

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

**Independent Auditor's Report
and Financial Statements**

December 31, 2024

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Independent Auditor's Report

Financial Statements

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Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of
Caisse populaire Alliance limitée**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Caisse populaire Alliance limitée ("Caisse Alliance"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and the statements of income, comprehensive income (loss), changes in members' equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Caisse populaire Alliance limitée as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Caisse Alliance 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 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 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.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

ACCOUNTING • TAX • ADVISORY

Baker Tilly SNT LLP is a member of Baker Tilly Canada Cooperative, which is a member of the global network of Baker Tilly International Limited. All members of Baker Tilly Canada Cooperative and Baker Tilly International Limited are separate and independent legal entities.

COMPTABILITÉ • FISCALITÉ • SERVICES-CONSEILS

Baker Tilly SNT s.r.l. est membre de la Coopérative Baker Tilly Canada, qui fait partie du réseau mondial Baker Tilly International Limited. Les membres de la Coopérative Baker Tilly Canada et de Baker Tilly International Limited sont tous des entités juridiques distinctes et indépendantes.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), 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 Caisse Alliance'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 Caisse Alliance or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing Caisse Alliance'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 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, 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 Caisse Alliance's internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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 material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Caisse Alliance'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 Caisse Alliance 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. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we 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 our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

North Bay, Ontario
March 4, 2025

Baker Tilly SNT LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS,
LICENSED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

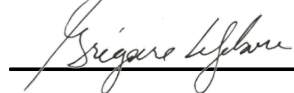
Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Statement of Financial Position
(Audited)

December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of Canadian Dollars)	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash and investments	4	\$ 266,123	\$ 261,383
Loans to members	5	2,259,960	2,109,860
Property and equipment	6	16,103	17,012
Intangible assets	7	15,443	16,541
Deferred income tax assets	15	1,572	1,967
Other assets	8	18,528	18,231
Total Assets		\$ 2,577,729	\$ 2,424,994
Liabilities			
Members' deposits	10	\$ 2,102,708	\$ 1,997,458
Loans	11	281,872	246,460
Net defined benefit plan liability	12	578	719
Other liabilities	13	29,294	26,214
Membership shares	14	11,286	10,843
Total Liabilities		2,425,738	2,281,694
Members' Equity			
Retained earnings		162,484	154,622
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(10,493)	(11,322)
Total Members' Equity		151,991	143,300
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity		\$ 2,577,729	\$ 2,424,994

Commitments (note 16)

On behalf of the Board of Directors



, Director



, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Statement of Income

(Audited)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of Canadian Dollars)	Note	2024	2023
Interest and investment income	17	\$ 125,665	\$ 116,597
Interest expense	18	71,939	55,425
Net interest income		53,726	61,172
Credit loss expense	5	2,614	538
Net Interest Income After Credit Loss Expense		51,112	60,634
Other income	19	13,249	10,970
		64,361	71,604
Other Expenses			
Salaries and benefits		29,694	28,229
Depreciation of property and equipment		1,458	1,334
Amortization of intangible assets		1,833	432
Information systems costs		8,190	6,659
Building expenses		2,712	2,410
Administrative and general	20	7,538	15,103
		51,425	54,167
Income Before Distributions to Members and Income Taxes		12,936	17,437
Distributions to members	14	3,355	3,515
Income Before Income Taxes		9,581	13,922
Income taxes	15	1,719	2,627
Net Income for the Year		\$ 7,862	\$ 11,295

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Audited)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of Canadian Dollars)	Note	2024	2023
Net Income for the Year		\$ 7,862	\$ 11,295
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Item that will not be Reclassified Subsequently to the Statement of Income			
Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Plan Liability			
Variation during the year	12	63	(77)
Future income taxes	15	(12)	14
Total of Item that will not be Reclassified Subsequently to the Statement of Income		51	(63)
Items that will be Reclassified Subsequently to the Statement of Income			
Unrealized Change in Fair Value on Investments Classified at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Variation during the year		951	(4,654)
Future income taxes	15	(173)	847
		778	(3,807)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Taxes		829	(3,870)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year		\$ 8,691	\$ 7,425

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Statement of Changes in Members' Equity
(Audited)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of Canadian Dollars)	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Members' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 143,327	\$ (7,452)	\$ 135,875
Net income for 2023	11,295	-	11,295
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year 2023	-	(3,870)	(3,870)
Balance at December 31, 2023	154,622	(11,322)	143,300
Net income for 2024	7,862	-	7,862
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year 2024	-	829	829
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 162,484	\$ (10,493)	\$ 151,991

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Statement of Cash Flows

(Audited)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

(In Thousands of Canadian Dollars)	2024	2023
Cash Flows From (Used for) Operating Activities		
Net income for the year	\$ 7,862	\$ 11,295
Non-cash adjustments:		
Credit loss expense	2,614	538
Depreciation of property and equipment	1,458	1,334
Amortization of intangible assets	1,833	432
Loss on disposal of property and equipment and intangible assets	269	45
Unrealized gains on investments	(3,403)	(7,556)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	51	51
Deferred income taxes	210	1,698
Depreciation of premiums and discounts	3,317	2,712
Recovery of the net defined benefit plan liability	(78)	(69)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Accrued interest receivable	(626)	1,952
Accrued interest payable	4,866	7,195
Net change in loans to members	(152,714)	(86,723)
Net change in members' deposits	105,250	61,278
Other changes	(1,462)	(714)
	(30,553)	(6,532)
Cash Flows From (Used For) Financing Activities		
Repayment of lease obligations	(46)	(43)
Repayment of loans	(57,167)	(94,129)
Increase in loans	89,262	102,281
Net change in membership shares	443	(39)
	32,492	8,070
Cash Flows From (Used For) Investing Activities		
Net change in investments	(1,715)	(17,087)
Purchase of property and equipment	(578)	(1,344)
Purchase of intangible assets	(975)	(9,172)
	(3,268)	(27,603)
Decrease in Cash	(1,329)	(26,065)
Cash, beginning of year (note 4)	71,002	97,067
Cash, End of Year (note 4)	\$ 69,673	\$ 71,002

Supplemental Information on Cash Flows From (Used For) Operating Activities

Interest paid during the year	\$ (50,419)	\$ (45,603)
Dividends paid during the year	(615)	(539)
Income taxes paid during the year	(44)	(1,655)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

1. Statutes and Nature of Operations

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée ("Caisse Alliance"), governed by the Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act, 2020 of Ontario, is a co-operative enterprise that offers financial services to its members.

Caisse Alliance's head office is located at 1870 Bond St., North Bay, Ontario.

Caisse Alliance's Board of Directors approved these financial statements on March 4, 2025.

2. Accounting Policies

Caisse Alliance's financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as at December 31, 2024.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis, amended to incorporate the measurement of financial assets classified at fair value through net income or at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss).

The financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, functional currency of Caisse Alliance.

All financial information presented in the supplemental notes are in thousands of dollars unless otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements, in accordance with IFRS, requires management to exercise judgments, and make estimates and assumptions, as described in the following significant accounting policies, to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the allowance for credit losses, the provision for distribution to members, the impairment of non-financial assets, right-of-use assets, lease obligations, income taxes and employee benefits. Consequently, actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the date on which Caisse Alliance becomes a party to the contracts.

Classification and Measurement

Financial assets are classified based on their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held.

Contractual cash flow characteristics:

To meet the cash flow characteristics criterion for the purposes of classifying a financial asset, the cash flows from this asset must be solely repayments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Principal is generally the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. Interest consists mainly of consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time but may also include consideration for other basic lending risks and costs, for example liquidity risk and administrative costs, as well as a certain profit margin.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Classification and Measurement (continued)

Business models:

Caisse Alliance's business models are determined in a manner that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed to achieve a particular business objective. The business models represent how Caisse Alliance manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. They therefore reflect whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets, or both. Determining business models requires the use of judgment and is based on all relevant evidence that is available to Caisse Alliance at the date of the assessment.

Caisse Alliance's business models are defined as follows:

- Held to collect contractual cash flows: The objective of holding financial assets is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows;
- Held to collect contractual cash flows and sell: The objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and,
- Other business models: The objective is not consistent with any of the above-mentioned business models.

The classification and measurement of Caisse Alliance's financial assets can be summarized as follows:

Classes	Recognition	
	Initial	Subsequent
Financial assets classified at fair value through net income (i)	Fair value	Fair value
Financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) (ii)	Fair value	Fair value
Financial assets at amortized cost (iii)	Fair value	At amortized cost

(i) Financial assets classified at "At fair value through net income" are measured at fair value. The financial assets classified in this category include:

- derivative financial instruments

(ii) Financial assets classified at "At fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)" are measured at fair value. The financial assets classified in this category include:

- investments

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Classification and Measurement (continued)

(iii) The financial assets classified in the "At amortized cost" category are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Revenues recorded on these assets are shown under "Interest and investment income" in the statement of income. The financial assets classified in this category include:

- cash
- loans to members
- accrued interest

The financial assets are not reclassified following initial recognition, except where the business model under which they are held has been modified.

Financial liabilities are classified based on their characteristics and the intention of management upon their issuance.

The classification and measurement of Caisse Alliance's financial liabilities can be summarized as follows:

Classes	Recognition	
	Initial	Subsequent
Financial liabilities classified at fair value through net income (iv)	Fair value	Fair value
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (v)	Fair value	At amortized cost
iv) The financial liabilities classified in the "Classified at fair value through net income" category include only derivative financial instruments.		
v) The financial liabilities classified in the "At amortized cost" category are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expenses for these liabilities are shown under "Interest expense" in the statement of income. The financial liabilities classified in this category include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • members' deposits • loans • accrued interest • accounts payable • distributions to members • dividends payable on Class A shares • dividends payable on member share+ • membership shares 		

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Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Determination of the Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, and more specifically investments, are established based on quoted prices in active markets, which minimizes subjectivity when determining the fair value.

