

ANNUAL REPORT 2026



# POWERING IMPACT





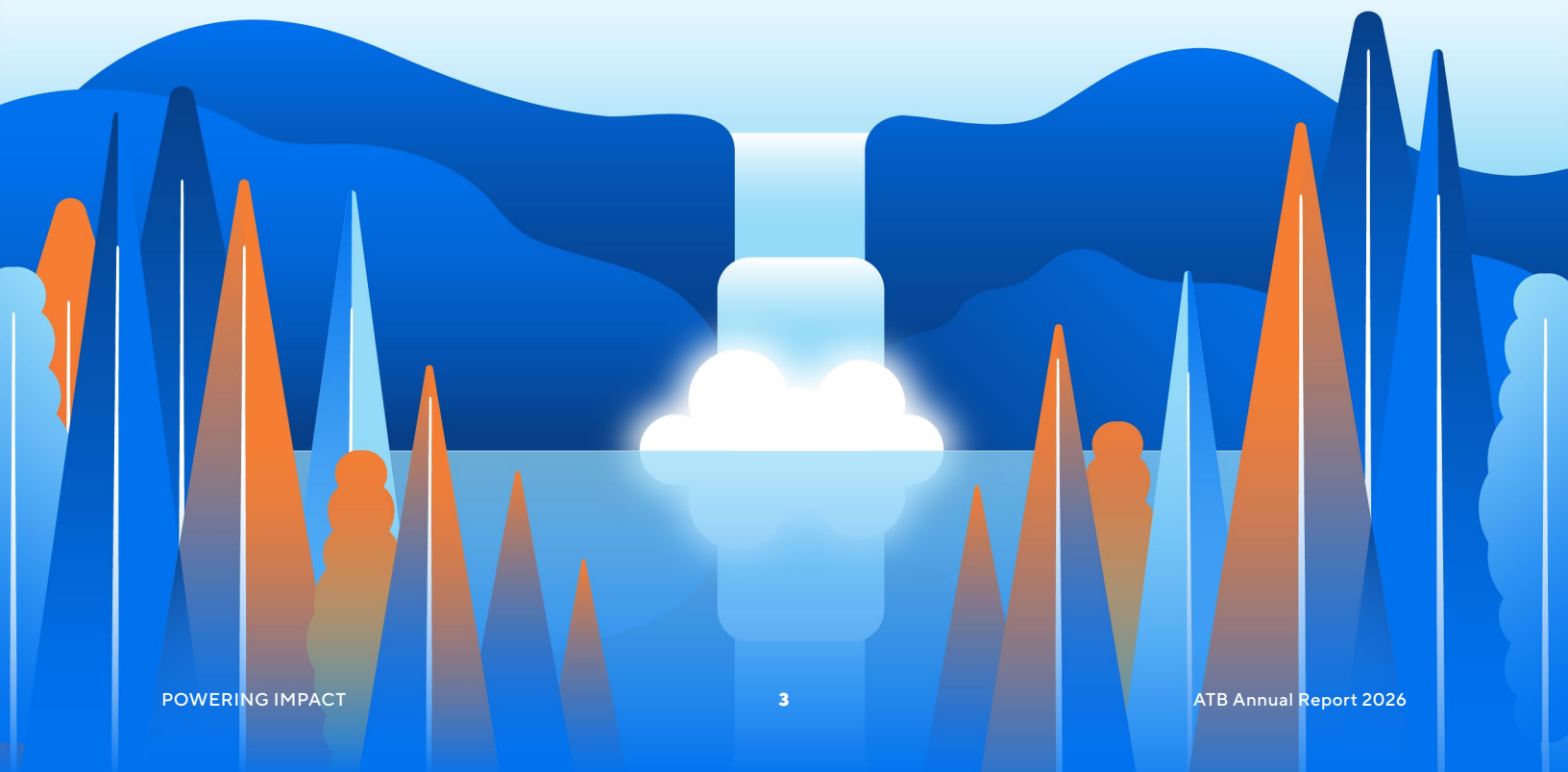
# ACKNOWLEDGING THE LAND

Since time immemorial, the land that ATB Financial operates on has been cared for, and stewarded, by Indigenous Peoples. ATB is grateful, honoured and privileged to live, work and play on the ancestral lands and Traditional Territories of many Indigenous Peoples.

What became known as the Province of Alberta in 1905 is land that is the Traditional Territory, ancestral and contemporary home of many First Nations, Métis and Inuit. We recognize that we reside on the Traditional Territory of the Nêhiyawak (the Cree People), Niitsítapi (Blackfoot), Tsuut'ina, Dene, Nakoda (Íyârhe Nakoda and Alexis Nakota) and Anishinaabe (Ojibwe/Saulteaux). This land is also home to the Métis Nation within Alberta, the eight Metis Settlements and the Alberta Métis Federation.

ATB Financial recognizes the historical and ongoing injustices inflicted upon Indigenous Peoples, including the enduring effects of colonialism and residential schools. We acknowledge that the rights of Indigenous Peoples have not always been honoured, and we are committed to building bridges of good relations with Indigenous communities so we may create a better future for the next seven generations—together, in a good way.

ATB holds gratitude for this land, its teachings and the First Peoples. We are committed to advancing Truth and Reconciliation grounded in reciprocal relations with Indigenous Peoples, communities and organizations.



# CONTENTS

- 5** Introduction
- 6** About ATB
- 7** Message From Chris Turchansky
- 9** Message From Joan Hertz
- 11** Business Highlights
- 13** Approach to Sustainability
- 20** Our Strategic Leadership Team
- 21** Message From Dan Hugo
- 23** FY2026 Financial Highlights
- 27** Management's Discussion and Analysis



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## About the Artist

Tierra Connor is a freelance illustrator and graphic designer based in Edmonton, Alberta. Drawing on a deep appreciation for mid-century design, historical printed ephemera and retro kitsch, she combines vibrant colour palettes and detailed textures to craft distinctive visual stories. After years of working for local agencies, she established her own independent studio, where she specializes in editorial illustration and collaborations with a diverse international clientele.

# INTRODUCTION

## Powering Impact

At ATB, impact begins with understanding. It comes from viewing the world with curiosity, seeking to learn the things we don't know and being client-obsessed—knowing where our clients are, what they are working toward and what kind of expertise they need to move forward with confidence.

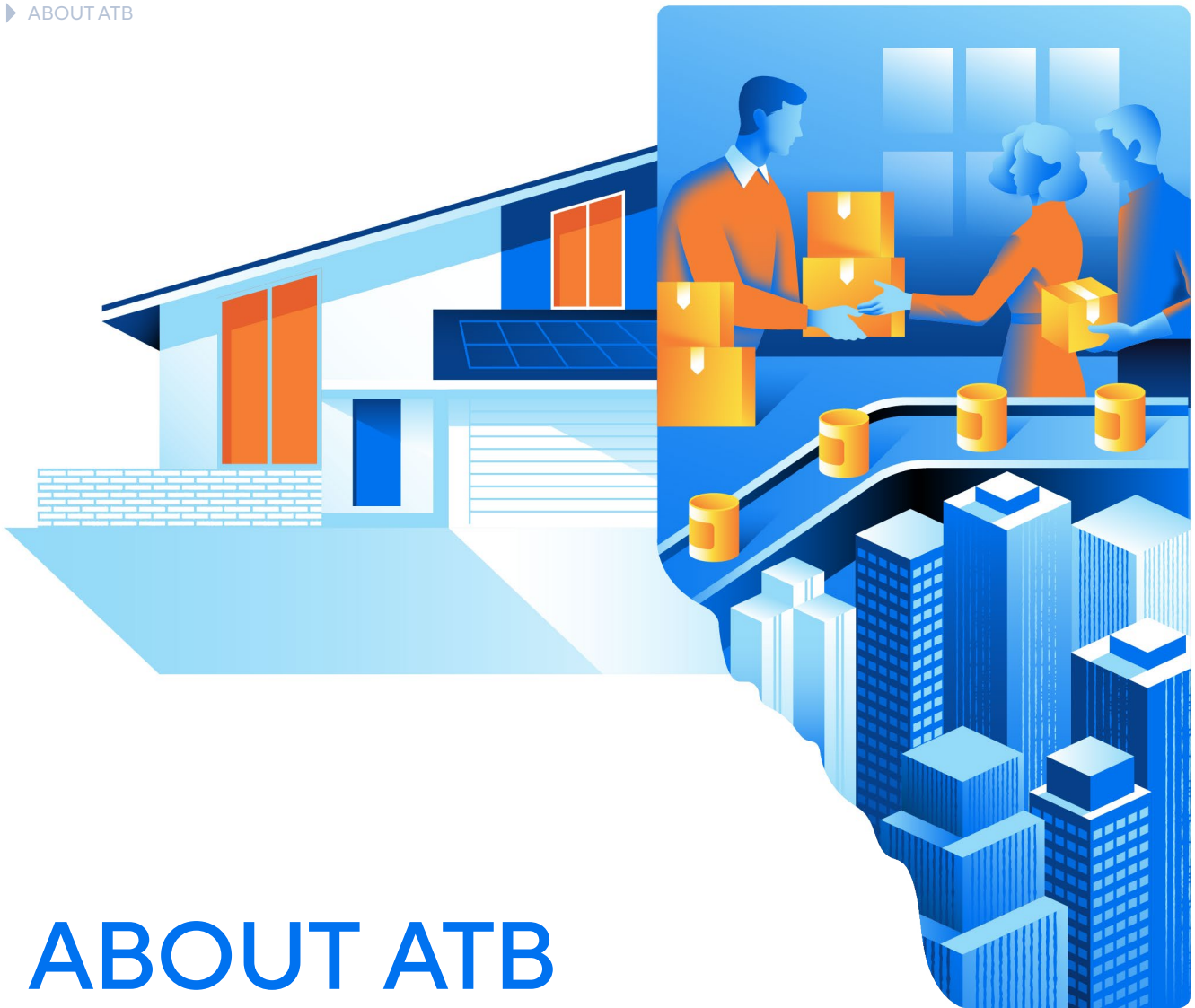
For 87 years, we've been a steady, empowering presence through Alberta's cycles of change. That experience gives us the perspective to continue to stand beside the people, businesses and communities we serve as they respond to new realities and build for what comes next in our complex and changing world.

This past year was record-setting for ATB, shaped by years of focus, investment and disciplined growth. That success provides a stable foundation for our future—one that strengthens our ability to support Albertans, grow alongside our clients and create lasting value for our Shareholder, the Government of Alberta.

With our deep roots in Alberta and expanding expert presence across the country, we are helping others turn resilience, ambition and strength into lasting impact.

**This is how we keep moving forward.**





# ABOUT ATB

**We exist to make it possible**

Since 1938, ATB Financial has played an important role in the advancement of Alberta. Today, we partner with more than 851,000 clients across personal, small business, corporate and investment banking, and wealth management.

As the largest financial institution headquartered in Western Canada, ATB knows our strength is our more than 5,000 team members, who are committed to providing personalized solutions and expert advice through our over [260 locations](#) and digital banking platforms.

Along with supporting our clients in reaching their financial goals, we focus on creating value as we drive sustainable impact in the communities we serve. As an organization, we remain unwavering in our commitment to the prosperity of Albertans, their businesses and our collective future. Since becoming a provincial Crown corporation in 1997, ATB Financial has proudly returned more than \$6.1 billion to the Province.

## Message From the President and CEO

# CHRIS TURCHANSKY



### The next chapter of possibility

It is an honour to be providing my first message within our annual report as President and CEO. I've spent the past two decades as part of ATB Financial, and I feel incredibly fortunate to have stepped into my role as we celebrate one of the most successful years in our more than 87-year history—a year in which we have achieved record-setting financial results and delivered tremendous value to our clients and our Shareholder. Our financial strength is matched only by our commitment to our people and communities. This year, we invested in financial literacy, mental health and innovation in youth initiatives through our newly created ATB Community Foundation. We were also honoured to rank #1 on the Best Workplaces™ in Canada list for organizations with

1,000+ employees, marking our 11th consecutive time on this prestigious list.

As we recognize these achievements, I want to thank those who have led this organization before me. Each of them contributed in their own unique way to help build the strong foundation we stand on today. I am excited by and grateful for the opportunity to carry their legacy forward into a new era of growth as we further advance ATB as a leading full-service financial institution.

### Reflecting on a record-breaking year

Looking back at everything ATB accomplished in fiscal year 2026, “success” feels like an understatement. It was a year defined by historic growth and milestones:

- ▶ **Record total revenue:** ATB achieved total revenue of \$2.5 billion, a 15.4% increase compared to the previous fiscal year. This is a reflection of ATB's ongoing commitment to the key sectors driving growth in Alberta. It's also the result of supporting tens of thousands of Albertans in purchasing a home or renewing an existing mortgage with ATB.

“At ATB Financial, we're standing alongside our clients and providing the expertise they need to turn the impossible into the possible.”

Chris Turchansky,  
President and CEO

- ▶ **Growth on the national stage:** The acquisition and integration of Cormark Securities Inc. led to the official introduction of ATB Cormark Capital Markets, a further signal that we are proudly headquartered in Alberta and positioned to provide our expertise across Canada.
- ▶ **Trust in ATB Wealth's expertise:** In a volatile world, we know our clients are looking for expert advice to help them manage their investments. They continue to find it through ATB Wealth, as we reached record levels of assets under administration in fiscal year 2026.

## Managing through global complexity

While we celebrate these accomplishments, we also know how much we need to be there for our clients as we manage the challenges facing our own business amid ongoing global conflicts and continued shifts within the Canadian banking environment. Leading during this type of uncertainty is what ATB was built for. We are uniquely positioned to stand alongside our clients when they need us most. As we do, we will continue to provide the world-class expertise our clients have come to expect from ATB.

