CUDIC™

Serving the Credit Unions of Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation

Annual Report

2020

issionStatement

To protect depositors by providing an effective and efficient system of deposit insurance and loss prevention by wor ing cooperatively with Credit Unions Caisses Populaires Atlantic Central and the overnment of Nova Scotia through the regulatory powers in the Credit Union Act

Our Mission

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Committees

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee

This committee reviews the audited annual financial statements of the Corporation. They also review recommendations made by the external auditor regarding internal controls and procedures and ensures that appropriate action is taken.

- Carol Barr, *Chair*
- Karen MacWilliam
- Rick Parker
- Jim Kavanaugh, *Ex-Officio*

Policy Committee

This committee develops and monitors policies for the Corporation. Furthermore it shall provide support, advice and recommendations to the Board on issues related to CUDIC policies and assist the Board in fulfilling its governance obligations.

- Karen MacWilliam, *Chair*
- Johnny Armstrong
- Bev Cooke
- Marc Britney
- Jim Kavanaugh, *Ex-Officio*

Beverley Cooke
Amherst Shore

Rick Parker
Wentworth

Marc Britney
Middleton

Karen MacWilliam
Wolfville

Carol Barr
Bedford

Johnny Armstrong
Arcadia

Human Resources Committee

This committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on policies relating to the Corporation's human resources plans, compensation, employee benefits and related matters.

- Johnny Armstrong, *Chair*
- Bev Cooke
- Rick Parker
- Carol Barr
- Jim Kavanaugh, *Ex-Officio*

Investment Committee

This committee reviews the Corporation's investment performance, policies and procedures.

- Rick Parker, *Chair*
- Karen MacWilliam
- Marc Britney
- Jim Kavanaugh, *Ex-Officio*

Report of the Chair of the Board

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Nova Scotia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation (CUDIC), I am pleased to provide the annual report for 2020. Like everybody else, and everything else in this world, CUDIC and the Credit Union system was, and still is, impacted by COVID-19. Surprisingly, Credit Unions in Nova Scotia fared very well in 2020, however, it is expected that in 2021 when government assistance and deferral programs end, the negative financial impacts of COVID-19 will begin to show. One of the biggest surprises in 2020 was the liquidity levels in the system. Normally, liquidity runs around 10% - 15% but in 2020 it rose to an all-time high of 23%.

Because of COVID, the CUDIC office closed on March 17, 2020, and staff worked from home. On June 15th the office reopened in a reduced capacity and on September 8 the office reopened full time, but staff members still had option to work from home or in the office. CUDIC's main focus is on protecting the member-owners deposits and assessing risks in credit unions by doing onsite reviews. From late August to year end, CUDIC analysts have been onsite completing both Internal Controls and Loan Reviews. The 2020 schedule was revised to ensure that all of the 2020 reviews that were deferred in March – June were rescheduled to be completed by year end. Only one loan and one internal control review carried into 2021. Throughout the review process, all of the appropriate COVID-19 protocols were strictly followed, and Credit Unions were very cooperative and helpful.

Because the CUDIC Board is small, most of the meetings throughout the year were held in person while adhering to the COVID guidelines. Four quarterly Board meetings were held plus a half day to review our 2020-2023 strategic plan. Additionally, all of the committees were able to meet. Between Board meetings, the CEO kept the members up to date by issuing board bulletins. The relationship with the Office of the Superintendent of Credit Unions, Atlantic Central and CUDIC continues to be of great importance.

Atlantic Central's CEO and the Superintendent of Credit Unions normally attend each of our Board meetings and they meet regularly with CEO Mike Hurley. At our first meeting, the Superintendent in attendance was Paula Boyd. After her resignation, our other three meetings were attended by Superintendent Dave McCarron. Atlantic Central CEO Mike Leonard attended three of our Board meetings and the fourth meeting saw Atlantic Central Vice-President Brenda Roberts-Harmon replace CEO Leonard and at another meeting she accompanied CEO Leonard. A professional development session is normally held following each board meeting but this year only one could be arranged. In the fall, all Board members completed an online Cyber Security Training Course. Board members normally attend Atlantic Central's AGM and fall Conference and representation usually occurs for a number of other conferences. However, this year all were cancelled or held virtually. Each fall, CUDIC's CEO and Board Chair meet with the Minister of Finance, Deputy Minister of Finance and the Superintendent of Credit Unions. This year's meeting was very positive and productive with progress made on a number of initiatives.

CUDIC's year-end financial statements showed that spending was well under budget. This was due in large part to the dramatic decrease in travel by staff and board members and the cancellation of a number of conferences and meetings. Additionally, revenues were up substantially, and this was due in part as a result of a risk mitigation strategy that was adopted in the fall of 2019 for our investments that reduced our unrealized losses when markets dropped in March and also because of the benefits derived when markets rose prior to year-end.

At the end of April, staff member Karen Conrad retired, and she was replaced by Tasha MacEachern. The Board offers thanks and best wishes to Karen. We extend our thanks to CEO Mike Hurley and all of CUDIC's staff for the excellent manner in which they carry out all of their many responsibilities, particularly in light of the many challenges posed by COVID-19. At the end of February, long time serving member, Roddie Munroe, retired from the Board and was replaced by Marc Britney. Many thanks are extended to Roddie whose knowledge and expertise contributed greatly to CUDIC's success over his years of service. Finally, I wish to thank all of my fellow board members for their genuine interest and commitment and their great work and support throughout the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim Kavanaugh
Chair of the Board

