

New Brunswick Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation



New Brunswick
Credit Union Deposit
Insurance Corporation

2024-2025
Annual Report

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New Brunswick Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation

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Transmittal Letter

August 12, 2025

Minister of Finance and Treasury Board and
Financial and Consumer Services Commission
of New Brunswick,

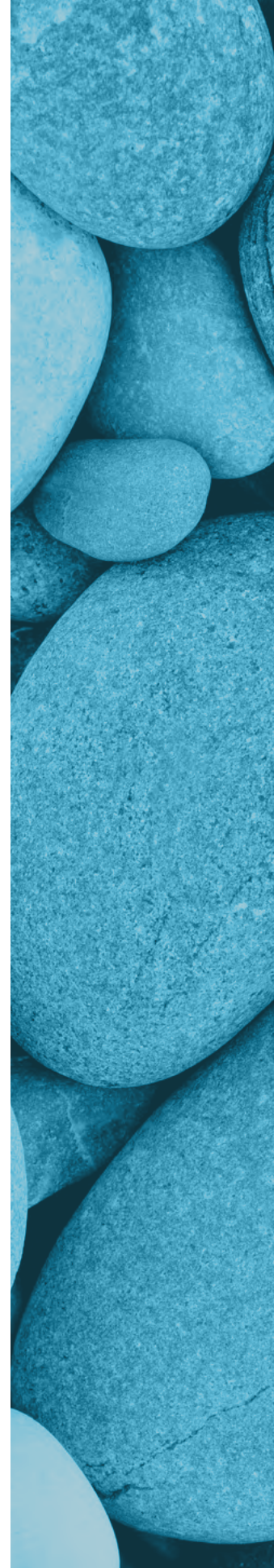
Consistent with the statutory requirement under section 204 of the *Credit Unions Act*, I am pleased to present the 32nd Annual Report of the New Brunswick Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation (NBCUDIC).

We are available to answer any questions that you may have and to provide you with any additional information you may require.

Yours very truly,

Original signed by Paul Van Iderstine

Paul Van Iderstine, CPA, CA
Chair



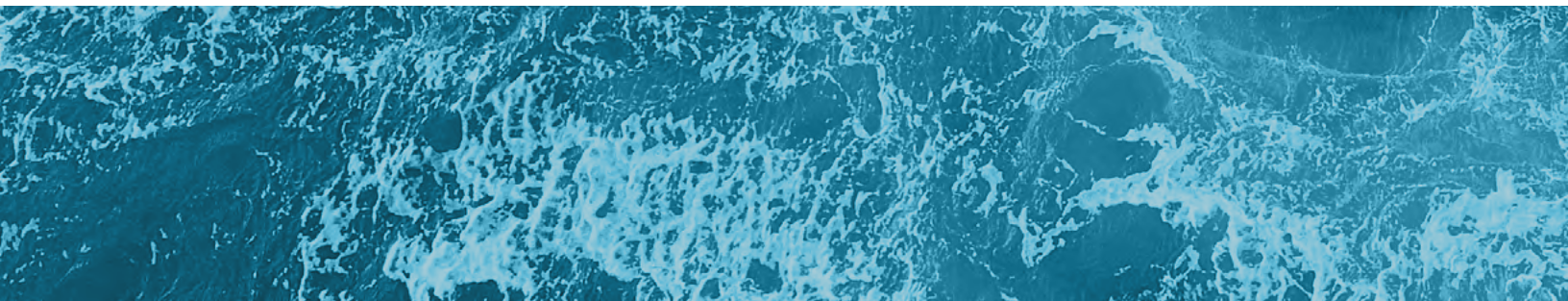
Joint Message from the Chair and the CEO

Since 1994, the New Brunswick Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation (NBCUDIC) has safeguarded the financial stability of the New Brunswick credit union system. Through diligent management of the Deposit Protection Fund, strategic oversight and partnership with regulatory and industry stakeholders, NBCUDIC ensures the security of eligible deposits and the resilience of the province's credit unions.

Over the past year, we have continued to execute the work identified in our three-year Strategy and Business Plan, which supports our ongoing efforts to strengthen financial stability, improve risk assessment and mitigation strategies, and enhance our operational efficiency.

As part of our risk management and crisis preparedness work, a new risk register and updated risk reporting were introduced in June. This initiative will help us proactively identify and mitigate potential risks to NBCUDIC and the Deposit Protection Fund. Our crisis management and response work also continued in 2024-2025. Staff responsible to carry out the general management of NBCUDIC are participating on a working group with other Atlantic regulators to develop an Atlantic Crisis Management Plan in response to the need for additional crisis liquidity sources. This will enhance protection of eligible deposits in the event of a liquidity failure and help keep the New Brunswick credit union system agile.

Staff also represent NBCUDIC on other industry working groups, including the Credit Union Prudential Supervisors Association (CUPSA) executive, Canadian Credit Union Association (CCUA) Governance Working Group and the CUPSA Deposit Insurance Working Group. Collaboration remains central to our overall approach, and this year we continued to work closely with the Financial and Consumer Services Commission of New Brunswick, Atlantic Central, and other regional stakeholders to address shared challenges and strengthen regulatory frameworks.



We extend our sincere thanks to the staff and directors of the NBCUDIC Board for their dedication and contributions over the past year. Their efforts have been instrumental in supporting the robustness and growth of the New Brunswick credit union system.

We also wish to recognize the contributions of Mr. Sylvain Raymond, whose term as director concluded during the year. Finally, we express our gratitude to the credit union members, regulators, and industry partners who continue to collaborate with us in achieving our mission.

As we move forward, NBCUDIC remains committed to protecting the savings of New Brunswickers and fostering a strong, secure, and sustainable credit union system.

