CREDIT UNION
DEPOSIT GUARANTEE
CORPORATION
Alberta

2018

ANNUAL REPORT

CREDIT UNION
DEPOSIT GUARANTEE
CORPORATION

DEPOSIT GUARANTEE STATEMENT

The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation (the "Corporation") operates under the authority of the *Credit Union Act* Chapter C-32, revised Statutes of Alberta, 2000. The Corporation guarantees the repayment of all deposits with Alberta credit unions including accrued interest. The *Credit Union Act* provides that the Province of Alberta will ensure that this obligation of the Corporation is carried out.

All deposit amounts are 100% guaranteed and include accrued interest to the date of payout. Deposit amounts include chequing and savings accounts, RRSP deposits, RRIF deposits, TFSA deposits, foreign currency deposits, and term deposits, including those with terms exceeding five years. The guarantee does not cover non-deposit investments, examples of which include common shares, investment shares, mutual funds and self-administered RRSP's that are not deposits (e.g. shares, mutual funds).

MANDATE

To guarantee deposits and provide risk-based regulatory oversight to enable a safe and sound credit union system in Alberta.

PRIMARY ROLES

- Provide a 100% guarantee of deposits held with Alberta credit unions.
- Regulate credit unions and enforce the *Credit Union Act*.
- Review, advise and direct credit unions on sound business practices.
- Monitor credit union performance and implement appropriate actions to improve performance and reduce risks.
- Establish individual credit union loan approval limits and provide an appropriate adjudication process for loans exceeding these limits.

CORPORATE VALUES

- Integrity
- Respect
- Accountability

CORE OPERATIONS

There are three interrelated core operations that contribute to fulfilling our mandate:

- guaranteeing deposits,
- regulating credit unions, and
- managing our business.

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FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY

For the years ending December 31

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Selected statement of financial position items ($ in thousands)					
Investments	356,615	337,536	320,942	290,108	251,952
Provision for financial assistance	-	-	-	131	50
Selected statement of comprehensive income items ($ in thousands)					
Assessment revenue	19,656	19,140	31,178	33,485	29,485
Investment income	5,861	9,496	11,281	10,653	9,282
Operating expenses	6,992	7,247	7,021	6,982	6,844
Increase (decrease) in provision for financial assistance	-	-	(131)	68	44
Total comprehensive income	19,880	15,772	30,063	35,774	35,566
Number of active credit unions	17	21	22	27	31
Total credit union available capital as % of risk weighted assets (as of October 31)	16.14% Preliminary	15.89%	15.42%	14.68%	13.91%
Total credit union insured deposits ($ in billions)	22.3	21.4	21.1	20.9	20.8
Deposit Guarantee Fund ($ in thousands)	364,522	344,642	328,870	293,906	257,630
Deposit Guarantee Fund as % of deposits and borrowings	1.63%	1.61%	1.56%	1.41%	1.23%

ALBERTA CREDIT UNIONS

REGULATED CREDIT UNIONS IN ALBERTA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2018

1st Choice Savings and Credit Union Ltd.
ABCU Credit Union Ltd.[1]
Bow Valley Credit Union Ltd.
Calgary Police Credit Union Ltd.
Christian Credit Union Ltd.
Connect First Credit Union Ltd.[2]
Edson Savings and Credit Union Ltd.
Encompass Credit Union Ltd.
Khalsa Credit Union (Alberta) Limited
Lakeland Credit Union Ltd.
Pincher Creek Credit Union Ltd.
Rocky Credit Union Ltd.
Servus Credit Union Ltd.[3,4]
Spark the Energy Credit Union Ltd.[5]
TransCanada Credit Union Ltd.
Vermilion Credit Union Ltd.
Vision Credit Union Ltd.

[1] Beaumont Credit Union Ltd. and River City Credit Union Ltd amalgamated effective November 1, 2018 and became ABCU Credit Union Ltd.

[2] Mountain View Credit Union Ltd. merged with Connect First Credit Union Ltd. effective August 1, 2018.

[3] Inglewood Credit Union Ltd. merged with Servus Credit Union effective March 1, 2018.

[4] Canada Safeway Credit Union Ltd. merged with Servus Credit Union Ltd. effective June 1, 2018.

[5] Shell Employees Credit Union Ltd. changed its name to Spark the Energy Credit Union Ltd. effective October 11, 2018 (name change announced to members October 18, 2018).

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

On behalf of the Board of Directors and management, it is my pleasure to present the 2018 Annual Report for the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation.

The Board has undergone renewal with 2018 being the first full year for the current group of Board members. During the year, the Board focused on board effectiveness and governance. In the June Board planning session, a governance workshop resulted in a revised committee structure and Board processes to allow the Board to spend more time on strategic matters. The Board also focused on the changing landscape of the credit union system to consider a longer-term view in our planning exercise. We discussed what the Corporation has to start considering to be ready for a credit union system five to ten years from now. The Board also updated the risk appetite statements under the Enterprise Risk Management policy.

Alberta's economic and fiscal environment continues to be challenging. This, along with the rapid pace of consolidation of credit unions caused us to regularly consider the risks and opportunities in our operating environment and assess the impact on how we fulfill our mandate of guaranteeing deposits and ensuring a safe and sound credit union system. We continue to enhance our prudential approach to regulatory oversight by considering recent federal and international standards, and implementing them as appropriate. We continue to appreciate the strong working relationships we have with Alberta Treasury Board and Finance, Credit Union Central Alberta Limited and Alberta credit unions.

The Board is taking action on a number of key government initiatives. We continued our work in complying with the *Reform of Agencies, Boards and Commissions Compensation Act*, *Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection Act)* and the *Conflicts of Interest Amendment Act 2017*. We have also made significant progress working with government to update our Mandate and Roles Document. The Board and the Board Chair were fortunate to have the opportunity to discuss the Corporation's work with the Minister directly.

On behalf of all directors, I want to express sincere appreciation to all employees for their hard work and important contributions to our priorities and core operations over the past year.

John McGowan
Chair, Board of Directors

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2018 was a year of great progress on our key initiatives. I am pleased to provide highlights of these in my report.

We continue to focus on meeting our mandate of guaranteeing deposits and regulating credit unions, while managing our business within a rapidly changing environment. This requires ongoing monitoring of the financial industry, assessing the risks facing Alberta credit unions due to the current economic situation in Alberta, low financial margins and a competitive market place, and reviewing ongoing changes in the regulatory standards. The trend of credit union consolidation continues. There were four amalgamations during the year which resulted in the total number of credit unions being reduced from 21 to 17. As at October 31, 2018, total assets for the Alberta credit union system are $26.6 billion and total deposits are $21.8 billion.

The key initiatives for the year included issuing revised liquidity standards, developing our new business information application, continuing work on contingency planning for the credit union system and enhancing our electronic workspace for employees.

The transition of credit unions to the new regulatory filing requirements effective November 1, 2018 was seamless. The new regulatory filings include new data from the implementation of new loan accounting standards and enhanced liquidity reporting. Information on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio was collected on a pilot basis in 2018 and is now a mandatory filing requirement for our two largest credit unions. We value the positive working relationship with the Alberta credit union system and have kept credit unions informed on our initiatives during our attendance at various credit union meetings during the year.

We continued to work with our counterparts across Canada through the Credit Union Prudential Supervisors Association and other informal forums where we share information on initiatives of common interest such as group clearing for payments, crisis management and new lease accounting standards.

Our priorities for 2019 include: continued work on enhancing our new business information application, contingency planning for the credit union system and renewed focus on building our workforce sustainability.

I would like to thank the Board members for their oversight, dedication and commitment to our plans and priorities.

Most importantly, I would like to express sincere thanks and appreciation to each employee for all of their work efforts and valuable contributions towards the Corporation's success during the past year.