CEO

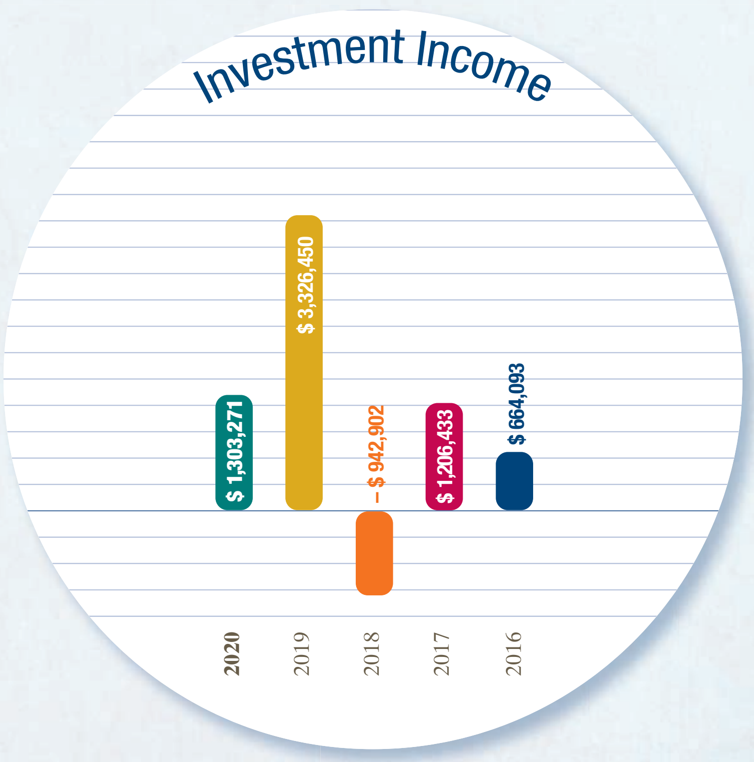
Report of the Chief Executive Officer

I AM PLEASED TO REPORT on the operational results for the Corporation and the state of the system for 2020.

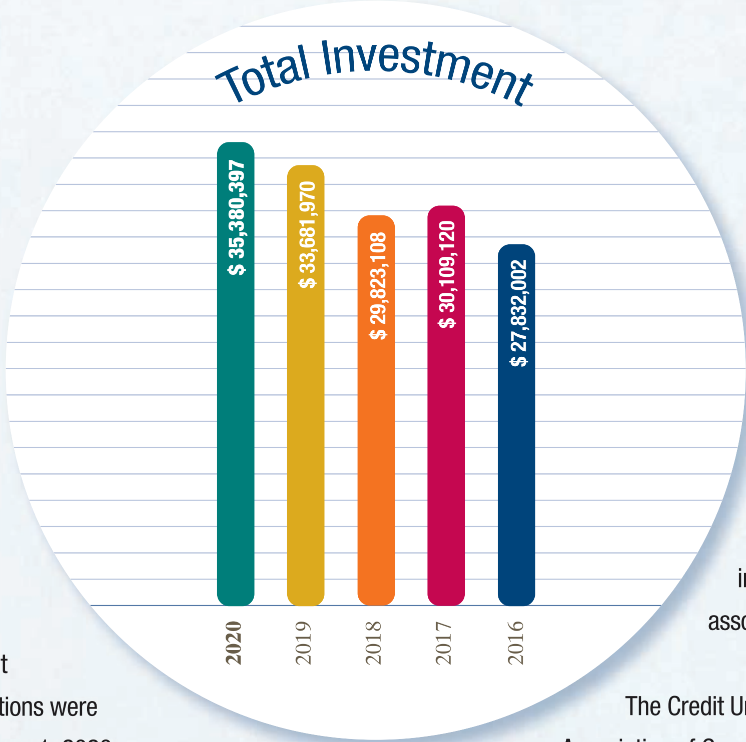
The Year in Review

This year was unlike any other year for the Corporation. COVID-19 directly impacted all sectors of the Nova Scotia economy starting in March 2020. Credit unions were deemed essential services and continued to provide service to members but both CUDIC and credit unions also had to deal with COVID-19 related impacts. From a COVID-19 perspective, these initiatives included:

- The development and implementation of a mortgage deferral program for members that were impacted by COVID-19. This program was quickly developed and implemented to deal with the unprecedented restrictions that were implemented by the Government of Nova Scotia and the resulting shutdown of the economy.
- From March to October 2020, CUDIC staff tracked the number of mortgage deferrals in the system as well as those that began repayment.
- Significant work on potential loan losses related to COVID-19 mortgage deferrals was completed. In addition, significant work and guidance was provided in relation to IFRS 9 in terms of the impact from mortgage deferrals and potential losses was completed.
- Guidance and support were offered to credit unions on the timing of Annual General Meetings as most were unable to have an in-person Annual General Meeting by April 30th and most were not able to meet in person resulting in many being held virtually.



As noted, CUDIC successfully responded to the impacts of COVID-19 while also completing other major initiatives in 2020.



- Revisions to the Credit Union Act and Regulations were implemented on January 1, 2020, with all credit unions required to revise bylaws to incorporate the revised Act and Regulations by July 1, 2020.
- The CUDIC Board of Directors and staff held a Strategic Plan review session in September 2020. Information from the meeting was used to update the 2020-2023 CUDIC Strategic Plan as well as a Strategic Planning Reporting document that monitors performance and results.
- There was significant progress on the Information Technology/Cyber Security Project led by League Data/CGI that resulted in all Nova Scotia credit unions having a full IT/Cyber risk assessment completed in 2020.
- Atlantic Central, the Atlantic CUDIC's/CUDGC and the Office of the Superintendent of Credit Unions multi-year Liquidity Project was deferred in March 2020 to focus on COVID-19 impacts and will begin again in 2021.
- I continue to work with the Credit Union Prudential Supervisors Association (CUPSA) which was particularly helpful dealing with COVID-19 related issues including ways issues were being addressed in each province.
- Intervened as necessary with credit unions to ensure that risk levels remain within acceptable parameters.
- Even with the restrictions and challenges related to COVID-19, CUDIC was able to complete all but one Loan and Internal Control reviews scheduled for 2020.

