of more than one year	**132,346**	83,118
Total	**$ 2,656,760**	$ 2,734,735

Property and equipment and intangible assets expenditure commitments	**As at October 31 2016**	As at October 31 2015
Total contractual amount	**$ 2,678**	$ 2,706
Cost to date	**1,849**	1,053
Remaining commitment	**$ 829**	$ 1,653

Contractual Obligations

The Credit Union has various obligations under long-term non-cancellable contracts, which include service contracts, operating leases for buildings and equipment and other leases. The future minimum payments for such obligations for each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter are as follows:

	Property operating leases	Other contractual obligations	Total
Within 1 year	**$ 10,474**	**$ 5,576**	**$ 16,050**
Between 1 and 5 years	**27,549**	**6,769**	**34,318**
After 5 years	**13,998**	**6,085**	**20,083**
Total	**$ 52,021**	**$ 18,430**	**$ 70,451**

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The amounts set out in the table below represent the carrying amounts and fair values of the Credit Union's financial instruments using the valuations and assumptions described below. The amounts do not include the fair value of items that are not considered financial assets, such as property and equipment and investments in associates.

		2016		
	Note	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**	**Fair value difference**
Financial Instrument Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**a**	**$ 102,002**	**$ 102,002**	**$ –**
Interest bearing deposits with financial institutions	**c**	**1,041,826**	**1,041,880**	**54**
Assets at amortized cost	**e**	**962**	**962**	**–**
Assets at fair value through profit or loss	**d**	**28,128**	**28,128**	**–**
Members' loans	**b,c**	**13,223,624**	**13,295,380**	**71,756**
Other	**a**	**7,189**	**7,189**	**–**
		14,403,731	**14,475,541**	**71,810**
Liabilities				
Members' deposits	**b,c**	**12,299,715**	**12,311,376**	**(11,661)**
Borrowings	**a**	**76,007**	**76,007**	**–**
Secured borrowings	**c**	**922,215**	**931,363**	**(9,148)**
Trade payables and other liabilities	**a,d**	**152,766**	**152,766**	**–**
		$ 13,450,703	**$ 13,471,512**	**$ (20,809)**

		2015		
	Note	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair value difference
Financial Instrument Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	a	$ 188,389	$ 188,389	$ –
Interest bearing deposits with financial institutions	c	942,125	942,194	69
Assets at amortized cost	e	2,044	2,044	–
Assets at fair value through profit or loss	d	24,711	24,711	–
Members' loans	b,c	12,702,332	12,803,009	100,677
Other	a	4,295	4,295	–
		13,863,896	13,964,642	100,746
Liabilities				
Members' deposits	b,c	12,235,619	12,253,154	(17,535)
Secured borrowings	c	610,431	612,524	(2,093)
Trade payables and other liabilities	a,d	153,239	153,239	–
		$ 12,999,289	$ 13,018,917	$ (19,628)

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) The fair values of cash, other financial assets, borrowings and other liabilities are assumed to approximate book values, due to their short-term nature.

(b) The estimated fair value of floating rate member loans and member deposits are assumed to equal book value as the interest rates automatically re-price to market.

(c) The estimated fair value of interest bearing deposits with financial institutions, fixed rate member loans, fixed rate member deposits and secured borrowings is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows of these loans and deposits based on yield curves of financial assets and liabilities with similar terms and credit risks.

(d) The fair value of derivative financial instruments is calculated based on valuation techniques using inputs reflecting market conditions at a specific point in time and may not be reflective of future fair values.

(e) The fair value of assets at amortized cost are assumed to equal book value as a fair value adjustment cannot be supported since there is no available market to purchase the assets.

The estimated fair value approximates amounts at which instruments could be exchanged in a transaction today between willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The majority of the Credit Union's financial instruments lack an available trading market and are intended to be held to maturity; therefore, fair values are based on estimates using present value and other valuation techniques (notes a – d above). These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates which reflect varying degrees of risk. Due to this estimation process and the need to use judgment, the aggregate fair value amounts should not be interpreted as being necessarily realizable in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the financial assets or liabilities are categorized based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are classified in their entirety into only one of three levels.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable:

As at October 31, 2016	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative assets	$ –	$ 6,866	$ –	$ 6,866
Embedded derivative assets	–	–	21,262	21,262
Financial assets held at fair value	**$ –**	**$ 6,866**	**$ 21,262**	**$ 28,128**
Member shares – Series E	–	(421)	–	(421)
Derivative liabilities	–	(6,508)	–	(6,508)
Financial liabilities held at fair value	**$ –**	**$ (6,929)**	**$ –**	**$ (6,929)**