Tim Wiles, FCA
President & Chief Executive Officer

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Board of Directors ("Board") and management have established governance practices that are consistent with best practices, including the following:

- Guidelines for Improved Corporate Governance in Canada adopted by the Toronto Stock Exchange,
- CSA STAFF NOTICE 58-306, Corporate Governance Disclosure Compliance Review published by the Canadian Securities Commission,
- Canadian Coalition for Good Governance, and
- the Public Agencies Governance Framework adopted by the Government of Alberta.

We consider amendments to our governance practices, as appropriate.

The Board oversees the business and affairs of the Corporation and operates under Corporate Bylaws and formal Terms of Reference. The Board makes all major policy decisions for the Corporation. Many Board functions are carried out by the two committees of the Board, with committee recommendations considered by the Board.

The Terms of Reference for the Board and committees were reviewed and work plans for 2019 outlining planned activities for the Board and committees were developed. All Board and committee activities for 2018 were completed.

BOARD MANDATE

The Board is responsible for the stewardship of the Corporation and provides independent and effective leadership to ensure its purposes and business activities as outlined in the *Credit Union Act* are fulfilled, as per its Terms of Reference.

- The Board holds a planning meeting annually. In accordance with the Bylaws, the final budget and business plan is approved by the Board and submitted to the President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance for approval.
- The Board oversees the risks of the Corporation including regular review of Enterprise Risk Management reports. The risks of the Corporation are considered on a regular basis through an enterprise risk management framework, the planning process and at Board and committee meetings.
- The Board oversees the risks in Alberta credit unions through review of the system update which includes various reports.
- The Board approves the Annual Report.
- The Board administers the Mandate and Roles Document, between the President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance and the Corporation.
- The Board reviews committee memberships and Terms of Reference annually.
- The Board approves and monitors the bylaws and policies of the Corporation.
- The Board reviews recommendations from the committees and establishes ad hoc committees of the Board as needed.
- The Board establishes the Deposit Guarantee Fund size target and sets the assessment rates charged to the credit unions.
- The Board approves the President & CEO selection, compensation, performance evaluation, succession planning and termination, some of which are subject to the *Reform of Agencies, Boards and Commissions Compensation Act* and other applicable directions set by the Government of Alberta.
- A process exists for the Corporation to make recommendations to amend the *Credit Union Act.*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

All the directors are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and are unrelated and independent of management. Credit Union Central Alberta Limited provides names for government's consideration for the two credit union system nominees on the Board. The President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance appoints the Chair and Vice Chair. The size of the Board is up to nine members as specified in the *Credit Union Act*.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John McGowan, Chair
CPA-CMA, ICD.D
Edmonton, Alberta
Appointed: November 29, 2016

Sharon Carry, AOE
A nominee from the credit union system
Cochrane, Alberta
Appointed: April 7, 2016

Ken Morris
A nominee from the credit union system
Wainwright, Alberta
Appointed: November 21, 2017

Paulina Hiebert, Vice Chair
B.Comm, LL.B., MBA
Edmonton, Alberta
Appointed: November 29, 2016

Christian Cook
MBA, PhD, CPHR
Calgary, Alberta
Appointed: November 21, 2017

Laurence Waring
Fallis, Alberta
Appointed: November 21, 2017

Laurene Beloin, MBA, ICD.D
Edmonton, Alberta
Appointed: November 29, 2016

Jim McKillop
FCA, ICD.D
St. Albert, Alberta
Appointed: November 29, 2016

TJ (Tongjie) Zhang
PhD, CISSP, CISM, GICSP, CEH
Calgary, Alberta
Appointed: November 21, 2017

RECRUITMENT AND APPOINTMENT PROCESS

The Board is comprised of individuals with financial acumen, industry experience, and professional qualifications to ensure breadth of knowledge, independence and a diversity of perspective and experience.

When a vacancy occurs, the Board will identify the competencies recommended, based on the Board's Competency Matrix, and provide that profile to the government individual/team leading the recruitment process. Alberta Treasury Board and Finance will initiate the process, publicly post the vacancy, and confirm the review panel. This panel could consist of representatives from the Board, Alberta Treasury Board and Finance, the Minister's office and an independent third party. The review and interview process leads to a recommendation submitted, for consideration, to the President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance, who, in turn will submit a short list and a recommendation through the government decision making process. This process results in an Order in Council that appoints and/or re-appoints a director. Conflict of interest and other screening shall be completed before a list of suitable candidates is prepared for submission to the President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

Board appointments are for a fixed term of up to three years, with the potential for reappointment, based on satisfactory performance, to a maximum of ten years of continuous service. The Board recognizes that the ultimate responsibility for developing and posting job profiles and making Board appointments rests with the Government of Alberta. The recruitment and appointment process is available to the public on the Corporation's website.

ORIENTATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Chair of the Governance and Human Resources Committee along with the Board Chair and management provide a comprehensive orientation program for all new directors. This includes review of the Corporation's Mandate and Roles, statutory requirements, Board governance, corporate operations, roles and responsibilities of the Board and the expectations of directors in their capacity as a member of the Board of Directors or its Committees. Additional sessions covering specific regulatory requirements, such as liquidity, capital, credit adjudication, etc. are attended by directors. All directors have received their orientation. The Director Orientation and Professional Development Policy describes the orientation and on-going support of professional development for directors.

POSITION DESCRIPTIONS

The Governance and Human Resources Committee reviews the position description for the Chair, Vice Chair, Board members, and the President & CEO on an annual basis.

COMPENSATION

The Corporation is a provincial corporation according to the *Financial Administration Act*. Compensation for directors of the Corporation is established by the *Committee Remuneration Order* which is approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Chair of the Board also receives an annual retainer. Compensation for each director is disclosed in the annual report and the Corporation's public website as required by the *Public Sector Body Compensation Transparency Act*.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

The Board has adopted a written Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy ("Code") including Conflict of Interest for directors and employees that is approved by the Ethics Commissioner.

The Governance and Human Resources Committee monitors compliance with the Code on an annual basis. All directors and employees are required to annually acknowledge the Code and compliance with it.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Board has established committees to fulfill annual responsibilities and functions, and continue to enhance our governance practices. During the year, the Board restructured its committees from 3 to 2, the Audit and Finance Committee and the Governance and Human Resources Committee. The functions of the previous Risk Management Committee have been assumed by the Audit and Finance Committee.

Committee	Responsibilities

Audit and Finance	• The Audit and Finance Committee carries out the responsibilities in section 81 and 87 of the *Credit Union Act* and oversees:
	  • quality and integrity of financial statements, integrity of financial reporting practices and processes, adequacy of internal controls and processes to manage major financial risks
	  • monitoring the financial reporting and performance of the Corporation
	  • the Deposit Guarantee Fund and investment management strategies, adequacy of Corporate Investment Policy and process to manage investment portfolio and performance of the investment manager
	  • the independent audit processes, and the independence and performance of the external and internal auditors.
	• assumes the duties, functions and powers of a special loans committee under Section 143 of the *Credit Union Act*
	• oversees the quality and integrity of the Corporation's credit risk management function including prudent lending standards, oversight of credit adjudication practices and processes, President & CEO's discretionary lending limit ("DLL"), adjudication of credit union requests in excess of the President & CEO – DLL, and making decisions on appeals of credit union requests declined by the President & CEO

Governance and Human Resources	• oversees the development and implementation of principles and systems for the management of corporate governance to enhance the Corporation's performance, develops and maintains the Board Succession Plan, oversees orientation and education of directors and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board, its committees, the Chair and the committee Chairs • reviews bylaws and corporate policies, compensation and human resources strategies and policies • recommends CEO selection, performance evaluation, compensation (subject to the *Reform of Agencies, Boards and Commissions Compensation Act*) and succession planning • reviews the Vice President's performance, compensation and succession planning

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

The Corporation's Board held six board meetings in 2018, one of which was for the business planning. The Audit and Finance Committee and Governance and Human Resources Committee each met three times. There were no Committee meetings in June to allow the Board more time to focus on governance and strategic planning matters. The Risk Management Committee met once and the Committee was dissolved at the June Board Meeting. An in-camera session (without management present) is held at least at the quarterly Board and Committee meetings. Director meeting attendance is summarized as follows.