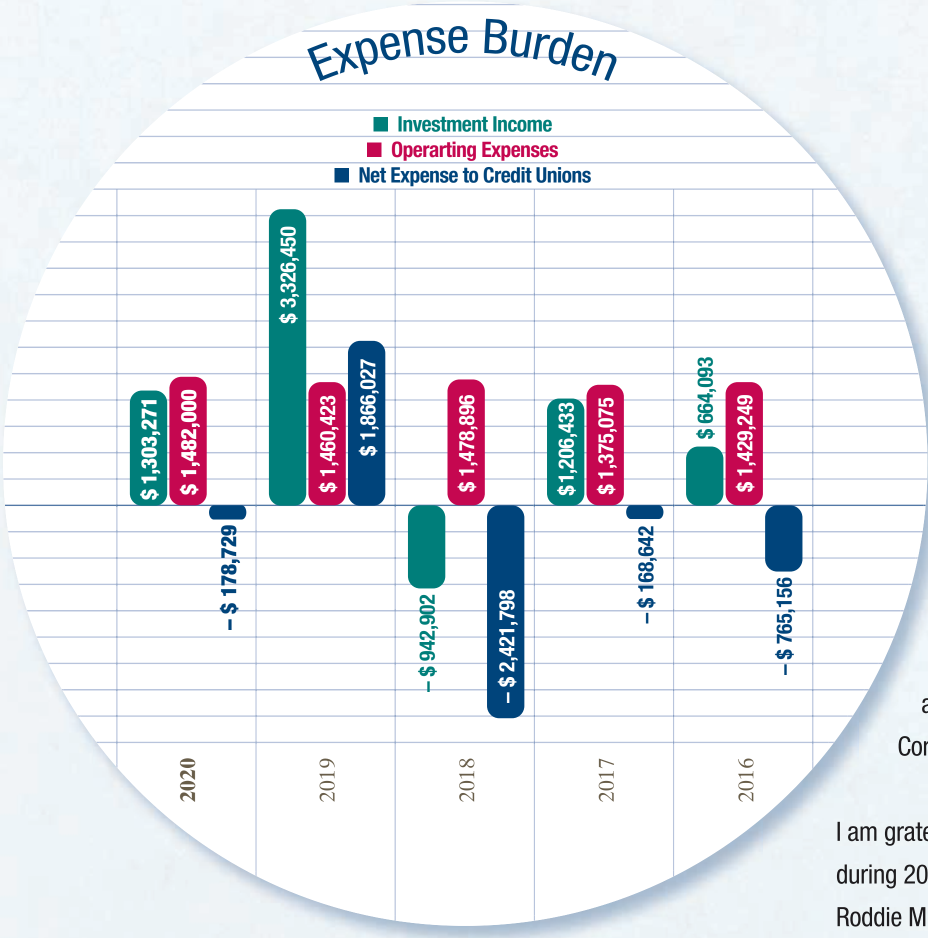
External Affiliations

The Corporation continues to have regular and ongoing involvement with several regulatory associations.

The Credit Union Prudential Supervisors Association of Canada (CUPSA). This organization is composed of credit union deposit insurers and prudential supervisors from across Canada. CUPSA works toward maintaining a sound and sustainable credit union sector. Our work in the past year has focused on COVID-19 including mortgage deferral programs as well potential loan losses. Even though there were no in-person meetings in 2020, there were numerous virtual meetings with peers from across the country.

The International Credit Union Regulators Network (ICURN). This organization has members from around the world who are engaged in regulation of the credit union systems in their countries. The 2020 Annual meetings were scheduled for Montreal, Quebec in July however were changed to a virtual conference as a result of COVID-19. The focus of the meetings was on the impact of COVID-19 including mortgage deferrals, potential loan losses and the type of government assistance being offered in each country.

The Financial Protection Forum is an association of prudential regulators that span the financial services industry including insurance, investment dealers and federally regulated deposit taking institutions. The association meets annually to discuss current issues. This year's meeting took place virtually and focused on COVID-19 impacts/areas in each financial sector. There were other topics including the impact that climate change is going to have on various financially regulated sectors.



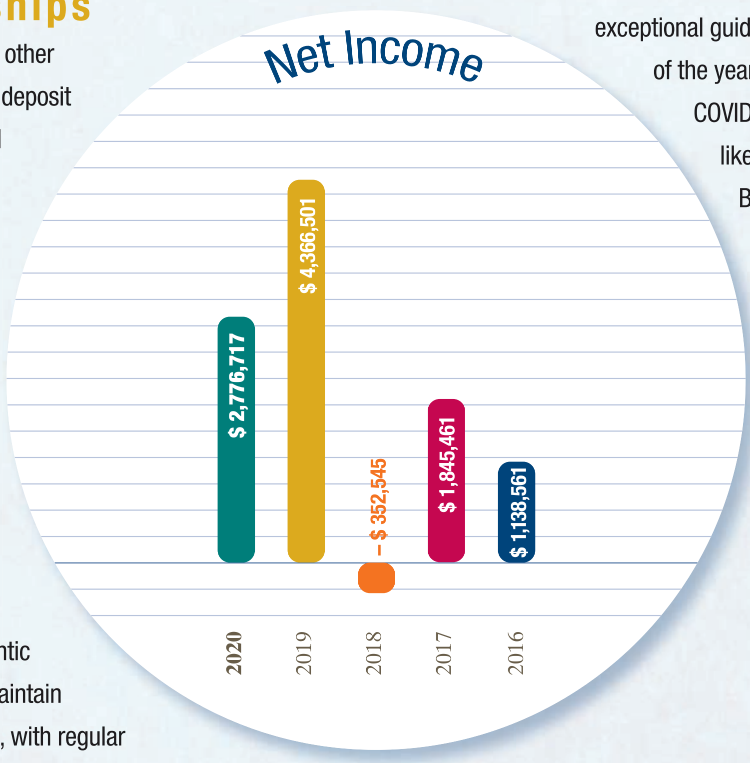
Teamwork

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the Staff and Board of the Corporation who went above and beyond to deal with the challenges related to COVID-19 in 2020. The willingness of staff to be understanding and flexible with continually changing work requirements is a testament to their commitment to the profession and the Corporation.

