



# Sector Outlook Report 2Q-2022

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## Notes

The Sector Outlook is published on a quarterly basis and provides analysis and commentary about the economy and most recent financial results reported by credit unions and caisses populaires in the Ontario sector.

Throughout this document, unless specifically indicated otherwise, references to credit unions means both credit unions and caisses populaires.

## Disclaimer

The information presented in this report has been prepared using unaudited financial filings submitted by credit unions to FSRA as of July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2022 and as such accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed. Income Statement results are based on aggregate year-to-date annualized information for each credit union.

## Electronic Publication

The Sector Outlook is available in PDF format (readable using Adobe Acrobat Reader) and can be downloaded from the Publications section on the Credit Unions and Caisses Populaires page on FSRA's website at [www.fsrao.ca](http://www.fsrao.ca).

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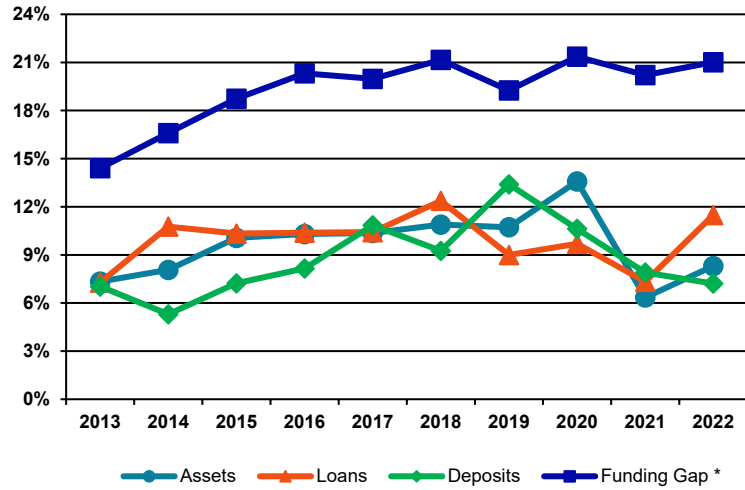
## Financial Highlights

	Ontario Sector		
	2Q 2022*	1Q-2022	2Q-2021
<b>Income Statement (% average assets)</b>			
Net Interest Income	2.02 <sup>3</sup>	2.15	1.90
Loan Costs	-0.01 <sup>2</sup>	-0.01	-0.01
Other Income	0.39 <sup>1</sup>	0.38	0.43
Non-Interest Expense	1.63 <sup>2</sup>	1.63	1.57
Taxes	0.15 <sup>1</sup>	0.18	0.13
Net Income	0.65 <sup>3</sup>	0.73	0.65
<b>Balance Sheet (\$ billions; as at quarter end)</b>			
Assets	87.4 <sup>1</sup>	84.9	80.7
Loans	75.6 <sup>1</sup>	72.7	67.8
Deposits	69.0 <sup>1</sup>	67.2	64.4
Members' Equity & Capital	6.21 <sup>1</sup>	6.06	5.54
<b>Capital Ratios (%)</b>			
Leverage	6.86 <sup>3</sup>	7.21	6.92
Risk Weighted	13.17 <sup>3</sup>	13.83	13.63
<b>Key Measures and Ratios (% except as noted)</b>			
Return on Regulatory Capital	9.24 <sup>3</sup>	10.28	9.48
Liquidity Ratio	11.7 <sup>3</sup>	13.0	14.9
Efficiency Ratio (before dividends/rebates)	65.9 <sup>3</sup>	63.2	65.5
Efficiency Ratio	67.3 <sup>3</sup>	64.3	66.9
Mortgage Loan Delinquency>30 days	0.23 <sup>1</sup>	0.24	0.24
Commercial Loan Delinquency>30 days	0.57 <sup>1</sup>	0.66	1.07
Total Loan Delinquency>30 days	0.33 <sup>1</sup>	0.38	0.51
Total Loan Delinquency>90 days	0.15 <sup>1</sup>	0.18	0.33
Asset Growth (from last quarter)	2.94 <sup>1</sup>	1.16	2.02
Loan Growth (from last quarter)	3.91 <sup>1</sup>	2.21	4.51
Deposit Growth (from last quarter)	2.75 <sup>1</sup>	0.97	2.30
Credit Unions (number)	60 <sup>1</sup>	61	61
Membership (thousands)	1,738 <sup>1</sup>	1,732	1,731
Average Assets (\$ millions, per credit union)	1,472 <sup>1</sup>	1,302	1,323
	Better <sup>1</sup>	Neutral <sup>2</sup>	Worse <sup>3</sup>