## Advancing through innovation and impact

To stay ahead of these challenges and use the momentum that we have, we are leaning into the future of finance. This past year, we proudly participated as a strategic investor in Tetra Digital Group as it introduced Canada's first regulated stablecoin—a move that positions ATB as a leader in the future of Canadian finance, along with other innovative financial technology companies. We continue to return value to all Albertans, highlighted by the \$100 million in dividends we contributed back to our

Shareholder, the Government of Alberta, in fiscal year 2026. We also introduced our first [Truth and Reconciliation Action Plan](#), an organization-wide framework that is moving ATB into action, fostering meaningful, long-term relationships with Indigenous Peoples.

## Our people continue to be the difference

Our more than 5,000 team members are truly what continue to set ATB apart. Not only did they make it possible for ATB to be named as one of Canada's Best Workplaces for an 11th consecutive year, but they also led the way as we secured spots as one of the top workplaces for Women, Inclusion and Giving Back. We are committed to investing in all of our leaders and team members, providing them with unique opportunities to develop the skills they need to thrive, build meaningful careers and deliver exceptional experiences to our clients.

I'm excited for what the future holds for ATB. We are committed to remaining the trusted partner our clients have depended on for more than eight decades, while evolving to provide even more expertise to our clients so they can reach their financial goals. I believe our best is yet to come.

Let's make it possible, together.

Sincerely,



**Chris Turchansky**  
President and CEO, ATB Financial

## Message From the Board Chair

# JOAN HERTZ



The past year has once again tested the resolve of our province. While the global economic script is being rewritten by geopolitical tensions and persistent affordability challenges, Albertans have authored a story of remarkable resilience. At ATB Financial, we are proud to have achieved a record-setting year of growth and impact, as we have stood alongside our clients, helping them navigate complexity and uncertainty.

As our Chief Economist, Mark Parsons, often notes, while Alberta is once again projected to lead Canada in economic growth, navigating that path successfully requires strategic foresight. Our results this year reflect our long-term strategic focus on providing deep expertise to our clients and showcase the trust Albertans continue to place in ATB. As I speak with clients, I am repeatedly reminded of the value ATB brings to Alberta. I hear how much they appreciate the timely, sophisticated advice they receive from us, along with being able to trust in the longstanding support we provide.

I also often hear about how much our clients appreciate being able to connect with me, and our CEO, right here in Alberta. This year marks a significant milestone with the appointment of Chris Turchansky as our President and CEO. His leadership, combined with his proven track record of enabling growth within our most complex business areas, makes him the right choice to bring even greater success to ATB moving forward. We are grateful for the stewardship of Curtis Stange, who retired this past year and left ATB in an incredibly strong position.

**“When we long for life without difficulties, remind us that oaks grow strong in contrary winds and diamonds are made under pressure.”**

Peter Marshall,  
Television and radio personality, singer and actor

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we are committed to continuous improvement to the gold standard of Crown corporation governance. We are always looking to provide even greater value to our Shareholder, the Government of Alberta, which can then be reinvested back into the province. ATB's commitment to making an impact is also seen in many other ways, notably through the ATB Community Foundation and in the release of ATB's first [Truth and Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

While we celebrate the success of the past year, we will work to build on our record-setting performance as ATB enters our next chapter of growth. Our momentum positions us as a source of strength within Alberta's economy—here to power possibility for our clients and communities for many decades to come.



**Joan Hertz**  
Board Chair, ATB Financial



# BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

ATB Financial's investment in Alberta's economy and its communities, as well as in our clients and team members, is evident in these business highlights from FY2026.



Achieved record **total revenue** of **\$2.5 billion**



Reached a record net loan balance of **\$61.2 billion**, driven by **growth in business loans and residential mortgages**



Surpassed a **record level of assets under administration** in ATB Wealth at **\$40.2 billion**



Set a record for **income before provisions** at **\$774 million**

► BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS



Delivered a total of **\$100 million in dividends** to our Shareholder, the **Government of Alberta**, benefiting the Alberta economy



Acquired and integrated **Cormark Securities Inc.** with **ATB Capital Markets** to form **ATB Cormark Capital Markets**



Recognized as **#1 in Best Workplaces in Canada** (1000+ employees) by **Great Place To Work®**, along with **Best Workplaces for Giving Back, for Women, for Inclusion and for Mental Wellness**



Launched **ATB's Truth and Reconciliation Action Plan**, an organization-wide framework designed to foster meaningful relationships with Indigenous Peoples and advance reconciliation



Contributed **\$4.5 million to communities** through the **ATB Community Foundation** and other social impact initiatives



# APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY

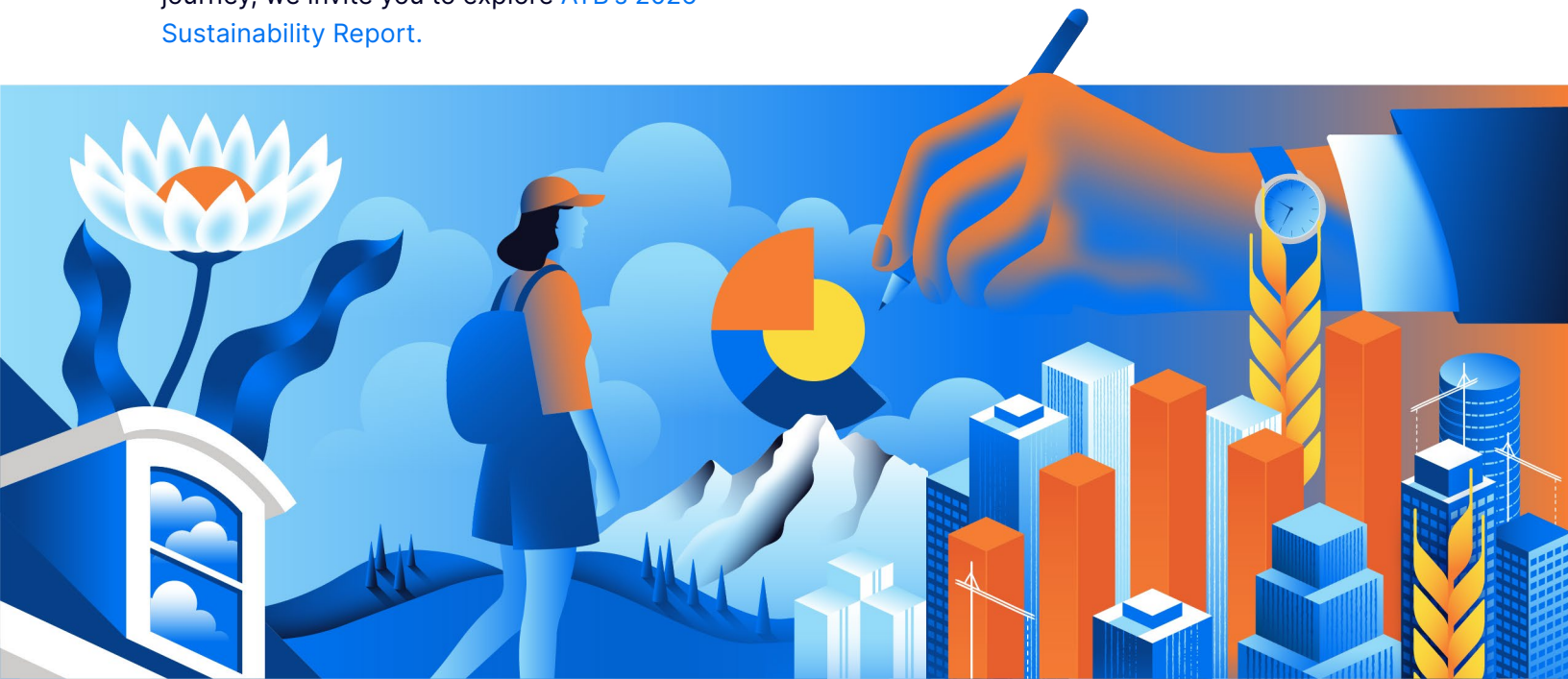
ATB's integrated approach to sustainability is a pragmatic business strategy designed to provide stability and resilience amid a dynamic landscape. Applying a holistic, purpose-driven lens across our business is how we create lasting value and build trust with our stakeholders while powering impact that extends beyond our organization.

Our long-term vision is embodied in four sustainability commitments—Achieving Gold Standard in Crown Corporation Governance; Championing a Thriving, Resilient and Equitable Society for Current and Future Generations; Advancing Truth and Reconciliation; and Advancing Our Economy and Environment Together—forming a tangible framework linked to key strategies, programs and accountable teams.

The following pages provide an overview of these commitments and highlight milestones achieved during the past fiscal year. For a comprehensive look at our sustainability approach and recent progress made on our journey, we invite you to explore [ATB's 2026 Sustainability Report](#).

**“ATB is dedicated to making it possible for our clients, team members and communities across industries and perspectives in order to achieve our mandate. In a uniquely Alberta and ATB way, we are committed to balancing short-term profitability with creating long-term value in pursuit of economic, societal and environmental prosperity.”**

ATB Board of Directors



## Achieving Gold Standard in Crown Corporation Governance

We believe that trust, integrity and ethical behaviour are the backbone of robust governance and accountability. ATB's pragmatic approach enables us to execute our strategy and deliver on our mandate while remaining a resilient, steadfast partner to our stakeholders.

- ▶ We continued to build world-class leadership capabilities through our signature Leader DNA Certification program in partnership with the University of Alberta, with more than 90 ATB leaders participating in the program in FY2026.
- ▶ ATB was a 2025 CIO Awards Canada winner for our organization-wide deployment of Gemini for Google Workspace. This prestigious national award, presented by International Data Corporation and CIO, celebrates Canadian organizations leveraging technology to drive digital transformation and deliver measurable value.

### Leader DNA Certification in partnership with the University of Alberta

“Leading with confidence means nothing without the agility to improvise. True Leader DNA is found in the space between our expertise and our ears, having the humility to listen with the intelligence to evolve.”

Sergio Rodriguez, Director, Mortgage Renewal, ATB Financial, voted by his peers as valedictorian of Leader DNA Certification Cohort 1 (shown above)



Read more about ATB's Leader DNA Certification program

- ▶ We empowered our clients with [free security awareness and anti-fraud training](#) to protect themselves and their loved ones from cybercriminals. Since the module launched in FY2024, over 27,000 clients have enrolled.
- ▶ We integrated sustainability considerations into our procurement processes to support the progress of our sustainability and [Truth and Reconciliation Action Plan](#) commitments.
- ▶ We updated our Sustainability Governance Policy and the supporting framework to clarify the oversight roles and responsibilities of our leadership and refine our strategic direction.



## Empowering security-aware clients and communities

ATB holds free webinars, such as Protecting Your Wealth From Fraud and Cybercrime, that provide practical steps to keep accounts secure. Our local branches also host community events, supported by a dedicated Fraud Prevention Seminar Toolkit. For instance, one of our Lethbridge branches led a Fraud and Cybersecurity Awareness Event that brought clients together to learn how to combat cyber threats and digital fraud attempts.

**“I love that ATB is focused on educating people about fraud. It allows me to feel empowered to educate my own family and friends, so I see how it benefits so many people, well beyond just our clients and team members.”**

Rima Travasso, Talent Mobility Specialist, ATB Financial

## Championing a Thriving, Resilient and Equitable Society for Current and Future Generations

Strong, resilient and inclusive communities form the bedrock of a prosperous economy and are key to our shared success. By elevating the collective well-being of the people and communities we serve, we catalyze the momentum necessary for both our stakeholders and our organization to reach their full potential.

- ▶ We provided \$4.5 million in community contributions through the [ATB Community Foundation](#) and other social impact initiatives.
- ▶ 360 organizations were invited to participate in our Mental Health Possibility Project in partnership with GreenShield, offering free mental health support to workers in Alberta’s social sector, ensuring that those who care for our communities are also cared for.
- ▶ We were incredibly proud to be named #1 in Best Workplaces in Canada (1000+ employees) by Great Place To Work, along with Best Workplaces for Giving Back, for Women, for Inclusion and for Mental Wellness.
- ▶ We introduced an Inclusion Framework to support our goal of developing a workforce that reflects the places we operate in by defining the clear standards, responsibilities and practices required to advance inclusion and reconciliation within our organization.
- ▶ Our Everyday Financial Services team delivered financial empowerment and community initiatives that reached over 8,000 participants in FY2026, including newcomers, entrepreneurs, youth and Indigenous Peoples, aiming to bridge the gap between immediate needs and a lifelong legacy of prosperity.

### From burnout to breakthrough: Investing in mental health on the front lines



“I was struggling with anxiety and burnout. I felt like I was running on empty, making it hard to show up fully for my team and the people we serve. The support I have received was life-changing. I realized that taking care of my own mental health wasn’t selfish—it was necessary.”

Shoba Rao, Making Changes Association

[Read more about Shoba’s story and the Mental Health Possibility Project](#)

## Advancing Truth and Reconciliation

ATB takes an integrated approach, embedding reconciliation across how we lend, hire, partner and lead. This approach not only creates lasting value for Indigenous Peoples, communities and organizations but also strengthens ATB as an organization and fuels the broader economy. In early FY2026, ATB launched our Truth and Reconciliation Action Plan, outlining a strategic roadmap for advancing reconciliation across five pillars and 14 core commitments.

- ▶ The ATB Community Foundation provided dedicated financial support to advance reconciliation across the communities we serve by donating over \$360,000 to Indigenous-serving organizations.
- ▶ ATB partnered with the Indigenous Prosperity Foundation to gamify financial learning for Indigenous youth using the Money Smarts: My Financial Journey board game, helping them develop practical skills for managing their financial futures in an interactive, culturally relevant way.
- ▶ 56% of team members completed the Our Shared Path: Advancing Truth and Reconciliation Cultural Awareness Training program, while Board and executive engagement deepened through cultural learning during an offsite event at Métis Crossing—supporting our belief that education and awareness are foundational to ATB’s reconciliation journey.