If there are no quoted prices in active markets, fair value is determined based on present value and other valuation methods which are influenced by the assumptions used concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates, which reflect varying degrees of risk, including liquidity, credit, interest rates, exchange rates and price and rate volatilities. Given the role that judgment plays in applying many of the accepted estimation and valuation techniques for calculating fair value, they are not identical. Fair value is based on market conditions at a specific point in time and may not be reflective of future fair values. Neither can they be interpreted as realizable amounts in the event of immediate settlement of these instruments.

Caisse Alliance records investments based on the active market. As a result, the unrealized gain (or loss) on the values is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

Interest rate fluctuations and changes in the creditworthiness of borrowers are the major cause of fluctuations in the fair value of loans to members held by Caisse Alliance, which translates into a positive or negative variance in relation to the carrying value. The fair value of loans is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation method that uses market interest rates charged for similar new loans at year-end and considers adjusted estimated prepayments to take loan portfolio credit losses into account.

The fair value of members' deposits and loans which contain variable rate features or have no stated maturity is considered to be equal to carrying value.

The fair value of fixed rate members' deposits and loans is determined by discounting expected cash flows using the market interest rates currently being offered for deposits with substantially the same term.

Derivative financial instruments:

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined using pricing models that incorporate the current market prices and the contractual prices of the underlying instruments, the time value of money, interest rate yield curves, credit curves and volatility factors.

Transaction costs:

Transaction costs for financial instruments are capitalized and then amortized over the life of the instrument using the effective interest method. However, for financial instruments classified or designated as "At fair value through net income," these costs are expensed as incurred.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Determination of the Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

A financial asset is derecognized from the statement of financial position when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, when the contractual rights to receive these cash flows are retained but Caisse Alliance is obliged to pay them to a third party under certain conditions, or when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows have been transferred, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have been transferred.

When substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset are retained by Caisse Alliance, such asset is not derecognized from the statement of financial position, and a financial liability is recognized, when appropriate.

When a financial asset is derecognized in its entirety, a gain or a loss is recognized in the statement of income for an amount equal to the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the value of the consideration received.

Caisse Alliance management must use its judgment to determine whether the contractual rights to the cash flows have expired, have been transferred or have been retained with an obligation to pay them to a third party. With respect to the transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets, management evaluates Caisse Alliance's exposure before and after the transfer as well as the changes in the amount and timing of the net cash flows of the transferred asset. Lastly, management must make judgments to determine whether it controls the financial asset and to measure retained rights.

A financial liability is derecognized when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the transferred financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the statement of income.

Loans to Members

Loans to members are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, net of the allowance for credit losses.

Commission income and direct fees related to loan origination, restructuring and renegotiation are treated as an integral part of the yield earned on a loan, unless conditions are altered to such an extent that this transaction is treated as a new loan, in which case commission income and direct fees are included in earnings for the year.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets

At year-end, Caisse Alliance recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses on loans to members classified at amortized cost. The allowance is estimated based on an impairment model that includes three stages:

Stage 1 : For financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have a low credit risk, a loss allowance amounting to 12-month expected credit losses is recognized;

Stage 2 : For financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or do not have a low credit risk, a loss allowance amounting to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognized; and

Stage 3 : For financial instruments considered as credit impaired, a loss allowance amounting to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognized.

Financial instruments may, over their life, move from one impairment model stage to another based on the improvement or deterioration in their credit risk and the level of expected credit losses.

To determine whether, at year-end, credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, Caisse Alliance compares the probability of default (PD) of the financial instrument at year-end with its probability of default at the date of initial recognition. In particular, a loan is in default when contractual payments are over 90 days past due.

The allowance for expected credit losses represents the present value of the difference between cash flows that are due, or the amount of the commitment that may be used under the terms and conditions of the contract, and the total cash flows Caisse Alliance expects to receive. For credit-impaired financial assets, expected credit losses are calculated based on the difference between the gross carrying amount of the asset and estimated cash flows.

The measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses is estimated for each exposure at the reporting date and is based on the result of multiplying the three credit risk parameters, namely PD, loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). The result of this multiplication is then discounted using the effective interest rate. The parameters are estimated using an appropriate segmentation that considers common credit risk characteristics. For financial instruments in Stage 1 of the expected credit loss model, credit risk parameters are projected over a maximum horizon of 12 months, while for those in Stage 2 and 3, the credit risk parameters are projected over the remaining life of the instrument.

The allowance for expected credit losses also considers information about future economic conditions. To incorporate forward-looking information relevant to the determination of significant increases in credit risk and the measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses, Caisse Alliance uses past events, current conditions, reasonable and justifiable forecasts that affect the expected recoverability of the financial asset's future cash flows. Caisse Alliance uses three scenarios (base, upside, and downside) to establish the allowance for expected credit losses, assigning each scenario a probability of occurrence. Incorporating forward-looking information is based on a set of assumptions and methodologies specific to credit risk and economic projections. It therefore requires a high degree of judgment.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

The allowance for expected credit losses on loans is recorded under "Loans to members" in the statement of financial position, and under "Credit loss expense" in the statement of income.

The allowance for impaired loans complies with By-law no. 6 established by the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario (FSRA).

A loan is written off when all attempts at restructuring or collection have been made and the likelihood of future recovery is remote. When a loan is written off completely, any subsequent payments are recorded under "Credit loss expense" in the statement of income.

Securitization

Caisse Alliance participates in the National Housing Act (NHA) Mortgage-Backed Securities Program. Under this program, guaranteed residential mortgage loans are assigned. However, in these transactions, Caisse Alliance retains substantially all the risks, including prepayment, interest rate and credit risks, and the rewards, namely the cash flows associated with these assets. The loans therefore continue to be recognized in Caisse Alliance's statement of financial position.

Caisse Alliance recognizes a liability corresponding to the consideration received from the acquirer when cash or other assets are received in exchange for the transferred assets. This liability is shown under "Loans" in the statement of financial position. Premiums or discounts are applied to the book value of the loan and subsequently amortized over the term of the loans using the effective interest rate method.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recognized at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and are depreciated over the expected useful life of each significant component using the straight-line method at the following annual rates:

Depreciation Periods	
Land	Non-depreciable
Building	10 to 60 years
Equipment, furniture and other	1 to 20 years

Property and equipment in progress are not depreciated until the asset is available for productive use.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, including those acquired and internally generated, are recognized at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses and are amortized over the expected useful life of each significant component using the straight-line method at the following annual rates :

Amortization Periods	
Software	10 years

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development is recognised if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenses incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above.

Internally generated intangible assets that are not yet complete are not amortized but are subject to impairment testing as described in "Impairment of Non-Financial Assets" section.

Intangible assets in progress are not depreciated until the asset is available for productive use.

Leases

Caisse Alliance analyzes contracts newly entered into or modified to assess whether they are or contain a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The way a lease is accounted for differs depending on whether Caisse Alliance is the lessee or the lessor.

Lessee

Caisse Alliance mainly leases premises that are used in the normal course of its operations. A right-of-use asset and a lease liability are recognized in the statement of financial position at the commencement date of the lease, except for short-term and low-value leases. The commencement date of the lease is the date on which the lessor makes the leased asset available for use by the lessee. Caisse Alliance elected to apply the exemption provisions for short-term and low-value leases. Accordingly, lease payments associated with those leases are recognized as a lease expense in the statement of income based on the terms of the lease. In addition, Caisse Alliance applies the simplification measure which allows it not to separate the contract's non-lease components from lease components.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus prepaid lease payments less lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shortest of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. The lease term is the non-cancellable period and includes any renewal options Caisse Alliance is reasonably certain to exercise, or any renewal option Caisse Alliance is reasonably certain not to exercise. The right-of-use asset is periodically adjusted to reflect certain reassessments of the lease liability.

Right-of-use assets are presented under "Other assets" in the statement of financial position and the depreciation of right-of-use assets is presented under "Building expenses" in the statement of income.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments for the lease term that have not yet been paid, calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, Caisse Alliance uses its incremental borrowing rate as a discount rate. Payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, based on the index or rate in effect at the contract's commencement date, an estimated amount for any guaranteed residual value as well as amounts Caisse Alliance is reasonably certain to pay for the exercise price of a purchase option or a termination penalty.

The lease liability is subsequently adjusted to reflect interest on the lease liability and lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments mainly as a result of a change in an index or rate, or a change in the amounts expected to be payable by Caisse Alliance under a residual value guarantee, when there are lease modifications, or when Caisse Alliance revises its assessment of the potential exercise of a purchase, renewal or termination option.

Lease liabilities are presented under "Other liabilities" in the statement of financial position, and interest expenses for lease liabilities are recorded under "Building expenses" in the statement of income.

Lessor

Leases in which Caisse Alliance is the lessor are leases for premises. Caisse Alliance classifies the leases in which it is the lessor as either finance leases or operating leases. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset and as an operating lease if it does not. Caisse Alliance mainly enters into operating leases.

When Caisse Alliance is the lessor, lease income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term under "Other income" and the leased assets remains recognized on the statement of financial position. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Contingent rent is recognized in income in the year in which it is earned.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Caisse Alliance assesses at the reporting date whether there is evidence that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable amount represents the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use that corresponds to the discounted value of the amount expected to be recovered. Any impairment loss recognized in the statement of income represents the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over the recoverable amount. The asset's impairment losses may be subsequently reversed and are recognized in the statement of income in the year in which they occur.

