CAISSE POPULAIRE GROUPE FINANCIER LTÉE

Consolidated Financial Statements For the year ended September 30, 2014

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Caisse Populaire Groupe Financier Ltée

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Caisse Populaire Groupe Financier** Ltée ("Caisse"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at September 30, 2014 and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in members' 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

The Caisse's 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 **Caisse Populaire Groupe Financier Ltée** as at September 30, 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Accountants

Winnipeg, Manitoba December 11, 2014

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CAISSE POPULAIRE GROUPE FINANCIER LTÉE Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at September 30	2014	2013
Assets	\$	\$
Funds on hand and on deposit (Note 3)	106,423,006	103,542,824
Other assets (Note 4)	2,075,914	1,272,924
Investments (Note 5)	33,346,316	63,876,516
Deferred income tax asset (Note 13)	139,355	89,381
Loans to members (Notes 7 and 8)	1,028,558,191	930,315,926
Property and equipment (Note 9)	17,408,380	17,970,678
Intangible assets (Note 10)	4,558,648	3,174,958
	1,192,509,810	1,120,243,207
Liabilities and Members' Equity		
Income taxes payable	84,633	241,557
Other liabilities (Note 11)	6,806,572	6,128,223
Borrowings (Note 21)	-	16,011,599
Members' deposits (Note 12)	1,100,623,334	1,019,020,487
Derivative financial instruments (Note 6)	823,876	663,470
Members' shares (Note 14)	1,407,639	1,485,408
Commitments (Note 21)	1,109,746,054	1,043,550,744
Members' Equity (Note 20) Members' shares (Note 14) Accumulated other comprehensive income Retained earnings	9,881,863 (17,772) 72,899,665	10,018,983 (15,707) 66,689,187
	82,763,756	76,692,463
	1,192,509,810	1,120,243,207

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors: M. Hulles - Buntrall Director Méburt Director

CAISSE POPULAIRE GROUPE FINANCIER LTÉE Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended September 30	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Revenue Interest from loans to members Investment income	39,902,361 3,031,998	38,025,541 3,984,586
	42,934,359	42,010,127
Cost of Funds Interest paid to members Interest from borrowings	19,947,485 156,415	19,498,954 231,612
	20,103,900	19,730,566
Financial margin	22,830,459	22,279,561
Operating Expenses		
Personnel (Note 15) Administrative	13,352,338 3,803,795	12,952,368 4,032,306
Occupancy Members' security	3,016,666 1,158,152	2,986,894 1,139,401
Organizational	791,633	597,628
Gross operating expenses	22,122,584	21,708,597
Less other income	(6,662,272)	(6,820,124)
Net operating expenses	15,460,312	14,888,473
Net income before other items and income taxes	7,370,147	7,391,088
Other Items Provision for impaired loans	360,000	
Net income before income taxes	7,010,147	7,391,088
Provision for income taxes (Note 13)	799,669	793,057
Net income for the year	6,210,478	6,598,031
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax) Change in unrealized losses on cash flow hedges	(2,065)	(34,943)
Total comprehensive income for the year	6,208,413	6,563,088

CAISSE POPULAIRE GROUPE FINANCIER LTÉE Consolidated Statement of Changes in Members' Equity

For the year ended September 30, 2014

	Accumulated Other			
	Comprehensive	Members'	Retained	
	Income	Shares	Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at September 30, 2012	19,236	10,404,230	60,091,156	70,514,622
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(34,943)	-	6,598,031	6,563,088
Net redemption of members' shares	-	(279,766)	-	(279,766)
Transfer to liabilities		(105,481)	-	(105,481 <u>)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2013	(15,707)	10,018,983	66,689,187	76,692,463
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(2,065)	-	6,210,478	6,208,413
Net redemption of members' shares	-	(214,889)	-	(214,889)
Transfer from liabilities		77,769	-	77,769
Balance at September 30, 2014	(17,772)	9,881,863	72,899,665	82,763,756

CAISSE POPULAIRE GROUPE FINANCIER LTÉE Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		0 500 004
Net income for the year	6,210,478	6,598,031
Adjustments for Interest and investment revenue	(42 024 250)	(42 010 127)
Interest expense	(42,934,359) 20,103,900	(42,010,127) 19,730,566
Depreciation expense	1,060,608	1,111,200
Provision for deferred tax	(49,512)	(176,382)
Provision for impaired loans	360,000	(170,002)
Ineffective portion of swaps	50,338	(64,886)
	,	(-,)
Net change in other assets	(802,990)	(36,277)
Net change in income taxes payable	642,747	1,708,040
Net change in other liabilities	678,349	964,344
Changes in member activities (net)		
Change in loans to members - net of repayments	(98,022,997)	(85,063,529)
Change in members' deposits - net of withdrawals	81,387,497	92,960,167
Cash flows related to interest and income taxes		
Interest received on loans to members	39,430,634	37,270,579
Interest received on investments	3,301,931	5,501,091
Interest paid on members' deposits	(19,732,135)	(19,261,776)
Interest paid on borrowings	(156,415)	(231,612)
Income taxes paid	(799,669)	(745,624)
		<u> </u>
Total cash flows from operating activities	(9,271,595)	18,253,805
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Net decrease in investments	30,260,265	35,263,520
Purchase of property and equipment	(489,239)	(420,086)
Purchase of systems software and licenses	(1,392,761)	(2,180,890)
Total cash flows from investing activities	28,378,265	32,662,544
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net redemption of common and surplus shares	(214,889)	(279,766)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	18,891,781	50,636,583
	10,001,701	00,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	87,531,225	36,894,642
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	106,423,006	87,531,225
	, -,,	- , ,
Comprised of the following:		
Funds on hand and on deposit	106,423,006	103,542,824
Borrowings		(16,011,599)
		(10,011,000)
	106,423,006	87,531,225
		- , . - · , · ,

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Caisse Populaire Groupe Financier Ltée (the "Caisse") is incorporated under the Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act of the Province of Manitoba ("The Act"). The Caisse serves members primarily in Manitoba and provides retail and commercial banking, and wealth management services. The Caisse has twenty six branches located throughout Winnipeg and southern Manitoba, with its registered office located at 205 Provencher Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on December 11, 2014.

Basis of Presentation

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

These consolidated financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets and derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements' values are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Caisse's functional and presentation currency.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Caisse's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Caisse and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: Télé-Pop Inc., C Finance Inc., Immobilières CSB Inc., and C.C. Prêts et Placements Ltée. The Caisse's wholly-owned subsidiaries have December 31 fiscal year ends.