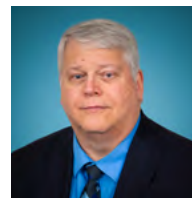
Original signed by
Kevin Hoyt

Kevin Hoyt, FCPA, ICD.D
CEO



Original signed by
Paul Van Iderstine

Paul Van Iderstine, CPA, CA
Board Chair



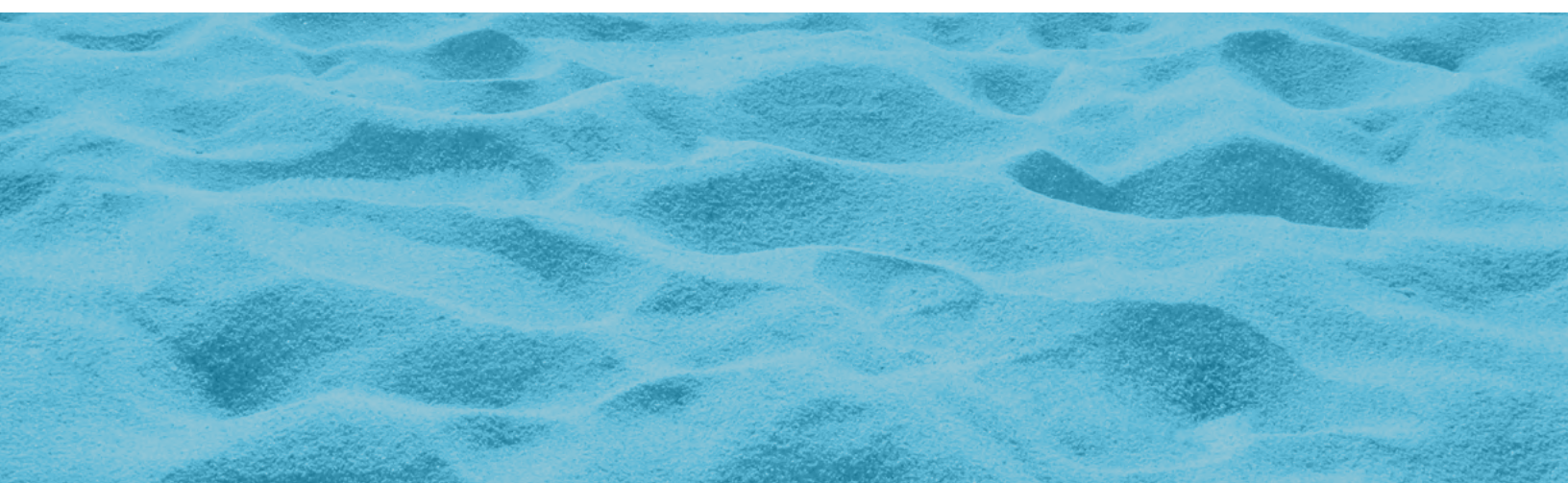
Statutory Objectives

The purposes of NBCUDIC are described in Section 189 of the *Credit Unions Act* (the Act) and are stated as follows:

- to protect credit unions against financial losses and insolvency by establishing and maintaining the deposit protection fund in accordance with this Act;
- to provide, for the benefit of persons having deposits with a credit union, deposit insurance against loss of part or all of the deposits by making payment out of the Deposit Protection Fund to the depositors to the extent and in the manner authorized by this Act and the regulations;
- to provide financial assistance to credit unions in accordance with this Act; and
- to do any other thing required or authorized under this Act or the regulations.

Pursuant to section 192 of the Act, the deposit protection fund administered by NBCUDIC, may be used for the following purposes:

- to pay out claims of depositors in accordance with this Act on the liquidation of a credit union;
- to provide financial assistance to credit unions in accordance with this Act;
- to pay for the costs and expenses referred to in sections 213 and 280 of the Act; and
- to pay for the costs and expenses to do any other thing that NBCUDIC considers necessary or incidental to the attainment of its purposes.



How does the coverage work?

What is covered?

NBCUDIC insures eligible deposits under each of the following nine savings categories held in a member credit union up to a maximum of \$250,000 (principal and interest combined) per category held by a depositor:

- eligible deposits held in one name;
- eligible deposits held in trust for someone else;
- eligible deposits held jointly in two or more names;
- eligible deposits held in Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs);
- eligible deposits held in Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSPs);
- eligible deposits held in Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs);
- eligible deposits held in Registered Retirement Income Funds (RRIFs);
- eligible deposits held in Tax Free Savings Accounts (TFSAs); and
- eligible deposits held in First Home Savings Accounts (FHSAs)

What is an eligible deposit?

A combination of savings accounts, chequing accounts, term deposits and guaranteed investment certificates (GICs), money orders, drafts and certified cheques. Balances held in foreign currencies are included in eligible deposits.

What is not covered?

NBCUDIC does not insure all accounts and financial products. The following are not covered:

- bonds and debentures issued by governments and corporations;
- membership shares and other types of shares issued by credit unions;
- deposits made at banks and trust companies;
- deposits made at credit unions or caisses populaires that are not incorporated under provincial legislation;
- treasury bills; and
- investments in mortgages, mutual funds and stocks.

For more information on deposit insurance, consult our website at [NBCUDIC.ca](https://www.nbcudic.ca).

Member Institutions

Beaubear Credit Union Ltd.

Head office: PO Box 764, 376 Water Street, Miramichi, NB E1V 3V4

Phone: 506-622-4532

Website: beaubear.ca

Blackville Credit Union Ltd.

Head office: 128 Main Street, Blackville, NB E9B 1P1

Phone: 506-843-2219

Website: blackvillecu.ca

Brunswick Credit Union Limited

Head office: 57 King Street, Suite 400, Saint John, NB E2L 1G5

Phone: 506-855-2728 (Advance Savings);

506-634-1263 (Bayview);

506-458-9145 (Progressive)

Website: brunswickcu.com

New Brunswick Teachers' Association Credit Union Ltd.

Head office: PO Box 752, 650 Montgomery Street, Fredericton, NB E3B 5R6

Phone: 506-452-1724

Website: nbtacu.nb.ca

Omista Credit Union Ltd.

Head office: 1192 Mountain Road, Moncton, NB E1C 2T6

Phone: 506-858-7206

Website: omista.com

The Credit Union Ltd.