**“Money Smarts has real potential to build financial confidence in our communities. When people learn together, the skills they gain ripple into families, youth and future leaders.”**

Karen Worrell (Anishinaabekwe), Everyday Financial Services  
Inclusion and Reconciliation Lead, ATB Financial



- ▶ We have begun providing mortgage financing in the new Taza development in Tsut'ina Nation—one of North America's largest Indigenous-led real estate projects—enabling homeownership on Treaty 7 lands.
- ▶ Our focus on cultivating talent early and becoming a workplace of choice for Indigenous Peoples remains a priority. We participated again in the Community Futures Treaty 7 Post-Secondary Employment Symposium, leading to several highly engaged Indigenous students being welcomed into our ATB 101 summer student program.



“Participating in the ATB 101 program allowed me to see my Indigenous heritage not just as my personal background, but also as a professional asset. I felt empowered to think critically and share my lived experience to help shape our work.”

Summer McLean, People and Culture Coordinator  
(past ATB 101 program participant), ATB Financial

## Advancing Our Economy and Environment Together

Economic prosperity and environmental stewardship go hand in hand and are integral to a thriving, competitive economy. We have outlined a path to embed economic and environmental considerations into our business, ensuring that we turn emerging risks into opportunities for sustainable growth while fostering a more resilient and diversified future for those we serve.

- ▶ ATB's Carbon Credit Trading team remains focused on the Alberta Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction market. We have increased our carbon credit trading capacity to support our clients in navigating evolving carbon markets and managing compliance costs.
- ▶ ATB continues to evolve our approach to environmental risk management by leveraging existing policy frameworks while developing new capabilities such as geospatial analysis to monitor physical climate-related risks across our portfolio.
- ▶ Our energy efficiency activities, including renovations in 11 branches, have contributed to a 48% reduction in our absolute Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions in calendar year (CY) 2025 compared to our CY2019 baseline.
- ▶ We provided over \$200,000 in support for sustainable development initiatives. Our key partnerships included the Nature Conservancy of Canada, Project Forest and the Energy Futures Lab, where we helped conserve grasslands, increase tree cover and invest in social innovation networks, respectively.
- ▶ We championed circularity and environmental stewardship by prioritizing electronics reuse and recycling across our operations, hosting community e-waste recycling drives and donating unneeded office furniture to local nonprofits.



Electronic waste collected during an e-waste recycling drive at ATB's Calgary Northpointe branch. [Read the full story](#)

**“ATB’s commitment to sustainability is woven into the very fabric of our physical footprint. By modernizing our branch network and optimizing our corporate locations, we aren’t just reducing our emissions; we are proving that operational efficiency and environmental stewardship are inseparable drivers of ATB’s long-term growth.”**

**Krista Lauridsen, VP, Head of Real Estate, Facilities, Design and Construction, ATB Financial**

# OUR STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP TEAM

The Strategic Leadership Team leads the advancement of ATB for the benefit of our clients, team members and communities. See bios for each member of our [leadership team](#).



**Chris Turchansky**  
President and CEO



**Camille Weleschuk**  
Vice President,  
Office of the CEO



**Dan Hugo**  
Chief Financial  
and Strategy Officer



**Darren Eurich**  
Chief Executive Officer,  
ATB Capital Markets Corp.



**John Tarnowski**  
Chief Client Experience  
and Technology Officer



**Myron Feser**  
Senior Vice President,  
Business Banking



**Renee Oxley**  
Chief Risk Officer



**Stuart McKellar**  
Chief Legal and  
Sustainability Officer  
& Corporate Secretary



**Tara Lockyer**  
Chief People,  
Culture, Brand and  
Communications Officer

## Message From the Chief Financial and Strategy Officer

# DAN HUGO



Alberta's economy has remained resilient this past year, weathering a complex environment shaped by ongoing geopolitical tensions, market volatility and persistent affordability challenges. Despite these headwinds, ATB Financial achieved milestone results, reaping the rewards of years of investment and disciplined expense management. These foundational efforts have enabled us to deliver significant value to our Shareholder and our clients while strengthening our position as a pillar of the provincial economy.

ATB achieved record income before provisions of \$774 million, while net income increased by 56% to \$543 million. This notable performance across the organization was driven by revenue growth from our strategic investments, which outpaced the increase in non-interest expense. Net interest income this past year rose by \$178 million to a record \$1.6 billion, fuelled by record loan growth. ATB provided \$61.2 billion in net loans, driven by our continued support for businesses and mortgage holders in Alberta.

Other income increased by \$159 million to a record \$928 million as we continue to expand our diversified revenue streams. This included strong performance in capital markets, which benefited from the successful acquisition and integration of Cormark Securities Inc., expanding our reach and expertise across North America. Wealth management also saw record growth, with assets under administration reaching \$40.2 billion, bolstered by the acquisition of BCV Asset Management and strong market performance.

**“Following several years of strategic investments and a strong commitment to executing on our 10-year strategy, we are proud to celebrate this record-setting year of financial performance at ATB Financial.”**

Dan Hugo,  
Chief Financial and Strategy Officer

The underlying health of our loan portfolio remains strong, resulting in a year-over-year decrease in our loan loss provision. ATB continues to maintain a strong balance sheet, which has positioned us well for ongoing shareholder returns. This financial stability allowed us to distribute \$100 million in dividends to our Shareholder, demonstrating our ability to deliver reliable value and stimulate economic growth across the province.

While we remain clear-eyed about the uncertainties in the global environment, ATB's strong foundation and purposeful investments have us well-positioned to remain a trusted partner. We will continue to provide the critical capital and advisory services necessary to support the clients and communities we serve, with a focus on driving long-term financial performance.



**Dan Hugo**  
Chief Financial and Strategy Officer,  
ATB Financial



# FY2026 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

“ATB Financial has achieved several milestones this year, including net income before provisions of \$774 million, as revenue growth continues to outpace the increase in our non-interest expenses.”



Dan Hugo, Chief Financial and Strategy Officer

For the year ended March 31	2026	2025
<b>Operating results (\$ in thousands)</b>		
Net interest income	\$ 1,595,411	\$ 1,417,905
Other income	927,858	768,641
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2,523,269</b>	<b>2,186,546</b>
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	69,321	116,838
Non-interest expense	1,748,861	1,618,268
Income before payment in lieu of tax	705,087	451,440
Payment in lieu of tax	162,170	103,831
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 542,917</b>	<b>\$ 347,609</b>
<b>Income before provisions (1)</b>		
Total revenue	\$ 2,523,269	\$ 2,186,546
Less: non-interest expense	1,748,861	1,618,268
<b>Income before provisions</b>	<b>\$ 774,408</b>	<b>\$ 568,278</b>

(1) Refer to the glossary for definitions of our key performance metrics.

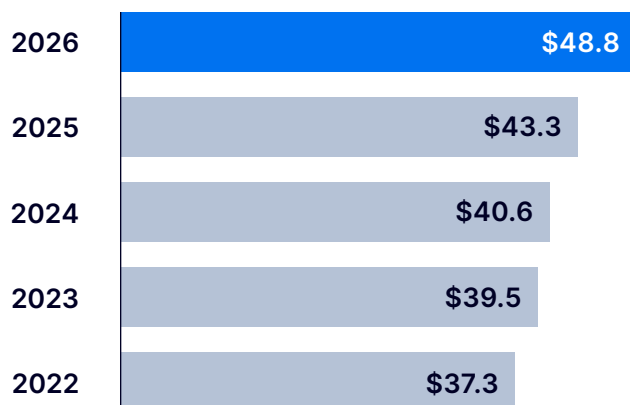
<i>For the year ended March 31</i>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Financial position (\$ in thousands)</b>		
Net loans	\$ 61,203,605	\$ 54,316,528
Total assets	73,532,687	64,188,246
Total risk-weighted assets (1)	50,676,633	45,492,743
Total deposits	48,780,115	43,332,039
Equity	6,104,916	5,681,879
<b>Key performance measures (%) (1)</b>		
Return on average assets	0.8	0.5
Return on average risk-weighted assets	1.1	0.8
Total revenue change	15.4	8.0
Other income to total revenue	36.8	35.2
Total expense change	8.1	11.2
Efficiency ratio	69.3	74.0
Net interest margin	2.39	2.33
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses to average loans	0.1	0.2
Net loan change	12.7	6.0
Total asset change	14.6	6.3
Total deposit change	12.6	6.8
Change in assets under administration	8.2	30.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.8	12.2
Total capital ratio	14.6	14.9
<b>Other information</b>		
ATB Wealth's assets under administration (\$ in thousands)	\$ 40,230,212	\$ 37,166,019
Dividends paid (\$ in thousands)	100,000	100,000
Total clients	851,870	835,261
Team members (2)	5,389	5,251

(1) Refer to the glossary for a definition of our key performance metrics.

(2) Reported as full-time equivalents.

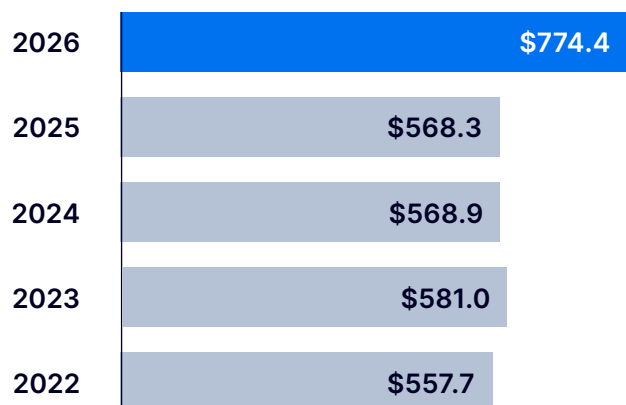
## DEPOSITS

(\$ IN BILLIONS)



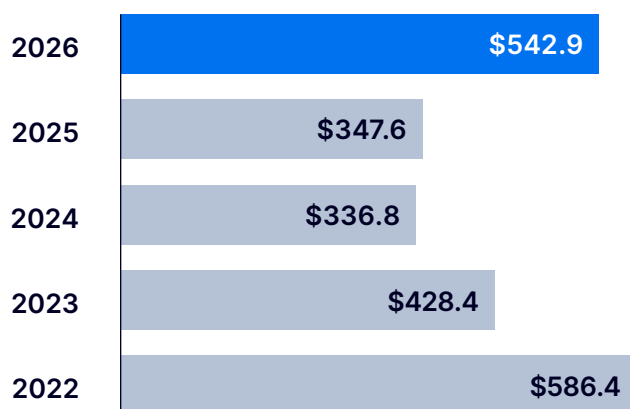
## INCOME BEFORE PROVISIONS

(\$ IN MILLIONS)



## NET INCOME

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

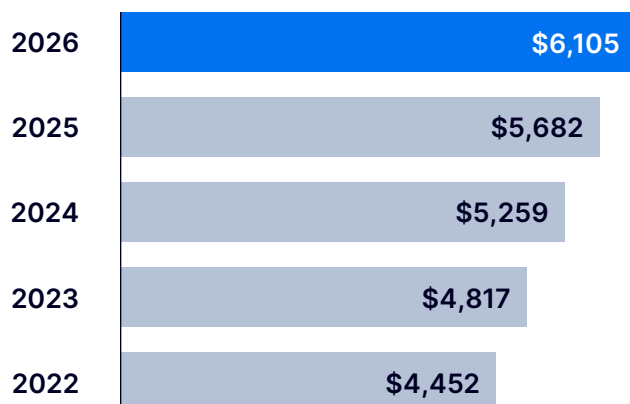


## NET INTEREST MARGIN



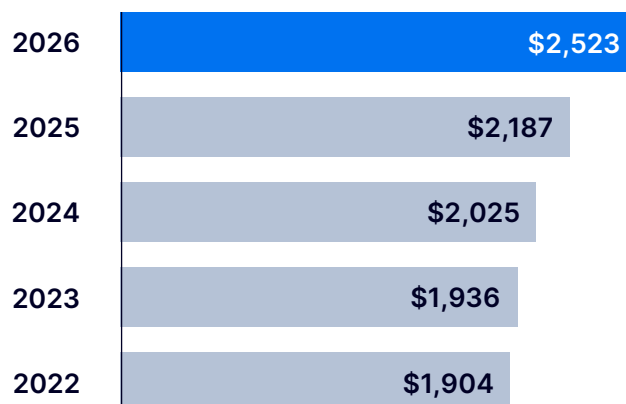
## TOTAL EQUITY

(\$ IN MILLIONS)



## TOTAL REVENUE

(\$ IN MILLIONS)

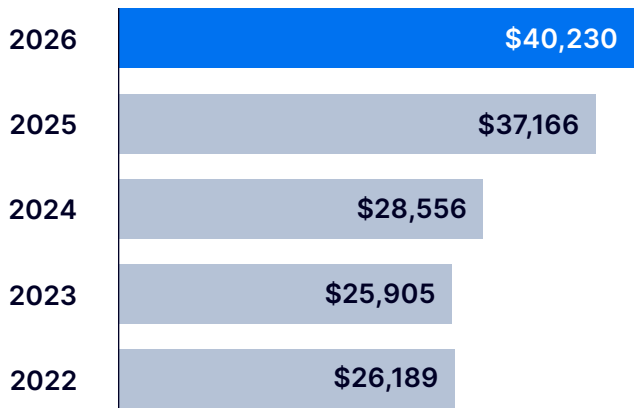


### REVENUE EARNED BY AREA OF EXPERTISE



### ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

(\$ IN MILLIONS)



# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS



# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>29</b>
Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	29
<b>About ATB</b>	<b>29</b>
History and Mandate	29
Corporate Governance	30
<b>FY2026 Business Highlights</b>	<b>46</b>
Everyday Financial Services	46
ATB Business	46
ATB Wealth	46
<b>Our Strategic Direction</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Economic Outlook</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Review of FY2026 Consolidated Operating Results</b>	<b>49</b>
FY2026 Performance	49
<b>Review of Operating Results by Area of Expertise</b>	<b>53</b>
Everyday Financial Services	54
ATB Business	55
ATB Wealth	56
Strategic Support Units	57
<b>Quarterly Operating Results and Trend Analysis</b>	<b>57</b>
Review of FY2026 Fourth-Quarter Operating Results	57
Trend Analysis	58
<b>Review of FY2026 Consolidated Financial Position</b>	<b>59</b>
Total Assets	59
Total Liabilities	60
Regulatory Capital	62
Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements	63
<b>Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates</b>	<b>65</b>
Material Accounting Policies	65
Critical Accounting Estimates	65
Future Changes in Accounting Policies	65
<b>Risk Management</b>	<b>66</b>
Top and Emerging Risks	66
Risk Management	67
Risk Culture	67
Risk Governance	68
Risk Appetite Statement	69
Enterprise Risk Management Framework	70
Credit Risk	70
Market Risk	74
Liquidity Risk	75
Operational Risk	78
Strategy Risk	79
Client Experience Risk	79
Cybersecurity Risk	79
Regulatory Compliance Risk	80
Environmental Risk	81
Social Risk	81
<b>Executive Compensation Discussion and Analysis</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Supplementary Financial Information</b>	<b>102</b>
Five-Year Financial Review	102
Quarterly Financial Review	103
Quarterly Segmented Results	107

# INTRODUCTION

This is Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the consolidated results of operations and the financial position of ATB Financial (ATB) for the year ended March 31, 2026. (See the [Glossary](#) and [Acronyms](#) for our defined terms.) The MD&A is current as at May 20, 2026. All amounts are reported in millions of Canadian dollars (CAD), except where otherwise stated, and are derived from the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the accounting requirements of the Alberta Superintendent of Financial Institutions. For further details about the amounts reported, see the [Consolidated Financial Statements](#).