All intercompany balances, transactions and profits and losses have been eliminated.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and current accounts with Credit Union Central of Manitoba ("CUCM") and Caisse Centrale Desjardins ("CCD") less borrowings that are repayable on demand.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as loans and receivables and are carried at amortized cost, which is equivalent to fair value.

Other Assets

Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables and are initially measured at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses, which approximates fair value.

Investments

Liquidity Deposits

These deposit instruments are classified as loans and receivables and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Subsequently they are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Shares

These instruments are classified as available-for-sale and are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Subsequently they are carried at fair value, unless they do not have a quoted market price in an active market and fair value is not reliably determinable in which case they are carried at cost.

Changes in fair value, except for those arising from interest calculated using the effective interest rate, are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity instrument that constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in net income.

Purchases and sales of equity instruments are recognized on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

On sale, the amount held in accumulated other comprehensive income associated with that instrument is removed from equity and recognized in net income.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments (continued)

Other

These investments are classified as held to maturity as they are considered non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Caisse management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These are initially recorded at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and measured subsequently at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the investment and recognized as impairment loss.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedges

Hedges

The Caisse, in accordance with its risk management strategies, enters into various derivative financial instruments to preserve the value of its loans to members and to protect itself against the risk of fluctuations in interest rates.

The Caisse preserves the value of its loans to members and manages interest rate risk through interest rate swaps. These derivatives are carried at fair value. Derivatives used to preserve the value of its loans to members have been designated as fair value hedges and are presented with loans to members. Derivatives used to manage interest rate risk have been designated as cash flow hedges and are reported as assets where they have a positive fair value and as liabilities where they have a negative fair value, on the consolidated balance sheet.

Hedge accounting is applied to financial assets and financial liabilities only where all of the following criteria are met:

- At the inception of the hedge there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the Caisse's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge;
- For cash flow hedges, the hedged item in a forecast transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss;
- The effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured; and
- The hedge is expected to be highly effective at inception and remains highly effective on each date it is tested. The Caisse has chosen to test the effectiveness of its hedges on a monthly basis.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedges (continued)

Cash flow hedges modify exposure to variability in cash flows for variable rate interest bearing instruments or the forecasted assurance of fixed rate liabilities. The Caisse's cash flow hedges are primarily hedges of floating rate deposits.

For cash flow hedges that meet the hedging documentation criteria, gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the effective portion of the derivative instrument are recorded in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in income, at which time such change is recognized as interest income. The ineffective portion is recognized immediately in income as other income.

For fair value hedges that meet the hedging documentation criteria, gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument and the risk associated with the financial instrument hedged are recognized immediately in income as other income.

If the Caisse closes out its hedge position early, the cumulative gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income are frozen and reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income ("OCI") includes unrealized gains and losses on financial assets classified as available-for-sale as well as the change in the fair value of the effective portion of cash flow hedges.

Other Non-Hedge Derivatives

The Caisse designates certain financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option). Financial instruments included in this category are interest rate swaps not designated as hedging instruments. These instruments are measured at fair value, both initially and subsequently. The related transaction costs are expensed. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded in net income.

Embedded Derivatives

The prepayment option included in the Caisse's loan agreements have been identified as embedded derivatives. Given that interest differential penalties meet the criteria of being closely related to the host contract, they are not required to be reported separately.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Loans to Members

All loans to members are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and have been classified as loans and receivables.

Loans to members are initially measured at fair value, net of loan origination fees and inclusive of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

Loans to members are reported at their recoverable amount representing the aggregate amount of principal, less any allowance or provision for impaired loans plus accrued interest. Interest is accounted for on the accrual basis for all loans.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans to members carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the loans carrying amount and the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the loans original effective interest rate. Short-term balances are not discounted.

The Caisse first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant. If it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment. The expected future cash outflows for a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics are estimated based on historical loss experience.

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. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in net income.

Bad Debts Written Off

Bad debts are written off from time to time as determined by management and approved by the Board of Directors when it is reasonable to expect that the recovery of the debt is unlikely. Bad debts are written off against the provision for impairment, if a provision for impairment had previously been recognized. If no provision had been recognized, the write offs are recognized as expenses in net income.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. Depreciation is recognized in net income and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Buildings	2.5%
Parking lot	8%
Furniture and equipment	10%
Computer equipment	10% to 33%
Telecommunication equipment	6.7% to 10%
Leasehold improvements	10% to 20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

Intangible Assets

Systems Software and Licenses

Acquired and internally developed systems software and licenses are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Input costs directly attributable to the development or implementation of the asset are capitalized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Caisse and the cost can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets available for use are depreciated over their useful lives on a straight line basis at a rate of 10% to 33%. The method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price of certain subsidiaries acquired by the Caisse over the net amount attributable to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. It is carried at original cost less any impairment subsequently incurred. Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances occur that may result in the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") falling below its carrying value. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other groups of assets. The goodwill balances are allocated to either individual or groups of CGU that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Goodwill impairment is quantified by comparing a CGU's carrying value to its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Impairment losses are recognized immediately and may not be reversed in future periods.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's CGU. The Caisse has one CGU for which impairment testing is performed.

Impairment charges are included in net income, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in members' equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. This amount is determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available which allow the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income 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.

The amount of the deferred income tax asset or liability is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. This amount is determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end date and are expected to apply when the liabilities / assets are settled / recovered.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Members' Deposits

All members' deposits are initially measured at fair value, net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument.

Members' deposits are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method and have been classified as other financial liabilities.

Other Liabilities

Liabilities for trade creditors and other payables are classified as other financial liabilities and initially measured at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, which approximates fair value.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Members' Shares

Members' shares issued by the Caisse are classified as members' equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability.

Members' shares are classified as a liability or members' equity in accordance with IAS 32 - Financial Instrument Presentation and IFRIC 2 - Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments. If members' shares are classified as members' equity, they are recognized at cost. If members' shares are classified as liabilities, they are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, which approximates fair value.

In accordance with IFRIC 2, dividends to holders of equity instruments are recognized directly in members' equity. Interest, dividends and other returns relating to financial instruments classified as financial liabilities are expenses, regardless of whether those amounts paid are legally characterized as dividends, interest or otherwise.