	Board of Directors Meetings[1] (6)	Audit & Finance Meetings (3)	Governance & Human Resources Meetings (3)	Risk Management Meetings (1)[9]
John McGowan – Chair[2]	5/6	3/3	3/3	1/1
Laurene Beloin[3,6]	5.5/6	1/2		1/1
Sharon Carry[4]	6/6		3/3	
Christian Cook[8]	6/6	1/1	3/3	
Paulina Hiebert – Vice Chair	6/6		3/3	
Jim McKillop[5]	6/6	3/3		
Ken Morris[6]	5/6	1/2		1/1
Laurence Waring	6/6	3/3		
TJ (Tongjie) Zhang[7]	6/6	1/1	2/2	

[1] Includes Board Planning Session.
[2] Chair of the Board of Directors and ex-officio member of all committees.
[3] Chair of the previous Risk Management Committee.
[4] Chair of the Governance & Human Resources Committee.
[5] Chair of the Audit & Finance Committee.
[6] Appointed to Audit & Finance Committee effective June Board Meeting.
[7] Appointed to Governance & Human Resources Committee effective June Board Meeting.
[8] Appointed to the Audit & Finance Committee for the September Meeting only.
[9] Risk Management Committee was dissolved at the June Board Meeting.

There were board on board meetings with three credit unions and a board on board meeting with Alberta Central. These meetings were not included in the table above.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE (WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION) ACT

The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation, as a provincial corporation of the Government of Alberta, must adhere to the *Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act*. The Act requires that government bodies disclose, in their annual reports, any activities regulated by this legislation.

This Act gives employees a clear process for disclosing concerns about significant and serious matters (wrongdoing) in the Alberta public service sector, and protection from reprisal. All disclosures receive careful and thorough review to determine if action is required under the Act, and must be reported in the Corporation's annual report in accordance with Section 32 of the Act.

In 2018, there were no disclosures received or outstanding investigations under the *Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act*.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The credit union system in Alberta operates in a competitive environment offering a variety of financial and wealth management services and competes directly with regional and national financial institutions. As the regulator of Alberta's credit unions, we recognize that our operating environment is dynamic and requires proactive responses to changes in the credit union's risk profiles through regulatory oversight and guidance and if necessary, intervention processes.

There were 17 credit unions at December 31, 2018, down from 21 last year due to amalgamations during the year. As at December 31, 2018, the assets were $26.7 billion, equity was approximately $2.5 billion (9.0% of total assets) and deposits guaranteed by the Corporation totaled $22.3 billion.

The following is management's discussion and analysis of our operations, organized by each of our core operations.

GUARANTEE DEPOSITS

The deposit guarantee covers 100% of Alberta credit union deposits. The deposit guarantee is an important contributor to stability and public confidence in Alberta's credit union system. It is part of a larger framework that includes strong capital and liquidity positions, effective governance and risk management by boards and management, and prudent regulatory oversight.

Communicating the deposit guarantee to credit union members is important for awareness of deposit protection and confidence in the credit union system. We provide a deposit guarantee brochure that is available on our public website and in all credit union branches to inform members about our deposit protection. Our 2018 Annual Report lists the names of all credit unions in Alberta which are covered by the deposit protection

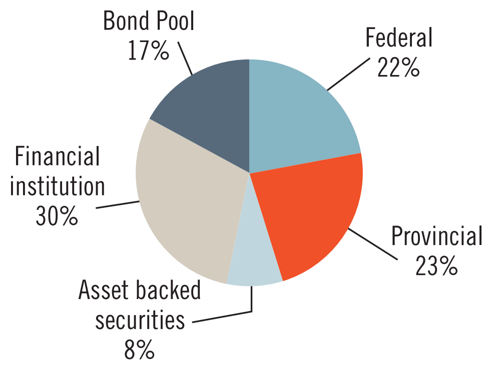
A Deposit Guarantee Fund is maintained to protect Alberta credit union depositors. This requires effective management of the Fund and the risks associated with it. The size of the Fund should be at a level that enables us to meet the deposit guarantee and other statutory obligations, in the normal course of business, without reliance on taxpayer support.

The Fund size is being managed within the operating range of 1.40% to 1.60% of deposits and borrowings. During 2018, the Fund increased from $345 million to $364 million (1.61% to 1.63% of system deposits and borrowings). The Corporation regularly advises the credit union system of the Fund size. With low deposit growth rate during the year, the Fund size has been slightly above 1.60%. The assessment rate review is scheduled for 2019.

The Fund of $364 million at December 31, 2018 is mainly comprised of a portfolio of fixed income securities with a fair value of $356 million as well as cash and other assets net of liabilities of $8 million. An external investment manager, Alberta Investment Management Corporation ("AIMCo"), manages the investments in accordance with the Corporate Investment Policy. The Corporate Investment Policy is reviewed annually by the Audit and Finance Committee, which makes recommendations to the Board on any investment policy changes.

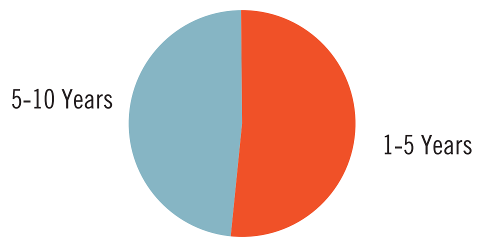
The investment portfolio is recorded at fair value and represents 97% of total assets for the Corporation. The investments are held in a segregated portfolio and AIMCo's Universe Fixed Income Pool ("Bond Pool") which are both investment grade. All asset backed securities are rated AAA. See chart below.

INVESTMENTS – MARKET VALUE



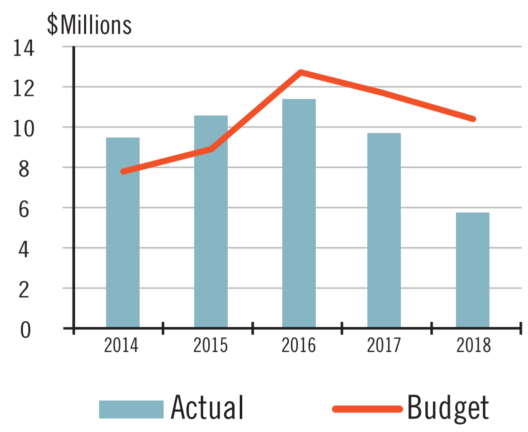
The investment portfolio term to maturity is being maintained within the Corporate Investment Policy limit levels. Approximately 52% of the portfolio is due within 5 years. In anticipation of further interest rate increases, the portfolio is actively managed by AIMCo on a shorter duration compared to the benchmark.

SEGREGATED PORTFOLIO – TERM TO MATURITY



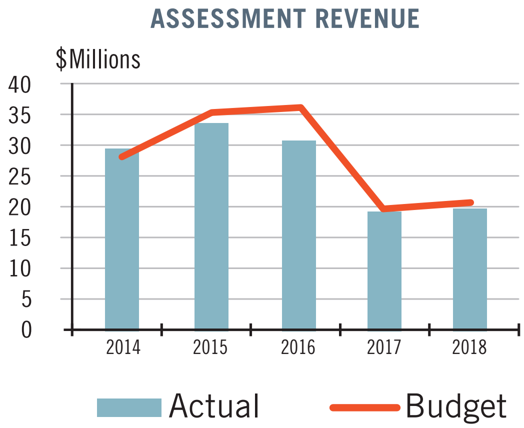
Investment income was $5.9 million for the year, a decrease of $3.6 million (38%) from previous year. This was the result of lower yield on the investments and as well as reporting of market value changes of the Bond Pool through profit or loss with adoption of IFRS 9. This is also the reason for being under budget.