Head office: 422 William Street, Dalhousie, NB E8C 2X2

Phone: 506-684-5697

Website: thecreditunion.ca

Board of Directors

As per section 206 of the Act, the business and affairs of NBCUDIC are administered by a Board of Directors consisting of the members of the Financial and Consumer Services Commission of New Brunswick (Commission) appointed under section 6 of the *Financial and Consumer Services Commission Act*. The Chair of NBCUDIC, along with two employees of the Commission, namely the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Secretary, are the sole officers of NBCUDIC, fulfilling the roles of the Chair, the CEO and the Corporate Secretary, respectively. The general management of NBCUDIC is carried out by Commission employees designated in accordance with the by-laws.

The governance framework, established on January 1, 2020, includes the following by-laws, which can be found on NBCUDIC's website:

- By-Law No. 1 – General Business Affairs
- By-Law No. 2 – Banking Affairs
- By-Law No. 3 – Signage, Advertising and Non-Insured Obligations of Credit Unions
- By-Law No. 4 – Definition of Deposit
- By-Law No. 5 – Conflict of Interest and Code of Conduct

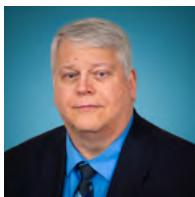
On February 12, 2025, the Board adopted a Board Charter, supplementing the governance framework by outlining the key roles and responsibilities of the Board in the areas of Financial Reporting and Audit; Strategy and Major Policies; Corporate Governance; and Enterprise Risk Management. The Board Charter maintains a lean administrative structure for NBCUDIC, while ensuring appropriate board stewardship.

As per subsection 213(1) of the Act, the Chair and other members of the Board of Directors of NBCUDIC are entitled to be paid the remuneration that is fixed in accordance with the by-laws of the Commission, which is subject to ministerial approval.

NBCUDIC held three meetings during the reporting period.

To help guide the development of the agendas for its regular meetings, the board implements a forward-looking agenda and work plan, which is reflective of the key standing functions that NBCUDIC is responsible for on an annual basis.

Paul Van Iderstine (Chair)



Mr. Van Iderstine has been a member of the Financial and Consumer Services Commission of New Brunswick since October 31, 2019. He was appointed Chair of the Commission effective January 1, 2024.

Mr. Van Iderstine is a former audit and business advisory partner of a national chartered professional accounting firm. He is also a senior cybersecurity professional who retired as the Chief Information Security Officer of a national insurance company. His experience in the financial, audit and cybersecurity fields is supported by his strong analytical skills and understanding of governance practices garnered from 30 years of working with various boards and audit committees.

Mr. Van Iderstine has extensive volunteer experience in the community and is a past president of the Moncton West and Riverview Rotary Club and the Windsor and District Board of Trade. He has also served as Treasurer for the Codiac Regional Police Association and Moncton Headstart Inc.

Areas of Expertise and Industry Experience:

- Financial and business oversight
- Strategic planning
- Risk management
- Cybersecurity and change management
- Regulatory oversight
- Governance
- Audit and advisory
- Internal and system controls

Education and Professional Designations:

- Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA, CA), CPA Nova Scotia
- Various CPA certificates including: Audit Committee Fundamentals, Audit Committee, Oversight of Enterprise Risk Management, Financial Reporting and Internal Control, Internal and External Audit, Not for Profit, CPA Canada
- Certificate of Reconciliation Education, First Nations University of Canada
- Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP), ISC2
- GIAC Security Essentials Certification (GSEC), SANS Institute
- GIAC Critical Controls Certification (GCCC), SANS Institute
- Bachelor of Civil Engineering (B. Eng.), Technical University of Nova Scotia
- Diploma of Engineering, University of Prince Edward Island

Tania Morris



Ms. Morris is a professor of finance in the Faculty of Administration at the Université de Moncton. Throughout her career, she has contributed to research in corporate governance and financial literacy, and to numerous articles published in scientific journals. With a keen interest in the financial well-being of New Brunswickers, she has organized several conferences on topics related to financial literacy over the years, appeared numerous times on Radio-Canada to discuss financial issues and news, and participated as a speaker at numerous conferences, seminars and roundtables on topics ranging from corporate governance, senior executive compensation to financial literacy.

In her role at the university, Ms. Morris was director of the Master of Business Administration program (M.B.A.), Assistant Director of the Accounting Department, Chair of the Research Committee of the Faculty and she is holder of the Chaire d'études Jeanne et J.-Louis-Lévesque in financial management. She initiated a course in financial literacy, offered for the first time in 2020 at the Université de Moncton.

Ms. Morris completed the ICD-Rotman Directors Education Program in 2024. In addition to her extensive professional experience, Ms. Morris has served as treasurer on various boards of directors and as a member of the Université de Moncton retirement committee. She currently sits on the board of CPA Atlantic School of Business.

Areas of Expertise and Industry Experience:

- Accounting
- Education and communication
- Financial literacy
- Governance
- Securities

Education and Professional Designations:

- Doctorate and D.E.A. (Financial Sciences), Université Pierre Mendès-France (Grenoble II)
- M. Sc. (Financial Sciences), Université de Sherbrooke
- BBA (Financial Sciences), Université de Moncton
- Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA), CPA New Brunswick
- ICD.D Designation, Institute of Corporate Directors

Lucie Boucher



Ms. Boucher worked for more than 25 years in the financial industry as a financial advisor, wealth manager as well as an insurance agent. She held numerous positions throughout her career, both with a private company as well as a national financial institution. Until her retirement in March 2019, she maintained her securities licence through the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada (IIROC) and her insurance licence in the four Atlantic Provinces and in Ontario.

Having held positions as the Atlantic Canada regional vice-president and regional manager for MD Management Limited, a subsidiary of the Canadian Medical Association, and in other management positions over the years, she brings a wealth of knowledge in compliance, budgeting, governance and strategic thinking.

Ms. Boucher currently serves as a member of the Fondation Louis-J.-Robichaud's investment committee.