Revenue Recognition

Interest on loans to members is recorded using the effective interest method except for loans which are considered impaired. The amount of initial impairment and any subsequent changes are recorded through the provision for impaired loans as an adjustment to the specific allowance.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investment income is recorded using the effective interest method, except as it relates to adjustments in the rates received from CUCM or CCD, these are recorded when payment is received.

Commissions, service charges and other income are recognized as income when the related service is provided or entitlement to receive the income is earned.

Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses arising on the translation of monetary available-for-sale financial assets are treated as a separate component of the change in fair value and recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses on non-monetary available-for-sale financial assets form part of the overall gain or loss recognized in respect of that financial instrument.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net income or other comprehensive income consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

<u>New and Revised Standards that are Effective for Annual Periods Beginning On or After</u> January 1, 2013

IFRS 13 clarifies the definition of fair value and provides related guidance and enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. It does not affect which items are required to be fair-valued. The scope of IFRS 13 is broad and it applies for both financial and non-financial items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements except in certain circumstances. IFRS 13 applies prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Its disclosure requirements need not be applied to comparative information in the first year of application. The Caisse has applied IFRS 13 for the first time in the current year, see Note 18.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the Caisse's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 or later periods that the Caisse has decided not to early adopt. The standards, amendments and interpretations that will be relevant to the Caisse are:

- i. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets, amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Caisse is in the process of evaluating the full impact of IFRS 9 and will adopt the standard for the accounting period beginning on October 1, 2018.
- ii. IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation was amended to clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off". The amendments also clarify the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems such as central clearing house systems which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. The Caisse is in the process of evaluating the full impact of this amendment to IAS 32 and will adopt the standard for the accounting period beginning on October 1, 2014.
- iii. IFRIC 21 Levies, is clarifying the obligating event giving rise to recognition of a liability to pay a levy. The Caisse is yet to assess the full impact of this amendment to IFRIC 21 and will adopt the standard for the accounting period beginning on October 1, 2014.

None of the other new standards, interpretations and amendments, which are effective for the Caisse's accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2014 and which have not been adopted early, are expected to have a material effect on the Caisse's future financial statements.

2. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Caisse makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

2. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Caisse determines the fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, using valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot always be substantiated by comparison with independent markets and, in many cases, may not be capable of being realized immediately.

The methods and assumptions applied, and the valuation techniques used, are disclosed in Note 18.

Provision for Impaired Loans

In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income the Caisse makes judgment on whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant. Where this does not exist the Caisse uses its judgment to group loans to members with similar credit risk characteristics to allow a collective assessment of the group to determine any impairment loss.

In determining the collective loan loss provision, management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment. Further details on the estimates used to determine the allowance for impaired loans collective provision are provided in Note 8.

Income Taxes

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

Property and Equipment

The estimated useful life, residual value and depreciation method chosen are the Caisse's best estimate of such and are based on industry norms, historical experience of management and other estimates. These estimates also consider the period and distribution of future cash inflows.

Goodwill

The Caisse used cash flow projections to assess goodwill impairment. The five year cash flow projections used in its impairment analysis was approved by the Board of Directors. Key assumptions used therein reflect past experience and are consistent with external sources of information. A discount rate of 4% was applied to its cash flow projections.

Readers are cautioned that this list is not exhaustive and other items may also be affected by estimates and judgments.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

3. Funds on Hand and on Deposit

The Caisse's current account is held with CUCM. Included in the balance of funds on hand and on deposit is \$46,000,254 (\$21,182,467 at September 30, 2013) denominated in US dollars.

4. Other Assets

5.

Other Assets	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	587,115	467,737
Prepaid expenses	1,488,799	805,187
	2,075,914	1,272,924
Investments		
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Liquidity Deposits Term deposits	<u> </u>	23,000,000
Shares		
CCD shares	15,266,000	15,266,000
CUCM shares	6,568,000	7,089,000
Other shares	563,548	589,748
	22,397,548	22,944,748
Other		
Securities	8,648,774	15,232,926
Municipal debentures	1,476,458	1,605,373
	10,125,232	16,838,299
Accrued interest and dividends	823,536	1,093,469
	33,346,316	63,876,516

Liquidity Deposits

The term deposits matured during the year.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

5. Investments (continued)

Shares

CCD and CUCM shares are issued and redeemable at par value. There is no separately quoted market value for these shares however fair value is determined to be equivalent to the par value due to the fact that transactions occur at par value on a regular and recurring basis.

The Caisse is not intending to dispose of any CCD and CUCM shares as the services supplied by CCD and CUCM are relevant to the day to day activities of the Caisse. Dividends on these shares are at the discretion of the Board of Directors of CCD and CUCM.

Other

The securities and municipal debentures bear interest at rates ranging from 0% to 6.5% (0% to 6.5% in 2013) and mature between November 2014 and July 2056.

6. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Caisse has entered into interest rate swap contracts with CCD to hedge the Caisse's exposure to interest rate risks. As at September 30, 2014, the Caisse had entered into interest rate swap contracts for a total of \$17,000,000 of notional principal whereby it has agreed to pay at fixed interest rates and receive at variable interest rates. These swap contracts have fixed interest rates ranging from 2.19% to 4.33% and will mature from March 2018 to August 2021.

7. Loans to Members

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Consumer	04.054.400	00 504 444
Term loans	34,054,109	36,561,414
Mortgages Lines of credit	404,821,129 26,324,363	357,252,546 24,708,139
Commercial	20,324,303	24,700,139
Term loans	50,647,194	49,344,591
Mortgages	337,268,054	301,671,695
Lines of credit	37,338,471	34,077,378
Agricultural		
Term loans	18,218,226	16,228,602
Mortgages	100,933,225	95,523,673
Lines of credit	19,029,602	15,495,474
	1,028,634,373	930,863,512
Accrued interest receivable	4,146,126	3,674,398
Total loans	1,032,780,499	934,537,910
Allowance for impaired loans (Note 8)	(4,222,308)	(4,221,984)
Net loans to members	1,028,558,191	930,315,926

For the year ended September 30, 2014

7. Loans to Members (continued)

Credit Quality of Loans

It is not practical to value all collateral as at the balance sheet date due to the variety of assets and conditions. A breakdown of the security held on a portfolio basis is as follows:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Unsecured loans	36,051,281	30,760,989
Loans secured by cash or members' deposits	10,492,027	11,105,689
Loans secured by real property	791,266,721	775,615,327
Loans secured by chattels	108,218,677	101,907,182
Loans insured by government	86,751,793	15,148,723
	1,032,780,499	934,537,910

Concentration of Risk

The Caisse has an exposure to groupings of individual loans which concentrate risk and create exposure to particular industry segments as follows:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Agriculture		
Crop production	101,657,397	82,976,268
Livestock farming	31,816,444	42,121,518
Commercial		
Accommodations and food services	36,895,259	34,277,142
Construction	49,063,203	40,298,516
Real estate, rental and leasing	208,618,771	181,462,856
Manufacturing	11,274,477	8,787,067
Public administration	18,894,422	12,621,876

The majority of loans to members are with members located throughout southern Manitoba. A sizeable portion of the Caisse's loan portfolio is secured by residential property in southern Manitoba. Therefore, the Caisse is exposed to the risks in reduction of the loan to valuation ratio coverage should the residential property market be subject to a decline. The risk of losses from loans undertaken is primarily reduced by the nature and quality of the security taken.