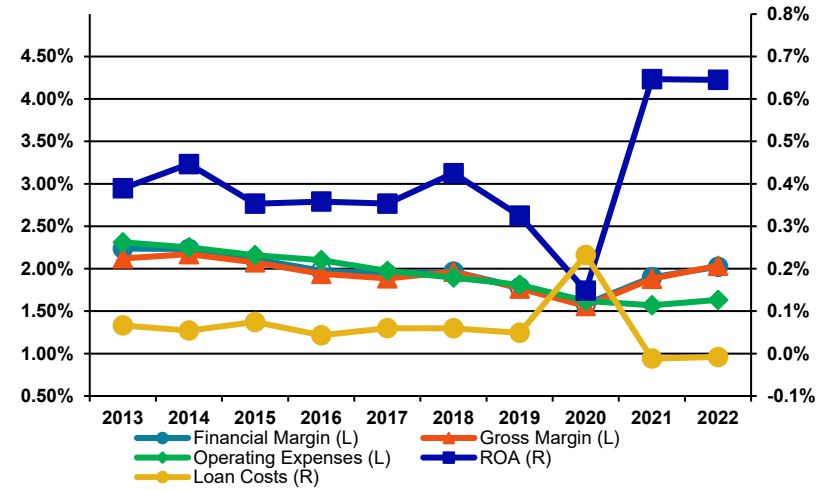
\* Trends are current quarter to last quarter

## Sector Key Financial Trends

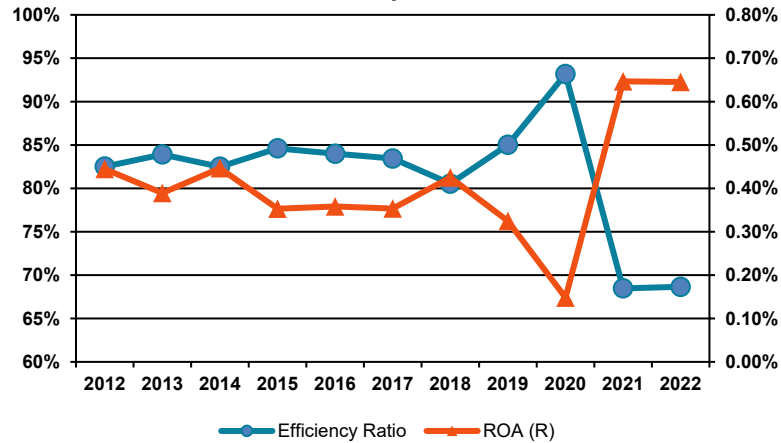
**Table #1 - Selected Growth Trends**



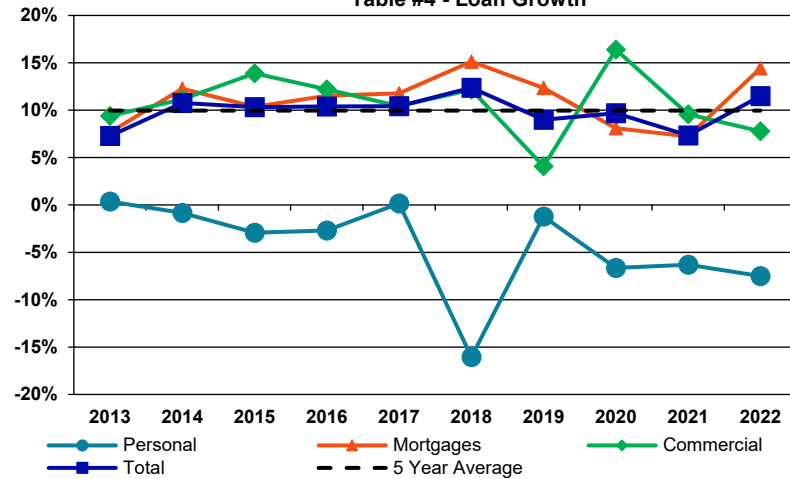
**Table #2 - Selected Performance Trends**