Estimating the recoverable amount of a non-financial asset to determine whether it is impaired also requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Any change in these estimates and assumptions could impact the determination of the recoverable amount of non-financial assets and, therefore, the outcome of the impairment test.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are financial contracts whose value depends on assets, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other financial indexes. The vast majority of Caisse Alliance's derivative financial instruments are negotiated by mutual agreement with the counterparty and may include forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, and interest rate and stock index options.

Caisse Alliance uses options to manage the risks inherent in its financial assets and liabilities.

Caisse Alliance recognizes the fair value of obligations under indexed term savings where the obligation varies according to the performance of market returns or stock indexes. These obligations are recognized with member deposits. Caisse Alliance also recognizes at fair value derivative instruments which are used to manage the risks inherent in these obligations under other assets. The fluctuation in the fair value of derivative financial instruments is recorded under "Interest expense" in the statement of income.

Provisions for Litigation

Provisions are recognized when Caisse Alliance has a legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to be a disbursement by Caisse Alliance, and when the amount can be reliably estimated. These provisions are reviewed at the reporting date and adjusted to reflect the best estimate by management.

Membership Shares

To become a member of Caisse Alliance, the purchase of at least one membership share of \$10 is required. According to the Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act, 2020, membership shares are included in the regulatory capital which is subject to the conditions listed in note 24 "Capital Management." Membership shares are redeemable upon closing of the account by the member.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition

Interest income earned on loans and investments is recorded using the effective interest rate method. Interest on Stage 1 and 2 loans is calculated based on the gross carrying value of the loan. Interest on Stage 3 loans is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the loan. Other income is generally recognized when services are provided.

Foreign Currency Translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historic rates. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Realized and unrealized gains and losses resulting from the translation are recognized in the statement of income under "Other income."

Income Taxes

The determination of income tax expense is based on the tax treatment of transactions in the statement of income and in the statement of comprehensive (loss) income. To determine the current and future portion of taxes on income, assumptions must be made concerning the dates on which asset and liability entries related to future income taxes will be reversed. If Caisse Alliance's interpretation differs from that of taxation authorities or if the reversal dates do not correspond to the forecasted dates, the provision for income taxes may increase or decrease in subsequent years.

Income tax assets or liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The income tax rates and rules applied to calculate these amounts are the ones in effect at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes are recognized using the liability method, to account for all temporary differences at period end between the tax base of the assets and liabilities and their carrying value in the statement of financial position.

The carrying value of the deferred income taxes is reviewed at each closing date and is adjusted to the extent that it is more likely than not that a sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are valued based on the expected tax rates for the period during which the assets are anticipated to be realized and the liability settled, based on income tax rates (and income tax regulations) which have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Distributions to Members

Distributions to members are recognized when circumstances indicate that Caisse Alliance has a constructive obligation, that it has little or no discretion to avoid incurring these costs, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits

These benefits are payable within 12 months of the end of the period, other than termination benefits, such as salaries, social contributions, and certain premiums. An expense is recognized under these short-term benefits for the period during which services giving rise to these benefits were given.

Post-Employment Benefits

Pension plans

Defined benefit plan

Some Caisse Alliance employees participate in a defined benefit pension plan. The plan was modified on January 1, 2013; the employees retain their rights to the benefits vested in the plan to that date. Since that date, Caisse Alliance has been offering its employees a defined contribution plan.

The cost of these plans is recognized in the statement of income and includes current service cost, past service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit plan liabilities. Past service cost resulting from a plan amendment or curtailment is immediately recognized in the statement of income.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plan liabilities are recognized in items of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of income and are immediately reclassified to undistributed surplus earnings. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plan liabilities include actuarial gains and losses and the differences between the actual return on plan assets and the interest income generated by such assets, which is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss). Actuarial gains and losses result from changes in actuarial assumptions used to determine the defined benefit plan obligation and experience gains and losses on such obligation.

Net defined benefit plan assets or liabilities are equal to the present value of the plans' obligation, calculated using the projected unit credit method, less the fair value of plan assets. The value of any defined benefit plan asset is, when appropriate, limited to the present value of any economic benefit available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the pension plans.

The net defined benefit pension plan liability is recognized under "Net defined benefit plan liability" in the statement of financial position.

Defined contribution plan

Caisse Alliance offers its employees a defined contribution pension plan. When an employee has rendered services to Caisse Alliance during a period, Caisse Alliance recognizes the contribution payable for that period.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

Other plans

In the framework of a defined benefit plan, Caisse Alliance offers its employees and their dependents, health, hospital and paramedical care and life insurance plans. This insurance coverage is available to employees up to the age of 65 who met the eligibility criteria on December 31, 2011. The terms of the plans consider future wage and health care cost developments and their impact on future benefit costs. The costs of these benefits are accumulated during the employees' service life according to the accounting policies similar to those applied to defined benefit pension plans, and the increase in costs will have an impact on the amount of future benefits. Plan costs are attributed to Caisse Alliance. The post-employment benefit liability is recognized under "Net defined benefit plan liability" in the statement of financial position.

3. Future Accounting Changes

The accounting standards issued by the IASB but not yet effective as at December 31, 2024, are presented below.

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and IFRS 9, Financial Instruments following the implementation review of IFRS 9 and related provisions of IFRS 7.

The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for certain cash settlements by an electronic payment system and to clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether cash flows associated with a financial asset correspond solely to principal payments and interest payment on the outstanding principal.

The IASB has amended IFRS 7 to add new disclosures for certain instruments whose contractual conditions may modify cash flows and to improve the presentation of disclosure related to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Caisse Alliance is currently assessing the impact of adopting the amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9, which will be applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The regulatory authorities have indicated that these amendments cannot be adopted early, unless they advise otherwise.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

3. Future Accounting Changes (continued)

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB published IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements, which will replace the current IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements.

IFRS 18 introduces three new elements aimed at improving the presentation of information provided in financial statements. IFRS 18 introduces three new categories of income and expenses (operating, investing, and financing) to improve the comparability of the income statement between companies. Additionally, IFRS 18 aims to enhance the transparency of performance indicators defined by management. Finally, IFRS 18 provides guidance on how to present information in financial statements.

Caisse Alliance is currently assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 18, which will be applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

4. Cash and Investments

	2024	2023
Cash	\$ 69,673	\$ 71,002
Investments		
Bonds		
Financial institutions, bearing interest at 1.09% to 5.48% and maturing between May 21, 2025 and July 5, 2029	30,603	31,503
Canadian provinces, industries, and corporations, bearing interest at 0.25% to 4.87% and maturing between February 2, 2025, and December 18, 2028	162,630	156,797
Shares	3,217	2,081
	\$ 266,123	\$ 261,383

5. Loans to Members

Net Loans by Borrower Category

	2024	2023
Residential mortgages	\$ 1,401,991	\$ 1,361,739
Personal loans	123,807	116,543
Commercial loans	734,162	631,578
	\$ 2,259,960	\$ 2,109,860

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

The following tables present the gross carrying value of loans for which Caisse Alliance estimates an allowance for expected credit losses based on the probability of default and the stage of the impairment model in which they are classified:

Loans

At December 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Residential Mortgages				
0.00% - 0.10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
0.10% - 0.40%	576,069	920	-	576,989
0.40% - 1.00%	398,849	1,312	-	400,161
1.00% - 3.00%	270,799	1,057	-	271,856
3.00% - 6.00%	80,054	3,569	-	83,623
6.00% - 11.00%	24,132	4,146	-	28,278
11.00% - 17.00%	10,473	6,444	-	16,917
17.00% - 25.00%	-	3,825	-	3,825
25.00% - 50.00%	11,293	6,928	-	18,221
50.00% - 100.00%	-	-	4,219	4,219
Total Gross Residential Mortgages	1,371,669	28,201	4,219	1,404,089
Allowance for credit losses	1,719	367	12	2,098
Total Net Residential Mortgages	\$ 1,369,950	\$ 27,834	\$ 4,207	\$ 1,401,991
Personal Loans				
0.00% - 0.10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
0.10% - 0.40%	37,788	10	-	37,798
0.40% - 1.00%	42,242	11	-	42,253
1.00% - 3.00%	28,127	66	-	28,193
3.00% - 6.00%	6,944	226	-	7,170
6.00% - 11.00%	3,070	657	-	3,727
11.00% - 17.00%	1,693	771	-	2,464
17.00% - 25.00%	539	287	-	826
25.00% - 50.00%	1,320	768	-	2,088
50.00% - 100.00%	-	238	2,172	2,410
Total Gross Personal Loans	121,723	3,034	2,172	126,929
Allowance for credit losses	966	254	1,902	3,122
Total Net Personal Loans	\$ 120,757	\$ 2,780	\$ 270	\$ 123,807

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Loans (continued)

At December 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commercial Loans				
0.00% - 0.10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
0.10% - 0.40%	23,895	-	-	23,895
0.40% - 1.00%	592,313	-	-	592,313
1.00% - 3.00%	60	287	-	347
3.00% - 6.00%	101,430	-	-	101,430
6.00% - 11.00%	-	48	-	48
11.00% - 17.00%	-	3	-	3
17.00% - 25.00%	-	-	-	-
25.00% - 50.00%	-	-	-	-
50.00% - 100.00%	9	6,968	24,962	31,939
Total Gross Commercial Loans	717,707	7,306	24,962	749,975
Allowance for credit losses	838	433	14,542	15,813
Total Net Commercial Loans	\$ 716,869	\$ 6,873	\$ 10,420	\$ 734,162
Total Net Loans at December 31, 2024	\$ 2,207,576	\$ 37,487	\$ 14,897	\$ 2,259,960