No individual or related groups of loans to members exceed the Caisse's established thresholds as at September 30, 2014 and 2013.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

Allowance for Impaired Loans 8.

The allowance for impaired loans is comprised of the following:

,	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Collective allowance Specific allowance	348,147 3,874,161	358,773 3,863,211
Total allowance	4,222,308	4,221,984

During the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Caisse did not acquire any assets in respect of problem loans.

Movement in total allowance for impaired loans is as follows:

		5.		2014
	Consumer	Agricultural	Commercial	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at September 30, 2013	239,538	635,914	3,346,532	4,221,984
Movement in provision	20,437	(97,762)	437,325	360,000
	259,975	538,152	3,783,857	4,581,984
Loans recovered (written off)	(52,595)	-	(307,081)	(359,676)
Balance at September 30, 2014	207,380	538,152	3,476,776	4,222,308
Gross principal balance of individually impaired loans at September 30, 2014	2,161,662	3,972,089	24,294,752	30,428,503
				2013
	Consumer	Agricultural	Commercial	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at September 30, 2012	351,966	1,070,274	2,920,435	4,342,675
Provision for impaired loans for the year	13,471	(434,360)	420,889	
	365,437	635,914	3,341,324	4,342,675
Loans recovered (written off)	(125,899)	-	5,208	(120,691)
Balance at September 30, 2013	239,538	635,914	3,346,532	4,221,984
Gross principal balance of individually impaired loans at September 30, 2013	1,024,320	6,494,549	11,191,245	18,710,114

For the year ended September 30, 2014

8. Allowance for Impaired Loans (continued)

An analysis of individual loans that are impaired or potentially impaired and included in the specific allowance based on period of delinquency is as follows:

		2014		2013
	Carrying	Specific	Carrying	Specific
	Value	Allowance	Value	Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Period of delinguency				
Less than 30 days	5,759,451	-	764,229	158,037
31 to 90 days	585,224	62,156	662,489	86,586
Greater than 90 days	13,219,641	3,116,744	14,922,663	2,980,299
Total impaired loans in arrears Total impaired loans not in	19,564,316	3,178,900	16,349,381	3,224,922
arrears	10,864,187	695,261	2,360,733	638,289
Total impaired loans	30,428,503	3,874,161	18,710,114	3,863,211

Key Assumptions in Determining the Allowance for Impaired Loans Collective Allowance

The Caisse has determined the likely impairment loss on loans which have not maintained the loan repayments in accordance with the loan contract, or where there is other evidence of potential impairment such as industrial restructuring, job losses or economic circumstances. In identifying the impairment likely from these events, the Caisse estimates the potential impairment using the loan type, industry, geographical location, type of loan security, the length of time the loans are past due and the historical loss experience. The circumstances may vary for each loan over time, resulting in higher or lower impairment losses. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Caisse to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

An estimate of the collective allowance is based on the period of repayments that are past due and historical write offs.

For purposes of the collective provision, loans are classified into separate groups with similar risk characteristics, based on the type of product and type of security.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

8. Allowance for Impaired Loans (continued)

Loans with repayments past due but not regarded as individually impaired and considered in determining the collective allowance are as follows:

				2014
-	Consumer	Agricultural	Commercial	Total
-	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 to 30 days 31 to 90 days Greater than 90 days	2,779,033 398,762	97,314 792,067	15,786,300 286,705	18,662,647 1,477,534
Balance at September 30, 2014	3,177,795	889,381	16,073,005	20,140,181

				2013
	Consumer	Agricultural	Commercial	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 to 30 days	2,839,905	175,416	687,530	3,702,851
31 to 90 days	1,176,710	138,377	84,492	1,399,579
Greater than 90 days	34,074	235,628	398,674	668,376
Balance at September 30, 2013	4,050,689	549,421	1,170,696	5,770,806

For the year ended September 30, 2014

9. Property and Equipment

	Land	Buildings and Parking Lots	Furniture and Equipment	Computer and Telecommunication Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at September 30, 2012 Additions Disposals Transfers	1,912,661 - - - 1,912,661	17,825,034 84,460 - - - 17,909,494	5,792,561 178,926 - 68,682 6,040,169	4,935,297 154,488 (28,213) (68,682) 4,992,890	896,680 2,212 - - 898,892	31,362,233 420,086 (28,213) - 31,754,106
Balance at September 30, 2013 Additions Disposals Transfers	1,912,661 - - -	17,909,494 263,061 - -	6,040,169 35,510 - 2,212	4,992,890 190,668 (26,967) -	898,892 - (2,212)	31,754,106 489,239 (26,967)
Balance at September 30, 2014	1,912,661	18,172,555	6,077,891	5,156,591	896,680	32,216,378
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at September 30, 2012 Depreciation expense Disposals Transfers	-	3,835,436 423,057 - -	4,183,908 254,134 - 61,681	3,988,413 360,252 (28,213) (61,681)	705,456 60,985 - -	12,713,213 1,098,428 (28,213)
	-	4,258,493	4,499,723	4,258,771	766,441	13,783,428
Balance at September 30, 2013 Depreciation expense Disposals Transfers	-	4,258,493 427,300 - -	4,499,723 248,425 - -	4,258,771 329,026 (26,967) -	766,441 46,786 - -	13,783,428 1,051,537 (26,967) -
Balance at September 30, 2014		4,685,793	4,748,148	4,560,830	813,227	14,807,998
Net Book Value						
As at September 30, 2013	1,912,661	13,651,001	1,540,446	734,119	132,451	17,970,678
As at September 30, 2014	1,912,661	13,486,762	1,329,743	595,761	83,453	17,408,380