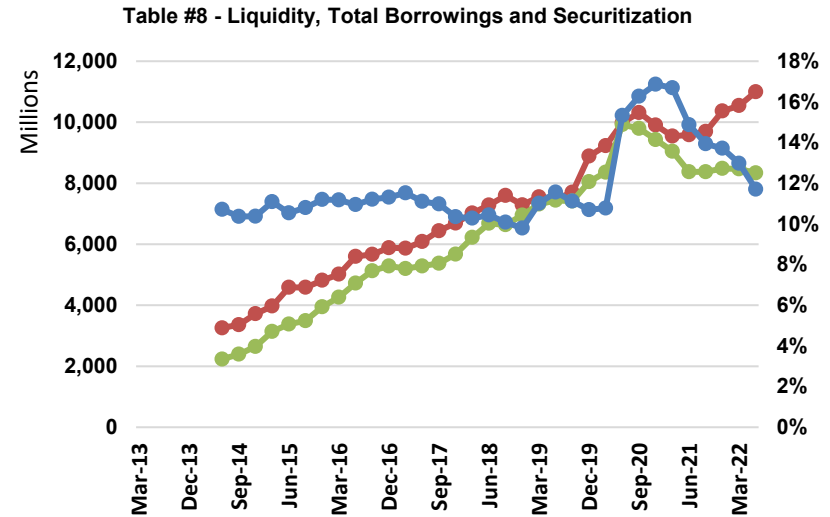
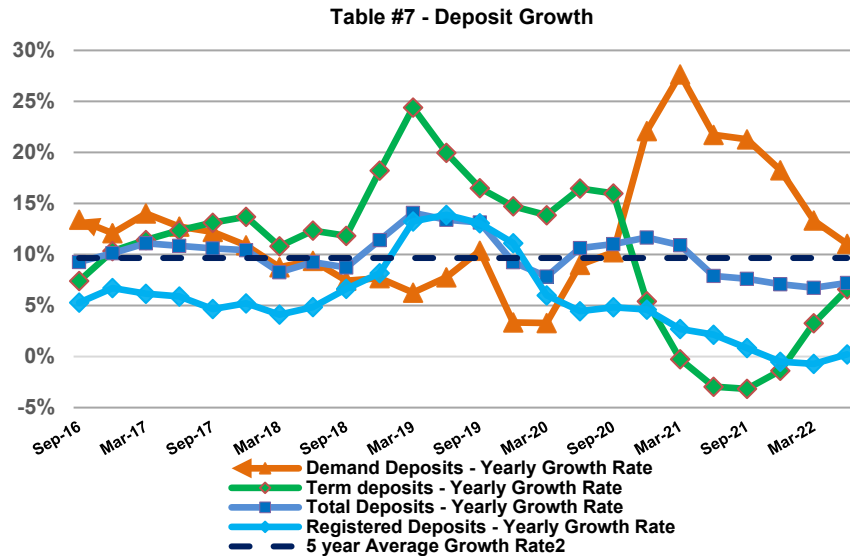
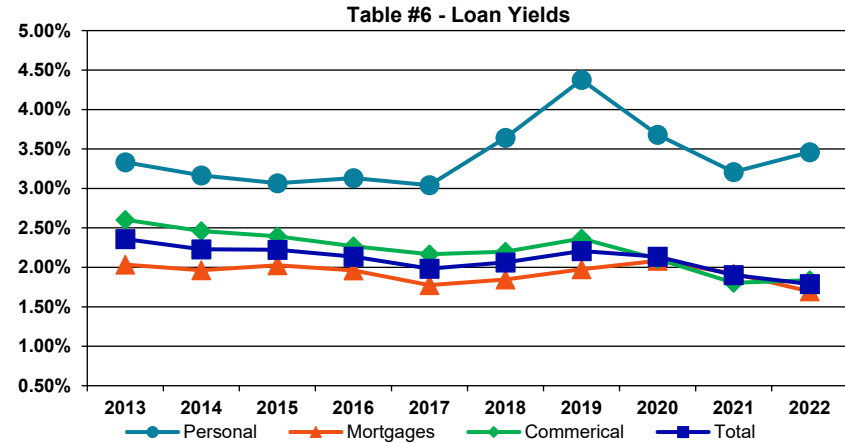
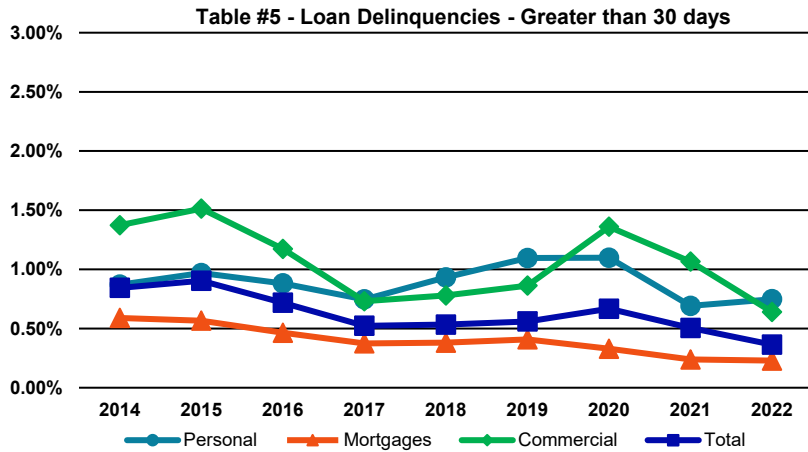
**Table #3 - Efficiency Ratio and Return on Assets**