Areas of Expertise and Industry Experience:

- Audit
- Financial institutions
- Governance
- Management
- Insurance
- Securities

Education and Professional Designations:

- Fellow of the Canadian Securities Institute (FCSI) (until her retirement in 2019)
- Certified Financial Planner (CFP) (until her retirement in 2019)
- Financial Management Advisor (FMA) (until her retirement in 2019)
- Professional Financial Planning (PFP) Course, Canadian Securities Institute
- Wealth Management Techniques (WMT), Canadian Securities Institute
- Branch Manager's Course, Canadian Securities Institute
- CSC/CPH – Canadian Securities Course / Conduct and Practices Handbook, Canadian Securities Institute

Michèle Hébert



Michèle Hébert is a lawyer with more than 24 years of experience in different areas of law. Throughout her career, she has held various legal positions in government, including that of Crown prosecutor, and spent some time working in New Brunswick financial institutions.

She began her career practising law for the New Brunswick Department of Justice and Crown Prosecutors Office. She then spent seven years working in various roles at UNI Financial Cooperation, gaining experience in the compliance and governance of New Brunswick financial institutions. She now holds the position of Executive Director at KortoJura Inc., a non-profit organization offering online language assessment services in a legal context.

Michèle Hébert is a current member of several legal associations, including the Canadian Bar Association, the Law Society of New Brunswick and the Association des juristes d'expression française du Nouveau-Brunswick.

An active member of her community, she served as president of the parent-teacher associations of two Shippagan schools for 14 years, and she is currently serving as an education advisor on the Conseil d'éducation du District scolaire francophone Nord Est.

Areas of Expertise and Industry Experience:

- Legal
- Financial institutions
- Governance
- Regulatory compliance
- Human resources

Education and Professional Designations:

- Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), Faculty of Law, Université de Moncton
- Bachelor's degree in psychology, Université de Moncton

Norma Kelly



Ms. Kelly is an experienced professional accountant and internal auditor, having held numerous positions in these professional capacities with private companies, including Chief Audit Executive at a provincial Crown corporation. She brings a wealth of knowledge in corporate governance and the area of credit unions, having served as President and Vice-President for the Bayview Credit Union Ltd., and on the board of directors for the Brunswick Credit Union Stabilization Board Limited (RMA). She has also served as Treasurer for Saint John Kings Adult Learning Inc. and as Treasurer for Fundy Funeral Home Cooperative, as well as serving on other boards.

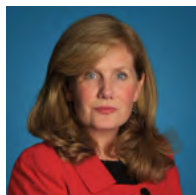
Areas of Expertise and Industry Experience:

- Accounting
- Financial institutions
- Management
- Internal audit
- Risk management
- Strategic planning

Education and Professional Designations:

- Audit Committee Certificate, Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada
- Chartered Professional Accountants (CPA), CPA New Brunswick
- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Program
- Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) designation
- Certificate of Professional Development for Credit Union Directors
- Certified Management Accountant (CMA) designation
- Advanced Certificate in Accounting, University of New Brunswick
- Diploma in Business Technology (Automation) (Honours), New Brunswick Community College

Catherine Lahey, K.C.



Ms. Lahey is a Senior Partner at the Stewart McKelvey law firm with a diverse practice in banking and financing, securities, insurance, bankruptcy and receivership, corporate formation, labour and employment and more. She was named “Lawyer of the Year” in 2021 for her work in corporate and commercial litigation.

Ms. Lahey has presented and published widely on issues of workplace law, health law and litigation. Since 1995, she has been an instructor for the New Brunswick Law Society Bar Admission course and a frequent speaker for the New Brunswick branch of the Canadian Bar Association.

She is also an active volunteer through her work with many local charities. For nearly 20 years, she has worked with the local United Way, first as a campaign cabinet volunteer in 2004 to serving as chair of the United Way of Saint John, Kings and Charlotte County’s 2022 annual campaign. She has also contributed her time to the Saint John Region Chamber of Commerce and the Business Community Anti-Poverty Initiative.

Areas of Expertise and Industry Experience:

- Legal
- Securities
- Insurance
- Financial institutions
- Human resources
- Risk management

Education and Professional Designations:

- Dalhousie University, LL.B.
- University of New Brunswick, BA (honours)

Ginny MacDonald



Ms. MacDonald is an accomplished global professional, having served roles in various corporate environments, including leading the development of two Alberta power generation projects. She brings a wealth of knowledge of commercial growth in international and domestic markets and enterprise risk management with a focus on environmental social governance and policy. She currently serves as President of MMCI (21) LTD, a private consulting firm providing board governance, interim leadership and consulting advice.

Ms. MacDonald completed the ICD-Rotman Directors Education Program as well as the Competent Boards ESG Designation Program in 2007 and 2021, respectively. She is a member of several other professional associations, including the Women on Boards. She applies her wide range of skills and experiences sitting on various corporate, Crown, municipal and not-for-profit boards. Currently, she also sits on the boards of the New Brunswick Housing Corporation and the Atlantic Regional Nature Conservancy of Canada.

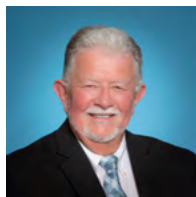
Areas of Expertise and Industry Experience:

- Risk management and strategy
- Governance, including Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)
- Human resources
- Public policy
- Audit

Education and Professional Designations:

- BSc. (General Science - Biology-Chemistry focused), University of New Brunswick
- MBA (General Management, Operations, Marketing & E-commerce), Strathclyde Graduate Business School
- ICD.D, Corporate Director
- GCB.D, ESG Corporate Director Board Certification

Greg McKim



Mr. McKim is an accomplished executive senior operations and sales leader, who has successfully led organizations across multiple industries in Eastern Canada and Ontario, in addition to owning small businesses. He has experience in transitional and change management. As President of McKim and Associates, he is a recognized consultant in the private and public sectors, in areas such as planning, leadership development and evaluation.

Mr. McKim has extensive experience in community-based health services and has co-chaired both the New Brunswick Home Support Association and the Nova Scotia Health Association Home Care Network and has represented home care for the Nova Scotia Continuing Care Council.

He has served as a committee chair for the Horizon Health Network and has served as Secretary of the Athol Coop Forestry Board.