For the year ended September 30, 2014

10. Intangible Assets

	S	Systems oftware and	
Cost	Goodwill	Licenses	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at September 30, 2012	1,091,515	1,617,772	2,709,287
Additions Disposals	-	2,180,890 -	2,180,890
Balance at September 30, 2013	1,091,515	3,798,662	4,890,177
Additions	-	1,392,761	1,392,761
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2014	1,091,515	5,191,423	6,282,938
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at September 30, 2012	106,519	1,595,928	1,702,447
Depreciation expense	-	12,772	12,772
Disposals		-	-
Balance at September 30, 2013	106,519	1,608,700	1,715,219
Depreciation expense	-	9,071	9,071
Disposals		-	-
Balance at September 30, 2014	106,519	1,617,771	1,724,290
<u>Net Book Value</u>			
As at September 30, 2013	984,996	2,189,962	3,174,958
As at September 30, 2014	984,996	3,573,652	4,558,648

11. Other Liabilities

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Accrued expenses and payables Items in transit	6,201,993 604,579	5,616,868 511,355
	6,806,572	6,128,223

For the year ended September 30, 2014

12. Members' Deposits

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Chequing accounts	280,303,810	233,838,489
Savings accounts	148,295,202	150,908,909
Term deposits	401,174,952	384,439,453
Registered plans	262,424,346	241,622,640
	1,092,198,310	1,010,809,491
Accrued interest payable	8,425,024	8,210,996
	1,100,623,334	1,019,020,487

Included in chequing accounts and term deposits is an amount of \$46,300,552 (\$20,730,404 at September 30, 2013) to be settled in US dollars.

Concentration of Risk

The Caisse does not have individual or related groups of members' deposits which would cause a significant risk to the Caisse at September 30, 2014 and 2013.

The majority of members' deposits are with members located throughout southern Manitoba.

13. Income Taxes

The significant components of tax expense included in net income are composed of:

	2014	2013
Current Tax Expense	\$	\$
Based on current year taxable income	849,181	969,438
Deferred Tax Expense Origination and reversal of temporary differences Change in tax rate applied to deferred tax components	(49,512)	(44,658) (131,723)
	(49,512)	(176,381)
Total income tax expense	799,669	793,057

For the year ended September 30, 2014

13. Income Taxes (continued)

The significant components of the tax effect of the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are composed of:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Deferred Tax Change in unrealized losses on derivative financial instruments	462	12.924
		12,021
Total tax effect of amounts recorded in other comprehensive income	462	12,924

The total provision for income taxes in the statement of comprehensive income is at a rate less than the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates for the following reasons:

	2014	2013
	%	%
Combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates Credit Union rate reduction Change in tax rate applied to deferred tax components Non-deductible and other items	27.0 (12.5) - (3.1)	27.0 (13.5) (1.8) (1.0)
	11.4	10.7

The tax effects of temporary differences which give rise to the net future income tax asset or liability is related to the amortization of property and equipment, and systems software and licenses, the allowance for impaired loans, goodwill and other provisions in the consolidated financial statements.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

13. Income Taxes (continued)

The movement in deferred income tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

					2014
	Balance at	Recognized	Recognized	Reclassified	Balance at
	September 30	in	Directly	from Equity to	September 30
	2013	Net Income	in Equity	Net Income	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Property, equipment and systems					
software and licenses	147,272	(49,266)	-	-	98,006
Goodwill	58,167	4.875	-	-	63,042
Derivative financial instruments	31,519	(13,812)	(462)	-	17,245
Other	143,998	8,700	-	-	152,698
	380,956	(49,503)	(462)	-	330,991
Deferred Tax Assets Allowance for impaired loans Provision for writedown of	113,993	9	-	-	114,002
investments	349,866	-	-	-	349,866
Accrued amounts	6,478	-	-	-	6,478
	470,337	9	-	-	470,346
Net deferred tax asset	89,381	49,512	462	-	139,355

					2013
	Balance at	Recognized	Recognized	Reclassified	Balance at
	September 30	in	Directly	from Equity to	September 30
	2012	Net Income	in Equity	Net Income	2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Property, equipment and systems					
software and licenses	83,842	63,430	-	-	147,272
Goodwill	23,523	34,644	-	-	58,167
Derivative financial instruments	26,924	17,519	(12,924)	-	31,519
Other	205,098	(61,100)	-	-	143,998
	339,387	54,493	(12,924)	-	380,956
Deferred Tax Assets					
Allowance for impaired loans Provision for writedown of	52,112	61,881	-	-	113,993
investments	182,928	166,938	-	-	349,866
Accrued amounts	4,422	2,056	-	-	6,478
	239,462	230,875	-	-	470,337
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	(99,925)	176,382	12,924	-	89,381

For the year ended September 30, 2014

13. Income Taxes (continued)

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	169,896	175,484
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled beyond 12 months	161,095	205,472
	330,991	380,956
Deferred Tax Assets Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	120,480	120,506
Deferred tax assets to be recovered beyond 12 months	349,866	349,831
	470,346	470,337
Net deferred tax asset	139,355	89,381
Members' Shares		
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Liabilities		
Common	145,320	143,895
Surplus	1,262,319	1,341,513
	1,407,639	1,485,408
Members' Equity	0.004.000	40.040.000
Surplus	9,881,863	10,018,983
	11,289,502	11,504,391

As a condition of membership, each member must purchase one common share. No member may hold more than 10% of the total number of shares. Each member of the Caisse has one vote regardless of the number of shares the member holds.

Authorized Shares

14.

Common Shares

Authorized common share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares with an issue price per share of not less than \$5, redeemable at par only when a membership is withdrawn.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

14. Members' Shares (continued)

Common shares that are available for redemption are classified as a liability. The difference between the total members' shares and the liability amount are classified as members' equity.

Funds invested by members in members' shares are not insured by Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba. The withdrawal of members' shares is subject to the Caisse maintaining adequate regulatory capital.

Surplus Shares

Surplus shares are issued as part of patronage rebates and/or distributions. They are issued only to members of the Caisse with an issue price of \$1 per share and are redeemable at par at the option of the Caisse. The withdrawal of surplus shares is subject to the Caisse maintaining adequate regulatory capital, as is the payment of any distributions on these shares.

Surplus shares that are available for redemption are classified as a liability. The difference between the total surplus shares and the liability amount are classified as members' equity.