**Table #4 - Loan Growth**



## Sector Key Financial Trends (Continued)



## FSRA Observations 2Q-2022

- There were 60 institutions in 2Q-2022, a reduction of one from the year earlier and prior quarter. Sector results reflect the acquisition of the majority of the assets of PACE Savings and Credit Union (PACE) by Alterna Savings and Credit Union Limited, however residual PACE assets, liabilities and members' equity/capital are excluded. Sector results also exclude Lighthouse Credit Union, the first new credit union in Ontario in over a decade, as it began business only in the quarter.
- Profitability in 2Q-2022 was 65 bps, unchanged from last year and 8 bps lower than last quarter, which included large mark to market gains at some credit unions. Credit quality remained stable but is likely to deteriorate as inflation persists, housing prices fall and interest rates increase.
- Over 30-day delinquency on residential mortgages (which at \$48.5 billion represent 55.5% of sector assets) was 23 bps, down 1 bp from last year and last quarter. Delinquency on commercial loans (which at \$22.4 billion represent 25.7% of sector assets) was 57 bps, down 50 bps year over year and 9 bps from last quarter. Total loan delinquency was 33 bps, down 18 bps year over year (from 51 bps) and 5 bps from last quarter.
- At 2Q-2022 end, sector assets totaled \$87.4 billion, reflecting a year over year increase of \$6.7 billion (up 8.3%). Residential mortgage loans grew \$6.1 billion (up 14.4%, similar to historic growth rates) as markets were strong and sales prices high during most of the 12 month period, commercial loans grew \$1.6 billion (up 7.8%) and cash/investments fell \$1.3 billion (down 11.2%) as funds were redeployed in higher yielding assets.
- Liquidity in 2Q-2022 remained strong at 11.7% although 320 bps below last year which was high because there was softness in core lines of business.
- Year over year growth in retained earnings (11.5%) exceeded growth in total assets (8.3%). However, investment shares (up \$362 million or 16.6% year over year) continue to represent a significant source of funding (\$2.5 billion or 40.8% of capital in 2Q-2022, up from 39.3% in 2Q-2021).

## Economic Overview

At its July 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022 meeting, the Bank of Canada (the “Bank”) increased its target for the overnight rate to 2½%, with the Bank Rate at 2¾% and the deposit rate at 2½%. The Bank is also continuing its policy of quantitative tightening (QT). In its detailed release, the Bank made the following statements.

“Inflation in Canada is higher and more persistent than the Bank expected in its April *Monetary Policy Report* (MPR), and will likely remain around 8% in the next few months. While global factors such as the war in Ukraine and ongoing supply disruptions have been the biggest drivers, domestic price pressures from excess demand are becoming more prominent. More than half of the components that make up the CPI are now rising by more than 5%. With this broadening of price pressures, the Bank’s core measures of inflation have moved up to between 3.9% and 5.4%. Also, surveys indicate more consumers and businesses are expecting inflation to be higher for longer, raising the risk that elevated inflation becomes entrenched in price- and wage-setting. If that occurs, the economic cost of restoring price stability will be higher.

“Global inflation is higher, reflecting the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, ongoing supply constraints, and strong demand. Many central banks are tightening monetary policy to combat inflation, and the resulting tighter financial conditions are moderating economic growth. In the United States, high inflation and rising interest rates are contributing to a slowdown in domestic demand. China’s economy is being held back by waves of restrictive measures to contain COVID-19 outbreaks. Oil prices remain high and volatile. The Bank now expects global economic growth to slow to about 3½% this year and 2% in 2023 before strengthening to 3% in 2024.