Fair value measurements using Level 3 inputs	
Balance at October 31, 2015	$ 21,032
Gain (loss) included in profit and loss	230
Balance at October 31, 2016	**$ 21,262**

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

29. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

As at October 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative assets	$ –	$ 3,679	$ –	$ 3,679
Embedded derivative assets	–	–	21,032	21,032
Financial assets held at fair value	$ –	$ 3,679	$ 21,032	$ 24,711
Member shares – Series E	–	(489)	–	(489)
Derivative liabilities	–	(2,778)	–	(2,778)
Financial liabilities held at fair value	$ –	$ (3,267)	$ –	$ (3,267)

Fair value measurements using Level 3 inputs	
Balance at October 31, 2014	$ 17,987
Gain (loss) included in profit and loss	3,045
Balance at October 31, 2015	$ 21,032

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted process (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities using the last bid price;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The preferable valuation method for fair value is an active quoted market price, however there is no active market for the purchase option described above. As such, an average between recent estimated market premiums and a discounted cash flow calculation is used to determine fair value. This calculation estimates all future cash flows from the purchase of the credit card business for the next 10 years to arrive at total future cash flows. These cash flows are discounted using a net present value calculation at a hurdle discount rate of 9 percent.

Reasonable changes to assumptions within the above valuation technique of unobservable inputs would not result in a significant change in the recorded fair values of the level 3 items.

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Credit Union is exposed to the following risk as a result of holding financial instruments: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The following is a description of those risks and how the Credit Union manages the exposure to them.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a financial loss will be incurred due to the failure of a counterparty to discharge its contractual commitment or obligation to the Credit Union. Credit risk may arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investments that bring debt securities, derivative counterparties and other investments into the Credit Union's asset portfolio.

Risk Measurement

The Credit Union employs a risk measurement process for its loan portfolio. Credit risk rating systems are designed to assess and quantify the risk inherent in credit activities in an accurate and consistent manner. Risk is measured by reviewing exposure to individual borrowers and by reviewing qualitative and quantitative factors that impact the loan portfolios. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of a borrower's financial information are important factors used in determining the financial state of the counterparty.

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Loan exposures are managed and monitored through facility limits for individual borrowers and a credit review process. These reviews ensure that the borrower complies with internal policy and underwriting standards. The Credit Union relies on collateral security typically in the form of a fixed and floating charge over the assets and underwriting of its borrowers. Credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of members and potential members to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. Credit risk for counterparties in other financial instruments, such as investments and derivatives, is assessed through published credit ratings.

Credit Quality Performance

Refer to Note 9 for additional information on the credit quality performance of the members' loans.

Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Credit Union employs and is committed to a number of important principles to manage credit risk exposure as follows:

- Credit risk assessment includes policies related to credit risk analysis, risk rating and risk scoring;
- Credit risk mitigation includes credit structuring, collateral and guarantees;
- Credit risk approval limits includes credit risk limits and exceptions;
- Credit risk documentation focuses on documentation and administration; and
- Credit review and deterioration includes monitoring and review.

Market 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 net interest income from its investment, derivative, loan and deposit portfolios. The Credit Union's objective is to earn an acceptable return on these portfolios, without taking unreasonable risk, while meeting members' needs.

Risk Measurement

The Credit Union's risk position is measured based on rates charged to members. The Treasury Department manages day-to-day market risk within approved policies and reports on a regular basis to management's Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") to ensure policy compliance. Management provides quarterly reports on these matters to the Board's Audit and Finance Committee. Tools to measure this risk include: gap analysis, which shows the sensitivity between interest sensitive assets and interest sensitive liabilities; and income sensitivity analysis (Note 31).

Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Treasury Department 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. These policies are approved by the Board and monitored by ALCO. The Credit Union's goal is to achieve adequate profitability, liquidity and stability. The Credit Union makes use of financial modelling based on possible interest rate scenarios and matching analysis to measure and manage its market risk. At least annually, the Board's Audit and Finance Committee reviews the Credit Union's investment and asset liability management policies.