At December 31, 2023

Residential Mortgages				
0.00% - 0.10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
0.10% - 0.40%	773,576	154	-	773,730
0.40% - 1.00%	372,716	298	-	373,014
1.00% - 3.00%	110,913	2,359	-	113,272
3.00% - 6.00%	36,007	5,259	-	41,266
6.00% - 11.00%	16,914	17,067	-	33,981
11.00 % - 17.00%	2,099	7,823	-	9,922
17.00% - 25.00%	1,215	5,061	-	6,276
25.00% - 50.00%	-	5,555	-	5,555
50.00% - 100.00%	-	647	5,436	6,083
Total Gross Residential Mortgages	1,313,440	44,223	5,436	1,363,099
Allowance for credit losses	986	316	58	1,360
Total Net Residential Mortgages	\$ 1,312,454	\$ 43,907	\$ 5,378	\$ 1,361,739

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Loans (continued)

At December 31, 2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Personal Loans				
0.00% - 0.10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
0.10% - 0.40%	31,005	-	-	31,005
0.40% - 1.00%	34,749	680	-	35,429
1.00% - 3.00%	33,096	1,695	-	34,791
3.00% - 6.00%	6,313	621	-	6,934
6.00% - 11.00%	2,072	1,684	-	3,756
11.00% - 17.00%	918	1,417	-	2,335
17.00% - 25.00%	431	975	-	1,406
25.00% - 50.00%	153	1,247	-	1,400
50.00 % - 100.00%	-	219	2,114	2,333
Total Gross Personal Loans	108,737	8,538	2,114	119,389
Allowance for credit losses	855	556	1,435	2,846
Total Net Personal Loans	\$ 107,882	\$ 7,982	\$ 679	\$ 116,543
Commercial Loans				
0.00% - 0.10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
0.10% - 0.40%	327,079	1,136	-	328,215
0.40% - 1.00%	213,405	24,889	-	238,294
1.00% - 3.00%	22,085	8,300	-	30,385
3.00% - 6.00%	14,050	13,952	-	28,002
6.00% - 11.00%	-	500	-	500
11.00% - 17.00%	-	-	-	-
17.00% - 25.00%	-	49	-	49
25.00% - 50.00%	60	1,311	-	1,371
50.00 % - 100.00%	-	1,222	19,452	20,674
Total Gross Commercial Loans	576,679	51,359	19,452	647,490
Allowance for credit losses	248	302	15,362	15,912
Total Net Commercial Loans	\$ 576,431	\$ 51,057	\$ 4,090	\$ 631,578
Total Net Loans at December 31, 2023	\$ 1,996,767	\$ 102,946	\$ 10,147	\$ 2,109,860

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Allowance for Credit Losses
Residential Mortgages				
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 986	\$ 316	\$ 58	\$ 1,360
Change in the allowance for credit losses				
Transfers ⁽¹⁾ :				
Stage 1	50	(50)	-	-
Stage 2	(286)	234	52	-
Stage 3	-	(89)	89	-
Net remeasurement due to transfers ⁽²⁾	319	(145)	(198)	(24)
Net repayments ⁽³⁾	102	(3)	4	103
Expense	548	104	7	659
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of write-offs	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 1,719	\$ 367	\$ 12	\$ 2,098
Personal Loans				
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 855	\$ 556	\$ 1,435	\$ 2,846
Change in the allowance for credit losses				
Transfers ⁽¹⁾ :				
Stage 1	56	(56)	-	-
Stage 2	(162)	(132)	294	-
Stage 3	-	(89)	89	-
Net remeasurement due to transfers ⁽²⁾	25	(339)	(1,077)	(1,391)
Net repayments ⁽³⁾	(154)	(18)	394	222
Expense	346	332	767	1,445
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of write-offs	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 966	\$ 254	\$ 1,902	\$ 3,122

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Allowance for Credit Losses
Commercial Loans				
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 248	\$ 302	\$ 15,362	\$ 15,912
Change in the allowance for credit losses				
Transfers ⁽¹⁾ :				
Stage 1	72	(72)	-	-
Stage 2	(353)	(4,041)	4,394	-
Stage 3	-	(20)	20	-
Net remeasurement due to transfers ⁽²⁾	580	(189)	(10,967)	(10,576)
Net repayments ⁽³⁾	121	5	63	189
Expense (recovery)	170	4,448	7,369	11,987
Write-offs	-	-	(1,699)	(1,699)
Recoveries of write-offs	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 838	\$ 433	\$ 14,542	\$ 15,813
Total Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 3,523	\$ 1,054	\$ 16,456	\$ 21,033

⁽¹⁾ Represent transfers between stages before the remeasurement of expected credit losses.

⁽²⁾ Represent the remeasurement of the allowance for expected credit losses resulting from transfers between stages.

⁽³⁾ Represent the change in the allowance for drawdowns and repayments on outstanding loans.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Allowance for Credit Losses
Residential Mortgages				
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 1,030	\$ 343	\$ 25	\$ 1,398
Change in the allowance for credit losses				
Transfers ⁽¹⁾ :				
Stage 1	31	(31)	-	-
Stage 2	(170)	147	23	-
Stage 3	-	(80)	80	-
Net remeasurement due to transfers ⁽²⁾	210	(149)	(156)	(95)
Net repayments ⁽³⁾	(327)	33	56	(238)
Expense	212	53	30	295
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of write-offs	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 986	\$ 316	\$ 58	\$ 1,360
Personal Loans				
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 930	\$ 450	\$ 813	\$ 2,193
Change in the allowance for credit losses				
Transfers ⁽¹⁾ :				
Stage 1	19	(19)	-	-
Stage 2	(187)	24	163	-
Stage 3	-	(184)	184	-
Net remeasurement due to transfers ⁽²⁾	132	10	(464)	(322)
Net repayments ⁽³⁾	(455)	(43)	54	(444)
Expense	416	318	679	1,413
Write-offs	-	-	-	-
Recoveries of write-offs	-	-	6	6
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 855	\$ 556	\$ 1,435	\$ 2,846

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Allowance for Credit Losses
Commercial Loans				
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 374	\$ 568	\$ 15,422	\$ 16,364
Change in the allowance for credit losses				
Transfers ⁽¹⁾ :				
Stage 1	3	(3)	-	-
Stage 2	(47)	(2,336)	2,383	-
Stage 3	-	(102)	102	-
Net remeasurement due to transfers ⁽²⁾	(211)	(508)	(5,948)	(6,667)
Net repayments ⁽³⁾	(176)	(229)	3,587	3,182
Expense (recovery)	305	2,912	197	3,414
Write-offs	-	-	(403)	(403)
Recoveries of write-offs	-	-	22	22
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 248	\$ 302	\$ 15,362	\$ 15,912
Total Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 2,089	\$ 1,174	\$ 16,855	\$ 20,118

⁽¹⁾ Represent transfers between stages before the remeasurement of expected credit losses.

⁽²⁾ Represent the remeasurement of the allowance for expected credit losses resulting from transfers between stages.

⁽³⁾ Represent the change in the allowance for drawdowns and repayments on outstanding loans.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Loans and provisions

	2024			
	Residential Mortgages	Personal	Commercial	Total
Total Gross Loans	\$ 1,404,089	\$ 126,929	\$ 749,975	\$ 2,280,993
Allowance - Stage 1	1,719	966	838	3,523
Allowance - Stage 2	367	254	433	1,054
Allowance - Stage 3	12	1,902	14,542	16,456
Total Net Loans	\$ 1,401,991	\$ 123,807	\$ 734,162	\$ 2,259,960

	2023			
	Residential Mortgages	Personal	Commercial	Total
Total Gross Loans	\$ 1,363,099	\$ 119,389	\$ 647,490	\$ 2,129,978
Allowance - Stage 1	986	855	248	2,089
Allowance - Stage 2	316	556	302	1,174
Allowance - Stage 3	58	1,435	15,362	16,855
Total Net Loans	\$ 1,361,739	\$ 116,543	\$ 631,578	\$ 2,109,860

Forward-Looking Information

The allowance for expected credit losses is based on a set of assumptions and methodologies specific to credit risk and evolution of economic conditions. Significant judgment must therefore be used in establishing the allowance for expected credit losses. The main elements that required substantial judgment that impair its measurement at December 31, 2024 are:

- Changes in borrowers' credit ratings (or the PD); and
- incorporation of forward-looking information.

Caisse populaire Alliance limitée

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Loans and provisions (continued)

Changes in Borrower Credit Risk Rating or Probability of Default

Borrowers' credit risk rating is the foundation of the credit risk assessment model. The rating of a borrower is directly related to its estimated PD. Many variables are taken into consideration in credit risk assessment models. For more information about these models, refer to Note 2, "Impairment of Financial Assets" and Note 23, "Financial Instrument Risk Management." Changes in borrowers' credit risk rating have an impact on determining significant increases in credit risk, as this is mainly based on the change in the borrower's PD and measuring the allowance for expected credit losses.

Changes in the borrowers' credit risk rating may increase or decrease the allowance for expected credit losses. Generally, a deterioration in a borrower's credit risk rating gives rise to an increase in the allowance, while an improvement results in a decrease in the allowance.

Incorporation of Forward-Looking Information

Caisse Alliance uses three scenarios to determine the allowance for expected credit losses, namely, a base scenario, an upside scenario, and a downside scenario. The macroeconomic variables projected under each scenario and the related probability of occurrence have a significant impact on determining significant increases in credit risk and measuring the allowance for expected credit losses.

The incorporation of forward-looking information may increase or decrease the allowance for expected credit losses. Generally, an improvement in the outlook will give rise to a decrease in the allowance, while a deterioration will result in an increase in the allowance.