ATB is a financial institution incorporated under Alberta statute, operating mainly in Alberta.

## Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report includes forward-looking statements. ATB may also from time to time make forward-looking statements in other written or verbal communications. These statements may involve, but are not limited to, comments relating to ATB's objectives or targets for the short and medium terms, our planned strategies or actions to achieve those objectives, and the outlook for our operations or the Alberta economy. Forward-looking statements typically use the words *anticipate*, *believe*, *estimate*, *expect*, *intend*, *may*, *plan* or other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs, such as *could*, *should*, *would* or *will*.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements require ATB's management to make numerous assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific. A number of factors could cause actual future results, conditions, actions or events to differ materially from the expectations, estimates or intentions expressed in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, changes in our legislative or regulatory environment; changes in ATB's markets; technological changes; changes in general economic conditions, including fluctuations in interest rates, commodity prices, currency value and liquidity conditions; the ongoing impacts on the global economy due to current geopolitical uncertainty, including escalating trade tensions and the risks associated with the imposition of tariffs and related counter-tariffs; and other developments, including the degree to which ATB anticipates and successfully manages the risks implied by such factors.

ATB cautions readers that the aforementioned list is not exhaustive. Anyone reading and relying on forward-looking statements should carefully consider these and other factors that could adversely affect ATB's future results, as there is a significant risk that forward-looking statements will not be accurate.

## ABOUT ATB

### History and Mandate

ATB was established by the Government of Alberta (GoA) in 1938 to provide much-needed financial services to Albertans during the Great Depression. ATB became a provincial Crown corporation on October 8, 1997, under the authority of the *ATB Financial Act* and *ATB Financial Regulation* (the *ATB Act* and *ATB Regulation*, respectively).

ATB's mandate is to provide Albertans with access to financial services and to enhance competition in the financial services marketplace in Alberta—with the objective of earning a risk-adjusted return that is similar to or better than that of comparable financial institutions, in both the short and long terms. The President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance of Alberta (the Minister) and ATB have entered into an agreement formalized in a Mandate and Roles document that reflects a common understanding of each party's respective roles and responsibilities in fulfilling ATB's mandate.

As Crown corporations, ATB and our subsidiaries operate under a regulatory framework established pursuant to the provisions of the *ATB Act* and *ATB Regulation*. This legislation was modelled on the statutes and regulations governing other Canadian financial institutions, is updated periodically and establishes that the Minister is responsible for supervising ATB.

ATB also operates within the legal framework established by provincial legislation generally applying to provincial Crown corporations, such as the *Financial Administration Act*, *Fiscal Planning and Transparency Act* and *Alberta Public Agencies Governance Act* (APAGA), as well as applicable legislation governing consumer protection and privacy. Under APAGA, ATB is recognized as a government commercial enterprise and remains operationally independent from the provincial government. ATB's legal framework also includes certain applicable federal legislation governing money laundering. ATB strives to hold ourselves to the standards of our financial services peers and to implement industry best practices.

With the responsibility of overseeing ATB's activities and performance, the Minister holds powers that include examining the business and affairs of ATB to ensure compliance with legislation and applicable guidelines, to ensure ATB is in sound financial condition and to require ATB to implement any measures the Minister considers necessary to maintain ATB's financial safety and soundness.

The Minister has also implemented the *Legislative Compliance Management* guideline for financial institutions, pursuant to which the Board of Directors (the Board) has adopted a regulatory compliance management policy. The key aim of this guideline and policy is to ensure ATB establishes and maintains an enterprise-wide framework of regulatory risk management controls and practices that enable compliance with regulatory requirements. Our dedicated Compliance department is responsible for identifying and monitoring regulatory risk across ATB and for ensuring all areas have implemented key day-to-day controls that promote compliance with applicable legislation.

The Minister has also approved a number of guidelines for ATB similar to those issued by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), which supervises federally regulated deposit-taking institutions. Regulatory oversight of these guidelines is the responsibility of the Alberta Superintendent of Financial Institutions (ASFI), the regulatory governing body that supervises ATB. The ASFI's activities are established in the *ATB Act* and described in the *ASFI Supervisory Framework*, which is modelled on OSFI standards.

Among ATB's voluntary compliance activities is compliance with the international capital measurement framework promoted by the Bank for International Settlements—known widely as the Basel Framework—which includes Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process practices.

ATB subsidiaries that provide wealth management and capital markets services are also subject to regulatory oversight by the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization (ATB Securities Inc. and ATB Capital Markets Corp.) and applicable securities commissions (ATB Investment Management Inc. and BCV Asset Management Inc.).

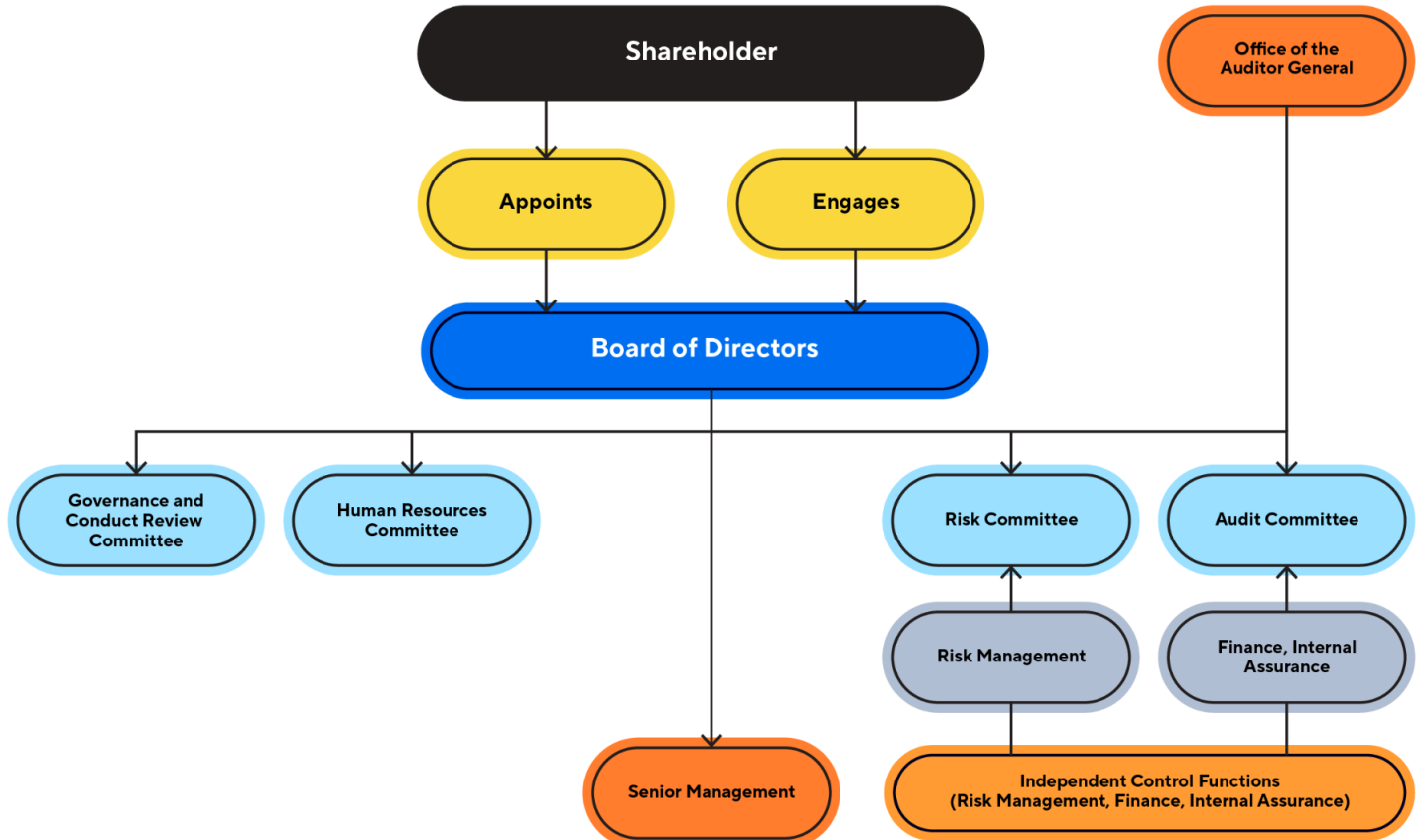
ATB and our subsidiaries pursue compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Annually, ATB provides the Minister with a formal report on compliance, pursuant to the *ATB Regulation*.

## Corporate Governance

ATB's Board is committed to excellence in corporate governance. Our corporate governance policies and procedures exceed those required of us by law and are consistent with both relevant public company securities and regulatory requirements and the requirements set out in OSFI's corporate governance guidelines. ATB's governance framework includes the terms of reference for the Board and each of its committees. Additional governance information is contained in the following documents, which are all available on [atb.com](http://atb.com):

- [Mandate and Roles document](#)
- [Board of Directors' Code of Conduct and Ethics](#)
- [Key policies related to corporate governance practices approved by the Board](#)
- [Chair of the Board position description](#)
- [Board Committee Chair position description](#)
- [Board Member position description](#)

## Governance Structure



## Board of Directors and Committees

ATB operates under a Board of Directors appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council (LGIC). By setting the tone at the top, the Board promotes governance excellence that is entrenched in ATB's culture. The Board has overall stewardship of ATB, oversees ATB's strategic direction, monitors ATB's performance in executing strategy and meeting objectives, oversees the implementation of an effective risk management culture and actively monitors ATB's risk profile relative to risk appetite. The Board employs governance practices and business policies broadly comparable to those of other Canadian financial institutions. With its diverse range of expertise and experience, the Board acts independently of government and management in governing ATB's business and affairs.

Each Committee Chair reports to the Board after each regular committee meeting. Committee responsibilities are set out in terms of reference and reviewed annually by the Governance and Conduct Review Committee (GCRC). From time to time, various special-purpose committees are formed. All committees can engage outside advisors at ATB's expense.

### Board and Committee Structure

<p><b>Board of Directors</b> (Chair: Joan Hertz)</p> <p><a href="#">Terms of reference</a></p>	<p><b>Audit Committee</b></p> <p><a href="#">Terms of reference</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees the integrity of ATB's financial reporting and internal control systems, including our internal assurance and finance functions</li> <li>Facilitates communication and maintains a strong relationship between the Board and its internal and external auditors</li> </ul> <p><b>Members:</b> Michael Kelly (Chair), Naseem Bashir, Jill Matthew, Mary Ellen Neilson, Maryse Saint-Laurent and Donald Smitten</p>
	<p><b>Risk Committee</b></p> <p><a href="#">Terms of reference</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees ATB's compliance with regulatory requirements</li> <li>Reviews, approves and oversees compliance with corporate risk management policies</li> </ul> <p><b>Members:</b> Mary Ellen Neilson (Chair), Jim Davidson, Kara Flynn, Andy Fraser, Michael Kelly and Robert Logan</p>
	<p><b>Human Resources Committee</b></p> <p><a href="#">Terms of reference</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversees human resources (HR) policies, procedures and compensation programs, including pension plans</li> <li>Oversees corporate culture, talent management and executive succession and compensation</li> </ul> <p><b>Members:</b> Andy Fraser (Chair), Naseem Bashir, Jim Davidson, Jill Matthew and Manjit Minhas</p>
	<p><b>Governance and Conduct Review Committee</b></p> <p><a href="#">Terms of reference</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develops governance policies and procedures, including those related to team member conduct and ethics, sustainability, client feedback and Board effectiveness</li> <li>Oversees Board and committee evaluations</li> </ul> <p><b>Members:</b> Robert Logan (Chair), Kara Flynn, Manjit Minhas, Maryse Saint-Laurent and Donald Smitten</p>

## Chair of the Board

The Chair of the Board is an independent director. The Chair enables the Board to operate independently of management and gives its directors an independent leadership contact.

Joan Hertz was initially appointed Chair effective January 1, 2019, by the LGIC and reappointed in January 2025. The roles of Chair and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) are separate.