Since October 31, 2015, there were no significant changes of the Credit Union's market risk policies and procedures.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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

		2016		2015
Before tax impact of:				
1% increase in rates	**$**	**8,867**	$	9,417
1% decrease in rates	**$**	**(7,055)**	$	(19,646)

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign exchange risks exist mainly as a result of the existence of financial assets, derivatives and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The risk associated with changing foreign currency values is managed under the Credit Union's foreign exchange risk management policy. As at October 31, 2016, the Credit Union's net difference between assets and liabilities in foreign currencies was $1,524 (2015 - $1,210).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of having insufficient financial resources to meet either the Credit Union's cash and funding requirements, statutory liquidity requirements, or both.

Risk Measurement

The assessment of the Credit Union's liquidity position reflects management's estimates, assumptions and judgment pertaining to current and prospective market conditions and the related behaviour of its Members and counterparties. The Credit Union measures and 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 and the intended responses to sudden stressful events.

Objectives, Policies and Processes

The acceptable amount of risk is defined by policies approved by the Board and monitored by ALCO.

The Credit Union's liquidity policies and practices include:

- Measurement and forecast of cash flows;
- Maintenance of a pool of high quality liquid assets;
- A stable base of core deposits from retail and commercial customers;
- Limits on single deposits and sources of deposits;
- Monitoring of wholesale demand and term deposits; and
- Diversification of funding resources.

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Credit Union manages liquidity by monitoring, forecasting and managing cash flows and the concentration of loans and deposits within approved policies. The Treasury Department manages day-to-day liquidity within these policies and reports regularly to ALCO to ensure policy compliance. Management provides monthly reports on these matters to the Board's Audit and Finance Committee.

The Credit Union will at all times maintain statutory liquidity levels as required by regulations. The Act requires that statutory liquidity deposits be held with Alberta Central at a minimum rate of 9.0% of average liabilities for the second prior month. Statutory liquidity includes eligible deposits and shares of Alberta Central. Immediate corrective action will be taken if the ratio approaches the regulatory minimum. Based on the average liabilities at August 2016, the Credit Union's liquidity as at October 31, 2016 exceeds the minimum requirement.

Key features of liquidity management include:

- Daily monitoring of expected cash inflows and outflows, as well as tracking and forecasting the liquidity position, including the cash flows from derivative financial, on at least a two-month rolling basis; and
- Consideration of the term structure of loans and deposits, with emphasis on deposit maturities, as well as expected loan funding and other commitments to ensure the Credit Union can maintain required levels of liquidity while meetings its obligations.

The following table comprises aggregating cash flows into repricing periods based on either repricing dates or maturity dates of the Credit Union's non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities. Subject to Member behaviour and applicability to the Credit Union's asset and liability management policy, this table represents the position as at the close of business day.

Financial Assets

- Fixed term assets, such as residential mortgage loans, consumer loans, commercial loans and investments are reported based on scheduled repayments and maturities.

Financial Liabilities

- Fixed rate liabilities, such as term deposits, securitization financing and borrowings are reported at scheduled maturity.
- Payables and other liabilities with no defined maturity are reported within the non-maturities category.

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

As at October 31, 2016	Non-Maturities	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 102,002	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 102,002
Investments	293	1,041,994	–	–	501	1,042,788
Members' loans	2,404,401	3,572,559	4,542,690	2,598,404	105,570	13,223,624
Total Financial Assets	$ 2,506,696	$ 4,614,553	$ 4,542,690	$ 2,598,404	$ 106,071	$ 14,368,414
Financial Liabilities						
Members' deposits	7,064,960	3,761,905	1,247,626	187,498	31,218	12,293,207
Trade payables and other liabilities	421	140,016	–	–	–	140,437
Borrowings	–	76,007	–	–	–	76,007
Secured borrowings	–	168,566	470,055	283,594	–	922,215
Total Financial Liabilities	$ 7,065,381	$ 4,146,494	$ 1,717,681	$ 471,092	$ 31,218	$ 13,431,866
Net Maturities	$ (4,558,685)	$ 468,059	$ 2,825,009	$ 2,127,312	$ 74,853	$ 936,548

As at October 31, 2015	Non-Maturities	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 188,389	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 188,389
Investments	292	942,140	–	–	1,751	944,183
Members' loans	624,589	5,213,695	6,102,159	648,224	113,666	12,702,333
Total Financial Assets	$ 813,270	$ 6,155,835	$ 6,102,159	$ 648,224	$ 115,417	$ 13,834,904
Financial Liabilities						
Members' deposits	7,329,538	3,016,921	1,750,037	105,935	30,409	12,232,840
Trade payables and other liabilities	489	142,221	–	–	–	142,710
Secured borrowings	–	30,903	490,090	89,438	–	610,431
Total Financial Liabilities	$ 7,330,027	$ 3,190,045	$ 2,240,127	$ 195,373	$ 30,409	$ 12,985,981
Net Maturities	$ (6,516,757)	$ 2,965,790	$ 3,862,031	$ 452,851	$ 85,008	$ 848,923