Areas of Expertise and Industry Experience:

- Human resources
- Strategic planning
- Governance
- Cooperatives

Education and Professional Designations:

- BComm. (Business, Management, Marketing), Mount Allison University

Mr. Sylvain Raymond ended his term on October 31, 2024.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

NBCUDIC

Revenues, Expenses and Financial Results

Upon the proclamation of the updated *Credit Unions Act* in 2020, NBCUDIC's mandate expanded and the Financial and Consumer Services Commission of New Brunswick (the Commission) assumed the responsibility as the frontline prudential regulator of credit unions. The cost to regulate the system is recovered from the credit union system in the form of levies charged to individual credit unions. The levies are necessary to cover the costs of administering the Act and to ensure adequate funding is available to maintain the Deposit Protection Fund (Fund). The Corporation billed the credit unions \$1,600,000 for the current fiscal year (\$1,500,000 in 2024).

NBCUDIC's costs for the year were \$826,782 (\$889,774 in 2024). The decrease in expenses is mainly attributed to a reduction in expenses incurred for professional services, from \$793,885 in 2024 to \$718,512 in 2025. The costs related to the Commission's regulatory activities were also affected by changes in personnel expenses.

The Corporation's net income before other comprehensive income was \$2,728,181 (\$3,848,343 in 2024). The prior year results included a settlement received in a legal action to recover past losses of \$1.02 million. Excluding the settlement, the net income before other comprehensive income was very similar to the prior year, with both years having a positive impact on the Fund.

The Corporation's investment and other income for the year decreased to \$1,954,963 (\$2,215,948 in 2024). This decrease was mainly due to the impact of lowering interest rates on the portfolio during the year. This decrease was offset by the realized gains from the sale of equities amounting to \$657,744 (\$301,383 in 2024) and an increase in dividend income from \$190,389 in 2024 to \$299,134 in 2025.

The Corporation recognized other comprehensive gains (OCI) relating to fixed income investments of \$978,394 (\$108,755 in 2024), thus resulting in comprehensive income of \$3,706,575 (\$3,957,098 in 2024). The OCI gain can be attributed to changes in interest rates during the year, which increased the market value of provincial and corporate bonds purchased in previous years. NBCUDIC manages significant investment fluctuations in fixed income investments by allocating a portion of the Corporation's portfolio to shorter-term maturity bonds.

Deposit Protection Fund

As of March 31, 2025, the Fund's balance was \$36.1 million, representing 2.21% of the New Brunswick credit union system's total assets, up from \$32.4 million or 2.12% the previous year. This increase above the prior year highlights the impact of the Corporation's updated investment policy combined with the normalization of customer savings rates.

The Corporation's investment policy permits a designated percentage of investments in publicly traded Canadian and international common or preferred shares. The current equity holdings include:

Equities	2025	2024
Canadian equities	\$ 8,311,274	\$ 6,801,203
US equities	3,193,847	2,742,251
Total	\$ 11,505,121	\$ 9,543,454

As can be seen in the chart below, the Fund's fixed income assets are primarily short-term investments that can be liquidated on short notice, if needed. The availability of cash on short notice is important for NBCUDIC in the event an unforeseen financial situation was to occur in the credit union system. With a large percentage of investments maturing within four years, the Fund is well-positioned to address any unforeseen cash requirements. Details of the investments held are presented in Note 4 of the Audited Financial Statements.

Maturity	2025	2024
0-2 years	\$6,414,551	\$ 8,177,573
2-4 years	3,388,771	1,389,657
4-6 years	9,480,243	8,260,203
6-8 years	4,137,215	4,007,794
8-10 years	318,048	46,791
Total	\$ 23,738,828	\$ 21,882,018

The cash held in the investment account was \$38,425 (\$61,189 in 2024). The total investments grew from \$31,486,661 in 2024 to \$35,282,374 in 2025.

Financial assistance to credit unions has not been necessary in recent years. This has contributed to the Corporation's ability to maintain the Fund at its current level.

As of March 31, 2025, one credit union was still under voluntary supervision, holding assets that represent less than 1% of the system, posing no material financial risk to the Fund. This credit union continues to meet all statutory requirements. Nevertheless, its ongoing supervision aims to evaluate and guide the optimal strategies for its future activities and operations.

Credit Union System Financial Performance

The system financial performance presented below is based on the unaudited results of credit unions for their most recent fiscal year, ended December 31, 2024.

Profitability and Return on Assets

New Brunswick's six credit unions reported positive financial results in 2024. Net income grew to \$9.5 million in 2024 (2023 – \$9.1 million), with return on average assets of 0.60% (2023 – 0.61%).

Growth

Growth	2024	2023
Assets	6.56%	4.49%
Loans	9.58%	2.39%
Deposits	6.75%	3.47%

System assets grew by \$101.0 million in 2024 (2023 – \$65.8 million) and loans grew by \$114.3 million (2023 – \$28.0 million). Loans and investments are funded by deposits, which grew by \$94.6 million in 2024 (2023 – \$47.1 million).

Asset Quality

Bad debt expense in 2024 increased to \$1.8 million or 0.11% of average system assets (2023 – \$1.7 million or 0.12% of average system assets).

Credit unions increased their allowances for credit losses by \$582,000 to \$8.5 million.

Liquidity

As at December 31, 2024, system liquidity was \$250.8 million or 16.8% of system liabilities (2023 – \$280.4 million or 20.1%). This is significantly higher than the minimum regulatory requirement of 10%.

Stability

In 2024, the Bank of Canada's approach to monetary policy began its journey back to a neutral lending rate (2.25%-3.25%) after elevating the overnight rate to a peak of 5.0% in 2023. For the New Brunswick credit union system, this environment poses both challenges and opportunities. The impact of falling rates on the balance sheet and financial margin is gradual, but we expect to see the negative effects during 2025. Credit unions will seek to offset the impacts of margin compression through increased lending activity due to lower rates, as well lowering expenses through improved efficiencies. The current economic climate introduces an additional layer of uncertainty for credit unions, potentially impacting their growth and increasing the risk of loan losses.