INVESTMENT INCOME



Determination of the deposit guarantee assessment rate must be pragmatic, equitable and strike a balance between Fund size/growth targets and the financial impact on credit unions. The assessment rate for 2018 was 9 basis points (bps) (2017: 9 bps). The assessment rate is reviewed every three years with the next review scheduled for 2019.

Assessment revenue is calculated on credit union deposits and borrowing multiplied by the assessment rate. The assessment revenue was $19 million for the year, an increase of $516 thousand (3%) from previous year. The assessment revenue was lower than budget due to the low growth rate of credit union deposits and borrowings.



In the unlikely event that an Alberta credit union becomes insolvent, we can access several sources to pay depositors claims:

- the assets of the credit union;
- the Fund of $364 million at the end of 2018, and
- the ability to increase the quarterly assessment rate and, with appropriate approvals, charge a one-time special or prescribed assessment to all credit unions in accordance with the *Credit Union Act*.

Additionally, the *Credit Union Act* provides that the Government of Alberta will ensure that our deposit guarantee obligation is carried out.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Guarantee Deposits	Target	2018 Results
Maintain Fund size within operating range	Target as % of deposits and borrowings: 1.50%	Actual Fund size is 1.63%
Investment return versus investment policy benchmark	25 basis points over the rolling 4-year average benchmark	36 basis points over the rolling 4-year average benchmark

REGULATE CREDIT UNIONS

Our goal is to be proactive and preventative in our supervisory approach in monitoring and regulating Alberta credit unions to ensure a safe and sound credit union system.

This work consists of a comprehensive group of processes and activities aimed at maintaining a safe and sound credit union system in Alberta in accordance with the *Credit Union Act*. This framework is based on a similar prudential model adopted by other Canadian provincial and federal financial institution regulators.

The cornerstone of regulatory oversight is continuous monitoring and assessment of credit unions' capital and liquidity standards, financial performance, governance effectiveness, risk management practices, internal control frameworks, and compliance with the *Credit Union Act*. A risk-based approach is used to allocate resources for monitoring which involves the review of a large amount and variety of data from each credit union including board and audit committee packages, internal and external audit reports, regulatory filings, etc. These reviews are supplemented by ongoing contact with credit union boards and management, regular site visits and periodic compliance testing. When monitoring processes identify problems, an appropriate intervention strategy is developed and implemented to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. In the event a credit union is no longer financially viable, a credit union board must consider strategies including an amalgamation or arrangement with another credit union, and/or dissolution.

An important element within the regulatory framework is the oversight of credit risk, which involves establishing lending limits for credit unions, and monitoring of credit union loan portfolios, aggregate system credit risk, underwriting quality and compliance controls. Monitoring is accomplished through the post review of credit transactions approved by credit unions within their lending limits, on-site testing of compliance controls, and analysis of trends and key risk indicators. This program also includes credit adjudication, a function other Canadian regulators do not perform (but which is required by the Alberta *Credit Union Act*), involving the review, assessment and approval or decline of credit applications that exceed credit unions' lending limits. Our approach to credit adjudication includes an alternative approach that allows credit unions to establish their own lending limits subject to our approval of their credit policies and risk tolerances.

The *Credit Union Act* requires that we provide various regulatory approvals to credit unions (or recommend them to the appropriate approval authority). These include investment policy approvals, establishing lending limits, amalgamation requests, release from supervision, special loan programs, etc.

Through collaboration with the credit union system, the Corporation updated the financial and statistical reporting forms. The revised form include IFRS 9 requirements and enhanced liquidity reporting effective November 1, 2018. We have also developed a new business information application and further work will continue in 2019 to enhance the new application.

The Liquidity Adequacy Requirements Guidance was issued to the credit unions. The Corporation has extensively engaged the credit union system in the development of the guidance. The new liquidity measures are based on the international and federal supervisory standards, as appropriate, to assist credit unions in managing their liquidity risk and enables the Corporation to assess liquidity risk.

During the year, we continued to work on our contingency planning for the credit union system. We consulted with two credit unions to gather data requirements on their banking system to help us further develop our payout approach. Even though a deposit payout is currently unlikely, an appropriate preparedness plan is considered best practice. We will continue to work on contingency planning for the credit union system in 2019.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Regulate Credit Unions	Target	2018 Results
Credit turn around on new applications	• Average 2 business days or less • Maximum individual application: 5 business days	Average of 1.32 days No application exceeded 5 business days

Preventable fund payout
• Complete a root cause analysis to determine whether the fund payout was preventable considering:
  • If policies and procedures were followed,
  • An assessment of supervisory decisions and other relevant factors
	$0 expected to be paid out	No payout occurred

Credit union feedback • Survey of credit unions • Qualitative feedback during various interactions with credit unions throughout the year	Target effectiveness score (% of credit unions that give us a 'Very Effective' or 'Somewhat Effective') of 80% on each of the baseline questions around: • guidance and information materials • monitoring the credit union system • processing regulatory approvals • processing credit applications • proactively dealing with emerging issues	Next survey planned for 2019

MANAGE OUR BUSINESS

Managing our business refers to our strategies, functions and activities, all of which contribute to a strong and successful organization with respect to our people, processes and technology.

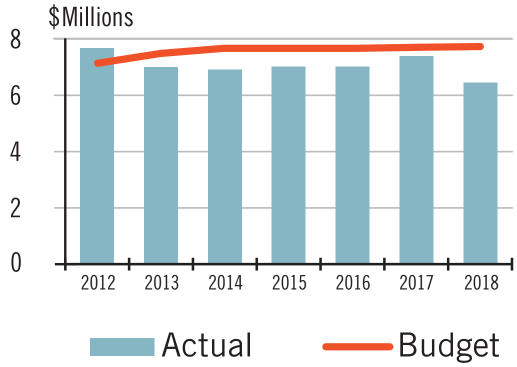
We employ up to 41 individuals to meet the increasing complexities of today's financial and regulatory environment. Our people have strong technical, analytical and communication skills that enable them to make professional judgments involved in guaranteeing deposits, regulating credit unions and managing our business.

The Corporation consistently monitors and reviews federal and provincial legislation and has updated several policies, programs and processes related to legislative changes such as, *the Conflict of Interest Act, Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act, Fair and Family-Friendly Workplaces Act, Occupational Health and Safety Act,* etc. The Corporation has a Joint Worksite Health and Safety Committee and defined terms of reference. We updated our Enterprise Risk Management Policy and Program to reflect our Board's approval of revised risk appetite statements and risk tolerance measures.

We continue to improve our processes and have updated our accounting system, enhanced our electronic workspace, and implemented a new payroll and HR system with an effective date of January 1, 2019.

The administration expenses were $6.9 million for the year, $248 thousand lower than the previous year, due primarily to vacancies. The overall 2018 administration expenses were under budget mostly due to vacancies during the year.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES



PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Manage Our Business	Target	2018 Results
High employee engagement	>80% on employee engagement survey	63%, up from 56% in the 2016 survey
Effective employee development – percentage of individual development plans completed	95%	100%
Effectiveness and efficiency of key processes and programs • Build on work from past area of focus on process improvement	Work from past and current areas of focus will require ongoing process improvement related to: • IM/IT strategy including integra • Credit Union Business Intelligence (CUBI) • Regulatory framework enhancements • Credit union contingency planning	During 2018, we focused on the stabilization and maintenance of our SharePoint application, which was implemented in 2017. We continued the development of our new business information application that was rolled out to users within the Corporation to assist with the analysis of credit union financial information. Regulatory framework enhancements focused on documentation of our analytical tools, particularly on the update of the Assessment & Rating Guidelines for the internal Risk Matrix which is used to assess and record the risk level of a credit union. We also made significant progress in developing our contingency planning for the credit unions from both a recovery and resolution perspective as well as enhancing our deposit payout approach.

OUTLOOK FOR 2019

Assessment revenue is expected to be $20 million and investment income is forecasted to be $9 million in 2019.

As a provincial agency, we must prudently manage our costs and support the Province of Alberta in cost containment efforts. The 2019 budget expenses will be maintained at the 2018 budgeted levels. Under the *Reform of Agencies, Boards and Commissions Compensation Act*, the government extended the salary freeze until the end of September 2019.