Patronage rebates and/or distributions are at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

15. Personnel Expenses

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages Employee benefits Other	10,575,786 2,171,422 605,130	10,161,891 2,148,515 641,962
	13,352,338	12,952,368

16. Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel is defined under IFRS as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Caisse, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel of the Caisse includes executive management and Board of Directors.

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel during the year is as follows:

	2014	2013
Componenties	\$	\$
Compensation Salaries, and other short-term employee benefits	1,153,617	1,129,285

For the year ended September 30, 2014

16. Related Party Transactions (continued)

Included in compensation above are the following payments to the directors and officers of the Caisse for expenses associated with the performance of their duties:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Honouraria and per diems Training and other costs	33,900 10,731	32,125 11,188
	44,631	43,313

The Caisse's policy for lending to key management personnel and for receiving deposits from key management personnel is that the loans are approved and deposits are accepted on the same terms and conditions which apply to members for each class of loan and type of deposit. Loans to key management personnel and deposits from the latter are as follows:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Loans to key management personnel		
Aggregate value of loans advanced	1,335,592	1,784,196
Interest received on loans advanced	59,325	74,872
Aggregate value of unadvanced loans	101,080	14,985
Total value of lines of credit advanced	192,913	76,394
Interest received on lines of credit advanced	3,776	8,299
Unused value of lines of credit	501,853	679,107
Deposits from key management personnel		
Aggregate value of term and savings accounts	2,445,588	2,218,941
Total interest paid on term and savings accounts	18,697	47,007

For the year ended September 30, 2014

17. Financial Instrument Classification

The carrying amount of the Caisse's financial instruments by classification is as follows:

	Available-for- Sale \$	Held to Maturity \$	Loans and Receivables \$	Other Financial Liabilities \$	Total
September 30, 2014 Funds on hand and on deposit Accounts receivable Investments (Note 5)	-	:	106,423,006 587,115	:	106,423,006 587,115
Term deposits Shares Securities and municipal debentures	- 23,125,278 -	- - 10,221,038	:	-	- 23,125,278 10,221,038
Loans to members Accounts payable Borrowings	-		1,028,558,191 - -	- (6,806,572) -	1,028,558,191 (6,806,572) -
Members' deposits Derivative financial instruments Members' shares	- - -	-	-	(1,100,623,334) (823,876) (1,407,639)	(823,876)
	23,125,278	10,221,038	1,135,568,312	(1,109,661,421)	(59,253,207 <u>)</u>
September 30, 2013 Funds on hand and on deposit Accounts receivable Investments (Note 5)	-	:	103,542,824 467,737	-	103,542,824 467,737
Term deposits Shares Securities and municipal	- 23,760,404	-	23,070,443	-	23,070,443 23,760,404
debentures					
Loans to members Accounts payable		17,045,669 - -	- 930,315,926 -	- (6,128,223)	
	-	17,045,669 - - - - -	- 930,315,926 - - - -	- (6,128,223) (16,011,599) (1,019,020,487) (663,470) (1,485,408)	930,315,926 (6,128,223) (16,011,599) (1,019,020,487) (663,470)

For the year ended September 30, 2014

18. Fair Value Measurement

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet are measured and classified in a hierarchy consisting of three levels for disclosure purposes; the three levels are based on the priority of the inputs to the respective valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The input levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. There are no assets or liabilities measured at fair value classified as Level 1.
- Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active or inputs that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for assets in markets that are considered less active. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value and classified as Level 2 include investments in shares and derivative financial instruments.

• Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the estimated fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 assets and liabilities would include financial instruments whose values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques as well as instruments for which the determination of estimated fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

There are no assets or liabilities measured at fair value classified as Level 3.

There were no transfers between levels for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

Valuation Process Applied

The following table sets out the valuation technique used in determination of fair values within level 2 including the key inputs used:

Assets or Liabilities	Valuation Approach and Inputs Used
CUCM, CCD and other shares	CUCM shares are subject to an annual rebalancing mechanism. CUCM and CCD shares are issued and redeemable at par value. There is no separately quoted market value for these shares. However, fair value is determined to be equivalent to the par value due to the fact that transactions occur at par value on a regular and recurring basis. Other shares are held at their carrying amount which is deemed to approximate fair value.
Derivative financial instruments	The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined using pricing models that incorporate the current market prices and the contractual prices of the underlying instrument, the time value of money, interest rate yield curves and volatility factors.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

18. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The following table sets out the assets and liabilities for which fair values are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as at September 30, 2014.

Assets or Liabilities	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs
Funds on hand and on deposit	The carrying amount of the funds on hand and on deposit approximates their fair value.	-
Accounts receivable	The carrying amount of short-term trade receivables (less than 12 months) approximates their fair value.	-
Investment in securities	The carrying amount of investment in securities approximates fair value as maturity dates are less than 12 months.	-
Investment in municipal debentures	The carrying amount of investment in municipal debentures approximates fair value.	-
Loans to members	The fair market value of loans to members is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows. To determine present value, future cash flows are discounted by the current rate curve by which the asset or liability is originally priced.	Discount spot rates range from 3.10 % to 7.30 % based on maturity date of the loans.
Accounts payable	The carrying amount of short-term accounts payable (less than 12 months) approximates their fair value.	-
Members' deposits	The fair market value of members' deposits is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows. To determine present value, future cash flows are discounted by the current rate curve by which the asset or liability is originally priced.	Discount spot rates range from 1.10 % to 3.30 % based on renewal date of the deposits.
Members' shares	The carrying amount of members' shares approximate their fair value.	-

For the year ended September 30, 2014

18. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

The following table represents the fair values of on and off balance sheet financial instruments of the Caisse. In addition, the value of intangibles such as long-term member relationships are not included in the fair value amounts. The Caisse considers the value of intangibles to be significant.

			2014			2013
_			Excess			Excess
	Book	Fair	over Book	Book	Fair	over Book
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
_	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
(in thousands)						
Assets						
Funds on hand						
and on deposit	106,423	106,423	-	103,543	103,543	-
Accounts						
receivable	587	587	-	468	468	-
Investments	33,346	33,346	-	63,877	64,185	308
Loans to	4 000 550		0.055	000.040	000 050	0 5 4 0
members	1,028,558	1,034,813	6,255	930,316	938,856	8,540
	1,168,914	1,175,169	6,255	1,098,204	1,107,052	8,848
Liabilities						_
Accounts payable	6,807	6,807	-	6,128	6,128	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	16,012	16,012	-
Members'						
deposits	1,100,623	1,106,954	6,331	1,019,020	1,025,281	6,261
Derivative						
financial						
instruments	824	824	-	663	663	-
Members' shares	1,408	1,408	-	1,485	1,485	-
_	1,109,662	1,115,993	6,331	1,043,308	1,049,569	6,261

Interest rate sensitivity is the main cause of changes in the fair value of the Caisse's financial instruments. The book values are generally not adjusted to reflect the fair value, as it is the Caisse's intention to realize their value over time by holding them to maturity.