“Further excess demand has built up in the Canadian economy. Labour markets are tight with a record low unemployment rate, widespread labour shortages, and increasing wage pressures. With strong demand, businesses are passing on higher input and labour costs by raising prices. Consumption is robust, led by a rebound in spending on hard-to-distance services. Business investment is solid and exports are being boosted by elevated commodity prices. The Bank estimates that GDP grew by about 4% in the second quarter. Growth is expected to slow to about 2% in the third quarter as consumption growth moderates and housing market activity pulls back following unsustainable strength during the pandemic.

“The Bank expects Canada’s economy to grow by 3½% in 2022, 1¾% in 2023, and 2½% in 2024. Economic activity will slow as global growth moderates and tighter monetary policy works its way through the economy. This, combined with the resolution of supply disruptions, will bring demand and supply back into balance and alleviate inflationary pressures. Global energy prices are also projected to decline. The July outlook has inflation starting to come back down later this year, easing to about 3% by the end of next year and returning to the 2% target by the end of 2024.

“With the economy clearly in excess demand, inflation high and broadening, and more businesses and consumers expecting high inflation to persist for longer, the Governing Council decided to front-load the path to higher interest rates by raising the policy rate by 100 basis points today. The



Governing Council continues to judge that interest rates will need to rise further, and the pace of increases will be guided by the Bank's ongoing assessment of the economy and inflation. Quantitative tightening continues and is complementing increases in the policy interest rate. The Governing Council is resolute in its commitment to price stability and will continue to take action as required to achieve the 2% inflation target."

On June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022 Statistics Canada reported the ratio of household debt to disposable income dropped to 182.5% from 185% (restated) in the final quarter of 2021. Surging disposable income (up 3.3%) outpaced growth in debt (up 2%) in the first three months of the year bringing the ratio down from record highs.

## Housing Markets

In its Market Watch report, Toronto Region Real Estate Board (TRREB) said July 2022 sales were 4,912, down significantly from 9,339 in July 2021 (by 4,427 or 47%) and down from 6,474 in June 2022 (by 1,562 or 24.1%). Average selling price was \$1.1 million, almost unchanged from July 2021 but down 6.2% from \$1.2 million in March 2022. New listings in July 2022 were 12,046, down 516 (or 4.1%) from 12,562 in the year earlier period.

The Board's executives called on governments to reassess and clarify policies related to mortgage lending and housing development and included the following in its market commentary. "Many GTA households intend on purchasing a home in the future, but there is currently uncertainty about where the market is headed. Policymakers could help allay some of this uncertainty. As higher borrowing costs impact housing markets, TRREB maintains that the OSFI mortgage stress test should be reviewed in the current environment," said TRREB CEO John DiMichele. With significant increases to lending rates in a short period, there has been a shift in consumer sentiment, not market fundamentals. The federal government has a responsibility to not only maintain confidence in the financial system, but to instill confidence in homeowners that they will be able to stay in their homes despite rising mortgage costs. Longer mortgage amortization periods of up to 40 years on renewals and switches should be explored," said TRREB President Kevin Crigger".

## Sector Consolidation

There were 60 institutions in 2Q-2022, a reduction of one from the year earlier and prior quarter. Sector results reflect the acquisition of the majority of the assets of PACE Savings and Credit Union (PACE) by Alterna Savings and Credit Union Limited, however residual PACE assets, liabilities and members' equity/capital are excluded. Sector results also exclude Lighthouse Credit Union, the first new credit union in Ontario in over a decade, as it began business only in the latest quarter.

Average assets per institution increased to \$1.5 billion (up \$149 million or 11.3% year over year) reflecting organic growth and mergers or amalgamations.

## Profitability

### 2Q-2022 vs 2Q-2021

As shown in Tables 2 and 3, return on average assets in 2Q-2022 was 65 bps, unchanged from the year earlier quarter. Lower interest expense on deposits (down 5 bps to 84 bps) and on other borrowings (down 2 bps to 24 bps) and increased investment income (up 8 bps to 40 bps) offset lower loan interest (down 2 bps to 2.78%), lower other income (down 4 bps to 39 bps) and higher non-interest expenses (up 6 bps to 1.63%).

Seven of 60 institutions had negative returns on assets. FSRA closely monitors those that are unprofitable, identifies core challenges and works with credit unions to develop strategies to restore profitability.