I am grateful to the Board for their wise counsel and strong support during 2020. I want to pass along a sincere thank you to the Chair, Roddie Munroe, who completed his term in February 2020 and to Jim Kavanaugh who took over as Chair and provided exceptional guidance for the remainder of the year, especially dealing with COVID-19 issues. I would also like to formally welcome Marc Britney to the Board.

Local Relationships

I communicate regularly with the other Atlantic Canadian regulators and deposit insurers to share information and best practices which increased significantly because of COVID-19. It was helpful to understand the impacts in other provinces and the sharing/discussion of ideas to deal with unprecedented challenges that occurred because of COVID-19 restrictions.



The Superintendent's Office, Atlantic Central and CUDIC continue to maintain an excellent working relationship, with regular meetings held during the year providing a forum to discuss areas of mutual concern.

CUDIC Results

CUDIC produced positive results in 2020. Net comprehensive earnings were $2,776,717 ($4,366,501 – 2019). While there was a decrease compared to 2019, these were strong results considering there was a market correction in March 2020 as a result of COVID-19. Assessments charged to credit unions increased slightly to $2.447 Million. Weighted average differential premium for the system decreased to 7.92 basis points (7.96 bp '19) because of lower risk assessments in the credit union system.

Operating expenses overall increased by 1.5% or $22K from 2019. Material increases were in deprecation at $15K as a result of changes to IFRS 16-Leases. Professional Services increased by $16K or 9.4% and travel decreased by 61.3% or $40.4K as a result of COVID-19 related restrictions. Other expense categories were largely in line with historical figures.

The Investment Committee and Board exercise thorough oversight of our investment portfolio. A third party manages approximately 96% of our funds; the portfolio is comprised of fixed income products in combination with Canadian and U.S. equities. The one-year return on our managed portfolio was 5.40% (12.02% '19). These results demonstrate solid performance in 2020 following a strong year in 2019 that saw double-digit portfolio returns.

The holdings in our portfolio are carefully selected for quality by our investment counsel and are well diversified. Since its inception in 1992, the portfolio has had an overall return of 6.07%. As of December 31, 2020, our investments were 12.3% in cash and equivalents, 51.3% in Fixed Income, 24.5% in Canadian Equity, and 11.9% in US Equity. All investments have a ready aftermarket and can be liquidated on short notice if necessary.

Fund balance at year-end was $35,380,397 or 1.05% of system assets (2019 - $33,681,970 or 1.13%) versus a benchmark of 1%.

System Results

Audited results reflect net income after taxes of $20.5 Million or 64bps. ($14.2 Million – 50bps '19). Credit Unions are to be congratulated on a 45% improvement in collective bottom line under challenging circumstances. The improvement is a combination of tight expense control, 2.74% of WAA (3.10% '19) and reduced personnel expenses of .16% with a decrease of 29bps in Gross Financial Margin to 2.59% (2.89% in 2019) as a result of declining loan interest tied to interest rate cuts in 2020.

Strong Asset growth of 13.35% or $397 Million (9.82% '19). Equity position dropped to 7.38% (7.68% '19) mainly because of strong asset growth. Deposits grew by 13.46% or $364M (9.73% '19), while loan growth was 3.11% or $72M (6.4% '19). Loan / Asset ratio is 70.52% (77.52% '19).

As mentioned above, Loans grew $78 Million in 2020 compared to growth of $139 Million in 2019. Commercial lending leads the way in 2020 with growth of $82 Million, an increase of 19% over 2019 ($69 Million). Atlantic Central Syndication deals contributed $16 Million towards the Commercial growth. Personal Mortgages were the only other area to grow in 2020 ($18 Million) a 73% drop over 2019 ($67 Million).

Delinquency has improved at 1.21% (1.24% '19) for all accounts and LOCs over 30-day and 90-day delinquency rate at .61% (.61% in 2019).

Conclusion

Overall, 2020 was a successful year financially for the system considering the challenges from COVID-19 restrictions as well as the competitive financial services environment. Participants have continued to find ways to adapt to and overcome the many challenges that their financial institutions are confronted with. We appreciated the excellent cooperation we have received from all system participants in executing our mandate in this unprecedented year.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike Hurley
Chief Executive Officer

System Results

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Return on Assets (% of average assets)	0.64	0.50	0.46	0.39	0.34
Total Equity	7.38	7.68	7.95	7.98	8.10
Delinquency >30 days	1.21	1.24	1.31	1.47	1.67
Delinquency >90 days	0.61	0.61	0.70	0.80	0.76
Asset Growth	13.35	9.82	5.68	5.82	4.16
Deposit Growth	13.46	9.73	5.43	6.42	4.30
Loan Growth	3.11	6.43	5.55	7.72	4.26

Financials

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Nova Scotia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nova Scotia Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation ("NSCUDIC"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NSCUDIC as at December 31, 2020, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 NSCUDIC 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.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing NSCUDIC's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate NSCUDIC or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing NSCUDIC'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 NSCUDIC's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on NSCUDIC'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 NSCUDIC 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.