Key Indicators

Financial Profile – Deposit Protection Fund (in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020*
Deposit Protection Fund**	\$36.1	\$32.4	\$28.5	\$27.6	\$27.7	\$27.6
Deposits	\$1,496.6	\$1,402.0	\$1,354.9	\$1,287.4	\$1,195.0	\$1,056.6
Assets	\$1,633.1	\$1,532.1	\$1,466.3	\$1,387.4	\$1,285.8	\$1,140.2
% of Credit union assets**	2.21%	2.12%	1.94%	1.99%	2.15%	2.42%

Financial Profile – Credit Unions System (in millions of dollars)

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Profitability	Net income	\$9.5	\$9.1	\$8.2	\$5.6	\$3.1
	Return on Average assets	0.60%	0.61%	0.57%	0.42%	0.25%
Growth	Assets	6.56%	4.49%	5.68%	7.96%	12.76%
	Loans	9.58%	2.39%	10.90%	9.67%	3.85%
	Deposits	6.75%	3.47%	5.24%	8.00%	13.10%
Asset Quality	Bad debts (% of average assets)	0.11%	0.12%	0.09%	0.09%	0.24%
Liquidity	Liquidity (% of liabilities)	16.80%	20.10%	18.60%	22.50%	22.70%
Stability	Equity (% of assets)	6.89%	6.75%	6.30%	6.09%	6.09%

* The data for 2020 is for the three-month fiscal period ending March 31. All subsequent year-ends are for 12-month periods ending March 31.

** New Brunswick credit unions have fiscal years ending December 31. The data above is based on unaudited financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2024.

Financial Statements

New Brunswick Credit Union
Deposit Insurance Corporation

As at March 31, 2025



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
New Brunswick Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of New Brunswick Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at March 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Annual Report prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We 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 IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 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 management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS 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.

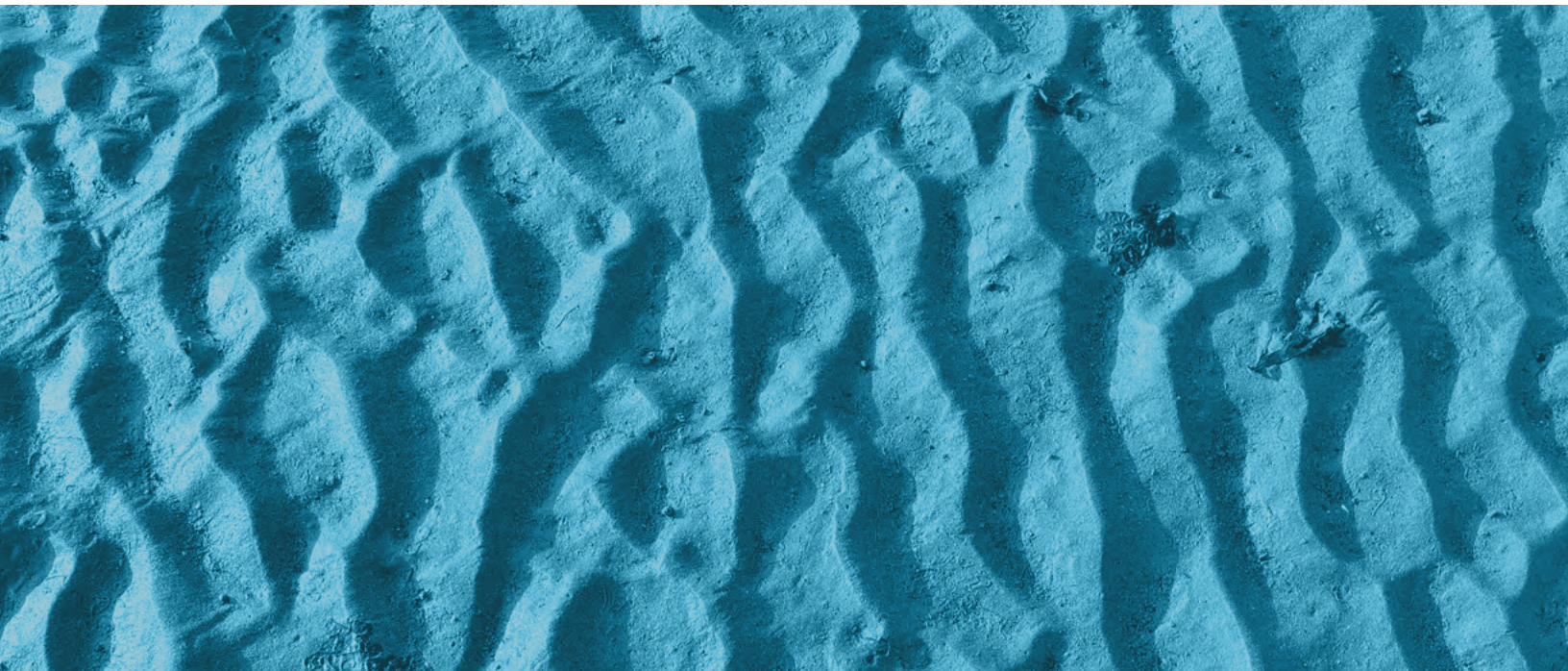
As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the 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.

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

The signature of Deloitte LLP is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Chartered Professional Accountants
June 27, 2025



Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2025 (in Canadian \$)

	2025 March 31	2024 March 31
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 912,104	\$ 1,040,729
Assessments and other receivables	52,251	4,464
Other assets	3,416	3,416
	967,771	1,048,609
Investments held for designated purposes (Note 4)	35,282,374	31,486,661
	\$ 36,250,145	\$ 32,535,270
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	\$ 111,141	\$ 102,841
Equity balances		
Deposit Protection Fund (Note 6)	36,139,004	32,432,429
	\$ 36,250,145	\$ 32,535,270

Contingency and guarantees (Note 5)

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

APPROVED BY THE CORPORATION

Original signed by Paul Van Iderstine

Chair

Original signed by Norma Kelly

Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income (by nature) for the year ended March 31, 2025 (in Canadian \$)