The Chair is responsible for the management, development and effective functioning of the Board and provides leadership for the Board. Their role is to:

- Represent the Board and its interests, as well as the interests of ATB, in coordinating with the Minister, CEO, stakeholders and the community.
- Provide leadership to the Board and CEO, including participation in the orientation of new directors and the continuing professional development of current directors.
- Facilitate the functioning of the Board independently of management and maintain and enhance the quality of ATB's corporate governance.
- Ensure effective and open communication between and among the Board and its committees, directors and senior management.
- Chair every meeting of the Board (including in camera sessions).

The Chair's key responsibilities are set out in the Chair position description and the Mandate and Roles document. The GCRC regularly reviews the position description and annually oversees a review of the Chair's effectiveness.

## Board Mandate

ATB is a Crown corporation with regulatory requirements similar to those of chartered banks and credit unions. Pursuant to APAGA, ATB and the Minister agree—via the Mandate and Roles document—on the respective roles and responsibilities of each party in fulfilling ATB's mandate.

The Board's roles and responsibilities are detailed in the *ATB Act*, the *ATB Regulation*, the Mandate and Roles document, bylaws, Board's terms of reference and those of its various committees. The Board, either directly or through its committees, is responsible for supervising and managing ATB's business and affairs. Team members execute ATB's strategy under the direction of the CEO and management, with the Board's oversight.

In performing its role, the Board makes major policy decisions, participates in strategic planning, delegates to management the authority and responsibility for day-to-day affairs and reviews management's performance and effectiveness. Some of the Board's key responsibilities are described below.

**Strategic oversight and planning:** The Board is responsible for ATB's strategic oversight and planning processes. This includes approving the strategic plan, monitoring its implementation and effectiveness, reviewing and approving ATB's enterprise-wide objectives and our capital, financial and liquidity plans (including specific requests for major capital expenditures or acquisitions).

**Identification of risks and oversight of risk management:** The Board approves ATB's risk appetite statement and framework and is assisted by the Risk Committee in ensuring that processes are in place to identify, measure and monitor ATB's key risks, that appropriate policies are implemented and evaluated to manage risk and that ATB complies with legal and regulatory requirements.

**Succession planning:** The Board approves succession planning processes for the Board, CEO and senior executives. The GCRC oversees recruitment and reappointment processes for the Board, while the HR Committee oversees CEO and executive succession planning through its review of succession plans and ATB's structure at the executive level.

**Governance:** The Board establishes ATB's approach to corporate governance and is assisted by the GCRC in reviewing leading governance practices, conducting evaluations of the performance of the Board, committees, Chair and individual directors and reviewing policies and terms of reference for the Board and its committees.

**Integrity of internal controls:** The Board satisfies itself that a culture of integrity is maintained throughout the organization. The Audit Committee oversees the implementation of effective internal controls to ensure reliable financial reporting.

**Communications and disclosure:** The Board oversees communications with ATB's Shareholder—the GoA—and other stakeholders. This includes the Audit Committee reviewing and/or approving key disclosure documents, such as the quarterly and annual reports.

**Compensation:** The HR Committee assists the Board by reviewing enterprise-wide compensation plans and ensuring ATB has appropriate pension governance policies and procedures in place.

## Position Descriptions

The Board has approved written position descriptions for the Chair, Vice Chair, committee chairs and directors. The GCRC periodically reviews these position descriptions.

The roles and responsibilities of the CEO are set out in the Mandate and Roles document, as agreed between ATB and the Minister. The HR Committee, in consultation with the Board Chair, also annually reviews the CEO's corporate goals and objectives, which include performance indicators and key milestones relevant to the CEO's compensation. The Board approves such goals and objectives on the committee's recommendation.

## Codes of Conduct and Ethics

In addition to the [ATB Code](#), our Board of Directors also operates under a [Board of Directors Code of Conduct and Ethics](#), both of which are reviewed annually by the Ethics Committee and at least once every three years by the GCRC and are ultimately approved by the Board.

The codes apply at all levels of the organization, from major decisions made by the Board to day-to-day transactions in branches. Both codes of conduct and ethics are available at [atb.com](#) (see the links above).

The codes establish the standards that govern the way directors and team members deal with one another, ATB's Shareholder, clients, suppliers, competitors and communities. Within this framework, directors and team members are expected to exercise good judgment and be accountable for their actions. The code for team members is founded on the following principles:

- Conduct yourself with honesty and integrity.
- Act objectively.
- Respect confidentiality and privacy.
- Honour your commitments.
- Behave in a professional manner.
- Uphold the law, rules and regulations.

Compliance with the team member code is part of the terms and conditions of employment for every team member at ATB. The Board, along with the GCRC, oversees ATB team members' compliance. The Chair is ultimately responsible for monitoring Board members' compliance with the director code. All directors and team members receive online code training and are required to review and attest to compliance with the relevant code when they join ATB and annually thereafter.

*During FY2026, the Board did not grant or consider any waiver of the relevant code for the benefit of any director or executive officer of ATB.*

## Conflicts of Interest

The codes, the *ATB Act*, the *ATB Regulation* and Board Bylaw No. 2 set out processes by which the Board may ensure directors and executive officers exercise independent judgment in considering transactions and agreements in which a director or executive officer has, or may have, a material interest. Directors and executive officers are under an obligation to disclose actual or potential conflicts of interest. Pursuant to the Board's Conflict of Interest Policy, each director annually confirms that they have no conflicts of interest that could create a material risk and that they are able to discharge their duties both with integrity and in ATB's best interests. At each Board and committee meeting, directors are obliged to disclose any actual or potential conflict with any item appearing on the agenda. In the event of a conflict of interest, the director must leave the relevant portion of the meeting and not vote or participate in the decision. Should a conflict become incompatible with service as a director, the director must offer their resignation.

The Board, via the GCRC, has also established procedures governing transactions with related parties, as defined under the *ATB Regulation*. These procedures ensure that transactions with related parties comply with the *ATB Act* and internal procedures.

## Safe Disclosure and Whistleblower Protection

As a Crown corporation, ATB is subject to the *Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act* (PIDA). To meet ATB's obligations under PIDA and to further enhance our commitment to ethical behaviour, ATB has a Whistleblower Policy that the Board periodically reviews. The policy governs ATB's Whistleblower Program, which provides a method for team members to confidentially—and without fear of reprisal—report good-faith concerns about unethical or inappropriate activity (including wrongdoing) of team members or directors in the conduct of ATB's business. Under this program, ATB has arrangements with an external service provider to manage anonymous email, telephone and web-based reports regarding alleged improper activity and wrongdoing. Such reports are reviewed and managed in accordance with the applicable framework.

*For FY2026, there were no disclosures of wrongdoing made or referred to the designated officer under PIDA.*

## Independence

The Board has determined that every member of the Board is “independent” within the meaning of ATB’s Director Independence Policy and the relevant Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) guidelines. Each Audit Committee member meets additional independence criteria for audit committees under the Director Independence Policy and applicable law.

The Board believes that, to be effective, it must operate independently of management. Board members are not part of management and do not have relationships with ATB that may, or may be seen to, interfere with the exercise of their independent judgment. The Board has adopted a Director Independence Policy based on the requirements of the ATB Act and CSA guidelines for determining whether a director is “independent.” The policy addresses additional criteria in the ATB Act for a member of the Audit Committee and whether they meet the applicable Canadian criteria for membership on that committee. The GCRC reviews the Director Independence Policy regularly, makes annual determinations concerning each director’s independence and reports to the Board on the directors’ independence status.

In addition, the Board has implemented the following policies and practices:

- At each regularly scheduled Board meeting, including meetings of Board committees, the Board and each committee meet in camera without management. Time to do so is provided at each regular Board and committee meeting. During FY2026, the Board held four regular meetings and two special meetings, and the committees held 48 meetings in total.
- The Board and each committee may engage their own independent advisors at the expense of ATB. This is considered an important tool to ensure the Board’s independence from management.

To ensure directors have sufficient time and energy to devote to their responsibilities, and that no conflicts or circumstances arise that could impact independent thinking, ATB monitors other boards on which our directors serve. An “interlock” occurs when two or more directors of ATB are also directors of another company. Although ATB does not set a formal limit on the number of boards or interlocking board and committee memberships, the GCRC reviews these memberships as part of the annual director attestation process.

In FY2026, there were no interlocking directorships among ATB’s Board of Directors.

## Board Effectiveness

### Board Diversity Policy

The Board recognizes the benefits of promoting a corporate culture that supports diversity and inclusion, both in the composition and operation of the Board and throughout ATB. In 2015, the Board approved a Diversity Policy with a primary objective of enhancing the Board’s effectiveness by ensuring diversity of thought.

Director recruitment is based on merit and the expected contributions the selected candidate will bring to the Board, with the diversity profile being considered in the recruitment of qualified Board candidates. From 2015 to 2017, the Board’s target for representation of women on the Board was 25%, and that target was achieved in each of those years. In November 2017, the Board revised its target to have 50% representation of women. As of March 31, 2026, six of the 12 Board members (50%)—including the Chair—are women, and one of the four committees is chaired by a woman. The Diversity Policy was last reviewed in FY2025. At that time, the Board decided not to set specific targets related to any other diversity factors. In 2024, directors were surveyed anonymously to determine if they self-identified as a visible minority, a person with a disability, 2SLGBTQIA+ or Indigenous. Of all Board directors surveyed, 17% identified as being among those groups.

Year	Diversity target	Gender representation
2025–26	50% women	50.0% women
2021–25	50% women	50.0% women
2020–21	50% women	46.2% women
2017–20	50% women	50.0% women

In FY2025, all ATB directors participated in a survey to obtain a baseline of the Board’s diversity. The survey included questions that assessed the diversity of background and experience, with the goal of understanding diversity of thought. After reviewing the results, the GCRC ascertained that the Board possessed adequate diversity of thought to be effective.

### ATB Executive Leadership

In 2015, ATB set an enterprise goal to strengthen the diversity of team members by considering factors such as gender balance, diversity in leadership roles and inclusion of Indigenous team members and team members with disabilities. The first step was identifying and reporting on the diversity of ATB’s team member population. Our current focus is on ensuring we offer an inclusive work environment.

When seeking potential team members for executive positions, we review a diverse slate of candidates, ultimately choosing the best person for each role. While increasing diversity at senior levels is integral to succession planning, we will continue to hire based on merit and work toward increasing the diversity of our team, including executive officers and executives.

At the executive level, we have chosen not to set targets for the representation of women or for other diversity factors. However, through our talent management and succession planning processes, we regularly monitor and review the number of women in executive and senior leadership positions. The executive team and HR Committee of the Board review the results of these processes, including year-over-year changes, and discuss both the number of women who currently hold executive officer positions and the gender balance of the succession pipeline.

The following table shows the number and percentage of men and women in executive officer and executive roles at ATB, as of March 31, 2026. The term "executive officer" is used in the regulations related to the gender diversity of executive officer staff across companies, whereas "executive" is ATB's preferred term for our executive staff. The executive officers also include officers of ATB's subsidiaries.

Gender	Number of executive officers	Percentage of executive officers	Number of executives	Percentage of executives
Men	10	48%	30	52%
Women	11	52%	28	48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Effectiveness and Evaluations

In FY2023, the Board approved a Board Effectiveness Framework that recognizes the need for the Board to continually enhance its effectiveness in order to facilitate ATB's long-term sustainability. The framework identifies a board evaluation process among the interdependent processes the Board uses in assessing and enhancing effectiveness. The following outlines how the framework supports the board evaluation process:

- The Board and each of its committees annually evaluate their effectiveness, and directors regularly participate in a peer review. These evaluations allow ATB to identify gaps in skills and expertise, update our Effectiveness Matrix and provide targeted development opportunities to directors.
- The Board annually evaluates the effectiveness of the Board and its Chair, its committees and their chairs, its individual directors and the CEO.
- The results of the effectiveness review also inform whether any changes are required to the structure or terms of reference of the committees.
- The Board and its committees annually review whether they have completed their responsibilities under their terms of reference and work plans and report their findings to the GCRC. The Board Chair collects, analyzes and actions relevant information related to individual directors, with the objective of performance improvement.
- The Board periodically engages a third party to conduct the evaluation.

*For FY2026, the Board and its committees determined they had met their key accountabilities. Through an Effectiveness Assessment overseen by the GCRC, it was confirmed that the Board continues to be highly effective.*

## Succession and Director Nomination/Appointment

In conjunction with the Board Chair, the GCRC, composed entirely of independent directors, oversees director succession and nomination. The recruitment process is an opportunity for the Board to seek eligible, qualified candidates who possess the skills and competencies identified in the Directors' Effectiveness Matrix.

The Board Chair and GCRC Chair work with the Province of Alberta's Public Agency Secretariat, an external search firm and representatives of the Minister to nominate candidates for the Board based on an inventory of the Board's overall skill set requirements and competencies. Recommendations, made by a selection panel consisting of the Board Chair, GCRC Chair and representatives of the Province, are based on a careful examination of the Board's size, composition and director tenure, while balancing factors such as age and geographical, professional and industry representation—with consideration of ATB's Diversity Policy. The Minister then recommends appointments to the LGIC. The Mandate and Roles document sets forth the Minister's expectations with respect to director selection.

## Director Tenure

The Board reflects a balance between experience and the need for renewal and fresh perspectives. Director appointments are for a fixed term of up to three years, with, upon recommendation by the Chair, the possibility of extending tenure to a maximum of 10 years total.

## Board Size

There is no minimum or maximum required number of directors for the Board. The GCRC regularly reviews the Board size. In considering this, it balances the competing goals of keeping the Board small enough for effective discussions and offering adequate representation to meet the demands of Board and committee work, in the context of ATB's business and operating environment.

## Orientation and Professional Development

The GCRC oversees the process to assist new directors with understanding the nature and operation of ATB's business model, strategic plan, governance requirements and expectations of their role on the Board and its committees.

To enhance Board effectiveness, directors must be fully engaged as soon as possible. Directors meet with key individuals to learn about the Board, its committees and each director. Meetings with the Chair and CEO enable new directors to learn about ATB's strategy and business.