19. Financial Instrument Risk Management

General Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Caisse's risk management objectives and policies and, while retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Caisse's management. The Board of Directors receives quarterly reports from the Caisse's management through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

19. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Caisse if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Caisse is exposed to credit risk from claims against a debtor or indirectly from claims against a guarantor of credit obligations.

Risk Measurement

Credit risk rating systems are designed to assess and quantify the risk inherent in credit activities in an accurate and consistent manner. To assess credit risk, the Caisse takes into consideration the member's character, credit worthiness, and value of collateral available to secure the loan.

Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Caisse's credit risk management principles are guided by its overall risk management principles. The Board of Directors ensures that management has a framework, and policies, processes and procedures in place to manage credit risk and that the overall credit risk policies are complied with at the business and transaction level.

The Caisse's credit risk policies set out the minimum requirements for management of credit risk in a variety of transactional and portfolio management contexts. Its credit risk policies comprise the following:

- General loan policy statements including approval of lending policies, eligibility for loans, exceptions to policy, policy violations, liquidity, loan administration, credit concentration limits, and risk rating;
- Loan lending limits including Board of Directors limits, schedule of assigned limits and exemptions from aggregate indebtedness;
- Loan collateral security classifications which set loan classifications, advance ratios and amortization periods;
- Procedures outlining loan overdrafts, release or substitution of collateral, temporary suspension of payments and loan renegotiations;
- Loan delinquency controls regarding procedures followed for loans in arrears; and
- Audit procedures and processes are in existence for the Caisse's lending activities.

With respect to credit risk, the Board of Directors receives monthly reports summarizing new loans, delinquent loans and overdraft utilization. The Board of Directors also receives an analysis of bad debts and allowance for doubtful loans quarterly.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

19. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

The Caisse's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral or other credit enhancements is as follows:

	2014	2013
	Maximum	Maximum
	Exposure	Exposure
	\$	\$
Funds on hand and on deposit	106,423,006	103,542,824
Investments	33,346,316	63,876,516
Loans to members	1,028,558,191	930,315,926
Undisbursed loans	74,633,421	85,980,423
Unutilized lines of credit	157,019,622	157,929,962
Unexpired letters of credit	2,477,755	2,080,375
	1,402,458,311	1,343,726,026

Details regarding concentration of credit risk, collateral and other credit enhancements held and loans past due but not impaired are disclosed in Note 7.

For the current year, the amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated is insignificant.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Caisse will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Caisse mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows so as to meet all cash outflow obligations as they fall due.

Risk Measurement

The assessment of the Caisse's liquidity position reflects management's estimates, assumptions and judgments pertaining to current and prospective firm specific and market conditions and the related behaviour of its members and counterparties.

Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Caisse's liquidity management framework is designed to ensure that adequate sources of reliable and cost effective cash or its equivalents are continually available to satisfy its current and prospective financial commitments under normal and contemplated stress conditions.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

19. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Provisions of the Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act require the Caisse to maintain liquid assets of at least 8% of members' deposits and borrowings in order to meet member withdrawals. The Caisse has met this requirement as at September 30, 2014 with liquidity reserves equal to 10.12% (12.37% in 2013).

The Caisse manages liquidity risk by:

- Continuously monitoring actual daily cash flows and longer term forecasted cash flows;
- Monitoring the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities;
- Maintaining adequate reserves, liquidity support facilities and reserve borrowing facilities; and
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios monthly.

The Board of Directors receives monthly liquidity reports as well as information regarding cash balances in order for it to monitor the Caisse's liquidity framework. The Caisse was in compliance with the liquidity requirements throughout the fiscal year and at September 30, 2014.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

						2014
	Carrying Amount	Gross Nominal Cash Outflow	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	Greater than 5 years
(in thousands)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable Members' deposits Members' shares Undisbursed loans Unutilized lines of credit	6,807 1,100,623 1,408 - -	(6,807) (1,100,623) (1,408) (74,633) (157,020)	(6,807) (768,003) (1,408) (74,633) (157,020)	- (137,684) - - -	- (194,936) - - -	-
-	1,108,838	(1,340,491)	(1,007,871)	(137,684)	(194,936)	-

For the year ended September 30, 2014

19. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

						2013
		Gross				
		Nominal				Greater
	Carrying	Cash	Less than 1	1 - 2	3 - 5	than 5
	Amount	Outflow	Year	years	years	years
(in thousands)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable	6,128	(6,128)	(6,128)	-	-	-
Borrowings	16,012	(16,012)	(16,012)	-	-	-
Members' deposits	1,019,020	(1,019,020)	(734,605)	(93,781)	(190,634)	-
Members' shares	1,485	(1,485)	(1,485)	-	-	-
Undisbursed loans	-	(85,980)	(85,980)	-	-	-
Unutilized lines of credit	-	(157,930)	(157,930)	-	-	-
	1,042,645	(1,286,555)	(1,002,140)	(93,781)	(190,634)	_

Timing of unutilized lines of credit and undisbursed loan payments are uncertain. Since these payouts are at the discretion of the members the entire amount of potential payments has been included in less than 1 year.

The Caisse has no material commitments for capital expenditures and there is no need for such expenditures in the normal course of business.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. Market factors include three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, and equity risk. The Caisse is exposed to market risk in its asset/liability management activities. The level of market risk to which the Caisse is exposed varies depending on market conditions and expectations of future price and yield movements.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. The Caisse is exposed to this risk through traditional banking activities, such as deposit taking and lending.

The Caisse's goal is to manage the balance sheet interest rate risk to a target level. The Caisse continually monitors the effectiveness of its interest rate mitigation activities.

Risk Measurement

The Caisse's position is measured monthly. Measurement of risk is based on rates charged to clients as well as funds transfer pricing rates.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

19. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Caisse's major source of income is financial margin, the difference between interest earned on investments and members loans and interest paid on members' deposits. The objective of asset/liability management is to match interest sensitive assets with interest sensitive liabilities as to amount and as to term to their interest rate repricing dates, thus minimizing fluctuations of income during periods of changing interest rates.