Nicles J Sweeney Limited

Chartered Professional Accountants
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
March 22, 2021

Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2020	2019
Assets		
Cash and equivalents (restricted $1,172,487; 2019 - $1,002,886)	**$ 3,138,685**	$ 1,922,061
Accounts receivable *(Note 4)*	**5,505**	6,771
Investments *(Note 7)*	**35,380,397**	33,681,970
Prepaid expenses	**13,451**	24,865
Property, plant and equipment *(Note 9)*	**78,205**	100,900
	$ 38,616,243	$ 35,736,567
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *(Note 5)*	**$ 240,941**	$ 253,172
Unclaimed balances *(Note 8)*	**1,172,487**	1,002,886
Lease liabilities *(Note 11)*	**20,764**	75,175
	1,434,192	1,331,233
Contingency *(Note 6)*		
Equity		
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	**804,581**	295,749
Retained earnings	**36,377,470**	34,109,585
	37,182,051	34,405,334
	$ 38,616,243	$ 35,736,567

Approved on behalf of the board:

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended December 31	2020	2019
Revenue		
Assessments and recoveries	**$ 2,446,614**	$ 2,212,626
Investment and other income *(Note 10)*	**1,303,271**	3,326,450
	3,749,885	5,539,076
Expenses *(Note 12)*	**1,482,000**	1,460,423
Net income	**2,267,885**	4,078,653
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income		
Unrealized gains on fixed income investments	**508,832**	287,848
Total comprehensive income	**$ 2,776,717**	$ 4,366,501

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

Statement of Changes in Equity

December 31, 2020

	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 30,030,932	$ 7,901	$ 30,038,833
Net income	4,078,653	—	4,078,653
Other comprehensive income		287,848	287,848
Balance at December 31, 2019	34,109,585	295,749	34,405,334
Net income for the year	2,267,885	—	2,267,885
Other comprehensive income	—	508,832	508,832
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 36,377,470	$ 804,581	$ 37,182,051

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31	2020	2019
Cash provided by (used for)		
Operating activities		
Investment and other income received	**$ 797,608**	$ 1,390,551
Assessments and recoveries received	**2,446,614**	2,212,626
Payments to employees and suppliers	**(1,391,594)**	(1,316,653)
Receipts from unclaimed balances, net of paid outs	**169,601**	160,726
Cash flows provided by operating activities	**2,022,229**	2,447,250
Financing activities		
Principal payments on lease liabilities	**(58,735)**	(61,957)
Investing activities		
Purchase of investments, net of proceeds of sale	**(683,932)**	(1,647,172)
Additions to equipment and leaseholds	**(62,938)**	(17,274)
Cash flows used for investing activities	**(746,870)**	(1,664,446)
Increase in cash	**1,216,624**	720,847
Cash, beginning of the year	**1,922,061**	1,201,214
Cash, end of year	**$ 3,138,685**	$ 1,922,061

(See accompanying notes to the financial statements)

Notes

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Governing Legislation and Operations

NSCUDIC was established in 1995 under the Credit Union Act (Chapter 4 of the Acts of 1994). NSCUDIC is a continuation of the Nova Scotia Credit Union Stabilization Fund. It is funded by premiums assessed against credit unions.

The purposes of NSCUDIC are to provide insurance against the loss of part or all of deposits in member credit unions, to provide financial assistance to credit unions for the purpose of stabilization and to protect deposits in credit unions by the development of sound business and financial policies and by implementation of loss prevention programs and other controls. These purposes are to be pursued for the benefit of depositors in credit unions and in such a manner as will minimize the exposure of NSCUDIC to loss.

Under the Credit Union Act, NSCUDIC has the power to do all things necessary or incidental to the furtherance of its purposes, including acquiring assets from credit unions, guaranteeing loans in credit unions and providing any form of assistance to credit unions. Among other things, it may make standards of sound business and financial practices, make or cause to be made examinations or inquiries in relation to credit unions, place limitations on the lending activities and loan policies of a credit union, issue directives (in consultation with Atlantic Central and the Superintendent of Credit Unions of Nova Scotia), and act as liquidator of a credit union.

On March 22, 2021, NSCUDIC's Board of Directors approved and authorized for issue the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

Statement of compliance

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for available for-sale financial assets, which are measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Functional currency

These statements are denominated in Canadian dollars which is NSCUDIC's functional currency.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about the area of estimation uncertainty in applying accounting policies that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is described in Note 4 - Credit union assistance.

New standards not yet effective

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and establishes recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements of insurance contracts. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. NSCUDIC is evaluating the potential impact of this new standard on its financial statements; the impact is not known at this time.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and on deposit.

Financial assets

All financial assets are intially recognized at fair value in NSCUDIC's Statement of Financial Position and are subsequently classified as measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or amortized cost based on NSCUDIC's assessment of the business model within which the financial asset is managed and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets can be only be reclassified when there is a change to the business model within which they are managed.

Such classifications are applied on a prospective basis.

(i) Classification

Cash	Amortized cost
Fixed income investments	FVTOCI (debt instruments)
Equity investments	FVTPL (equity instruments)
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost

(ii) Amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model of holding financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows and those cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. Amortized cost financial assets are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest revenue is recognized through investment income by applying the effective interest rate.

(iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured at FVTOCI:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal.

Equity instruments that are held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

FVTOCI financial assets are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a net of tax basis. Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) forms part of NSCUDIC's equity.

Accumulated realized gains and losses on fixed income investments are transferred from other comprehensive income (OCI) to net income. Accumulated realized gains and losses on equity investments are recorded in investment and other income.

Interest on interest-bearing fixed income investments is calculated using the effective interest method and recorded in investment income.

Dividends on equity investments are recorded in investment income upon declaration.