The program includes comprehensive education sessions, at which the CEO and other executive members present and answer questions about how ATB is managed, our key businesses, strategic direction, HR, information technology (IT), the regulatory environment, directors' responsibilities and the significant issues, opportunities and key risks ATB faces. Committee chairs also meet with new directors to discuss the work of the committee and significant issues discussed in recent committee meetings. For initial exposure to the committee's current work, new directors are also invited to attend a meeting of each committee as an observer.

All new directors receive a digital Board member handbook, which includes:

- Key corporate governance and public disclosure documents, including Board and committee charters.
- Information about the evaluation process for the Board, its committees, chairs and individual directors.
- Important policies and procedures, including the codes of conduct and ethics.
- Organizational charts and other business materials, including financial statements and regulatory information.

The GCRC oversees continuing education for directors. ATB's professional development guideline encourages directors to improve their skills and deepen their understanding of ATB, our environment and our corporate governance practices. All directors are eligible for continuing training and education through external seminars, educational materials and participation in the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD). Periodically, the Board participates in tours of ATB branches and other facilities to gain a better understanding of ATB's operations. ATB also conducts ongoing information sessions for directors—hosted by senior executives and industry participants—about significant or new aspects of the business.

In FY2026, individual Board members participated in the following training, conferences and courses, among others:

- Alex Issakova—Leadership in the Age of AI
- ATB—Our Shared Path
- Board Ready Women—What Makes a Valued and Effective Board Member?
- Corporate Governance Institute—Professional Certificate in AI Governance
- CPA Alberta—Corporate Treasury Management
- CPA Alberta—Ethics in the World of AI: A CPA's Guide to Managing Risks
- CPA Alberta—MD&A (Management Discussion and Analysis) Reporting Essentials
- CPA Alberta—Professional and Applied Ethics for Canadian CPAs
- Fort McKay—Indigenous Training Program and Pow Wow Days
- Global Risk Institute—Board Risk Oversight and Insight Program
- ICD—Annual National Conference, 2025
- ICD—Character as a Strategic Differentiator
- ICD—Fort Edmonton Park Indigenous Peoples Experience
- ICD—Oversight of Cybersecurity in an Era of Digital Acceleration
- ICD—Practical Strategies for Effectively Navigating Polarization Risk
- ICD—Success Redefined: Enhancing Crown Agencies' Relationships With Government
- ICD—Teaching Engagement for ICD DEP Program
- ICD—Trends and Key Issues in Governance: A Keynote Conversation With Dr. Richard Leblanc
- KPMG /CrowdStrike—The AI Threat Landscape
- NACD Directors Summit on CEO Succession and AI
- University of Toronto Rotman—Disrupting Canadian Banking
- University of Alberta—Indigenous Canada

In FY2026, Board and committee members participated in the following presentations, which were organized by management:

May	Private Credit
August	Stakeholder Engagement: Clients (Tours/Meet and Greet in Camrose), Data Risk Management, Capital and Liquidity Management Strategy
September	Future of Wealth and Capital Markets
October	Board Indigenous Learning Journey at Métis Crossing
November	Agentic AI and ATB's AI Strategy
January	Annual Pension Education and Benefits/Risks of AI for Pension Plans
March	Governing What You Can't See: Culture, Inclusion and Indigenous Relations

## Subsidiary Governance

The Board plays a key role in overseeing the governance of ATB's wholly owned subsidiaries. Oversight is led by the GCRC. The Board approved a subsidiary governance policy that categorizes ATB's subsidiaries and sets out Board composition for subsidiaries and governance standards. The Board and its committees receive regular reporting on the subsidiaries' governance, risk and compliance.

In FY2026, BCV Asset Management Inc., ATB Capital Markets Corp., formerly Cormark Securities Inc. (Cormark), and their respective subsidiaries were integrated into ATB's subsidiary governance framework.

## A Closer Look at Our Directors

The following summaries describe the careers, education and competencies of ATB's directors, who work diligently to honour ATB's governance values. Their commitment to ATB matters is demonstrated through their strong attendance record.

### Joan Hertz

LLB, KC, ICD.D, GCB.D



Edmonton

**Age** 50–59

**Director since** 2019

**ATB committees**

Chair of the Board

**Employment status**

Owner

#### Career and education summary

Joan Hertz chairs ATB Financial's Board of Directors and was reappointed in January 2025. She previously served as a director at ATB from 2008 to 2018 and as Chair of the Governance Conduct and Review Committee. She was previously the Board Chair for the Edmonton International Airport and the Interim President and CEO of NorQuest College. She is currently a corporate commercial lawyer and strategic consultant. Joan is also a recipient of the Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Medal awarded by the Province of Alberta as well as the 2023 WXN Canadian Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Award Winner in the Chair of the Board Award category.

Joan is a member of the Board of Directors for the Business Council of Alberta. She also serves as Chair of the Amii Board, leading research and development of artificial intelligence, as well as numerous other private company boards.

#### Current directorships and appointments

- Amii (Chair)
- Business Council of Alberta
- FortisAlberta
- Silvacom Holdings Corp.
- YEG Airport Business Advisory Committee (Chair)

#### Past directorships and appointments

- Alberta's Promise
- Canadian Accelerators and Incubators Network
- Covenant Health
- CPA Alberta Joint Venture
- CPA Canada Board
- Edmonton Catholic Cemeteries
- Edmonton International Airport
- Edmonton Police Foundation
- Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta
- Judicial Council
- Kids Kottage Foundation

## Mary Ellen Neilson

BCom, CPA, CMA,  
MBA, ICD.D



Calgary  
**Age** 60–69  
**Director since** 2017  
**ATB committees**  
Board Vice Chair, Risk  
(Chair), Audit  
**Employment status**  
Corporate Director

### Career and education summary

Mary Ellen Neilson had a successful 30-year career in financial services, where she held various senior executive positions in a national bank and gained extensive experience in wealth management, risk management and corporate banking. She is currently the Board Vice Chair at ATB. In the nonprofit sector, she has served on and chaired various other boards, committees and organizations. Until her retirement in 2020, Mary Ellen was the Executive Director at the Association for the Rehabilitation of the Brain Injured.

Mary Ellen has her BCom from the University of Calgary, her MBA from York University, her CPA from the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada and her ICD.D from the Institute of Corporate Directors.

### Current directorships and appointments

- Law Society of Alberta (Audit Committee, Vice Chair)

### Past directorships and appointments

- Art Gallery of Alberta
- Association for the Rehabilitation of the Brain Injured (Executive Director)
- Glenbow Museum Board of Governors
- Society of Management Accountants of Alberta
- University of Calgary Senate and Board of Governors (Finance Committee Chair)
- YWCA of Calgary (Chair)

## Naseem Bashir

P.Eng., ICD.D



Edmonton  
**Age** 60–69  
**Director since** 2024  
**ATB committees**  
Audit, Human Resources  
**Employment status**  
Corporate Director

### Career and education summary

Naseem Bashir is the Executive Chair of Originus Ltd., a company whose primary purpose is to build, acquire and operate companies that contribute to sustainable cities and communities. He has senior leadership experience with Williams Engineering, an Edmonton-based mid-sized engineering and technology firm, which he led through an expansion period and where he continues as Executive Chair.

Naseem received his B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Alberta and has an ICD.D designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors. In 2012, he received the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal and was recognized as one of the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology's (NAIT) Top 50 Alumni of the last 50 years. In 2015, Naseem was bestowed with an honorary Bachelor of Technology from NAIT. He was the 34th Allard Chair in Business for MacEwan University (2020).

### Current directorships and appointments

- Aquatera Utilities Inc.
- Claystone Waste Ltd.
- Originus Ltd. (Executive Chair)
- Prairie Sky Gondola Inc. (Chair)

### Past directorships and appointments

- Cougar Drilling Solutions
- Edmonton International Airport Board (Chair)
- Edmonton Unlimited
- Stollery Children's Hospital Board of Trustees

## Jim Davidson

BES, ICD.D



Calgary

Age 60–69

Director since 2020

ATB committees

Risk, Human Resources

Employment status

Corporate Director

### Career and education summary

Jim Davidson cofounded FirstEnergy Capital Corp.—Canada’s leading energy-focused investment bank—in 1993 and retired from the organization in 2018. In 2016, he was inducted into the Investment Industry Association of Canada Hall of Fame and was awarded a lifetime achievement award by the Oil & Gas Council (now the Energy Council). Jim is also a recipient of both the Platinum Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Medal, awarded by the Province of Alberta, and the Diamond Jubilee Medal, awarded by the Governor General of Canada.

Under Jim’s leadership, FirstEnergy won numerous awards for business leadership and community service. It was recognized as one of Canada’s 50 Best Managed Companies and the Best Workplace for Volunteerism and Community Involvement. In 2014, FirstEnergy was awarded the Generosity of Spirit Corporate Philanthropist award during National Philanthropy Week. Jim’s stewardship includes tenure as Governor of the former Alberta Stock Exchange and sitting on the board of trustees of the Fraser Institute.

### Current directorships and appointments

- Alliston at Home
- Fraser Institute
- Modern Miracle Network
- TOPAZ Energy
- TUA Financial Technologies Ltd.

### Past directorships and appointments

- Alberta Stock Exchange
- Business Council of Canada
- Calgary Economic Development
- Calgary Humane Society
- Creative Destruction Lab (CDL West)
- Economic Futures Council of Junior Achievement of Southern Alberta
- Parks Foundation Calgary

## Kara Flynn

BA, ICD.D



Edmonton

Age 60–69

Director since 2024

ATB committees

Risk, Governance and

Conduct Review

Employment status

Corporate Director

### Career and education summary

Kara Flynn is an experienced board director with extensive chair experience. She is a sustainability-focused professional with strong governance, management, regulatory, government relations, Indigenous consultation, sustainability and public relations skills. She is an executive and director skilled at developing winning strategies that balance risk, fiscal and human resources, stakeholder issues and regulatory requirements. She led a successful career as a senior executive at Syncrude in Fort McMurray.

Kara received her Bachelor of Arts from the University of British Columbia and earned her ICD.D designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors, where she graduated as valedictorian. She won the 2019 John Aldred Leadership Award and the 2014 C-Suite Community Relations Executive of the Year from *Alberta Oil Magazine* and received the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal for her work with Indigenous communities across Canada.

### Current directorships and appointments

- Edmonton Symphony Orchestra/Francis Winspear Centre for Music
- Vytal Filtration Inc.

### Past directorships and appointments

- Aboriginal Human Resources Council of Canada
- Canadian Council of Aboriginal Business (National Co-Chair)
- CNC Industries Inc.
- Coast to Coast Experiences Inc. (Chair)
- Edmonton Elks Football Club (Audit and Finance Chair)
- Keyano College Board of Governors (Chair)
- Mining Associations of Canada, Indigenous Relations Committee (Chair)
- Nature Conservancy of Canada, Alberta
- TELUS World of Science (Chair)

**Andrew Fraser**  
BA, MBA, ICD.D, GCB.D



Stony Plain  
Age 60–69  
Director since 2020  
ATB committees Human Resources (Chair), Risk  
Employment status Corporate Director

**Career and education summary**

Andrew (Andy) Fraser is the President of Civeo Canada. He was the former CEO and Executive Chair of NCSG Crane and Heavy Haul and the previous CEO of Camex Equipment Sales and Rentals. During his 30 years of experience with Finning International, he held a variety of executive roles across the company's Canadian and international operations. Andy brings a wealth of executive management experience in sales, marketing, operations and customer relations. Over the past 15 years, he has served as a director on various boards, both locally and internationally, in energy, manufacturing and distribution. He also completed the Directors Education Program at the Institute of Corporate Directors, University of Alberta/Rotman, where he received his ICD.D designation. He completed the Stanford Directors' College Program in 2021.

Andy received his BA in Economics at Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, Ontario, majoring in International Trade Theory. He then attended Royal Roads University in Victoria, British Columbia, where he received a Master's in Business Administration with a major in Project Research in Culture Change During Mergers and Acquisitions.

**Current directorships and appointments**

- Civeo Canada LLP
- Layfield Group

**Past directorships and appointments**

- Aquatera Utilities Inc.
- Business Council of British Columbia
- Careers: The Next Generation
- Cougar Drilling Ltd.
- Edmonton YMCA
- Energyst
- OEM Remanufacturing
- Pipeline Machinery International

**Michael Kelly**  
BCom, ICD.D



Calgary  
Age 60–69  
Director since 2022  
ATB committees Audit (Chair), Risk  
Employment status Owner

**Career and education summary**

Michael Kelly is a business leader with over 30 years of experience working with growth-oriented businesses across Canadian and international markets. He has a proven track record of scaling companies from startup through to global enterprise, most notably during his tenure at Trican Well Service Ltd. from 1997 to 2013, when he helped transform the company from a regional Canadian operation into a global presence spanning North America, the Middle East, North Africa, Australia, Russia and Kazakhstan.

Michael brings extensive board governance experience across both private and public companies, including serving as board chair for multiple organizations. His industry experience includes oilfield services, financial services, agtech, cannabis, hydrogen, life sciences and AI-driven technology—sector knowledge that spans traditional energy and resources to emerging technologies.

A seasoned finance professional, Michael was an active CPA for 25 years and holds an ICD.D designation.

**Current directorships and appointments**

- Ayrton Energy (Chair)
- GeologicAI/Enersoft Inc. (Chair)
- Habitat Life Science (Chair)
- Lil E Coffee Cafe
- STEP Energy Services Ltd.

**Past directorships and appointments**

- Decibel Cannabis Company
- Dixie Energy Ltd.
- HSE Integrated Ltd.
- Interra Energy Services Ltd.