EXECUTIVE & MANAGEMENT TEAM*

Tim Wiles, FCA
President & Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE

Jennie Allen, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer

Joel Borle, MBA, ICD.D
Executive Vice President
Regulation & Risk Assessment

Monica Fenton, GRCP
Assistant Vice President
Governance & Human Resources

Jammi Rao, FRM
Acting Vice President
Business Services & Regulatory Practices

MANAGEMENT

Allen Brandon, CPA, CMA, CIA, CRMA
Assistant Vice President
Regulation & Credit Risk Assessment

Wayne Fedorak, FCUIC
Assistant Vice President
Regulation & Risk Assessment

Wendy Ivey, MBA, FICB
Assistant Vice President
Regulation & Risk Assessment

Therese Sywolos
Assistant Vice President
Information Technology

Vacant
Assistant Vice President
Planning, Analytics & Regulatory Practices

* The above Executive and Management positions are as at March 2019. Disclosure of executive remuneration in Note 13 is as at December 31, 2018.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Corporation is responsible for preparing and ensuring the integrity, reliability and completeness of the accompanying financial statements. All financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and include some amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgments. Financial information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In discharging its responsibility, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, proper records maintained and assets safeguarded. The internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board.

The Audit and Finance Committee, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, oversees management's responsibilities for the financial reporting procedures and internal control systems. The Audit and Finance Committee reviews the financial statements and Annual Report in detail prior to recommending them for approval to the Board of Directors. The Committee also meets with management and the external auditor to discuss internal controls, auditing and financial reporting matters.

The Auditor General of Alberta, the Corporation's external auditor, provides an independent audit opinion on the financial statements.

Tim Wiles, FCA
President & Chief Executive Officer

Jennie Allen, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer

Auditor General
OF ALBERTA

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation as at December 31, 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the *Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation Annual Report,* but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity or business activities within the entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

I am responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements of the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation and reporting that opinion to you based on my audit.

[Original signed by W. Doug Wylie, FCPA, FCMA, ICD.D]
Auditor General

March 13, 2019
Edmonton, Alberta

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Thousands of dollars)

As at December 31

	Notes	2018	2017
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	$ 3,932	$ 3,226
Assessments receivable		3,549	3,461
Accrued interest receivable and prepaid expenses		1,342	1,133
Current tax receivable		673	489
Deferred tax assets		1,087	1,381
Investments	5,6	356,615	337,536
Property, equipment and intangible assets		262	294
TOTAL ASSETS		**367,460**	**347,520**
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 450	$ 444
Unclaimed credit union balances	8	2,488	2,434
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,938**	**2,878**
EQUITY			
Deposit guarantee fund		367,187	349,369
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(2,665)	(4,727)
TOTAL EQUITY		**364,522**	**344,642**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**$ 367,460**	**$ 347,520**
Provision for financial assistance	7		
Commitments	14		

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Approved by the Board: March 13, 2019

Original signed by
John McGowan
Board Chair

Original signed by
Jim McKillop
Audit and Finance Committee Chair

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Thousands of dollars)

For the Years Ended December 31

	Notes	2018	2017
Revenue			
Assessment revenue	9	$ 19,656	$ 19,140
Investment income	9	5,861	9,496
		25,517	**28,636**
Expenses			
Administration expenses	10	6,992	7,247
		6,992	**7,247**
Income before income taxes		18,525	21,389
Income tax (recovery) expense	11	(238)	532
NET INCOME		**$ 18,763**	**$ 20,857**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS, NET OF TAX			
Items that will be reclassified to net income	3		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on fair value through other comprehensive income financial instruments			
Other comprehensive loss		(1,230)	(6,664)
Income tax recovery		246	1,499
Reclassification to net income, net of tax		2,101	80
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX		**1,117**	**(5,085)**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**$ 19,880**	**$ 15,772**

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Thousands of dollars)

For the Years Ended December 31

	Notes	Deposit Guarantee Fund	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity
Balance as at December 31, 2016		**$ 328,512**	**$ 358**	**$ 328,870**
Net Income		20,857	-	20,857
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		-	(5,085)	(5,085)
Balance as at December 31, 2017		**$ 349,369**	**$ (4,727)**	**$ 344,642**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	3	(945)	945	-
Net income		18,763	-	18,763
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	1,117	1,117
Balance as at December 31, 2018		**$ 367,187**	**$ (2,665)**	**$ 364,522**

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Thousands of dollars)

For the Years Ended December 31

	2018	2017
Operating activities:		
Net Income	$ 18,763	$ 20,857
Adjustments for:		
Amortization	116	103
Investment income	700	(2,757)
Fair value adjustment	302	-
Impairment loss	32	-
Deferred income taxes	(52)	17
Increase in assessments receivable	(88)	(63)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable and prepaid expenses	(209)	163
Increase current tax receivable	(184)	(565)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	(66)
Increase in long-term unclaimed credit union balances	54	25
Cash flows from operating activities	**19,440**	**17,714**
Investing activities:		
Purchase of investments	(119,271)	(80,762)
Proceeds from sales of investments	100,621	60,363
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(84)	(204)
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(18,734)**	**(20,603)**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	706	(2,889)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	3,226	6,115
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	**$ 3,932**	**$ 3,226**

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 NATURE OF ORGANIZATION

The Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation ("the Corporation") was established in 1974 and operates under the authority of the *Credit Union Act*, Chapter C-32, revised Statutes of Alberta, 2000. It is a provincial agency without share capital. The mandate of the Corporation is to provide risk-based regulatory oversight and a deposit guarantee to enable a safe and sound credit union system in Alberta.

The Corporation is located in Canada. The address of the Corporation's office is 20th Floor, 10104 – 103 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0H8.

To fulfill its mandate the Corporation undertakes functions set out in the *Credit Union Act* and maintains the Deposit Guarantee Fund ("the Fund"). The Corporation is funded by assessments from credit unions.

The *Credit Union Act* provides that the Government of Alberta ("the Province") will ensure that the obligations of the Corporation are carried out. As at December 31, 2018, credit unions in Alberta held deposits, including accrued interest, totaling $22,305,630 (2017: $21,439,839).

In cases where a credit union is experiencing financial difficulty, the Corporation implements an intervention strategy that may result in placing the credit union under supervision. The Corporation provides financial assistance, support and direction in planning, policy and operational matters for supervised credit unions.

NOTE 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2019.

Statements and notes are in Canadian dollars which is the Corporation's functional currency and expressed in thousands of dollars.

The Corporation presents its Statement of Financial Position in order of liquidity.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

On January 1, 2018, the Corporation adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which replaced the guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The Corporation did not early adopt any of the IFRS 9 in previous periods.

As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the Corporation elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition were recognized in the opening retained earnings or accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) of the current period.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. With the adoption of IFRS 9, the Corporation now classifies and measures its financial assets as:

- amortized cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

The classification and measurement for financial assets are based on the Corporation's business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments for principal and interest (SPPI).

The Corporation determines its business model that best reflects how the financial assets are managed based on observable factors and relevant objective evidence. The Corporation has determined its business models as follows:

- Held-to-collect: Assets held to collect the contractual principal and interest cash flows.
- Held-to-collect-and-sell: Both collecting contractual cash flows and selling are fundamental to achieving the objective of the business.
- Other business model: Neither of the above and represent business objectives where assets are managed on a fair value basis.

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they are held within the held-to collect business model and the contractual cash flows pass the SPPI test.

Financial assets in the held-to-collect-and-sell business model where the contractual cash flows meet the SPPI test are measured at FVOCI. The financial assets measured at FVOCI are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in AOCI until realized when the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to net income. Interest income and impairment losses, are recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on the financial assets is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which it arises.