(iv) Fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured by FVTPL. A financial asset that would otherwise be measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI can be designated as FVTPL through an irrevocable election if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. Unrealized and realized gains and losses, dividends declared, and interest income on these financial assets are recorded in investment and other income.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

NSCUDIC recognizes loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for any FVTOCI debt instrument or amortized cost asset. Loss allowance is measured as 12-month ECL if debt investment securities held at reporting date are of low credit risk. NSCUDIC considers a debt security to have a low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The ECL is a probability weighted estimate of credit losses measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls that are weighted estimate of credit losses measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

At each reporting date, NSCUDIC assesses whether FVTOCI debt instruments or amortized cost assets are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

In making an assessment of whether an FVTOCI debt instrument or amortized cost asset is credit-impaired, NSCUDIC considers the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessment of creditworthiness.
- The issuer's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

(vi) Derecognition of financial assets

NSCUDIC derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If NSCUDIC neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, NSCUDIC recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If NSCUDIC retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, NSCUDIC continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified either as measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or as FVTPL, which are recorded at fair value.

Classification

- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
- Amortized cost
- Derivative liabilities
- FVTPL

Financial liabilities are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method and include all financial liabilities, other than derivative instruments.

Effective interest method

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

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

Property, plant and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed each year-end and changed if necessary. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to bring the asset into working condition for their intended use.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components of property and equipment).

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gains or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in income.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in income on a basis that reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation of property and equipment for the current and comparative periods is based on estimates useful life using the following rates and terms:

Right to use assets	straight-line	term of lease
Furniture and equipment	straight-line	3 years
Vehicle	declining balance	30%

Leases

NSCUDIC classifies a contract, or component of a contract, as a lease if it conveys a right to control the use of an identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. NSCUDIC recognizes a right of use asset and lease liability for all leases at the commencement date.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments due over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, at NSCUDIC's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed contractual payments, variable contractual payments based upon a rate or index and any amounts payable with respect to purchase, extension and/or termination options when it is reasonably certain NSCUDIC will exercise the option. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities are presented on the statement of financial position and the interest expenses are recognized under expenses on the statement of comprehensive income.

Right of use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprise the initial amount of the lease liability plus initial direct costs and estimated decommissioning costs, less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are subsequently amortized on a straight line basis over the term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is shorter.

Right of use assets are presented under property, plant and equipment on the statement of financial position and the depreciation of right of use assets are recognized under expenses on the statement of comprehensive income.

Income tax

Current and deferred taxes are provided for in the same periods as the revenues and expenses to which they relate, except when they relate to items that are recognized outside the Statement of Comprehensive Income, in which case the taxes are also recognized outside the Statement of Comprehensive Income. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which NSCUDIC expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets or liabilities, are included in the Statement of Financial Position as either a non-current asset or liability, with changes in the year recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in tax expense.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforced right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and NSCUDIC intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred taxes are reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date to take into account factors including the impact of changes in tax laws and the prospects of recovering deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. Trade payables are recognized at historical cost which is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method.

Income tax positions

NSCUDIC is subject to taxation in Canada. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. NSCUDIC maintains provisions for uncertain tax positions that it believes appropriately reflect its risk with respect to tax matters under active discussion, audit, dispute or appeal with tax authorities, or which are otherwise considered to involve uncertainty. These provisions are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors.

NSCUDIC reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Assessment income

Assessment rates are based on a risk classification system and are applied to average assets of member institutions for the period October 1 to September 30. Assessment income is recognized when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to NSCUDIC.

Investment income

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

Unrealized holding gains and losses related to fixed income investments are excluded from net income and are included in other comprehensive income until such gains or losses are realized or an other than temporary impairment is determined to have occurred.

Credit union assistance

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

(i) Where the need for assistance becomes likely and the amount for specific credit unions can be reasonably estimated.

(ii) Where the amount can be reasonably estimated and arises from indemnity agreements entered into with credit unions due to outcomes described above.

(iii) Where NSCUDIC has determined there is the potential for financial assistance based on an analysis of the inherent risks in the credit union system.

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

4. Accounts Receivable

	2020	2019
Weymouth Credit Union receivable	**$ 500**	$ 1,083
Harmonized sales tax	**5,005**	5,688
	$ 5,505	$ 6,771

5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	2020	2019
Trade payables and accruals	**$ 75,633**	$ 76,455
Accrual for retirement (Note 16)	**165,308**	176,717
	$ 240,941	$ 253,172

6. Contingency

Credit union assistance

NSCUDIC has provided loan guarantees to Caisse Populaire de Clare Limitée in the amount of $29,887. This guarantee expires on October 31, 2021 and was provided in connection with member loans transferred from another credit union. Should it be determined that a liability associated with this guarantee will arise, any such liability will be recorded by NSCUDIC at that time.

7. Investments

	2020	2019
Fixed income investments		
Government	**$ 12,554,770**	$ 12,568,904
Corporate – Canadian	**5,553,089**	4,500,432
Corporate – Foreign	**—**	75,006
	18,107,859	17,144,342
Equity investments		
Canadian equities	**8,658,909**	8,112,802
US equities	**4,202,063**	4,248,368
	12,860,972	12,361,170
Short term investments	**4,116,950**	3,844,296
Cash on hand	**219,671**	124,953
Accrued income and other items	**74,945**	207,209
	4,411,566	4,176,458
Total managed investments	**$ 35,380,397**	$ 33,681,970

Cost of investments:

December 31, 2019	$ 32,432,524
December 31, 2020	$ 33,116,880

8. Unclaimed Balances

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 13 of the Credit Union Act, NSCUDIC has received deposits from credit unions representing unclaimed balances. These deposits must be held indefinitely by NSCUDIC until claimed by a depositor or creditor entitled to such funds.