As at December 31, 2024, the macroeconomic scenarios selected for calculating the allowance for expected credit losses include the following value ranges over the projection horizon for the most significant variables for credit risk parameters:

	Base Scenario	Intervals
Macroeconomic variables :		
Interest rate	3.59%	1.26% - 5.22%
Unemployment rate	7.20%	5.09% - 8.05%
Housing prices	2.65%	(4.30)% - 5.19%
Gross domestic product	0.91%	(3.39)% - 3.87%

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Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

5. Loans to Members (continued)

Loans Transferred but not Derecognized

Mortgages transferred for securitization purposes

The following table presents the carrying value of mortgage loans transferred by Caisse Alliance from a legal perspective, which have not been derecognized.

	2024	2023
Mortgages assigned for securitization purposes	\$ 266,153	\$ 233,319

Undisbursed Loans

Loans totalling \$313,322 were approved but not disbursed as at December 31, 2024 (\$367,182 in 2023).

Letters of credit represent irrevocable commitments by Caisse Alliance to make payments in the event a member cannot meet financial obligations to third parties. Caisse Alliance's policy with respect to collateral received for these letters is generally the same as for loans. The balance of commitments resulting from the letters of credit issued by Caisse Alliance amounts to \$6,722 at December 31, 2024 (\$6,537 in 2023).

Derecognition of Financial Assets

Since the second quarter of 2020, Caisse Alliance has been participating in the federal Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) program, implemented in collaboration with Export Development Canada (EDC). Under this program, Caisse Alliance grants loans that are financed by the government. Caisse Alliance has determined that these loans were eligible for derecognition since all cash flows are passed on to EDC and substantially all risks and benefits in ownership of the loans have been transferred. Caisse Alliance has continued involvement in the derecognized assets since it administers these loans. At December 31, 2024, was there balance of \$3,417 (\$14,075 in 2023) in loans that had been granted to Caisse Alliance members specifically under the terms of the CEBA program.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
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6. Property and Equipment

The change in property and equipment is detailed as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Equipment, Furniture and Other	In Progress	Total
Cost					
At December 31, 2022	\$ 2,070	\$ 27,040	\$ 4,724	\$ 1,254	\$ 35,088
Acquisitions	-	175	1,169	-	1,344
Disposals	-	(45)	-	-	(45)
Transfers	-	-	1,254	(1,254)	-
At December 31, 2023	2,070	27,170	7,147	-	36,387
Acquisitions	-	565	13	-	578
Disposals	-	-	(29)	-	(29)
At December 31, 2024	\$ 2,070	\$ 27,735	\$ 7,131	\$ -	\$ 36,936
Accumulated Depreciation					
At December 31, 2022	\$ -	\$ 14,772	\$ 3,269	\$ -	\$ 18,041
Depreciation	-	978	356	-	1,334
At December 31, 2023	-	15,750	3,625	-	19,375
Depreciation	-	986	472	-	1,458
At December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ 16,736	\$ 4,097	\$ -	\$ 20,833
Net Carrying Value					
At December 31, 2023	\$ 2,070	\$ 11,420	\$ 3,522	\$ -	\$ 17,012
At December 31 2024	\$ 2,070	\$ 10,999	\$ 3,034	\$ -	\$ 16,103

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7. Intangible Assets

The change in intangible assets is detailed as follows:

	Software	In Progress	Total
Cost			
At December 31, 2022	\$ 521	\$ 7,304	\$ 7,825
Acquisitions	9,172	-	9,172
Transfers	7,304	(7,304)	-
At December 31, 2023	16,997	-	16,997
Acquisitions	975	-	975
Dispositions	(240)	-	(240)
At December 31, 2024	\$ 17,732	\$ -	\$ 17,732
Accumulated Amortization			
At December 31, 2022	\$ 24	\$ -	\$ 24
Amortization	432	-	432
At December 31, 2023	456	-	456
Amortization	1,833	-	1,833
At December 31, 2024	\$ 2,289	\$ -	\$ 2,289
Net Carrying Value			
At December 31, 2023	\$ 16,541	\$ -	\$ 16,541
At December 31, 2024	\$ 15,443	\$ -	\$ 15,443

8. Other Assets

The other assets reported in the statement of financial position are comprised primarily of:

	2024	2023
Income taxes receivable	\$ -	\$ 801
Accrued interest	3,678	3,052
Derivative financial instruments	7,550	8,634
Right-of-use assets (note 9)	220	271
Other	7,080	5,473
	\$ 18,528	\$ 18,231

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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9. Leases

Right-of-use assets are comprised solely of buildings.

Depreciation of right-of-use assets amounts to \$51 for the year (\$51 in 2023). The interest expense of lease liabilities amounts to \$7 for the year (\$9 in 2023).

10. Members' Deposits

	2024	2023
Chequing accounts and savings accounts	\$ 763,881	\$ 722,763
Term deposits	1,338,827	1,274,695
	\$ 2,102,708	\$ 1,997,458

11. Loans

	2024	2023
Line of credit, interest calculated at the rate of 4.14% paid monthly, renewable quarterly and secured by conventional mortgages and insured mortgages	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Term loans arising from the securitization program, interest calculated at fixed rates of 1.28% to 4.39% maturing between March 1, 2025 and December 1, 2029 and secured by insured mortgages	261,872	226,460
	\$ 281,872	\$ 246,460

Caisse Alliance has lines of credit totalling \$9,000 (\$9,000 in 2023) bearing interest equal to the financial institutions prime rate and secured with investments. At December 31, 2024, \$- (\$- in 2023) had been used on these lines of credit.

Caisse Alliance has a line of credit totalling \$100,000 (\$100,000 in 2023), renewable on a quarterly basis, bearing interest at a rate calculated using the Desjardins cost of funds and secured with conventional mortgages. At December 31, 2024, \$20,000 (\$20,000 in 2023) had been used on this line of credit.

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12. Post-Employment Benefits

Pension Plan

Caisse Alliance has made contributions to its employees defined contribution pension plan. The contribution for the year amounts to \$2,582 (\$2,460 in 2023).

Group Pension and Insurance Plans

The cost of benefits and the value of the net liability of the defined benefit plan are established using actuarial calculations and various assumptions. While management believes that the assumptions used in the actuarial valuation are reasonable, there remains a degree of risk and uncertainty that may cause future actual results to significantly differ from these assumptions, which could give rise to actuarial gains or losses.

A complete actuarial valuation is performed each year by a qualified actuary. The discount rates used have been determined by reference to the rate of high-quality corporate bonds.

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12. Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

The information on these plans is as follows:

Change in Net Defined Benefit Plan Liability

	2024			2023		
	Group Pension Plan	Group Insurance Plan	Total of Plans	Group Pension Plan	Group Insurance Plan	Total of Plans
Change in Obligation Under Defined Benefit Plans						
Present value of obligation for defined benefits at the beginning of the year	\$ 9,712	\$ 922	\$ 10,634	\$ 9,189	\$ 923	\$ 10,112
Cost of services rendered during the year						
Financial cost	439	39	478	452	43	495
Benefits paid	(545)	(111)	(656)	(471)	(116)	(587)
	(106)	(72)	(178)	(19)	(73)	(92)
<i>Amounts recorded in comprehensive income (loss) for the year:</i>						
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from a change in demographic assumptions	55	26	81	397	12	409
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from a change in financial assumptions	-	10	10	-	33	33
Experience losses (gains)	-	(98)	(98)	145	27	172
	55	(62)	(7)	542	72	614
Present Value of the Defined Benefit Plan Obligation at Year End	\$ 9,661	\$ 788	\$ 10,449	\$ 9,712	\$ 922	\$ 10,634
Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets						
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	\$ 9,915	\$ -	\$ 9,915	\$ 9,401	\$ -	\$ 9,401
Return on plan assets, net of management fees	602	-	602	598	-	598
Employer contributions	-	-	-	15	-	15
Benefits paid	(545)	-	(545)	(471)	-	(471)
Other	(157)	-	(157)	(165)	-	(165)
	(100)	-	(100)	(23)	-	(23)
<i>Amounts recorded in comprehensive income (loss) for the year</i>						
Variance between actual return on assets	1,319	-	1,319	1,021	-	1,021
Asset ceiling	(1,263)	-	(1,263)	(484)	-	(484)
	56	-	56	537	-	537
Fair Value of Plan Assets, End of Year	\$ 9,871	\$ -	\$ 9,871	\$ 9,915	\$ -	\$ 9,915
Net Defined Benefit Plan Liability	\$ (210)	\$ 788	\$ 578	\$ (203)	\$ 922	\$ 719

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12. Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

Key Actuarial Assumptions

The key assumptions used to measure the obligation and costs recorded for the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Group Pension Plan	Group Insurance Plan	Group Pension Plan	Group Insurance Plan
Obligation discount rate	4.65 %	4.40 %	4.65 %	4.55 %
Cost discount rate	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Expected salary increase	2.50	-	2.50	-
Pre- and post-retirement pension indexation rate	2.60	-	3.00	-
Expected rate of return on plan assets ⁽¹⁾	4.65	-	4.65	-
Estimated annual growth rate for health care expenses covered				
Prescription drug insurance	-	3.50	-	3.00
Hospitalization	-	14.25	-	14.75
Complementary care	-	(2.00)	-	(2.00)

(1) The expected rates of return on assets are based on market prices, including the broker projections prevailing at the closing date and applicable to the period for which the obligations must be settled.