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

31. INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

The principal values of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities and the notional amount of swaps and other derivative financial instruments used to manage interest rate risk are presented below in the periods in which they next reprice to market rates or mature. These are summed to show the interest rate sensitivity gap. Accrued interest amounts are included in the non-interest sensitive section. The average rates presented are weighted average effective yield based on the maturity dates. Additional information on how the Credit Union uses derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate risk is included in note 14. Information on how the Credit Union manages interest rate risk is included in note 30.

As at October 31, 2016	Floating Rate	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More Than 1 Year	Non Interest Sensitive	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 70,892	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 31,110	$ 102,002
Effective yield (%)	*0.25%*	–	–	–	–	–	*0.17%*
Investments in associates	–	–	–	–	–	176,382	176,382
Investments	–	931,048	109,251	–	–	2,489	1,042,788
Effective yield (%)	–	*0.72%*	*0.86%*	–	–	–	*0.73%*
Members' loans	4,687,266	576,161	541,448	1,263,819	6,138,071	16,859	13,223,624
Effective yield (%)	*3.58%*	*3.63%*	*3.52%*	*3.59%*	*3.45%*	–	*3.52%*
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	266,814	266,814
	4,758,158	1,507,209	650,699	1,263,819	6,138,071	493,654	14,811,610
Liabilities and Equity							
Members' deposits	5,007,522	1,484,298	875,384	1,371,879	2,573,655	980,469	12,293,207
Effective yield (%)	*0.47%*	*1.42%*	*1.47%*	*1.42%*	*1.06%*	*0.00%*	*0.85%*
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	181,541	181,541
Borrowings	–	76,000	–	–	–	7	76,007
Effective yield (%)	–	*1.36%*	–	–	–	–	*1.36%*
Secured borrowings	–	32,518	43,669	92,380	753,648	–	922,215
Effective yield (%)	–	*1.49%*	*1.50%*	*1.54%*	*1.61%*	–	*1.59%*
Equity	–	–	–	–	–	1,338,640	1,338,640
	5,007,522	1,592,816	919,053	1,464,259	3,327,303	2,500,657	14,811,610
Off Statement of Financial Position							
Notional value of assets derivative financial instruments	–	–	–	200,000	–	–	200,000
Notional value of liabilities derivative financial instruments	–	(200,000)	–	–	–	–	(200,000)
Sub-total	–	(200,000)	–	200,000	–	–	–
Net 2016 Position	$ (249,364)	$ (285,607)	$ (268,354)	$ (440)	$ 2,810,768	$ (2,007,003)	$ –

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

31. INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY (CONTINUED)

As at October 31, 2015	Floating Rate	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	More Than 1 Year	Non Interest Sensitive	Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 164,458	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ –	$ 23,931	$ 188,389
Effective yield (%)	*0.25%*	–	–	–	–	–	*0.22%*
Investments in associates	–	–	–	–	–	173,475	173,475
Investments	–	713,152	177,463	50,819	–	2,749	944,183
Effective yield (%)	–	*0.61%*	*0.65%*	*0.99%*	–	–	*0.64%*
Members' loans	4,746,780	575,723	471,807	1,142,812	5,759,313	5,897	12,702,332
Effective yield (%)	*3.51%*	*3.88%*	*3.65%*	*3.67%*	*3.70%*	–	*3.63%*
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	266,926	266,926
	4,911,238	1,288,875	649,270	1,193,631	5,759,313	472,978	14,275,305
Liabilities and Equity							
Members' deposits	4,843,344	1,142,762	587,041	1,270,315	3,037,664	1,351,714	12,232,840
Effective yield (%)	*0.46%*	*1.29%*	*1.41%*	*1.46%*	*1.19%*	–	*0.82%*
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	177,567	177,567
Secured borrowings	–	5,562	5,887	19,454	579,528	–	610,431
Effective yield (%)	–	*1.51%*	*1.51%*	*1.52%*	*1.56%*	–	*1.56%*
Equity	–	–	–	–	–	1,254,467	1,254,467
	4,843,344	1,148,324	592,928	1,289,769	3,617,192	2,783,748	14,275,305
Off Statement of Financial Position							
Notional value of assets derivative financial instruments	–	–	–	–	200,000	–	200,000
Notional value of liabilities derivative financial instruments	–	(200,000)	–	–	–	–	(200,000)
Sub-total	–	(200,000)	–	–	200,000	–	–
Net 2015 Position	$ 67,894	$ (59,449)	$ 56,342	$ (96,138)	$ 2,342,121	$ (2,310,770)	$ –

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

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

Associates

Refer to note 15 Investments in Associates for a summarization of related party transactions with Alberta Central and Crelogix.