The Corporation elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate equity investments at FVOCI. The fair value changes are recorded in OCI, with any gains or losses when selling the asset not reclassified in profit or loss. Dividend income is recorded in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment of Financial Assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The Corporation recognizes ECL for financial assets classified as FVOCI and amortized cost.

For financial assets classified as FVOCI, the Corporation uses a model to calculate the loss allowance that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes; the time value of money; and reasonable and supportable information that is available without

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The calculated ECL does not reduce the carrying amount in the Statement of Financial Position, which remains at fair value. Instead, the allowance is recognized in OCI with a corresponding charge to Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Corporation assesses quarterly whether the financial assets classified as FVOCI have experienced a significant increase in credit risk. Since the financial assets measured at FVOCI are investment grade and considered low credit risk, the Corporation measures loss allowance at 12-month ECL, instead of lifetime ECL.

A simplified approach of the expected loss model is applied to trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component. The simplified approach does not require the tracking of changes in credit risk but requires the recognition of lifetime ECLs at all times. The Corporation applied the simplified approach and used a provision matrix as a practical expedient for determining ECLs on trade receivables.

Financial Liabilities

IFRS 9 largely retains requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities. There are no changes to financial liabilities which are classified and measured at amortized cost.

Summary of impact upon adoption of IFRS 9 – Classification and measurement

The category and the carrying amount of financial assets accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 at January 1, 2018 are compared as follows:

	IAS 39	IFRS 9	
Financial Assets	Measurement Category	Measurement Category	Carrying Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	3,226
Assessment receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	3,461
Accrued interest receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost	1,085
Investments			
Segregated portfolio	Available for sale	FVOCI	284,066
Bond Pool	Available for sale	FVTPL	53,355
Equity investments	Available for sale	FVOCI (Designated)	115

There were no changes to the carrying amount of financial assets with the adoption of IFRS 9.

As of January 1, 2018, using the expected loss model, a loss allowance of $37 was recognized.

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Summary of impact upon adoption of IFRS 9 – Classification and measurement (continued)

The following table reconciles the equity as of January 1, 2018 as a result of adopting IFRS 9.

Deposit Guarantee Fund	
Opening Balance under IAS 39	**$ 349,369**
Reclassification of Bond Pool to FVTPL	(945)
Restated Balance as at January 1, 2018	**$ 348,424**

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
Opening Balance under IAS 39	**$ (4,727)**
Reclassification of Bond Pool to FVTPL	945
Restated Balance as at January 1, 2018	**$ (3,782)**

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers which provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. The standard clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The Corporation has assessed the effects of applying the new standard on financial statements and there is no impact to the Corporation.

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

Effective Interest Method

The Corporation uses the effective interest method to recognize investment income or expense which includes premiums or discounts earned on financial instruments.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating investment income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs related to financial assets and liabilities are expensed as incurred as these do not represent material amounts.

Property, Equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, equipment and intangible assets are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, Equipment and Intangible Assets (continued)

Cost includes the expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property and equipment have materially different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Assets which are fully depreciated are maintained on the books at original cost less accumulated depreciation and show zero net book value until they are disposed of at which time they are removed from the books.

Depreciation and impairment losses are recognized in net income. Depreciation and amortization have been calculated on the following basis:

Furniture and equipment	Five year straight line
Computer equipment	Three year straight line
Leasehold improvements	Straight line over lease term
Intangible assets[1]	
Software without maintenance agreement	Three year straight line
Software with maintenance agreement	Five year straight line

[1] Intangible assets include the purchase of computer software

Gains and losses on disposal of property, equipment and intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, equipment and intangible assets.

Provision for Financial Assistance

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that the outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The amount, timing and form of financial assistance that may be required for credit unions are dependent on future events and outcomes. Outcomes that may require financial assistance are stabilization, amalgamations, arrangements, liquidations or dissolutions. The Corporation provides for a provision for financial assistance based on three main components, as follows:

1. Where the need for financial assistance becomes likely and the amount for specific credit unions can reasonably be estimated.
2. Where the amount can be reasonably estimated and arises from indemnity agreements entered into with credit unions due to outcomes described above.
3. Where the Corporation has determined there is the potential for financial assistance based on an analysis of the inherent risks in the credit union system.

A contingent liability for financial assistance arises from a liability of sufficient uncertainty with respect to the probability and amount of the expected outflows such that it does not qualify for recognition as a provision. Depending on the probability of loss occurring, contingent liabilities may be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent liabilities may be established based on potential individual credit union assistance payments and/or an assessment of the inherent risk in the credit union system.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provision for Financial Assistance (continued)

Provisions and contingencies for financial assistance consist of the calculation of potential liabilities and contingencies to meet the IFRS standards. Calculations include management's judgment based on historical information and other factors. Credit union analysis for potential liabilities includes a review of all credit unions based on key financial and risk information and provisions related to amalgamations or arrangements and any indemnity agreements.

Revenue Recognition

Assessment Revenue

Credit union deposit guarantee assessments are classified as revenue and are recognized when:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably; and
- It is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Corporation.

Credit union deposit guarantee assessments are recognized when earned. These regular assessments are determined quarterly, and accrued monthly. Credit union payments are received quarterly.

Investment Income

Interest and dividend income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to principal outstanding at the applicable effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Dividend income is recognized when it is known that a dividend has been declared.

Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

The Corporation has a defined contribution plan and pays fixed contributions to a service provider with no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The contributions to the registered retirement saving plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense on the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured at cost on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

Leases

Operating leases are leases whose terms do not transfer the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. Operating lease payments, net of any lease inducements, are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Income Taxes

The Corporation is a deposit insurance corporation for income tax purposes and pays income taxes on its taxable income at the statutory rate prescribed for deposit insurance corporations. Its taxable income excludes deposit guarantee assessments and financial assistance recoveries and no deduction may be made for financial assistance payments.

The Corporation records income taxes based on the tax liability method which is the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the federal and provincial taxation authorities.

Current Tax

The current tax assets and liabilities are based on taxable income for the year. Taxable income differs from net income as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Corporation's current tax liability is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of temporary taxable differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Corporation expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Corporation intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI")

Comprehensive income is comprised of net income and other comprehensive income. For the Corporation, other comprehensive income includes net unrealized gains and losses on investments classified as FVOCI.

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income will eventually be transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income and reflected in net income as gains or losses once FVOCI investments are realized.

Comprehensive income and its components are disclosed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Statement of Changes in Equity present the continuity of AOCI. The cumulative amount of other comprehensive income recognized, AOCI, represents a component of equity on the Statement of Financial Position.

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Future Changes in Accounting Policies

A number of new standards, amendments and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 16 – Leases

On January 13, 2016, the IASB published the new standard, IFRS 16 – Leases. The new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and the lessor. The new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of all assets and liabilities arising from a lease. IFRS 16 supersedes the requirements of IAS 17 – Leases, IFRIC 4 – Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC 15 – Operating Leases Incentives and SIC 27 – Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Corporation is evaluating the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The IASB has published IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" developed by IFRS Interpretations Committee to clarify the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. This interpretation is to be applied to determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. The interpretation is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Corporation is evaluating the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

NOTE 4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are on deposit in the bank account and Consolidated Cash Investment Trust Fund ("CCITF") of the Province which is managed with the objective of providing competitive interest income while maintaining appropriate security and liquidity of capital. The portfolio is comprised of high-quality short-term and mid-term fixed-income securities with a maximum term-to-maturity of three years. As at December 31, 2018 securities held in CCITF have a rate of return of 1.7% per annum (2017: 0.9%).