	2025	2024
REVENUE		
Investment and other income (Note 4)	\$ 1,954,963	\$ 2,215,948
Assessments	1,600,000	1,500,000
	3,554,963	3,715,948
EXPENSES		
Professional services	718,512	793,885
Administration	102,480	84,872
Directors' remuneration	5,790	11,017
	826,782	889,774
	2,728,181	2,826,174
Settlement	-	1,022,169
Net income	2,728,181	3,848,343
Other comprehensive income	978,394	108,755
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 3,706,575	\$ 3,957,098

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025 (in Canadian \$)

	Deposit Protection Fund	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance, March 31, 2023	\$ 30,054,146	\$ (1,578,815)	\$ 28,475,331
Comprehensive income	3,848,343	108,755	3,957,098
Balance, March 31, 2024	33,902,489	(1,470,060)	32,432,429
Comprehensive income	2,728,181	978,394	3,706,575
Balance, March 31, 2025	\$ 36,630,670	\$ (491,666)	\$ 36,139,004

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025 (in Canadian \$)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Comprehensive income	\$ 3,706,575	\$ 3,957,098
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Assessments and other receivables	(47,787)	(3,711)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,300	27,099
	3,667,088	3,980,486
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investments held for designated purposes	(3,795,713)	(3,521,196)
	(3,795,713)	(3,521,196)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(128,625)	459,290
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,040,729	581,439
CASH, END OF PERIOD	912,104	1,040,729
	2025	2024
Note: Cash flow from interest and dividends received is included in comprehensive income.	\$ 850,019	\$ 1,011,148

The accompanying notes are part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Nature of the Corporation

The New Brunswick Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation (the Corporation or NBCUDIC) was created under the provisions of the *Credit Unions Act* assented on December 11, 1992 and proclaimed on January 31, 1994. The mandate of the Corporation was to provide deposit insurance to members of credit unions incorporated under the *Credit Unions Act* of New Brunswick.

On January 1, 2020, a new *Credit Unions Act* (the Act) was proclaimed, which dissolved the Brunswick Credit Union Stabilization Board Limited (the RMA) and saw its responsibilities of prudential oversight and administration of the Deposit Protection Fund transferred to the Financial and Consumer Services Commission of New Brunswick (the Commission). The Corporation's expanded mandate is now to protect credit unions against financial losses and insolvency by: establishing and maintaining a deposit protection fund; providing financial assistance to credit unions for the purpose of stabilization; and providing deposit insurance to members of credit unions incorporated under the Act. Currently, coverage is provided for each insured deposit of a credit union member to a maximum of \$250,000.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial presentation adopted for the current year.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (including comparatives) were approved by the board of directors on June 26, 2025.

The Corporation has its registered office at 85 Charlotte Street, Suite 300, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 2J2.

The Corporation is an agent of the Crown and is thereby exempt from income tax.

2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards)

Management has prepared these financial statements according to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Corporation.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by financial assets and financial liabilities reported at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Accounting policies and information about critical judgments in applying the accounting policies that have the most material effect on the amounts recognized are set out in Note 3 below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies.

3. Summary of material accounting policy information

a) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are recognized in the Corporation's Statement of Financial Position when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities on initial recognition.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and are measured subsequently at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method if acquired principally to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on specified dates. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognized in profit or loss through "investment and other income" on the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments are measured subsequently at FVTOCI using the effective interest rate method if acquired to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on specified dates and to sell the financial asset. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognized in profit or loss through "investment and other income" on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Realized gains and losses on fixed income investments are recorded in "investment and other income." Any other changes to the carrying amount of the financial asset are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). The fair value measurement is considered Level 2, in that it is based on other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Equity instruments are measured subsequently at FVTPL on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Unrealized and realized gains and losses, dividends declared and interest income on these financial assets are recorded in "investment and other income." The fair value measurement is considered Level 1, in that it is based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation assesses whether to recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for a financial asset or a group of financial assets. The ECL are estimated as the difference between the contractual cash flows that the Corporation is entitled to receive and the cash flows that the Corporation expects to receive.

For the purposes of impairment assessment, the bonds and investments in redeemable notes are considered to have low credit risk as the counterparties to these investments have a minimum BBB credit rating. Accordingly, for the purpose of impairment assessment for these financial assets, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

In determining the ECL for these assets, the Corporation has taken into account the historical default experience, the future prospects of the industries in which the issuers of the corporate notes operate, and financial analyst reports, as appropriate, in estimating the probability of default of each of these financial assets occurring within their respective loss assessment time horizon, as well as the loss upon default in each case.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or material assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for these financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The Corporation classifies all financial liabilities as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. They are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequent to initial measurement are recognized at amortized cost. The difference between the initial carrying amount of the financial liabilities and their redemption value is recognized on the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the contractual term using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities that are recognized on the Statement of Financial Position at fair value are to be classified into a hierarchy of three levels based on the significance of the impacts used in making the measurement:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Classification of financial instruments

The following table summarizes the Corporation's selected financial instrument classifications based on its intentions:

Financial instrument	Classification
Cash	Amortized Cost
Assessment and other receivables	Amortized Cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized Cost
Fixed income investments held for designated purposes	FVTOCI
Equity investments held for designated purposes	FVTPL

Derecognition

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Corporation neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial assets.

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

b) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that a resource outflow will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

On occasion, legal proceedings are threatened or initiated against the Corporation. The Corporation provides for the estimated full cost of any such challenges where, at the end of the year, it is more likely than not that there is an obligation to be settled. The amount provided is discounted to present value.

c) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

d) Revenue recognition

The Corporation recognizes revenue for each distinct performance obligation under the *Credit Unions Act* at an amount equal to the allocated transaction price, once each performance obligation has been satisfied.

Annual levies are allocated on the asset base of the member credit unions as at December 31, their fiscal year-ends. Revenue is recognized on the accrual basis and is due 30 days following the levy notification.

Interest income is recognized based on the effective interest rate method. Dividends are recorded upon declaration.

e) Future accounting and reporting changes

The IASB is continually working toward improving and developing new accounting standards. The IASB has issued a number of exposure drafts of new standards that are expected to come into effect within future reporting periods. The Corporation monitors the IASB work plans and publications to assess any potential impact on the organization. There are no standards issued but not yet adopted that are expected to have a material impact on the Corporation.