### 2Q-2022 vs 1Q-2022

Sector profitability decreased by 8 bps (from 73 bps) from last quarter. Investment income decreased by 9 bps (from 49 bps) and interest expense on deposits increased by 8 bps (from 76 bps), and offset increases in loan interest of 7 bps (from 2.71%) and decreases in income taxes of 3 bps (from 18 bps).

### 1Q-2022 Ontario Sector vs 1Q-2022 Canadian Sector\*

Ontario sector profitability of 73 bps was 24 bps above the Canadian sector's of 49 bps.

## Capital

### 2Q-2022 vs 2Q-2021

Sector capital increased to \$6.2 billion (up \$674 million or 12.2%) from the year earlier quarter comprised of:

- Retained earnings of \$3.7 billion (up \$383 million or 11.5%);
- Investment and patronage shares of \$2.5 billion (up \$362 million or 16.6%); and
- Membership shares of \$56 million (down \$7 million or 11.6%)

As a percent of risk weighted assets, sector capital was 13.17%, down 46 bps from the year earlier quarter. Leverage was 6.86%, down 6 bps from the year earlier quarter.

*\*As reported by Canadian Credit Union Association; including Ontario sector*

## 2Q-2022 vs 1Q-2022

Sector capital increased by \$155 million (2.6% from \$6.1 billion) from last quarter due to issuances of investment shares of \$186 million (7.9% from \$2.4 billion) offset by decreases in membership shares of \$7 million (11.2% from \$63 million).

Sector capital as a percent of risk weighted assets decreased 66 bps (from 13.83%) in the previous quarter. Leverage decreased 35 bps (from 7.21%).

## Liquidity (including Securitization)

### 2Q-2022 vs 2Q-2021

As shown in Tables 7 and 8, sector deposits increased by \$4.6 billion (up 7.2% to \$69.0 billion), securitizations were unchanged at \$8.4 billion and borrowings increased by \$1.5 billion (up 119.6% to \$2.7 billion), a net increase of \$6.1 billion (up 8.2% to \$80.0 billion) from the year earlier. Liquid assets decreased \$1.6 billion (down 14.9% to \$9.4 billion) resulting in a decrease in liquidity to 11.7% (down 320 bps from 14.9% in 2Q-2021).

In 2Q-2022, there were 23 institutions (21 credit unions and 2 caisses populaires) with total assets of \$80.5 billion (representing 92.1% of sector assets) participating in securitization programs.

### 2Q-2022 vs 1Q-2022

Sector deposits increased by \$1.8 billion (up 2.7% from \$67.2 billion), securitizations decreased by \$133 million (down 1.6% from \$8.5 billion) and borrowings increased by \$589 million (up 28.4% from \$2.1 billion), a net increase of \$2.3 billion (up 3.0% from \$77.7 billion) from last quarter. However, liquid assets decreased \$721 million (7.1% from \$10.1 billion) resulting in a decrease of 130 bps in liquidity (from 13.0%).

## Efficiency Ratio (before dividends/interest rebates)

### 2Q-2022 vs 2Q-2021

As shown in Table 3, the sector efficiency ratio worsened to 65.9% (up 40 bps from 65.5%) from the year earlier quarter.

### 2Q-2022 vs 1Q-2022

Compared to last quarter, sector efficiency deteriorated by 270 bps (from 63.2%).

### 1Q-2022 Ontario Sector vs. 1Q-2022 Canadian Sector

Non-interest expense as a percent of average assets for the Ontario sector (1.63%) was 13 bps better than the Canadian sector (1.76%). Ontario sector efficiency ratio (63.2%) was 8.1 percentage points better than the Canadian sector (71.3%). This reflects continuing improvement from 1Q-2021 when at 66.0%, the Ontario sector was 4.6 percentage points better than the Canadian sector (70.6%).

## Credit Quality (delinquency greater than 30 days)

### 2Q-2022 vs 2Q-2021

As shown in Table 5, total loan delinquency decreased to 33 bps (down 18 bps from 51 bps) compared to the year earlier quarter. Residential mortgage loan delinquency decreased to 23 bps (down 1 bp from 24 bps) and commercial loan delinquency decreased to 57 bps (down 50 bps from 107 bps).

### 2Q-2022 vs 1Q-2022

Compared to last quarter, total loan delinquency decreased by 5 bps (from 38 bps) reflecting decreased residential mortgage loan delinquency of 1 bp (from 24 bps) and decreased commercial loan delinquency of 9 bps (from 66 bps).