## J. Robert Logan

Hons. B.Sc., MBA, ICD.D,  
GCB.D



Calgary  
**Age** 60–69  
**Director since** 2020  
**ATB committees**  
Governance and Conduct  
Review (Chair), Risk  
**Employment status**  
Corporate Director

### Career and education summary

Rob Logan gained comprehensive experience in all aspects of the finance industry while serving as an executive at both Canadian and US multinational banks. He is the retired CEO of Osprey Informatics, a Calgary-based AI company. Rob brings a unique combination of experience to the Board, having been CEO of two Alberta-based technology companies, an advisor to a small- and medium-sized enterprise acquisition fund and a member of several public and private boards. During Rob's career, his leadership assisted three successful corporate turnarounds, two world-class financial business unit builds and the adoption of game-changing AI technologies at Osprey.

Currently, Rob is active as a mentor and investor at Galatea Technologies and Phoenix Imports Inc. and in the Alberta technology community. He holds a Jt. Hons. B.Sc. from the University of Waterloo and an MBA from the University of Western Ontario, as well as ICD.D and GCB.D designations.

### Current directorships and appointments

- Galatea Technologies (Chair)

### Past directorships and appointments

- AZ Technology Investors
- CanElsion Drilling
- Carmanah Technologies
- Edleun, Inc.
- Orvana Minerals
- Osprey Informatics

## Jill Matthew

CPA, CA, CMC, ICD.D



Edmonton  
**Age** 60–69  
**Director since** 2022  
**ATB committees**  
Audit, Human Resources  
**Employment status**  
Corporate Director

### Career and education summary

Jill Matthew brings over 30 years of experience as a seasoned finance professional in the private and public sectors, offering comprehensive financial acumen and literacy alongside a deep understanding of client experience. She is the former Vice President, Administration and Chief Financial Officer at NorQuest College, where she also previously served as the Chief Customer Experience Officer.

Having served for over 12 years with NorQuest College and 13 years with EPCOR in various executive roles, Jill has expert knowledge of strategic planning, performance management, risk management, corporate development, customer service and retail energy operations.

Jill is the Chair of the Alberta Safety Codes Council. She was previously the Chair for the Bissell Centre and the Audit Committee Chair for Athabasca University. In 2014, she was inducted into the Order of Athabasca University. She is a Chartered Professional Accountant and a Certified Management Consultant and holds the ICD.D designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors.

### Current directorships and appointments

- Alberta Safety Codes Council (Chair)

### Past directorships and appointments

- Alberta Ballet
- Athabasca University
- Bissell Centre
- Canadian Foundation for Ileitis and Colitis
- uDigit Systems

## Manjit Minhas

B.Sc., GCB.D



Calgary

Age 40–49

Director since 2017

ATB committees

Human Resources,  
Governance and Conduct  
Review

Employment status

Owner

### Career and education summary

Manjit Minhas is an entrepreneur in the liquor industry and a venture capitalist. She also appears on the Canadian reality series *Dragons' Den*, where she has invested in dozens of Canadian businesses over the last 10 years. Manjit's unique experience has given her a range of knowledge in business and brand development, marketing, sales management and succession planning.

Manjit has enjoyed a variety of board experiences and has a strong connection to Alberta and Canada through her numerous philanthropic endeavours.

She was appointed as the Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Canadian Armed Forces in late 2022. She was awarded the King Charles III Coronation Medal in 2025, the Queen Elizabeth II Platinum Jubilee Medal in 2023 and the United Nations Global Citizen Laureate Award in 2024.

### Current directorships and appointments

- Alberta Order of Excellence Council
- Enbridge
- YYC Calgary Airport Authority

### Past directorships and appointments

- Alberta Brewers Association (ESG Committee Chair)
- Decibel Cannabis Company
- Hull Services Mental Health Charity
- Inner Spirit Holdings (Spiritleaf Cannabis)
- TELUS Friendly Future Foundation
- TransCanada Trail
- United Way (Campaign Chair)
- West Island College

## Maryse C. Saint-Laurent

LLB, LLM, ICD.D, GCB.D



Calgary

Age 60–69

Director since 2022

ATB committees

Governance and Conduct  
Review, Audit

Employment status

Owner

### Career and education summary

Maryse C. Saint-Laurent is an accomplished executive and corporate director with over 30 years' experience as a business-oriented corporate, transactional and securities lawyer in the energy, power and mining sectors. She has led several M&A and multifaceted financing transactions and has a strong governance background. She also possesses several years' experience in human resources, compensation, benefits and pension management.

Maryse is a member of the boards of North American Construction Group Inc., where she is Chair of the Governance and Sustainability Committee and a member of the Compensation Committee, BBA Consultants and NFI Group Inc., where she is Chair of the Human Resources and Governance Committee and a member of the Audit Committee. She has also served on the boards of Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd., Pretivm Resources Inc. and Guyana Goldfields Inc., as well as the Alberta Securities Commission.

She holds a Master of Laws (Securities and Finance) from York University, Osgoode Hall Law School, an LLB, BA and Certifications in Human Resources and Indigenous Canada from the University of Alberta, as well as her ICD.D and GCB.D designations.

### Current directorships and appointments

- BBA Consultants
- NFI Group Inc.
- North American Construction Group Inc.

### Past directorships and appointments

- Alberta Securities Commission
- Calgary Prostate Cancer Centre
- Guyana Goldfields Inc.
- Pretivm Resources Inc.
- Turquoise Hill Resources Ltd.
- Western Sky Land Trust

## Donald Smitten

CPA, ICD.D



Edmonton

**Age** 70–79

**Director since** 2022

**ATB committees**

Governance and Conduct  
Review, Audit

**Employment status**

Owner

### Career and education summary

Don Smitten worked for 20 years as President and CEO of the Alberta Motor Association and also served as CEO and board member for two AMA subsidiaries: Alberta Motor Association Insurance Company and Bridgewater Bank. He brings a wealth of experience in risk management, strategic planning, organizational culture, growth and purpose from the various executive positions he held during his tenure at AMA.

Don previously served on the board of the Canadian Automobile Association, Travel Systems Technology, LLC and various not-for-profit organizations. He is the Chair of Excel Society and sits on its Governance Committee.

### Current directorships and appointments

- Excel Society (Chair)

### Past directorships and appointments

- Alberta Craft Council
- Canadian Automobile Association
- Caritas High School
- Saint John's School of Alberta
- Travel Systems Technology, LLC

## Key Areas of Competency

The Directors' Effectiveness Matrix supports ATB Financial's Board Outcome, which is "Generating long-term Shareholder value by effectively competing in the market with a level playing field." The Board has approved a Board Effectiveness Framework that identifies, among other processes, having an Effectiveness Matrix as a means of ensuring that "ATB has the right Board at the right time."

The core competencies and attributes the Board seeks for a director are listed in the [Board Member Position Description](#) and include leadership acumen, critical thinking and risk management, and strategic thinking and planning at the Board level. The Board of Directors defines director competency as the skills, knowledge, experience, education and training that can be assessed and that contribute to the effectiveness of the director and the Board as a whole. The Board acknowledges that experience is not necessarily synonymous with competency—competency is broader in its focus.

The Board is composed of members with a broad spectrum of competencies (for example, educational backgrounds, experience and expertise from a range of industry sectors and geographic regions) that reflect ATB's business, strategic plans and Board goals. Annually, the Board reviews the areas of competency itemized in the matrix that follows and conducts an assessment of director competency and of the Board as a whole relative to ATB's strategic plans and the Board's goals. Director competency is validated through self-assessments, peer assessments and meetings with the Board Chair. Gaps are identified and addressed through professional development opportunities for directors and the Board and through Board recruitment and reappointment. (See the footnotes to the matrix below for the definition of each area of competency.)

The Board Effectiveness Framework identifies that the Board as a whole should have diversity of thought and experiences to support its effectiveness, in addition to the competencies set out in the Effectiveness Matrix. To continue to maintain diversity of thought, the Board approved a Diversity Policy, which identifies examples of characteristics and backgrounds that support diversity, including such factors as age, geography, ethnicity and gender.

Area of competency (knowledge, skills and experience)	Individual directors												Average
	J. Hertz	M. Neilson	N. Bashir	J. Davidson	K. Flynn	A. Fraser	M. Kelly	R. Logan	J. Matthew	M. Minhas	M. Saint-Laurent	D. Smitten	
Years on the Board	7	8	1	5	1	5	5	5	3	8	3	4	
Current term years	2024-27	2025-27	2024-27	2023-26	2024-27	2023-26	2025-28	2023-26	2025-28	2025-27	2025-28	2025-27	
<i>ATB Financial considers all Board members to have significant proficiency in: (a) leadership acumen, (b) critical thinking and risk management and (c) strategic thinking and planning at the Board level.</i>													
Business Transformation (1)	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2.83
Client Experience, Relations and Services (2)	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2.50
Executive Leadership (3)	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	1	2.58
Financial Industry (4)	3	3	0	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1.92
Financial Literacy (5)	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	2.17
Governance (6)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2.83
IT/Technology (7)	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1.83
Legal Acumen (8)	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1.50
Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement (9)	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	2.25
Talent Management and Compensation (10)	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2.50
Alberta Context (11)	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2.42
<i>Rating scale from 0 to 3, with 3 indicating significant competency as described below</i>													

- (1) Business Transformation: Experience in overseeing fundamental changes in how a business or organization runs or is governed. Having involvement with the management or implementation of a large-scale business transformation. Examples could include mergers and acquisitions, a major shift in product or industry focus or the leveraging of digital technology to drive competitive strategy, innovation, revenue growth and business performance.
- (2) Client Experience, Relations and Services: Experience developing or overseeing client services, including client engagement, experience and communications strategies through understanding of reputation and brand, sales and marketing, customer satisfaction and customer experience. Brand development and positioning, along with the use of data analytics and e-commerce to achieve client service goals.
- (3) Executive Leadership: Experience leading as CEO or senior executive (or equivalent C-suite role) in an organization of similar or greater size and complexity as ATB (for example, corporate, academic or not-for-profit).
- (4) Financial Industry: Understanding of financial services gained from experience at a Canadian bank or a US bank of comparable size and market to ATB. May include experience at a larger credit union. May be recognized as a subject matter expert in a related industry (for example, insurance, investment banking, pension management, treasury management or wealth management) or may have experience auditing any of the foregoing. This competency includes expertise in both traditional complex financial services (for example, investment banking, treasury, capital markets, commercial risk) and modern digital-first services (for example, financial technology (fintech), digital banking, payments).
- (5) Financial Literacy: Experience in financial accounting and reporting and corporate finance, especially with respect to a financial institution (for example, internal controls, audit, IFRS and generally accepted accounting principles). May hold a CPA designation or similar. Financial Literacy is defined in the ATB Financial Audit Committee terms of reference as the "ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by ATB Financial's financial statements."
- (6) Governance: Strong understanding of or experience in governance processes, policies and accountabilities by which corporations are directed and controlled (for example, understanding the roles and relationships between stakeholders, directors and management).
- (7) IT/Technology: Experience in the governance and strategic oversight of information technology, digital transformation and data, including board-level oversight of cybersecurity and information risk; digital transformation and innovation; data governance and analytics; and the business opportunities and risks associated with emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence.
- (8) Legal Acumen: Strong understanding of legal issues (including corporate law, legal and regulatory compliance, financing, securities, bankruptcy and insolvency, litigation and employment). May have experience with corporate reorganizations, mergers and acquisitions, major transactions or major litigation. May hold an LLB or Juris Doctor degree. The Board considers its members to have necessary subject matter expertise for legal acumen, given its ability to engage ATB's Legal Services team and/or seek external assistance.
- (9) Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement: Experience providing board-level oversight of Sustainability and Stakeholder Engagement. This includes identifying key business risks and opportunities created by environmental and social issues; governing transition planning; and integrating material sustainability factors into strategy. Also includes experience engaging with clients, team members and community partners, making use of their advice and overseeing public commitments and reporting consistent with ATB's mandate.
- (10) Talent Management and Compensation: Proficiency in, and a thorough understanding of, talent management strategy and compensation (for example, processes to identify, attract, evaluate, develop and retain talent to meet the strategic ambitions of the corporation, succession planning, change management, organizational culture retention and development, compensation programs and pensions). May include experience with collective agreements and union dynamics.
- (11) Alberta Context: Deep knowledge of the Alberta economy and its key sectors (for example, energy, agriculture, technology, renewables). Includes experience in government relations and navigating relationships with regulators and key government or provincial industry bodies.

## Director and Committee Meeting Attendance

Attendance at Board meetings is considered one measure of the commitment and contribution of an individual director to corporate governance within an organization. The Board of Directors' terms of reference set out the expectations of Board member attendance. The following table outlines the number of meetings held and director attendance:

Director [total number of meetings]	Board [4] Special Board [2]	Audit [4]	GCRC [4]	HR [4] (Special HR [1])	Risk [5] (Special Risk [13])	[Ad Hoc Committee [11]]	Attendance percentage (1) (Special meetings) (2)
Joan Hertz (Chair)	4/4 (2/2)	4/4	4/4	4/4 (1/1)	5/5 (13/13)	11/11 (3)	100% (4) (100%)
Mary Ellen Neilson (Vice Chair)	4/4 (2/2)	4/4	n/a	n/a	5/5 (13/13)	11/11 (3)	100% (100%)
Naseem Bashir	4/4 (2/2)	4/4	n/a	4/4(1/1)	n/a	n/a	100% (100%)
Jim Davidson	4/4 (2/2)	n/a	n/a	4/4 (1/1)	5/5 (12/13)	n/a	100% (94%)
Kara Flynn	4/4 (2/2)	n/a	4/4	n/a	5/5 (12/13)	n/a	100% (93%)
Andy Fraser	4/4 (2/2)	n/a	n/a	4/4 (1/1)	5/5 (13/13)	11/11 (3)	100% (100%)
Michael Kelly	4/4 (2/2)	4/4	n/a	n/a	5/5 (13/15)(5)	11/11 (3)	100% (93%)
Robert Logan	4/4 (2/2)	n/a	4/4	n/a	5/5 (13/13)	n/a	100% (100%)
Jill Matthew	4/4 (2/2)	4/4	n/a	4/4 (1/1)	n/a	n/a	100% (100%)
Manjit Minhas	3/4 (2/2)	n/a	2/4	2/4 (1/1)	n/a	11/11 (3)	84% (100%)
Maryse Saint-Laurent	4/4 (2/2)	4/4	4/4	n/a	n/a	n/a	100% (100%)
Donald Smitten	4/4 (2/2)	4/4	4/4	n/a	n/a	n/a	100% (100%)

- (1) The attendance percentage calculation is based on the total of all regularly scheduled Board and committee meetings possible for each applicable director for the fiscal year. Attendance as guests on committees is not captured.
- (2) The attendance percentage is calculated based on the total of all special meetings that were not scheduled in advance.
- (3) Joan Hertz, Mary Ellen Neilson, Andy Fraser, Michael Kelly and Manjit Minhas were part of a special Ad Hoc Committee.
- (4) The Chair of the Board may attend all committee meetings, but this percentage is calculated using Board meetings only.
- (5) Michael Kelly abstained from one Special Risk Committee meeting.