Continuity of unclaimed balances:

	2020	2019
Balance beginning of year	**$ 1,002,886**	$ 842,159
Add receipts from Credit Unions	**168,416**	162,654
Less payouts to members	**(1,309)**	(1,927)
Add accrued interest	**2,494**	—
Balance end of year	**$ 1,172,487**	$ 1,002,886

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Right- of- use asset: building	Right-of-use asset: vehicles	Furniture and office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost					
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ —	$ —	$ 131,528	$ —	$ 131,528
Additions	77,549	53,054	17,274	—	147,877
Disposals	—	—	(3,809)	—	(3,809)
Balance at December 31, 2019	77,549	53,054	144,993	—	275,596
Additions	—	—	15,928	47,010	62,938
Disposals	(77,549)	(3,232)	(38,580)	—	(119,361)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ —	$ 49,822	$ 122,341	$ 47,010	$ 219,173
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ —	$ —	$ 108,244	$ —	$ 108,244
Depreciation expense	38,775	16,654	14,832	—	70,261
Disposals	—	—	(3,809)	—	(3,809)
Balance at December 31, 2019	38,775	16,654	119,267	—	174,696
Depreciation expense	38,775	16,399	17,395	13,065	85,634
Disposals	(77,550)	(3,232)	(38,580)	—	(119,362)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ —	$ 29,821	$ 98,082	$ 13,065	$ 140,968
Net book value					
December 31, 2019	$ 38,774	$ 36,400	$ 25,726	$ —	$ 100,900
December 31, 2020	$ —	$ 20,001	$ 24,259	$ 33,945	$ 78,205

Fully depreciated assets are retained in asset and accumulated depreciation accounts until such assets are removed from service. Proceeds from disposals are netted against the related assets and the accumulated depreciation and included in earnings.

10. Investment and Other Income

	2020	2019
Realized gains (losses) on fixed income investments	**$ 33,800**	$ (17,894)
Realized gains (losses) on equity investments	**105,405**	714,860
Unrealized gains (losses) on commitments	**(8,659)**	(7,811)
Unrealized gains (losses) on equity investments	**514,322**	1,923,841
Interest on managed investments	**648,723**	691,782
Other investment income	**9,680**	21,672
	$ 1,303,271	$ 3,326,450

11. Lease Liabilities

	2020	2019
Lease payable to Toyota Financial Services, repayable in equal monthly instalments of $644 including an implicit interest rate (1.49% per annum), until the end of the lease term on January 30, 2022.	**$ 9,617**	$ 16,538
Lease payable to Toyota Financial Services, repayable in equal monthly instalments of $801 including an implicit interest rate (2.99% per annum), until the end of the lease term on May 16, 2022.	**11,147**	20,282
Lease payable to The Waterfront South Bedford Incorporated, repayable in equal monthly instalments of $3,449 including an implicit interest rate (1.66% per annum), until the end of the lease term on December 31, 2020.	**—**	38,355
	$ 20,764	$ 75,175

During the year, NSCUDIC signed a lease extension and amending agreement with Waterfront South Bedford Incorporated. The term of the lease is extended for a further five years commencing on January 1, 2021, and expiring on December 31, 2025. Monthly net rent payments increase from $3,449 to $3,560, plus HST and common area charges. A lease liability and right-of-use asset will be recognized in the statement of financial position on the extension commencement date (January 1, 2021).

During the year NSCUDIC paid $58,735 in lease payments.

12. Expenses

	2020	2019
Bad debts	**$ —**	$ 11,000
Loan guarantees	**45,072**	—
Board and committees	**67,935**	139,404
Contracted services and expenses	**50,291**	79,489
Depreciation	**85,636**	70,261
Insurance	**17,394**	16,372
Interest on capital leases	**639**	3,343
Occupancy	**40,549**	36,514
Office	**86,258**	75,043
Professional fees	**85,947**	169,627
Risk management programs	**5,000**	—
Salaries and employee benefits	**850,394**	775,400
Telephone	**21,359**	17,995
Travel	**25,526**	65,975
	$ 1,482,000	$ 1,460,423

13. Income Taxes

NSCUDIC is a deposit insurance corporation for income tax purposes and is subject to income taxes on its taxable income at the statutory rate prescribed for deposit insurance corporations. Income for tax purposes excludes assessments made against credit unions. Also, no deduction may be made against income for tax purposes for financial assistance given to or paid on behalf of credit unions.

NSCUDIC has accumulated non-capital losses for tax purposes which are available to reduce taxable income in future periods. The potential tax savings from claiming the losses have not been recorded. The losses expire as follows:

2026	$ 350,910
2027	274,237
2028	476,604
2029	636,373
2030	663,694
2031	503,872
2032	539,388
2033	323,956
2034	390,113
2035	309,384
2036	788,447
2037	453,686
2038	312,404
2039	583,267
2040	212,187
	$ 6,818,522

In addition NSCUDIC has allowable capital losses of $338,964 which are available to reduce capital gains in future periods.

14. Capital Management

NSCUDIC's objectives with respect to capital management are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to operate as a deposit insurance provider for the Nova Scotia Credit Unions, including the provision of stabilization funds as needed.

15. Financial Instruments

Class disclosure

The following is the disclosure of financial assets by class:

	2020	2019
Amortized cost		
Cash	**$ 3,138,685**	$ 1,922,061
Accounts receivable	**5,505**	6,771
Prepaid expenses	**13,451**	24,865
	$ 3,157,641	$ 1,953,697
FVTOCI		
Fixed income investments	**$ 18,107,859**	$ 17,144,342
FVTPL		
Equity investments	**$ 12,860,972**	$ 12,361,170
Other investments	**4,411,566**	4,176,458
	$ 17,272,538	$ 16,537,628

The following is the disclosure of financial liabilities by class:

	2020	2019
Amortized cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 240,941**	$ 253,172
Unclaimed balances	**1,172,487**	1,002,886
Lease liabilities	**20,764**	75,175
	$ 1,434,192	$ 1,331,233

Financial risk management

NSCUDIC is exposed to risks of varying degrees of significance including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk which could affect its ability to meet its obligations. The main objectives of NSCUDIC's risk management processes are to properly identify risks and maintain adequate capital in relation to these risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk relates to the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to comply with the terms of the contract. Credit risk may arise from principal and interest amounts in NSCUDIC's investment portfolio.