## Growth

### 2Q-2022 vs 2Q-2021

Compared to the previous year, total sector assets increased to \$87.4 billion (up \$6.7 billion or 8.3%). This reflects increases in residential mortgage loans to \$48.5 billion (up \$6.1 billion or 14.4%) and commercial loans to \$22.4 billion (up \$1.6 billion or 7.8%), offset by decreased cash/investments of \$10.4 billion (down \$1.3 billion or 11.2%).

### 2Q-2022 vs 1Q-2022

Total sector assets increased by \$2.5 billion (2.9% from \$84.9 billion) from last quarter reflecting increases in residential mortgage loans of \$3.3 billion (7.3% from \$45.3 billion), offset by decreases in commercial loans of \$0.5 billion (2.3% from \$23.0 billion) and cash/investments of \$0.4 billion (3.5% from \$11.8 billion).

### 1Q-2022 Ontario Sector vs 1Q-2022 Canadian Sector

Ontario sector growth (7.3%) in total assets exceeded the Canadian sector's growth (5.2%) and reflected increases in residential mortgage loans of 11.6% (vs 9.0%), commercial loans of 15.5% (vs 10.6%) and agricultural loans of 12.0% (vs 7.6%).

## Sector Income Statements

% of Average Assets (except as noted)	Ontario Sector			Canadian Sector <sup>1</sup>
	2Q 2022	1Q-2022	2Q-2021	1Q-2022
<b>Interest and Investment Income</b>				
Loan Interest	2.78%	2.71%	2.80%	2.61%
Investment Income	0.40%	0.49%	0.32%	0.22%
<b>Total Interest and Investment Income</b>	<b>3.18%</b>	<b>3.20%</b>	<b>3.12%</b>	<b>2.83%</b>
<b>Interest and Dividend Expense</b>				
Interest Expense on Deposits	0.84%	0.76%	0.89%	0.69%
Rebates/Dividends on Share Capital	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.08%
Dividends on Investment/Other Capital	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	
Other Interest Expense	0.24%	0.22%	0.26%	0.12%
Total	0.32%	0.29%	0.33%	0.20%
<b>Total Interest &amp; Dividend Expense</b>	<b>1.16%</b>	<b>1.05%</b>	<b>1.22%</b>	<b>0.89%</b>
<b>Net Interest &amp; Investment Income</b>	<b>2.02%</b>	<b>2.15%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>1.94%</b>
Loan Costs	(0.01%)	(0.01%)	(0.01%)	0.01%
<b>Net Interest &amp; Investment Income after Loan Costs</b>	<b>2.03%</b>	<b>2.16%</b>	<b>1.91%</b>	<b>1.93%</b>
Other (non-interest) Income	0.39%	0.38%	0.43%	0.45%
<b>Net Interest, Investment &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>2.42%</b>	<b>2.54%</b>	<b>2.34%</b>	<b>2.38%</b>
<b>Non Interest Expenses</b>			0.89%	
Salaries & Benefits	0.91%	0.90%	0.90%	
Occupancy	0.13%	0.14%	0.14%	
Computer, Office & Other Equipment	0.18%	0.18%	0.18%	
Advertising & Communications	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	
Member Security	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	
Administration	0.19%	0.20%	0.13%	
Other	0.07%	0.07%	0.08%	
<b>Total Non-Interest Expenses</b>	<b>1.63%</b>	<b>1.63%</b>	<b>1.57%</b>	<b>1.76%</b>
<b>Net Income/(Loss) Before Taxes</b>	<b>0.79%</b>	<b>0.91%</b>	<b>0.77%</b>	<b>0.62%</b>
Taxes	0.15%	0.18%	0.13%	0.13%
<b>Net Income/(Loss)</b>	<b>0.65%</b>	<b>0.73%</b>	<b>0.65%</b>	<b>0.49%</b>
<b>Average Assets (Billions)</b>	<b>\$85</b>	<b>\$84</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$277</b>

<sup>1</sup>Summary results as reported by Canadian Credit Union Association; includes Ontario Sector