Key Management Personnel

During the year, the following compensation amounts were included in personnel expense in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income for directors and management personnel of the Credit Union who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Credit Union, directly or indirectly. These key management personnel are comprised of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Credit, Compliance & Operational Support Officer, Chief People and Corporate Services Officer and Chief Brand & Corporate Social Responsibility Officer.

	Salary & Bonus	Benefits	Post employment benefits	2016
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	**$ 964**	**$ 66**	**$ 210**	**$ 1,240**
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	**431**	**31**	**25**	**487**
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	**425**	**29**	**25**	**479**
Chief Information Officer (CIO)	**431**	**30**	**25**	**486**
Chief Credit, Compliance, and Operational Support Officer (CCCO)	**410**	**28**	**25**	**463**
Chief People and Corporate Services Officer (CPO)	**410**	**33**	**25**	**468**
Chief Brand & Corporate Social Responsibility Officer (CBO)	**362**	**27**	**25**	**414**
	$ 3,433	**$ 244**	**$ 360**	**$ 4,037**

	Salary & Bonus	Benefits	Post employment benefits	2015
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	$ 926	$ 61	$ 209	$ 1,196
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	367	30	25	422
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	326	27	24	377
Chief Information Officer (CIO)	366	29	25	420
Chief Credit, Compliance, and Operational Support Officer (CCCO)	257	14	12	283
Chief People and Corporate Services Officer (CPO)	351	33	25	409
Chief Brand & Corporate Social Responsibility Officer (CBO)	297	26	25	348
	$ 2,890	$ 220	$ 345	$ 3,455

Directors' compensation and expenses	**2016**	2015
Compensation to directors	**$ 701**	$ 688
Expenses incurred by directors	**114**	73
Total	**$ 815**	$ 761

Compensation to directors ranged from $21 (2015 - $17) to $69 (2015 - $68) with an average of $54 (2015 - $50).

(Canadian $ thousands, except per share amounts)

32. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Short-term employee benefits include employee benefits which are payable within 12 months after October 31 of each year and include salary, bonus, benefits and allowances. Post-employment benefits are employee benefits which are payable after the completion of employment and include compensation made to retirement and pension plans. Other long-term benefits are benefits which are payable more than 12 months after October 31 of each year. Termination benefits are benefits payable as a result of an employee's employment being terminated and include severance payments and accruals for pending severance offers.

The Credit Union makes loans, primarily residential mortgages, and offers deposits, primarily fixed term deposits, to its management and employees at various preferred rates and terms. The value of the difference in rates is included in Short-term employee benefits (see Note 22). Board of Director loans and deposits are at Member rates. All loans are in good standing and are granted in accordance with the Credit Union's standard credit practices.

Members' loans	**As at October 31 2016**	As at October 31 2015
Key management personnel	**$ 1,837**	$ 2,283
Board of directors	**3,605**	3,650
Other employees	**348,619**	358,296
Total	**$ 354,061**	$ 364,229

Members' deposits	**As at October 31 2016**	As at October 31 2015
Key management personnel	**$ 10,589**	$ 9,589
Board of directors	**2,435**	2,306
Other employees	**127,597**	142,247
Total	**$ 140,621**	$ 154,142

33. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Crelogix

In September 2016, the Credit Union granted a loan of $2,000 to Crelogix. The terms of the loan included a conversion feature that if not repaid by November 15, 2016 the Credit Union would have the option to convert the debt to equity of Crelogix resulting in control. The debt was not repaid on November 15, 2016. Even though the Credit Union has not yet exercised this option, it still has to ability to convert the debt at any time. Accordingly the Credit Union has the ability to control as of November 15th, but has not exercised this option as at the time the financial statements were approved.

Management has assessed that there is no impact on the October 31, 2016 financial statements.

Interest Rate Swap

On November 18, 2016, in the normal course of business the Credit Union entered into a $300,000 interest rate swap to manage the risk of a decline in interest rates. The contract is a 3 year receive fixed rate swap that matures November 2019. The value of this derivative will fluctuate with changes in interest rates over the life of the contract.

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