Schedules of matching and interest rate vulnerability are regularly prepared and monitored by Caisse management and reported to the Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba in accordance with the Caisse's matching policy. This policy has been approved by the Board of Directors as required by The Regulations to the Act. For the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Caisse was in compliance with this policy.

To decrease the exposure of wide fluctuations of income during periods of changing interest rates, the Caisse has policies to maintain the best possible matching of maturity of its loans and deposits. The Caisse also enters into interest rate swap contracts to reduce its exposures to changing interest rates.

As at September 30, 2014, the notional principal amount of swaps totaled \$17,000,000. These amounts, however, are not indicative of the underlying credit risk. The credit risk is represented by the cost to replace the swap agreements which are estimated to be \$823,876 at September 30, 2014. This cost would be incurred only in the event of failure by the counter party, restricted to major chartered banks, to honor its contractual obligations; it is management's responsibility to assess whether an event of failure is remote and the associated credit risk is minimal.

The following schedule shows the Caisse's sensitivity to interest rate changes. Amounts with floating rates or due or payable on demand are classified as maturing within twelve months, regardless of maturity. A significant amount of loans and deposits can be settled before maturity on payment of a penalty, but no adjustment has been made for repayments that may occur prior to maturity. Amounts that are not interest rate sensitive have been grouped together, regardless of maturity.

	As at September 30, 2014				
		Assets		Liabilities	Asset and Liability
Maturity Dates	Assets	Swaps	Liabilities	Swaps	Gap
<i>(in thousands)</i> Interest sensitive	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Variable	487,747	17,000	268,615	-	236,132
0 - 12 months	100,889	-	318,021	-	(217,132)
Greater than 1 year	550,992	-	332,619	17,000	201,373
Interest sensitive	1,139,628	17,000	919,255	17,000	220,373
Non-interest sensitive	52,882	-	273,255	-	(220,373)
Total	1,192,510	17,000	1,192,510	17,000	-

Interest sensitive assets and liabilities cannot normally be perfectly matched by amount and term to maturity. One of the roles of a Caisse is to intermediate between the expectations of borrowers and depositors.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

19. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

The notional amount of swaps reflected in the above schedule is added to the balance sheet as variable rate assets of \$17,000,000 and fixed rate liabilities of \$17,000,000 at September 30, 2014.

An analysis of the Caisse's risk due to changes in interest rates was calculated using financial modelling software and determined that an increase in interest rates of 1% could result in an increase of \$1,562,700 to Caisse's financial margin while a decrease in interest rates of 1% could result in a decrease to its financial margin of \$1,198,900.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk relates to the Caisse operating in different currencies and converting non Canadian earnings at different points in time at different foreign exchange levels when adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates occur.

The Caisse's foreign exchange risk is related to US dollar deposits denominated in US dollars. Foreign currency changes are continually monitored by management for effectiveness of its foreign exchange mitigation activities and holdings are adjusted according to policy.

Risk Measurement

The Caisse's position is measured daily. Measurement of risk is based on rates charged to members as well as currency purchase costs.

Objectives, Policies and Procedures

The Caisse's exposure to changes in currency exchange rates shall be controlled by limiting the unhedged foreign currency exposure.

For the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Caisse's exposure to currency risk is within policy.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Equity Risk

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets arising from changes in equity markets. The Caisse is exposed to this risk through its equity holdings.

Equities are monitored by the Board of Directors and holdings are adjusted following each quarter when the investments are offside of the investment policy.

For the year ended September 30, 2014

20. Capital Management

Capital is managed in accordance with policies established by the Board of Directors. Management regards a strong capital base as an integral part of the Caisse's strategy. The Caisse has a capital plan to provide a long-term forecast of capital requirements. All of the elements of capital are monitored throughout the year, and modifications of capital management strategies are made as appropriate.

The Caisse considers its capital to include members' shares and retained earnings which is unchanged from the previous year. All member's shares are included in the calculation of capital regardless of being classified as a liability or equity on the consolidated balance sheet.

Regulations under The Act establish the following with respect to capital requirements:

The Caisse shall maintain a level of capital that meets or exceeds the following requirements:

- (a) its members' equity shall not be less than 5% of the book value of its assets;
- (b) its retained earnings shall not be less than 3% of the book value of its assets; and
- (c) a tiered level of capital shall not be less than 8% of the risk weighted value of its assets as defined in the Regulations.

As at September 30, 2014, the Caisse met all of the legislated capital requirements as follows:

	2014	2013
	%	%
Members' Equity	7.06	6.98
Retained Earnings	6.11	5.95
Risk weighted capital	10.82	11.16

21. Commitments

Credit Facilities

The Caisse has an approved line of credit with CUCM equal to 10% of its members' deposits. The line of credit is secured by an assignment of shares and deposits in CUCM, as well as by an assignment of loans receivable from members. The balance outstanding at September 30, 2014 was \$NIL (\$NIL at September 30, 2013).

The Caisse also has a borrowing limit of up to a maximum of \$15,000,000 at September 30, 2014 with the CCD to fund its current operations. Any advances made when borrowings are greater than \$15,000,000 must have a guarantee of term deposits equivalent to the amount in excess of \$15,000,000. As at September 30, 2014, Caisse had \$NIL of borrowings with CCD (\$16,000,000 at September 30, 2013).

For the year ended September 30, 2014

20. Commitments (continued)

Loans to Members

The Caisse has the following commitments to its members at September 30, 2014 on account of undisbursed loans, unutilized lines of credit and letters of credit:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Undisbursed loans Unutilized lines of credit Letters of credit	74,633,421 157,019,622 2,477,755	85,980,423 157,929,962 2,080,375
	234,130,798	245,990,760

<u>Other</u>

Credit Union Central of Manitoba

Under the terms of a financial services master agreement, CUCM provides banking, trade and other services to the Caisse. By virtue of this agreement, the Caisse is obliged to pay to CUCM the fees and dues specified in the agreement.

Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba

The Deposit Guarantee Corporation of Manitoba ("DGCM") is a deposit insurance corporation. By legal obligation under the Act, DGCM guarantees the deposits of all members of Manitoba Credit Unions/Caisse. By legislation, the Credit Union/Caisse pays a quarterly levy to DGCM based on a percentage of members' deposits.