NOTE 5 INVESTMENTS

The fair value of the Corporation's investments is summarized below:

	2018		2017	
	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost
Investment securities measured at:				
FVOCI – segregated portfolio	$ 296,366	$ 299,815	$ 284,066	$ 288,946
FVTPL – bond pool	60,134	61,656	53,355	54,574
FVOCI (designated) – equity instruments	115	115	115	115
Total	**$ 356,615**	**$ 361,586**	**$ 337,536**	**$ 343,635**

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 5 INVESTMENTS (continued)

The fair value of the segregated portfolio is summarized below:

	2018				2017			
	Fair Value		Cost		Fair Value		Cost	
Directly held								
Securities issued or guaranteed by:								
Canada	$	79,032	$	80,657	$	93,516	$	96,909
Provinces		81,689		82,591		80,255		80,991
Financial institutions		106,397		107,064		71,118		71,538
Asset backed securities		29,248		29,503		39,177		39,508
Total	**$**	**296,366**	**$**	**299,815**	**$**	**284,066**	**$**	**288,946**

Fair Value Hierarchy

The table below provides a summary of management's best estimate of the relative reliability of data or inputs used to measure the fair value of the Corporation's investments. The measure of reliability is determined based on the following three levels:

Level 1:	The fair value is based on quoted prices in active markets.
Level 2:	The fair value is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3:	The fair value is based on inputs that are not based on observable market data.

	2018				2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investment securities measured at:								
FVOCI – segregated portfolio	$ 70,934	$ 225,432	$ 115	$ 296,481	$ 92,903	$191,163	$ 115	$284,181
FVTPL – bond pool	-	60,134	-	60,134	-	53,355	-	53,355
Total	**$ 70,934**	**$ 285,566**	**$ 115**	**$ 356,615**	**$ 92,903**	**$244,518**	**$ 115**	**$337,536**

There were no transfers (2017: Nil) between Level 1 and 2 nor were there changes to the Level 3 assets in the period.

Valuation Technique and Inputs

Fair value is calculated using independent pricing sources and Canadian investment dealers. The calculation of fair value is based on market conditions or estimates at a point in time and may not be reflective of future fair value. Fair value is an estimated amount of the consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

NOTE 5 INVESTMENTS (continued)

Valuation Technique and Inputs (continued)

The valuation technique and key inputs used for Level 2 securities for fixed income securities and the Bond Pool are based on a vendor hierarchy:

- Using either spread pricing or curve pricing when direct quotes are not available. Spread pricing involves using interpolated spreads from liquid bonds and applying those to the valuation of illiquid bonds. Curve pricing involves using a variety of different generic quotes and terms to maturity to generate a curve of data points that would then be used to value securities using a linear interpolation.
- Using market observations to calculate evaluated prices for a variety of security types with a 3-pronged approach in the valuation algorithms: direct observations, historical tracking and observed comparables. The results are then weighted and aggregated based on the reliability of each input to arrive at a final evaluated price for that security.

Fair Value Classification of Bond Pool

The Corporation owns units in the Bond Pool and is considered to have exposure to the risks and benefits of those units in the pool and not the underlying investments. The classification of the Bond Pool is therefore determined based on the level that represents the most significant portion of the underlying investments in the entire pool. As a result, the value of the Bond Pool is categorized as Level 2.

Fair Value Measurement of Shares

The Corporation has designated the shares with Credit Union Central Alberta Limited ($100) and Concentra Bank ($15) as FVOCI. The Corporation chose this presentation alternative because of legislated requirements. They have no specific maturity, are not quoted nor traded in an active market, the shares are issued and redeemed at par value, and there is no observable market data with which to reliably measure a fair value. There are no identifiable observable inputs and thus no inputs from which to determine the relationship to or sensitivity of fair market value to changes in unobservable inputs. During the year, there were no changes to the valuation of the shares (i.e. profit, loss, purchase, sales or transfers).

NOTE 6 INVESTMENT RISK MANAGEMENT

The Corporation established an investment policy that is reviewed annually. In accordance with the Corporate Investment Policy, the Corporation manages investment risk by maintaining a conservative portfolio, and engages Alberta Investment Management Corporation ("AIMCo"), an experienced investment manager, to manage the portfolio. Compliance with the policy is monitored by the investment manager and management, and is reported to the Audit and Finance Committee on a quarterly basis.

The Corporation has a segregated investment portfolio and owns units in a Bond Pool established and managed by AIMCo. The segregated portfolio consists of high quality Canadian fixed income and debt related investments. The Bond Pool consists of investment grade securities. The Bond Pool has a market-based unit value that is used to allocate income to participants and to value purchases and sales of pool units. The Corporation's units in the Bond Pool represents approximately 0.6% (2017: 0.5%) of the Bond Pool's outstanding units.

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 6 INVESTMENT RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

As at December 31, 2018, securities directly held (excluding the Bond Pool) have an average effective market yield of 2.6% per annum (2017: 2.2%) based on fair value. As at December 31, 2018, securities held by the Bond Pool have an average effective market yield of 3.7% per annum (2017: 3.0%).

The Corporation's rate of return objective is to earn an average return over a rolling four year period on the aggregate investment portfolio of 25 basis points ("bps") greater than the benchmark. As of December 31, 2018, the average return over a rolling four year period over the policy benchmark is 36 bps (2017: 32 bps).

The Corporation's investments are exposed to financial risks including credit risk, interest rate and liquidity risk. The Corporation has risk management processes to monitor and address risks.

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk relates to the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to discharge its contractual obligation. The Corporation has established specific rules with respect to the credit ratings of counter-parties so that they do not fall below an acceptable threshold. For the segregated portfolio, the Corporation only invests in issuers of debt instruments with a credit rating of A for federal and provincial investments, AA for financial institutions, AAA for asset backed securities and A for infrastructure from recognized credit rating agencies: S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Dominion Bond Rating Service ("DBRS"). DBRS is used to rate most fixed income investments, followed by S&P.

The following table shows the credit risk exposure of the segregated portfolio at the end of the reporting period.

	2018			2017		
Credit Rating	Fair Value	Book Value	% of Total	Fair Value	Book Value	% of Total
AAA	$ 108,282	$ 110,161	36.5%	$ 132,693	$ 136,417	46.7%
AA	112,449	112,987	37.9%	60,211	60,539	21.2%
AAL	40,953	41,109	13.8%	51,220	51,147	18.0%
AH	31,177	32,041	10.5%	36,436	37,326	12.8%
AL	3,505	3,517	1.3%	3,506	3,517	1.3%
Total	**$ 296,366**	**$ 299,815**	**100.0%**	**$ 284,066**	**$ 288,946**	**100.0%**

Note: Excludes Credit Union Central Alberta Limited ($100) and Concentra Bank ($15) shares as there is no credit risk associated with these equities.

The credit risk within the Bond Pool is managed by AIMCo in accordance with their statement of investment policies and guidelines. The units held are considered investment grade securities as the majority of the investments in the Bond Pool are of investment grade quality.

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 6 INVESTMENT RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

i) Credit Risk (continued)

The ECL for the segregated portfolio is $32 (2017: nil). The segregated portfolio consists of investment grade securities. For investment grade securities, ratings on such investments do not significantly change over a short period. As such the expected credit loss are recognized only in respect of default events that are possible within the next 12 months. The following table shows the breakdown of ECL per credit rating.

Credit Rating	2018 12-month ECL value
AAA	$ -
AA	18
A	14
Total	**$ 32**

ii) Interest Rate Risk

As investments are carried at fair value, they are exposed to fluctuations in fair value. The Corporation is exposed to interest rate fluctuation as a result of normal market risk. This can affect cash flows, term deposits and fixed income securities at the time of maturity and re-investment of individual instruments. To mitigate the interest rate risk, the Corporation's portfolio is positioned defensively on interest rates with shorter duration relative to its benchmark with a view that the current low yield environment is not sustainable, especially in Canada. A one percent increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rates to represent management's assessment of a possible change in interest rates. Any changes would impact cash flow, term deposits and fixed income securities at the time of maturity and re-investment of individual instruments. An increase or decrease of one percent would result in a decrease or increase of $17,899 (2017: $16,639) in the fair value of total investment if all other variables are constant.

iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of having insufficient financial resources to meet the Corporation's funding requirements in delivering its mandate of regulating the credit unions and guaranteeing the deposits at the credit unions. The Corporation's principal sources of funds are cash generated from credit union deposit guarantee assessments and interest earned on its investments. The assessment revenue and investment income support the normal operations of the Corporation. The Fund is invested conservatively and a draw from the Fund is only done when needed. The term structure for the segregated portfolio is presented in the table below:

	Securities	
	2018	2017
Under 1 year to 5 years	55%	60%
Over 5 years	45%	40%

The investment in units of the Bond Pool can be liquidated on a timely basis.