4. Investments held for designated purposes

Investments are held to protect credit unions against financial losses and insolvency by: establishing and maintaining a deposit protection fund; providing financial assistance to credit unions for the purpose of stabilization; and providing deposit insurance to members of credit unions incorporated under the Act (the designated purposes).

Investments consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Investment cash	\$ 38,425	\$ 61,189
Provincial notes and bonds	19,280,253	16,159,255
Corporate notes and bonds	4,458,575	5,722,763
Canadian equities	8,311,274	6,801,203
US equities	3,193,847	2,742,251
	\$ 35,282,374	\$ 31,486,661

The Corporation's debt investment securities credit ratings are considered investment grade. The expected credit losses for March 31, 2025 was assessed as \$nil (2024 - \$nil) due to the relatively short-term to maturity and high credit rating.

The fair value hierarchy of investments are as follows:

	2025	2024
Level 1	\$ 11,543,546	\$ 9,604,643
Level 2	23,738,828	21,882,018
Level 3	-	-
	\$ 35,282,374	\$ 31,486,661

There have been no transfers between levels in the hierarchy and no changes to the valuation methods during the period.

Investment and other income consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Realized gains on equity investments	\$ 657,744	\$ 301,383
Interest income	586,686	734,649
Unrealized gains on equity investments	329,669	989,527
Dividend income	299,134	190,389
Realized gains on fixed income investments	81,730	-
	\$ 1,954,963	\$ 2,215,948

5. Contingency and guarantees

- a) The Corporation provides deposit insurance to members of credit unions in New Brunswick to a maximum of \$250,000 for eligible deposits. As at December 31, 2024, deposits by members of credit unions in New Brunswick totalled \$1.50 billion (December 31, 2023 – \$1.40 billion) based on unaudited figures.
- b) A credit union previously under supervision transferred its assets and liabilities to another credit union in 2022-2023. As part of the transaction, NBCUDIC agreed to cover certain incremental costs and loan guarantees to the purchaser. The Corporation's potential loan guarantee obligation under the agreement was \$7.5 million and will continue in effect until May 31, 2027. No material claims have been made to date. The estimate of contingent losses is not known and cannot be estimated at this time, therefore, no contingent losses have been recorded.

6. Deposit Protection Fund

The Act proclaimed on January 1, 2020 dissolved the RMA effective December 31, 2019, and consolidated oversight of the credit union system under the mandate of the Commission. The Corporation's expanded mandate is to protect credit unions against financial losses and insolvency by: establishing and maintaining a deposit protection fund; providing financial assistance to credit unions for the purpose of stabilization; and providing deposit insurance to members of credit unions incorporated under the Act.

In the event that the Corporation is obliged to make a payment under section 192 of the Act that should exceed the amount maintained in the Deposit Protection Fund, the Corporation may seek loans, advances, grants, loan guarantees or advance guarantees pursuant to section 214.

Pursuant to section 214 of the Act, on the application of the Corporation, the Minister may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister considers appropriate, make loans, advances, or grants to the Corporation and guarantee any loans or advances made to the Corporation by others.

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2025	2024
Professional services	\$ 89,140	\$ 83,465
Administration	22,001	19,376
	\$ 111,141	\$ 102,841

8. Related party transactions

The Corporation is an agent of the Crown, which results in the Province of New Brunswick, including its various ministries, departments and other Crown corporations, being related parties.

The Corporation utilizes the resources of the Financial and Consumer Services Commission of New Brunswick to provide human resource and administration support for administering the Act. The Commission assumes the salaries and overhead costs, which are billed to the Corporation.

The Corporation expensed \$692,400 for the year ended March 31, 2025 (2024 – \$757,600). The Commission owed the Corporation \$38,612 at March 31, 2025 (2024 – Corporation owed the Commission \$63,465) and the balance included in assessments and other receivables.

9. Risk and capital management disclosures

The Corporation has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- interest rate risk

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Corporation's investments.

The Corporation invests only in high quality equity (as noted in the table below), corporate and provincial bonds and notes (with a minimum of BBB rating) and other low risk investments and, as such, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

The maximum credit exposure is as follows:

	2025	2024
Cash	\$ 912,104	\$ 1,040,729
Assessments and other receivables	52,251	4,464
Other assets	3,416	3,416
Investments held for designated purposes	35,282,374	31,486,661
	\$ 36,250,145	\$ 32,535,270

The breakdown of the provincial and corporate notes and bonds by credit rating are as follows:

	2025		2024	
Credit rating	Fair value	Percentage of portfolio	Fair value	Percentage of portfolio
AAA	\$ 7,202,534	30.3	\$ 5,334,490	24.4
AA	8,972,590	37.8	11,581,954	52.9
A	4,736,991	20.0	4,307,051	19.7
A-	396,326	1.7	-	-
BBB+	575,799	2.4	-	-
BBB	1,854,588	7.8	658,523	3.0
	\$ 23,738,828	100.0	\$ 21,882,018	100.0

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due by investing in liquid investments. The Corporation's primary risk is that credit unions will not be able to meet their obligations, requiring the Corporation to reimburse insured deposits as described in Note 5.

The provincial and corporate notes and bonds have maturities as follows:

	2025	2024
0-5 years	\$ 11,559,913	\$ 12,417,438
Greater than 5 years	12,178,915	9,464,580
	\$ 23,738,828	\$ 21,882,018

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and investment prices, will affect the Corporation's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Due to the nature of the Corporation's investments, management is of the opinion that the Corporation's exposure to market risk is low.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Corporation accounts for any fixed rate financial assets or liabilities at fair value through OCI. Therefore, a change of 1% in interest rates at the reporting date would affect OCI by approximately \$868,563 in relation to the change in rates.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's business model objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and, therefore, upon maturity and renewal interest rates may fluctuate.

Capital management

The details of the Corporation's Protection Fund are described in Note 6.