Sensitivity of Key Assumptions in 2024

Due to the long-term nature of employee benefits, there are significant uncertainties as to the recording of balances associated with the assumptions selected. The following table shows the impact of a one percentage point variation in key assumptions on the obligation and the costs recognized for defined benefit plans where all other assumptions remain constant. There may be correlations among these assumptions. However, to show the impact of changes in the assumptions, they must be modified individually:

	Change in Obligation Under the Group Insurance Plan	Change in Costs Recognized Under the Group Insurance Plan
Discount rate		
1 % increase	\$ (62)	\$ 4
1 % decrease	72	(5)
Health care costs		
1 % increase	1	-
1 % decrease	(1)	-

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12. Post-Employment Benefits (continued)

	Change in Obligation Under the Group Pension Plan	Change in Costs Recognized Under the Group Pension Plan
Discount rate		
1 % increase	\$ (870)	\$ (2)
1 % decrease	1,166	-

Allocation of Group Pension Plan Assets

The fair value of group pension plan assets is allocated as follows (in percent):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Shares	61.5 %	52.4 %
Fixed-income securities	37.0	35.0
Other	1.5	12.6

13. Other Liabilities

The components of other liabilities presented in the statement of financial position mainly comprise:

	2024	2023
Accrued interest	\$ 24,033	\$ 19,167
Income taxes payable	664	-
Lease liabilities (note 9)	250	296
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other	1,592	3,836
Distributions to members	2,210	2,300
Dividends payable on member share+	7	-
Dividends payable on Class A shares	538	615
	\$ 29,294	\$ 26,214

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14. Membership Shares

The membership shares consist of an unlimited number of member shares, Class A, B and C shares, the main characteristics of which are:

Member shares, nominal value of \$10, participating, non-cumulative, redeemable, voting.

Class A and B shares, non-cumulative, non-participating, redeemable, non-voting.

Class C shares, reserved entirely for patronage shares, non-cumulative, non-participating, redeemable, non-voting.

To become a member of Caisse Alliance, the purchase of at least one member share of \$10 is required.

Since September 1, 2024, a member who so desires may increase their member share (member share+) up to a maximum of \$1,000. The Board's policy specifies that the dividend rate will be the higher of the following: at least 150 basis points over the yield on the monthly series of typical five-year Government of Canada bonds, and 2.25%. The dividend rate for the year ended December 31, 2024 is 5.25%.

Preferred Class A Shares - Series 1

In 1999, Caisse Alliance issued preferred shares to its members. Upon issuance, the shares carried an annual dividend rate equal to the interest rates on five-year term deposits plus 0.5%, with a minimum rate of 6.25%. In 2018, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The shares then carried an annual dividend rate equal to the average annual interest rate on a non-redeemable five-year term deposit, established based on the rates posted on the first business day in each month of its fiscal year, plus 2.0%. In 2020, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The dividend rate will be the higher of the following rates: at least 150 basis points on the yield on the Government of Canada monthly series of five-year bonds and 2.25%. Subject to the provisions of the Act, these shares have been redeemable by Caisse Alliance since January 2004, at face value plus the declared and unpaid dividends. The dividend rate for the year ended December 31, 2024, is 5.25% (6.00% in 2023).

Preferred Class A Shares - Series 2

In 2000, Caisse Alliance issued preferred shares to its members. Upon issuance, the shares carried an annual dividend rate equal to the interest rates on five-year term deposits plus 0.5%, with a minimum rate of 6.0%. In 2018, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The shares then carried an annual dividend rate equal to the average annual interest rate on a non-redeemable five-year term deposit, established based on the rates posted on the first business day in each month of its fiscal year, plus at least 0.5%. In 2020, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The dividend rate will be the higher of the following rates: at least 150 basis points on the yield on the Government of Canada monthly series of five-year bonds and 2.25%. Subject to the provisions of the Act, these shares have been redeemable by Caisse Alliance since January 2005, at face value plus the declared and unpaid dividends. The dividend rate for the year ended December 31, 2024, is 5.25% (6.00% in 2023).

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Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

14. Membership Shares (continued)

Class A Shares - Series 3

In 2002, Caisse Alliance issued preferred shares to its members. Upon issuance, the shares carried an annual dividend rate equal to the average interest rate on five-year term deposits plus 0.75%, with a minimum rate of 5.75%. In 2018, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The shares then carried an annual dividend rate equal to the average annual interest rate on a non-redeemable five-year term deposit, established based on the rates posted on the first business day in each month of its fiscal year, plus at least 0.75%, with a minimum rate of 5.75%. In 2020, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The dividend rate will be the higher of the following rates: at least 150 basis points on the yield on the Government of Canada monthly series of five-year bonds and 2.25%. Subject to the provisions of the Act, these shares have been redeemable by Caisse Alliance since November 2006 at face value plus the declared and unpaid dividends. The dividend rate for the year ended December 31, 2024, is 5.25% (6.00% in 2023).

Preferred Class A Shares - Series 4

In 2014, Caisse Alliance issued preferred shares to its members. Upon issuance, the shares carried a minimum annual dividend rate of 2.5%. In 2020, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The dividend rate will be the higher of the following rates: at least 150 basis points on the yield on the Government of Canada monthly series of five-year bonds and 2.25%. Subject to the provisions of the Act, these shares have been redeemable by Caisse Alliance as of March 2020 at face value plus the declared and unpaid dividends. The dividend rate for the year ended December 31, 2024, is 5.25% (6.00% in 2023).

Preferred Class A Shares - Series 5

In 2015, Caisse Alliance issued preferred shares to its members. Upon issuance, the shares carried a minimum annual dividend rate of 2.25 %. In 2020, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The dividend rate will be the higher of the following rates: at least 150 basis points on the yield on the Government of Canada monthly series of five-year bonds and 2.25%. Subject to the provisions of the Act, these shares have been redeemable by Caisse Alliance as of March 2020 at face value plus the declared and unpaid dividends. The dividend rate for the year ended December 31, 2024, is 5.25% (6.00% in 2023).

Class A Shares - Series 6

In 1998, Caisse Alliance issued preferred shares to its members. Upon issuance, the shares carried an annual dividend rate equal to the interest rates on five-year term deposits plus 0.5%, with a minimum rate of 6.0%. In 2018, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The shares then carried an annual dividend rate equal to the average annual interest rate on a non-redeemable five-year term deposit, established based on the rates posted on the first business day in each month of its fiscal year, plus at least 0.5%, with a minimum rate of 4.0%. In 2020, the Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy. The dividend rate will be the higher of the following rates: at least 150 basis points on the yield on the Government of Canada monthly series of five-year bonds and 2.25%. Subject to the provisions of the Act, these shares have been redeemable by Caisse Alliance since February 2003 at face value plus the declared and unpaid dividends. The dividend rate for the year ended December 31, 2024, is 5.25% (6.00% in 2023).

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December 31, 2024

14. Membership Shares (continued)

	2024	2023
Member shares and member shares+ 10,248 Class A shares	\$ 1,038 10,248	\$ 595 10,248
	\$ 11,286	\$ 10,843

During the year, Caisse Alliance redeemed - (36 in 2023) Class A preferred shares and in return paid \$- (\$36 in 2023) in cash.

Distribution to Members

	2024	2023
Distributions to members	\$ 2,810	\$ 2,900
Dividends on Class A shares	538	615
Dividends on member shares+	7	-
	\$ 3,355	\$ 3,515

15. Income Taxes

Income Taxes Expense

The income tax expense recognized in the statement of income is as follows:

	2024	2023
Current income tax expense	\$ 1,509	\$ 929
Deferred income tax expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	210	1,698
	\$ 1,719	\$ 2,627

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15. Income Taxes (continued)

Income Taxes Expense (continued)

The income tax expense recognized in the statement of income differs from the income tax expense determined using the statutory rate for the following reasons:

	2024	2023
Income taxes at the statutory rate of 26.5 % (26.5 % in 2023)	\$ 2,539	\$ 3,689
Supplemental caisse populaire deduction	(712)	(381)
Permanent differences	26	1
Creation and reversal of temporary differences	(134)	(682)
	\$ 1,719	\$ 2,627

Deferred Income Taxes

The deferred income tax sources are as follows:

	At December 31 2023	2024 Change Through Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Change Through Net Income	At December 31 2024
Deferred Income Tax Assets				
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 900	\$ -	\$ 232	\$ 1,132
Net defined pension plan liability	104	(12)	(14)	78
Investments	1,290	(173)	(619)	498
	2,294	(185)	(401)	1,708
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities				
Commissions and other fees related to loans	(111)	-	11	(100)
Property, equipment and intangible assets	(216)	-	180	(36)
	(327)	-	191	(136)
Deferred Income Taxes	\$ 1,967	\$ (185)	\$ (210)	\$ 1,572

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15. Income Taxes (continued)

Deferred Income Taxes (continued)

			2023	
	At December 31	Change Through	Change Through Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	At December 31
	2022	Net Income		2023
Deferred Income Tax Assets				
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 968	\$ -	\$ (68)	\$ 900
Net defined pension plan liability	102	14	(12)	104
Property, equipment and intangible assets	41	-	(41)	-
Investments	1,818	847	(1,375)	1,290
	<u>2,929</u>	<u>861</u>	<u>(1,496)</u>	<u>2,294</u>
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities				
Commissions and other fees related to loans	(125)	-	14	(111)
Property, equipment and intangible assets	-	-	(216)	(216)
	<u>(125)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(202)</u>	<u>(327)</u>
Deferred Income Taxes	<u>\$ 2,804</u>	<u>\$ 861</u>	<u>\$ (1,698)</u>	<u>\$ 1,967</u>

16. Commitments

Commitments related to information systems

As at December 31, 2024, the Caisse has commitments relating to information systems. The annual commitments for the next five years are approximately as follows:

2025	\$ 8,500
2026	6,595
2027	4,327
2028	3,687
2029	<u>1,384</u>
	<u>\$ 24,493</u>

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17. Interest and Investment Income

	2024	2023
Residential mortgages	\$ 46,212	\$ 35,565
Personal loans	10,143	12,245
Commercial loans	57,335	51,552
Cash and investments	11,975	17,235
	\$ 125,665	\$ 116,597

18. Interest Expense

	2024	2023
Chequing accounts and savings accounts	\$ 5,545	\$ 5,575
Term deposits	54,744	40,357
Loans	11,650	9,493
	\$ 71,939	\$ 55,425

19. Other Income

	2024	2023
Mainly related to the administration of deposits	\$ 4,756	\$ 4,531
Related to the administration of other services	6,225	4,596
Loan and savings insurance	2,268	1,843
	\$ 13,249	\$ 10,970

20. Administrative and General

	2024	2023
Clearing, exchange and other service fees	\$ 2,598	\$ 3,307
Office and communications	868	926
Advertising and promotion	960	1,093
Security fees	640	519
Contributions	295	2,022
Meetings and travel	466	295
Other	1,711	6,941
	\$ 7,538	\$ 15,103

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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21. Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of operations, Caisse Alliance carries out transactions with its management personnel, under terms and conditions equivalent to those of arm's length transactions. Transactions that involve a financial instrument were initially recognized at fair value. In the normal course of operations, Caisse Alliance may have granted loans to related parties.