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 7 PROVISION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Corporation monitors credit unions experiencing financial difficulty and has a contingent responsibility to provide financial assistance in the outcomes referred to in Note 3: Provision for Financial Assistance. The provision is based on expected loss calculation and is subject to uncertainty surrounding amount. The expected timing of outflows of economic benefit is dependent on future events. As such, actual losses may differ significantly from estimate.

There were no indemnification agreements outstanding with credit unions in 2018.

NOTE 8 UNCLAIMED CREDIT UNION BALANCES

The unclaimed credit union balances are customer accounts, transferred from credit unions after ten years of inactivity, to the Corporation. The amounts earn monthly interest calculated using the prescribed rate by the *Credit Union Act*. The interest rate used in 2018 is 1% (2017: 1%). After a period of 20 years since an unclaimed balance was transferred to the Corporation without any valid claim having been made, the balance will be transferred to the Province's General Revenue Fund. After that transfer, the person(s) entitled to that money can no longer make a claim.

NOTE 9 REVENUE

Assessment Revenue

The Corporation charges quarterly deposit guarantee assessments to credit unions to carry out its legislated mandate. The assessment rate is reviewed every three years provided the Fund size is within the operating range of 1.40% to 1.60%. The assessment rate for 2018 is 0.09% of credit unions' deposits and borrowings (2017: 0.09%). Assessments received by the Corporation from the largest credit union represent 61% of the total assessments received.

Investment Income

The investment portfolio is being actively managed by AIMCo. Investment income is as follows:

	2018	2017
Investment and dividend income	$ 8,888	$ 9,598
Net loss on sale of investments	(2,693)	(102)
Fair value adjustments on FVTPL	(302)	-
Impairment loss	(32)	-
Total investment income	**$ 5,861**	**$ 9,496**

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 10 ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2018	2017
Salaries and benefits	$ 5,316	$ 5,586
Lease payments	460	484
Professional fees	343	340
Office	191	206
Board and committee fees	190	161
Other	184	179
Staff travel	122	132
Depreciation and amortization	116	103
Board and committee expenses	70	56
Total administration expenses	**$ 6,992**	**$ 7,247**

NOTE 11 INCOME TAX (RECOVERY) EXPENSE

The Corporation's statutory income tax rate is 22% (2017: 22.5%). Income taxes differ from the expected result that would have been obtained by applying the combined federal and provincial tax rate to income before taxes for the following reasons:

	2018	2017
Expected income taxes on pre-tax net income at the statutory rate	$ 4,075	$ 4,813
Add (deduct) tax effect of:		
Non-taxable assessments	(4,324)	(4,307)
Other	11	26
Total income tax (recovery) expense	**$ (238)**	**$ 532**

At December 31, 2018, the non-depreciated property and equipment values for income tax purposes are higher than the related book values by approximately $30 (2017: $38). The resulting deferred tax asset is reflected in the Statement of Financial Position. The Corporation's future effective income tax rate is 21%.

NOTE 12 RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

The Corporation maintains a defined contribution plan for its employees where the cost is charged to net income or expenses when recognized. The Corporation contributes 9% (2017: 9%) of the employees' gross salary including any paid vacation pay to each employee's RRSP and the employee contributes a required minimum of 3% (2017: 3%). Participation is compulsory for all permanent employees. The RRSP deductions are remitted monthly to the administrator of the group plan.

The total expense recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income of $357 (2017: $406) represents contributions paid to these plans by the Corporation. As at December 31, 2018, no contributions (2017: nil) were outstanding in respect of the 2018 reporting period.

The Corporation does not have any defined benefit plans nor are there any post-retirement benefits.

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 13 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in these financial statements are transactions with AIMCo, an Alberta Crown Corporation, and departments of the Province. Routine operating transactions and outstanding balances with any related parties, which are settled at negotiated market prices under normal trade terms and conditions are incidental and not disclosed. Investment management fees paid to AIMCo is $273 (2017: $270).

The Corporation is governed by the *Credit Union Act*, and the Province appoints the Board of Directors. The Board Chair of the Corporation reports directly to the President of Treasury Board, Minister of Finance. The Corporation applied the exemption set out in IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures regarding the disclosure of transactions with a related government and its related entities. The transactions carried out with the Province and its related entities are investment activities involving bonds issued by the Province and are carried out under normal market conditions. These bonds totaling $11,900 are included under Note 6 "Securities issued or guaranteed by Provinces".

The Board of Directors, executives and their immediate family members are also deemed to be related parties. As at the reporting date, there were no business relationships or transactions, other than compensation, between the Corporation, Board of Directors and its executives. The Board of Directors and executives' remuneration are disclosed in the table below. As at December 31, 2018, the balance of compensation payable was $27 (2017: $24).

	2018				2017
	Salary[1]	Other Compensation[2]	Other Non-Cash Benefits[3]	Total	Total
Chair[4,5]	$ 39	$ -	$ -	$ 39	$ 35
Board of Directors[4,5]	147	-	-	147	129
Executives:					
President & CEO	309	59	8	376	376
Executive Vice President, Regulation & Risk Assessment	227	48	8	283	283
Vice President, Finance & Enterprise Risk[6]	38	269	5	312	260
Vice President, Business Services & Regulatory Practices	190	47	8	245	245
Assistant Vice President, Finance	119	11	9	139	139
Assistant Vice President, Governance & Human Resources	140	14	9	163	163
Total remuneration	**$ 1,209**	**$ 448**	**$ 47**	**$ 1,704**	**$ 1,630**

[1] Salary includes regular base pay.

[2] Other compensation includes wellness, vehicle allowance, contributions to the group Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP), independent life and accidental disability insurance and parking. The total amount contributed to executive RRSPs in the defined contribution plans was $107 (2017: $127). The compensation amount disclosed on the Corporation's public website includes salary and other compensation.

[3] Other non-cash benefits include employer's portion of CPP and EI, WCB and health and dental premiums.

[4] The Chair receives a retainer paid monthly for an annual amount of $10. The Chair and Board of Directors are paid on a per diem basis for preparation and meeting time.

[5] The minimum and maximum amounts paid to directors were $15 (2017: $14) and $39 (2017: $31), respectively. The average amount paid to directors was $21 (2017: $20).

[6] Other compensation includes a separation allowance of $260.

(Thousands of dollars)

NOTE 14 COMMITMENTS

The Corporation is a lessee under an operating lease related to the office space. The lease agreement expires at the end of August 2021. The following represents the minimum payments over the next five years.

Not later than one year	$	485
Later than one year and not later than five years		811
Later than five years		-
	$	1,296

NOTE 15 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation's capital is comprised of ex ante funding. The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed regulatory capital requirements. The Corporation manages equity through the following: quarterly reporting to the Board of Directors through its committees on financial results; setting budgets and reporting variances to those budgets; establishing the Corporate Investment Policy; monitoring, reporting, and reviewing the adequacy of the Deposit Guarantee Fund, and reviewing the assessment rates for credit unions.

The Corporation has determined that it is prudent to maintain an amount in advance or ex ante funding to absorb losses. The amount of such funding consists of the Deposit Guarantee Fund and the accumulated other comprehensive income. Since we reached the Fund size target of 1.50%, the Fund is maintained within an operating range of 1.40% to 1.60% of total deposits and borrowings plus adjustments for any credit union deficiency from the minimum supervisory capital requirement. The Fund size as of December 31, 2018 is 1.63%.

NOTE 16 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain 2017 figures have been reclassified, where necessary, to conform to 2018 presentation.

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