\*Totals may not agree due to rounding

## Sector Balance Sheets

As at \$millions

	Sector		
	2Q 2022	1Q-2022	2Q-2021
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Investments	10,396	10,768	11,709
Personal Loans	1,868	1,796	2,020
Residential Mortgage Loans	48,542	45,254	42,418
Commercial Loans	22,429	22,962	20,811
Institutional Loans	147	106	88
Unincorporated Association Loans	50	54	45
Agricultural Loans	2,556	2,576	2,422
<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>75,592</b>	<b>72,749</b>	<b>67,805</b>
Total Loan Allowances	210	216	254
Capital (Fixed) Assets	595	647	659
Intangible and Other Assets	1,031	959	784
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>87,405</b>	<b>84,907</b>	<b>80,703</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Demand Deposits	31,722	30,795	28,567
Term Deposits	23,576	22,752	22,116
Registered Deposits	13,739	13,644	13,710
<b>Total Deposits</b>	<b>69,037</b>	<b>67,191</b>	<b>64,393</b>
Borrowings	2,663	2,074	1,213
Securitized Assets	8,336	8,469	8,371
Other Liabilities	1,154	1,113	1,186
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>81,190</b>	<b>78,847</b>	<b>75,163</b>
<b>Members' Equity &amp; Capital</b>			
Membership Shares	56	63	63
Retained Earnings	3,716	3,718	3,333
Other Tier 1 & 2 Capital	2,538	2,352	2,176
AOCI	(95)	(72)	(33)
<b>Total Members' Equity &amp; Capital</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>5,540</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Members' Equity &amp; Capital</b>	<b>87,405</b>	<b>84,907</b>	<b>80,703</b>

\* Totals may not agree due to rounding

## Sector Balance Sheets

	Sector		
	2Q 2022 \$millions	% Increase/(Decrease) from	
		1Q-2022	2Q-2021
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Investments	10,396	-3.5%	-11.2%
Personal Loans	1,868	4.0%	-7.5%
Residential Mortgage Loans	48,542	7.3%	14.4%
Commercial Loans	22,429	-2.3%	7.8%
Institutional Loans	147	39.4%	66.4%
Unincorporated Association Loans	50	-7.2%	12.6%
Agricultural Loans	2,556	-0.8%	5.5%
Total Loans	75,592	3.9%	11.5%
Total Loan Allowances	210	-2.5%	-17.4%
Capital (Fixed) Assets	595	-8.1%	-9.7%
Intangible and Other Assets	1,031	7.6%	31.5%
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>87,405</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Demand Deposits	31,722	3.0%	11.0%
Term Deposits	23,576	3.6%	6.6%
Registered Deposits	13,739	0.7%	0.2%
Total Deposits	69,037	2.7%	7.2%
Borrowings	2,663	28.4%	119.6%
Securitized Assets	8,336	-1.6%	-0.4%
Other Liabilities	1,154	3.8%	-2.6%
Total Liabilities	81,190	3.0%	8.0%
<b>Members' Equity &amp; Capital</b>			
Membership Shares	56	-11.2%	-11.6%
Retained Earnings	3,716	0.0%	11.5%
Other Tier 1 & 2 Capital	2,538	7.9%	16.6%
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(95)	31.3%	189.3%
Total Members' Equity & Capital	6,214	2.6%	12.2%
<b>Total Liabilities, Members' Equity &amp; Capital</b>	<b>87,405</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>

\* Totals may not agree due to rounding



## Sector Balance Sheets

As a percentage of Total Assets	Sector			Canadian Sector <sup>1</sup>
	2Q 2022	1Q-2022	2Q-2021	1Q 2022
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and Investments	11.9%	12.7%	14.5%	16.30%
Personal Loans	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	3.4%
Residential Mortgage Loans	55.5%	53.3%	52.6%	48.8%
Commercial Loans	25.7%	27.0%	25.8%	24.9%
Institutional Loans	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%
Unincorporated Association Loans	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Agricultural Loans	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%
<b>Total Loans</b>	<b>86.5%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>84.0%</b>	<b>81.8%</b>
Total Loan Allowances	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Capital (Fixed) Assets	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Intangible and Other Assets	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Demand Deposits	36.3%	36.3%	35.4%	44.5%
Term Deposits	27.0%	26.8%	27.4%	26.9%
Registered Deposits	15.7%	16.1%	17.0%	14.1%
<b>Total Deposits</b>	<b>79.0%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>79.8%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>
Borrowings	3.0%	2.4%	1.5%	5.1%
Securitized Assets	9.5%	10.0%	10.4%	0.0%
Other Liabilities	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>93.1%</b>	<b>92.9%</b>
<b>Members' Equity &amp; Capital</b>				
Membership Shares	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Retained Earnings	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%	5.6%
Other Tier 1 & 2 Capital	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	1.1%
AOCI	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Total Members' Equity &amp; Capital</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Members' Equity &amp; Capital</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>