Transactions Involving Restricted Parties

During the year, Caisse Alliance granted 11 loans to directors, management personnel or to a corporation in which one restricted party holds more than 10% of issued voting shares or in which it holds control for a total amount of \$4,031 (7 loans for \$5,643 in 2023). No specific Stage 3 allowance was required at December 31, 2024 regarding the overall loans granted to restricted parties.

Key Management Personnel Compensation

Caisse Alliance's key management personnel include the members of its Board of Directors, its president, and vice-presidents. These individuals have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of Caisse Alliance.

Remuneration is fair and competitive with salaries of similar positions at credit unions of approximately equal asset size used as comparators. Caisse Alliance actively participates in compensation surveys to ensure alignment with the market.

The total compensation of Caisse Alliance's key management personnel is as follows:

	2024	2023
Salaries and short-term benefits	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,541
Post-employment benefits	128	122
Other long-term benefits	126	125

Pursuant to section 40 of Ontario Regulation 105/22 of the Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires Act, 2020, Caisse Alliance must also disclose the compensation paid to five officers whose total remuneration exceeds \$175. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, Caisse Alliance paid Pierre Dorval (President and CEO), a total amount of \$460 which comprises \$343 in salary, \$75 in salary adjustment to the prior year and \$42 in benefits. Daniel Michel (Vice President, Credit), a total amount of \$265 which comprises \$224 in salary and \$41 in benefits. Julie St. Jacques (Vice President, Member Experience), a total amount of \$270 which comprises \$229 in salary and \$41 in benefits. Michèle Leblanc (Vice President, Human Resources and Communications), a total amount of \$247 which comprises \$207 in salary \$40 in benefits. Pierre Richard (Vice President, Technology and Innovation), a total amount of \$230 which comprises \$193 in salary \$37 in benefits.

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22. Fair Value and Classification of Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying value and fair value of all financial assets and liabilities according to their classification in the categories defined in Note 2 regarding financial instruments. The sensitivity to interest rates is the primary cause of fluctuation in the fair value of Caisse Alliance's financial instruments.

2024						
	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Fair Value Through Net Income	Amortized Cost	Total	Fair value	
Financial Assets						
Cash	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,673	\$ 69,673	\$	69,673
Investments	196,450	-	-	196,450		196,450
Loans to members	-	-	2,259,960	2,259,960		2,259,316
Accrued interest	-	-	3,678	3,678		3,678
Derivative financial instruments	-	7,550	-	7,550		7,550
Total Financial Assets	\$ 196,450	\$ 7,550	\$ 2,333,311	\$ 2,537,311	\$	2,536,667
Financial Liabilities						
Members' deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,102,708	\$ 2,102,708	\$	2,371,809
Loans	-	-	281,872	281,872		261,298
Accrued interest	-	-	24,033	24,033		24,033
Distributions to members	-	-	2,210	2,210		2,210
Accounts payable	-	-	1,592	1,592		1,592
Dividends payable on Class A shares and member shares+	-	-	545	545		545
Membership shares	-	-	11,286	11,286		11,286
Total Financial Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,424,246	\$ 2,424,246	\$	2,672,773

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Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2024

22. Fair Value and Classification of Financial Instruments (continued)

2023					
	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Fair Value Through Net Income	Amortized Cost	Total	Fair Value
Financial Asset					
Cash	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,002	\$ 71,002	\$ 71,002
Investments	190,381	-	-	190,381	190,381
Loans to members	-	-	2,109,860	2,109,860	2,062,723
Accrued interest	-	-	3,052	3,052	3,052
Derivative financial instruments	-	8,634	-	8,634	8,634
Total Financial Assets	\$ 190,381	\$ 8,634	\$ 2,183,914	\$ 2,382,929	\$ 2,335,792
Financial Liabilities					
Members' deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,997,458	\$ 1,997,458	\$ 1,825,011
Loans	-	-	246,460	246,460	261,298
Accrued interest	-	-	19,167	19,167	19,167
Distributions to members	-	-	2,300	2,300	2,300
Accounts payable	-	-	3,836	3,836	3,836
Dividends payable on Class A shares	-	-	615	615	615
Membership shares	-	-	10,843	10,843	10,843
Total Financial Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,280,679	\$ 2,280,679	\$ 2,123,070

The measurement of financial instruments recognized at fair value in the statement of financial position is based on the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quotes prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

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22. Fair Value and Classification of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table presents the breakdown of the fair value measurements using the fair value hierarchy:

	2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investments	\$ 193,233	\$ -	\$ 3,217	\$ 196,450
Derivative financial instruments	7,550	-	-	7,550
	\$ 200,783	\$ -	\$ 3,217	\$ 204,000

	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investments	\$ 188,300	\$ -	\$ 2,081	\$ 190,381
Derivative financial instruments	8,634	-	-	8,634
	\$ 196,934	\$ -	\$ 2,081	\$ 199,015

No significant transfers were made between hierarchy levels for instruments recognized at fair value during the period.

23. Financial Instrument Risk Management

In the normal course of its operations, Caisse Alliance is exposed to the following risks for the financial instruments it holds: credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk. The following is a description of these risks and how Caisse Alliance manages its exposure to them.

The members of Caisse Alliance's Board of Directors, together with management, must define, adopt, implement, monitor and control a management framework for identifying and measuring all the significant risks to which Caisse Alliance is exposed, and implement corrective measures in a timely manner.

To map out a sound and prudent management practice, Caisse Alliance's Board of Directors relies on laws, regulations and its own policies. This approach to risk management is founded on principles that promote Caisse Alliance's accountability for the quality of its risk management.

Furthermore, Caisse Alliance has adopted an integrated risk management policy that defines Caisse Alliance's risk appetite and tolerance for the risk Caisse Alliance is prepared to accept in the pursuit of its objectives. The framework provides for a structured approach to managing risk in various ways. Risk appetite has been determined by taking into consideration risk acceptance, limits and tolerance, as well as Caisse Alliance's risk profile.

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23. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of losses resulting from a borrower's or counterparty's failure to honour its contractual obligations, whether or not such obligations appear in the statement of financial position.

Credit Risk Management

Caisse Alliance is responsible for the credit risk inherent to its lending operations to members. In this regard, Caisse Alliance has a certain amount of latitude in terms of approvals, framework, and management tools.

Framework

Each year, the Board of Directors examines and approves the credit policy and procedures. They define the framework within which lending operations to members and other transactions that carry a credit risk exposure must be conducted, as well as associated control measures.

For this purpose, they define:

- A minimum framework for the management and control of credit risk;
- The roles and responsibilities of the key parties involved;
- The modalities pertaining to commitment, authorization, review, and delegation limits;
- Management and control of credit activities; and
- The financing terms and conditions applicable to borrowers.

Together, these frameworks and policies define the responsibilities of the parties involved, specify the level of risk Caisse Alliance is willing to accept, establish concentration limits, and set out risk management and control guidelines.

Credit Granting

With respect to lending, Caisse Alliance minimizes its exposure to credit risk by:

- Limiting the amount loaned to a single borrower;
- Limiting the amount loaned based on the form of loan;
- Conducting a credit analysis prior to authorizing a loan;
- Obtaining appropriate collateral;
- Setting rates based on risk; and
- For commercial loans, limiting concentration by industry.

Personal Loans

The personal loan portfolio is made up of residential mortgages and personal loans. The granting of loans is based on an analysis of each member's credit parameters, for which each borrower is assigned an individual score, representing in particular his or her risk level. The scope of the analysis and approval powers are adapted to the level of risk and complexity of the transaction.

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23. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Business Loans

Credit granting to businesses is based on an analysis of various parameters in each file for which each borrower is assigned a rating which represents its risk level. The ratings are assigned individually following a detailed review of the business's financial, market and management characteristics.

The scope of the analysis and approval authority are tailored to the level of risk and the transaction's complexity.

Credit Risk Mitigation

In its lending operations, Caisse Alliance obtains collateral in accordance with credit practices. Collateral is normally in the form of assets, such as cash, accounts receivables, inventory, movable or fixed assets. For some portfolios, programs offered by organizations such as the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Canada Small Business Financing Program are used in addition to customary collateral.

The large number of borrowers, who are for the most part are individuals, as well as small and medium-sized businesses, helps ensure the sound diversification of the financing portfolio. Note 5 in the financial statements presents the distribution of loans to members by borrower category.

Monitoring of Files and Management of Higher Risks

The members' loan portfolio is monitored in line with credit procedures that set out a degree of thoroughness and review frequency according to the quality and extent of the exposure risk, and the probability of default. Changes in high credit risk portfolios are monitored and the quality of credit risk management is presented to the Board of Directors at least once a quarter. Management of higher-risk credits involves more frequent monitoring.