NSCUDIC manages credit risk through adherence to board-approved policy and practice for the acquisition of investments. Safety of principal is accomplished by ensuring that all investments purchased are reasonable and prudent. Investment decisions are made with due diligence to avoid undue risk of loss while obtaining a reasonable return. The credit risk within the pooled funds is managed by the investment manager in accordance with NSCUDIC's investment policies.

NSCUDIC monitors investments on a monthly basis. The status of the investment portfolio in relation to performance targets and limits is reported to the board at each regular board meeting. An exception to policy will be reported immediately to the chief executive officer and to the audit committee.

The table below shows the credit risk exposure of investments, by issuer, at the end of the reporting period:

	2020	2019
Government	$ 12,554,770	$ 12,568,904
Corporate	5,553,089	4,575,438
	$ 18,107,859	$ 17,144,342

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the possibility that NSCUDIC does not have sufficient cash or cash equivalents to fulfil its financial obligations as they come due. In order to mitigate this risk, a significant portion of NSCUDIC's investments are classified as "available-for-sale" and are readily redeemable or saleable and can be sold if the need arises.

Market risk

Market risk relates to the possibility that the investments will change in value due to future fluctuations in market prices. Investments are carried on the balance sheet at fair value and are exposed to fluctuations in fair value. Changes in unrealized gains (losses) of fixed income investments are recorded as other comprehensive income, changes in unrealized gains (losses) of equity investments are recorded as investment and other income. Impairments, other than temporary impairments are recognized immediately in net income, net of tax. Market risk comprises the following two types of risk:

Currency risk: Currency risk relates to the possibility that the investments will change in value due to future fluctuations in foreign rates. NSCUDIC manages currency risk through its investment policies by restricting foreign investments to US securities and placing limitations on securities denominated in US dollars. Gains and losses on US securities are recognized in income during the current period in Canadian dollars.

Interest rate risk: Interest rate risk relates to the possibility that fixed income investments will change in value due to future fluctuations in market interest rates. As fixed income investments are carried at their fair value, the carrying value of investments has exposure to interest rate risk. NSCUDIC is also exposed to interest rate risk on investment returns on reinvestment following maturity or sale. Fluctuations in interest rates may adversely impact NSCUDIC's fair value of investments. NSCUDIC's investment manager monitors duration and re-pricing risk of fixed income investments.

The investment portfolio is monitored by management on a monthly basis to ensure compliance with the policies, and reported to the board at each regular board meeting.

16. Related Party Transactions

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2020	2019
Short-term benefits	$ 220,163	$ 201,395
Post-employment benefits	13,771	9,300
Total salaries and benefits	$ 233,934	$ 210,695

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel is determined by the Board of Directors having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

Retirement savings plan contributions

NSCUDIC contributes to retirement savings plans on behalf of all employees. Each employee contributes 6% of earnings and NSCUDIC contributes 8% (2019 – 6%). The cost to NSCUDIC is included in salaries and employee benefits expense (2020 – $52,908; 2019 – $39,300).

Employee future benefits

NSCUDIC has a defined benefit plan that provides a retirement benefit to employees. Retiring employees shall receive a retiring allowance of one week's pay for each year of service to a maximum of twenty-eight weeks. The weekly rate of pay for this calculation is based on an average of the employee's best five years of earnings.

17. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, NSCUDIC takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for disclosure purposes of these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of their inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- **Level 1 inputs** are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- **Level 2 inputs** are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- **Level 3 inputs** are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

NSCUDIC considers the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities, other than investments, recognized in the financial statements to approximate their fair values.

Fair Value Hierarchy Investments

	2020	2019
Level 1	**$ —**	$ —
Level 2	**35,380,398**	33,681,970
Level 3	**—**	—
	$ 35,380,398	$ 33,681,970

The fair values of the financial assets included in the Level 2 category above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on either quoted prices obtained from RBC or a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the appropriate discount rate for the instrument, which is obtained from observable data for similar instruments.

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

18. Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of cases globally. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected economic activity. However, CUDIC has not, to date, experienced significant financial impacts as a result of the pandemic. CUDIC received all budgeted assessment revenue for the current period and expenses were lower than budgeted.

A number of operational measures were taken to protect the health and safety of staff. CUDIC's office was closed in March 2020 and all staff worked from home until June. With low levels of COVID-19 activity in Nova Scotia, a decision was made to resume on-site Loan and Internal Review in September with revised procedures in place to comply with all provincial government health requirements and guidelines.

Serving

Serving the Credit Unions of NS

- Acadian Credit Union
- Bay St. Lawrence
- Caisse populaire de Clare
- Cape Breton Credit Union
- Coastal Financial Credit Union
- Community Credit Union
- Credit Union Atlantic
- Dominion Credit Union
- East Coast Credit Union
- Glace Bay Central Credit Union
- iNova Credit Union
- LaHave River Credit Union
- New Ross Credit Union
- New Waterford Credit Union
- North Sydney Credit Union
- Princess Credit Union
- Province Government Employees Credit Union
- Public Service Commission Employees
- St. Joseph's Credit Union
- Sydney Credit Union
- Teachers Plus Credit Union
- Valley Credit Union
- Victory Credit Union

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