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23. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

Credit risk is limited in the residential mortgage sector since many mortgages are insured by mortgage insurance companies. Caisse Alliance monitors commercial loan concentration risk by setting exposure ceilings for sectors with higher concentrations and those considered more at risk. The total commitment for loans, letters of guarantee, and the carrying value of loans to members recognized in the statement of financial position, excluding insured mortgages and 85% of loans guaranteed by the Canada Small Business Financing Program, net of impairment, and without considering the value of the guarantees received, if applicable, represents Caisse Alliance's maximum credit risk exposure. At December 31, 2024. Caisse Alliance's maximum credit risk exposure was \$2,283,165 (\$2,171,196 in 2023).

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Recognized in the statement of financial position		
Loans	\$ 1,959,443	\$ 1,794,425
Accrued interest	<u>3,678</u>	<u>3,052</u>
	1,963,121	1,797,477
Off balance sheet:		
Letters of credit	6,722	6,537
Credit commitments	<u>313,322</u>	<u>367,182</u>
	\$ <u>2,283,165</u>	\$ <u>2,171,196</u>

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to Caisse Alliance's capacity to raise the necessary funds (by increasing liabilities or converting assets) to meet a financial obligation, whether or not it appears on the statement of financial position, at maturity or otherwise.

Liquidity risk management aims to ensure timely and cost-effective access to the funds needed to meet its financial obligations as they become due, in both routine and crisis situations. Managing this risk involves maintaining a sufficient level of liquidity, ensuring stable and diversified sources of funding, as well as a contingency plan for extraordinary events. Liquidity risk management is a key component of the overall risk management strategy, as it is essential to maintaining depositor confidence.

Each year, the Board of Directors reviews and approves the liquidity risk management policy. This policy describes the principles, limits and procedures that apply to liquidity risk management that have been established.

Caisse Alliance's policy describes the level and amount of liquidity it must maintain. The policy defines two levels: the operating liquidity level and the minimum level to maintain. Caisse Alliance's total liquidity, except for cash, is monitored on a daily basis. The Board of Directors also monitors the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which measures the adequacy of stressed liquidity coverage.

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December 31, 2024

23. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

The following table presents financial liabilities and other off-balance sheet obligations by remaining contractual maturity. These figures include the principal and interest, if applicable.

	2024			Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Members' deposits	\$ 1,618,032	\$ 484,676	\$ -	\$ 2,102,708
Loans	60,237	221,635	-	281,872
Other financial liabilities	39,666	-	-	39,666
Loan commitments	313,322	-	-	313,322
Letters of credit	6,722	-	-	6,722

	2023			Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Members' deposits	\$ 1,394,747	\$ 602,711	\$ -	\$ 1,997,458
Loans	41,941	204,519	-	246,460
Other financial liabilities	36,761	-	-	36,761
Loan commitments	367,182	-	-	367,182
Letters of credit	6,537	-	-	6,537

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk of changes in the fair value of financial instruments resulting from fluctuations in the parameters affecting this value, in particular, interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk management

Caisse Alliance is exposed to market risk primarily through positions taken in the course of its traditional financing and deposit taking activities. Interest rate risk represents the potential impact of interest rate fluctuations on net interest income and the economic value of its capital.

Dynamic, sound, and prudent management is applied in order to optimize net interest income while minimizing the negative impact of interest rate fluctuations.

Each year, the Board of Directors reviews and approves the policies on market risk and structural risk management. The policies developed describe the principles, limits and procedures that apply to managing these risks. Simulations are used to measure the effect of different variables on changes in net interest income and the economic value of its capital.

To cover risks arising from market index fluctuations, Caisse Alliance has obtained adequate derivative financial instruments.

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23. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Management of Investment Activity Risk

The policies developed describe the principles, limits and procedures that apply to managing this risk. The risk is managed on a daily basis and Caisse Alliance receives risk management guidance from a group of brokers from a range of brokerage firms with the aim of optimizing the risk-return ratio and reducing the risk associated with concentration by industry sector, issuer, geographic location, instrument and level of credit quality.

Risk Management at Caisse Alliance

Interest rate risk management is conducted in accordance with Caisse Alliance's policies and a strategy that includes targets and courses of actions to be taken when Caisse Alliance finds itself outside of established benchmarks.

Each month, Caisse Alliance conducts simulations to measure the effect of different variables on changes in net interest income for the next 12 months and on the economic value of Caisse Alliance's capital.

The underlying assumptions draw on analysis of historical data and the impacts of various interest rate contexts on changes in the data. These assumptions affect the evolution of the asset and liability structure, including modelling for deposits with no stated maturity, capital, member behaviour, and pricing.

Sensitivity analysis

Based on Caisse Alliance's interest rate positions at December 31, the following table provides the results of simulations on forecasted net interest income according to the probable scenario, an immediate and sustained interest rate increase of 100 basis points, and an immediate and sustained interest rate decrease of 100 basis points.

	2024	2023
Impact of a 100 basis point increase in interest rates	\$ 2,622	\$ 2,524
Impact of a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates	(2,783)	(2,381)

The extent of the interest rate risk is dependent on the difference between off-balance-sheet asset, liability and financial instrument cash flows. The situation presented reflects the position on this date and can change depending on the behaviour of members, the interest rate environment and the strategies followed by Caisse Alliance.

The following table provides a succinct presentation of the interest rate risk exposure of Caisse Alliance's asset and liability items at the end of the fiscal year. The information comes from an internal report provided to Caisse Alliance's management personnel for interest rate risk management.

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23. Financial Instrument Risk Management (continued)

Risk Management at Caisse Alliance (continued)

	Assets	Effective Interest Rates	Liabilities	Effective Interest Rates
Non-Interest-Rate-Sensitive Items	<u>\$ 156,949</u>		<u>\$ 680,496</u>	
Interest-Rate-Sensitive Items				
Floating rate	283,373	6.08%	161,842	1.00%
0 to 12 months	625,195	5.03%	877,089	4.12%
1 to 5 years	<u>1,512,212</u>	4.82%	<u>706,311</u>	3.37%
Total	<u>2,420,780</u>		<u>1,745,242</u>	
Total	<u><u>\$ 2,577,729</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 2,425,738</u></u>	

Risk exposure is based on cash flows and maturity dates or, if closer, the interest rate revision dates of fixed-rate assets and liabilities.

The amounts shown in the table above represent the balances as at year-end.

Prudent assumptions with respect to the maturity profile are used in Caisse Alliance's models to determine their interest rate sensitivity.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Caisse Alliance is exposed to foreign exchange risk, particularly with respect to liquidity, investments and U.S. dollar denominated member deposits.

Each year, the Board of Directors reviews and approves the structural risk management policy. This policy describes the principles, limits and procedures that apply to foreign exchange risk management.

The statement of financial position includes the following amounts in Canadian dollars for financial assets and liabilities whose cash flows are denominated in U.S. dollars:

	2024	2023
Liquidity	\$ 3,928	\$ 8,154
Members' deposits	(5,776)	(6,807)

An abrupt 1% increase (decrease) in the foreign exchange rate would have little impact on Caisse Alliance's net income.

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24. Capital Management

Caisse Alliance's capital management goal is to ensure its long-term viability and protect members' deposits.

Each year, the Board of Directors reviews and approves the capital management policy. Caisse Alliance's capital adequacy is regulated by the Caisses Populaires and Credit Unions Act, 2020 and more specifically by rule 2021-002 of the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario. This rule stipulates the sufficiency of own funds, the elements that compose them and the proportion of these elements between them.

Caisse Alliance's regulatory capital, which constitutes its capital, differs from members' equity appearing in the statement of financial position. The regulatory capital is comprised of two categories:

Tier 1 capital includes more permanent capital items than Tier 2 capital. It consists of eligible member shares, retained earnings, eligible preferred shares that are not redeemable in the coming year, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), deferred income tax assets, and deductible portion of intangible assets.

Tier 2 capital consists of eligible preferred shares that are redeemable in the coming year as defined in the policy and the eligible portion of the allowance for credit losses.

Caisse Alliance must maintain the following capital and financial leverage ratios:

- minimum tier 1 capital ratio of 6.5%
- minimum total capital ratio of 8.0%
- minimum capital conservation buffer ratio of 2.5%
- minimum total supervisory capital ratio of 10.5%
- minimum leverage ratio of 3.0%
- minimum retained earnings to risk weighted asset ratio of 3.0%

The following table outlines the composition of Caisse Alliance's regulatory capital:

Capital	2024	2023
Tier 1 Capital		
Member shares	\$ 1,038	\$ 595
Retained earnings	162,484	154,622
Eligible preferred non-redeemable shares	9,223	9,223
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(10,493)	(11,322)
Deferred income tax assets	(1,572)	(1,967)
Deductible portion of intangible assets	(7,330)	(8,884)
	153,350	142,267
Tier 2 Capital		
Eligible preferred redeemable shares	1,025	1,025
Eligible allowance for credit losses	4,575	3,263
	5,600	4,288
Total	\$ 158,950	\$ 146,555

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24. Capital Management (continued)

Caisse Alliance presents ratios that are greater than the regulatory requirements. It therefore meets the minimum capitalization requirements as at December 31, 2024, as it did in the prior period. As at December 31, 2024, the ratios achieved by Caisse Alliance are:

	2024	2023
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.4 %	11.7 %
Total capital ratio	11.9	12.0
Capital conservation buffer ratio	3.9	4.0
Total supervisory capital ratio	11.9	12.0
Leverage ratio	6.1	6.0
Retained earnings to risk weighted asset ratio	12.1	12.7

25. Comparative Figures

The presentation of certain prior-year items has been modified to make them comparable with the current-year presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on Caisse Alliance's results or total assets and liabilities.