## Director Compensation

Remuneration for directors for retainers and meeting fees is approved through Order in Council 69/2004 and, pursuant to agreement with the President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance, additional compensation was agreed upon to appropriately recognize the contributions of the Board to ATB by setting the compensation philosophy for the Board at the mid-range of its peers, considering the size and complexity of ATB. Total director compensation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, is \$1,491,900, compared to \$1,439,200 in FY2025.

# FY2026 BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

ATB Financial is the largest financial institution headquartered in Western Canada, with \$73.5 billion in assets and more than 5,300 team members dedicated to providing expert advice and remarkable experiences. Our more than 850,000 Everyday Financial Services, Business Banking, Capital Markets and Wealth Management clients can access ATB's expertise, products and services through our extensive network of branches and agencies throughout Alberta, our 24-hour Client Care Centre, our personal and business banking digital options and our Wealth and Capital Markets teams, both within Alberta and at locations outside of the province.

The following sections provide key highlights from FY2026 for each of ATB's areas of expertise (AOEs): Everyday Financial Services, ATB Business and ATB Wealth.

## Everyday Financial Services

As the largest gateway between Albertans and all that ATB has to offer, Everyday Financial Services (EFS) is instrumental in creating value for our clients and for ATB. EFS seeks to deliver our differentiated experience to retail and entrepreneur clients through everyday advice and leading personal service.

### Growth

- EFS delivered strong loan and deposit growth, with revenues of \$839 million, which translated to net income of \$149 million—an increase of 45.2% over FY2025.
- Approximately 15,000 net new retail clients and 3,300 net new small business clients were added in FY2026, further strengthening our core deposit base and reflecting our commitment to supporting the everyday banking needs of Albertans through our advice and differentiated experience.
- EFS helped more than 13,000 Albertans achieve their home ownership goals through a record \$5.6 billion in new residential mortgage loan acquisition (an increase of 26.7% over FY2025). EFS also successfully navigated the mortgage cliff with strong mortgage retention rates: 95% for maturing mortgages and 88% overall portfolio retention for FY2026. EFS is proud to serve over 126,000 residential mortgage clients across the province.

## ATB Business

ATB Business delivers differentiated and remarkable experiences to growing Alberta businesses by offering customized, data-driven advice that prepares them for the future. We also align clients with industry experts and give them access to a combination of traditional and creative solutions.

### Growth

- ATB Business' continued support of growing Alberta businesses delivered net interest income of \$824 million and \$3.8 billion of loan growth in FY26, leading to net loan balances surpassing \$33 billion.
- Through credit and advisory fees, the value-added expertise, industry-leading insights, and deep client engagement of our Capital Markets team drove an 18.4% increase in other income.
- ATB Business advanced its sector specialization work and enhanced sophistication within target subsectors to better serve our clients. By focusing on specific areas where our expertise differentiates us—such as real estate and navigating Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation changes—we strengthened our position to provide the highly targeted, value-added advice our clients need to succeed.
- ATB Financial's successful acquisition of Cormark Securities Inc. in December, and amalgamation with ATB Capital Markets to operate as ATB Cormark Capital Markets, further strengthens sector coverage, expands research capabilities and enhances execution for institutional and corporate clients.

## ATB Wealth

ATB Wealth provides more than 113,700 Canadians with advice, products and wealth solutions that help them make their financial goals possible. For more than two decades, ATB Wealth has positioned ourselves as a leading firm by building deep and meaningful client relationships, offering simplified, powerful wealth management and taking an unbiased approach to investing.

### Growth

- Continued growth and market changes resulted in a record \$40.2 billion in assets under administration (AUA) at the end of FY2026, an increase of 8.2% over FY2025.
- ATB Investment Management Inc. strategically expanded its [investment product suite](#) with ATB Monthly Income Portfolio and ATB Global Equity Pool funds. ATB Investment Management funds received continued recognition from [FundGrade A+](#) and the [LSEG Lipper Fund Awards](#).
- BCV Asset Management Inc., a Manitoba-based portfolio management firm acquired in FY2025, saw 11.7% growth in the last year, ending FY2026 with \$6.9 billion in AUA.

# OUR STRATEGIC DIRECTION

ATB Financial has now surpassed the midway point of our 10-year Path to 2030 strategic plan. Over the past year, we have built exceptional momentum, successfully transitioning from a period of foundational growth to one focused on value creation. We achieved this by:

- Establishing expert, industry-specific advice, paired with a deeply personalized service model that supports Alberta's most vital sectors.
- Continuing our investments in people and technology to ensure our physical and digital platforms are both seamless and well-positioned within the financial services industry.
- Maintaining a disciplined approach to liquidity, risk management and credit exposure to ensure long-term stability in a dynamic economic landscape.
- Deepening our commitment to creating measurable impact within the communities we call home and serve.

Entering FY2027, we will continue to execute on the strategy that contributed to our FY2026 success. Our priorities for the coming year include:

- Integrating recent acquisitions and partnerships to extend ATB's reach and further amplify our influence on the national stage.
- Identifying and pursuing growth opportunities that continue to diversify our revenue streams and provide long-term value to our Shareholder.
- Executing on our technology roadmap to advance our client experience and operational resilience.
- Leveraging our world-class culture and workforce to lead and deliver organizational performance and advance our community impact.

# ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

*Unless otherwise stated, all references to years in this section refer to calendar years.*

## The Road Ahead: Alberta's Economy in 2026 and 2027

The war in Iran and the blocking of the Strait of Hormuz have upended global energy markets, representing a massive shock to both the global and national economies. We have revised down our growth forecast for the Canadian economy to 1.3% in 2026, reflecting the impact of higher costs and soft economic data from Q4 and early 2026.

As the country's largest oil producer, Alberta is expected to weather the storm better than other provinces. We now forecast that real gross domestic product (GDP) will grow by 2.7% this year (up from 2.1% in our December forecast), putting the province near the top of the growth leaderboard.

This upgrade reflects not just the impact of higher oil prices, but also the fact that the Alberta economy has performed better than expected, particularly in the labour market, where job growth and the unemployment rate have also tracked ahead of expectations. The provincial unemployment rate is forecast to average 6.4% this year and 6.1% in 2027, down from 7.2% in 2025. Alberta's population growth is slowing, but it continues to grow faster than all other provinces.

The surge in oil prices will have a much larger impact on the revenue generated in the province than on real economic activity and jobs.

Nominal GDP (the current value of output) is forecast to rise by 6.0% (up from 0.7% in our December forecast), driven primarily by higher prices rather than increased economic activity. The main uplift is to corporate income and government revenue via taxes and royalties.

The impact on real GDP (the volume of economic output) and jobs is muted, but still positive. Oil producers will remain cautious regarding their capital spending due to uncertainty over the duration of the price spike and ongoing pipeline constraints. As a result, we don't see the recent price spike translating into an energy or employment boom. Our March forecast is predicated on the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) price benchmark averaging USD75 per barrel this year, up from USD61 in our December forecast.

While US tariffs and trade uncertainty continue to weigh on investment and are holding back key sectors, the impact has been less severe than originally feared due to the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) exemption. CUSMA is slated for review this summer; our base case assumes it is renewed with sector-specific tariffs and that the exemption remains in place. Impacts will continue to be smaller in Alberta due to lower effective tariff burdens.

We see the Bank of Canada on hold in 2026. While a sluggish Canadian economy might otherwise point to a potential rate cut, that's more than offset by higher inflation linked to the Iran war. We assume two 25-basis-point rate hikes in 2027. With interest rates moving higher, other policy levers—such as accelerating major projects—will need to be pulled to improve growth in Canada.

Growth in consumer spending is supported by lower interest rates, job creation, ongoing (albeit slower) population growth and a falling unemployment rate. Despite persistent concerns about the rising cost of living, our forecast is for retail spending to grow by 4.2% this year and 4.8% in 2027.

As expected, the pace of new home construction in Alberta has already slowed from the record level reached last year. The pullback in starts can be linked to stronger inventories and slower population growth. Even so, the level of activity remains robust compared to the five-year average. We forecast new housing starts to total 45,300 in 2026 and 37,200 in 2027.

The outlook for primary agriculture in Alberta remains mixed. Overall growth will be supported by last year's strong crop production, high cattle prices, increased canola processing and reduced Chinese tariffs. Producers will, however, be dealing with generally softer crop prices, high input costs and drought conditions in some parts of the province.

### Implications for our clients

The economic challenges faced by our personal and business clients will spill over into their banking needs. Examples of economic issues that have the potential to affect our business decisions and practices include:

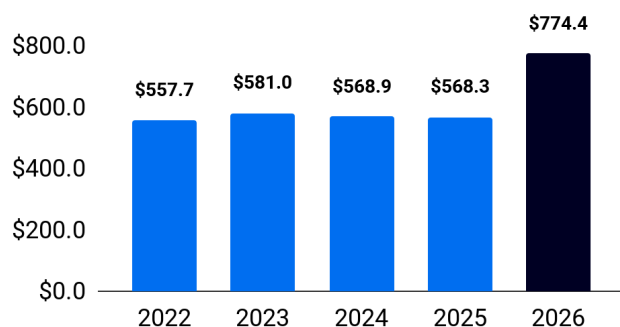
- Uncertainty and financial anxiety linked to geopolitical factors and US tariffs.
- Higher prices, especially for energy, transportation and food.
- Reduced sales to US buyers due to tariffs.
- Mortgage and loan renewals at higher interest rates compared to the all-time low rates of the pandemic.
- Slower population growth providing less demand growth.
- Lower rents due to increased supply and the outflow of non-permanent residents.
- Labour shortages.

# REVIEW OF FY2026 CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS

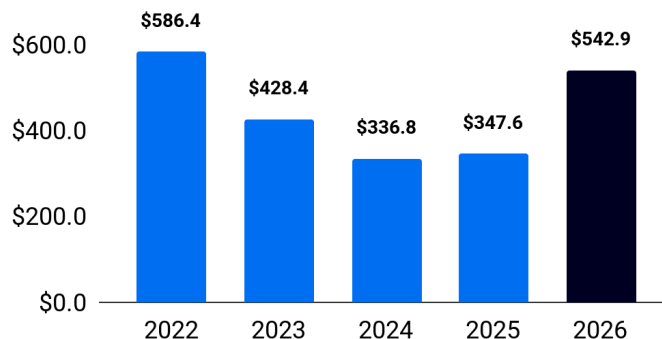
See detailed analysis in the [Consolidated Financial Statements](#).

## FY2026 Performance

Income before provisions  
(\$ in millions)



Net income  
(\$ in millions)



## Net Income

Net income (NI) increased year-over-year due to higher net interest income (NII) and other income (OI), partially offset by increased non-interest expense (NIE). As a result, ATB's net contribution—composed of NI, payment in lieu of tax (PILOT) and the deposit guarantee fee—to the GoA was \$785.1 million, an increase of \$265.7 million (51.2%) from last year's \$519.4 million.

ATB's income before provisions, a non-IFRS measure, is defined as follows:

**Table 1: Income Before Provisions**

(\$ in thousands)	2026 vs. 2025		
	2026	increase (decrease)	2025
Total revenue	\$ 2,523,269	\$ 336,723 15.4%	\$ 2,186,546
Less: non-interest expense	1,748,861	130,593 8.1%	1,618,268
<b>Income before provision for loan losses</b>	<b>\$ 774,408</b>	<b>\$ 206,130 36.3%</b>	<b>\$ 568,278</b>

## Return on Average Assets

The return on average assets, a non-IFRS measure, is defined as follows:

**Table 2: Return on Average Assets**

(\$ in thousands)	2026 vs. 2025		
	2026	increase (decrease)	2025
Net income	\$ 542,917	\$ 195,308 56.2%	\$ 347,609
Average total assets	70,758,935	6,317,211 9.8%	64,441,724
<b>Return on average assets</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

## Total Revenue

Total revenue consists of NII and OI. The following table presents the changes in ATB's total revenue:

**Table 3: Total Revenue**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2026 vs. 2025</b>		<b>2025</b>
		<b>increase (decrease)</b>		
Net interest income	\$ 1,595,411	\$ 177,506	12.5%	\$ 1,417,905
Other income	927,858	159,217	20.7%	768,641
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$ 2,523,269</b>	<b>\$ 336,723</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>\$ 2,186,546</b>

## Net Interest Income

NII represents the difference between the interest earned on assets (such as cash, loans and securities) and interest paid on liabilities (such as deposits, wholesale borrowings and securitization liabilities). NII increased, driven by strong business and mortgage growth, high mortgage renewals and lower interest rates on deposits and securitization liabilities.

**Table 4: Changes in Net Interest Income**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>2026 vs. 2025</b>			<b>2025 vs. 2024</b>		
	Increase (decrease) due to changes in			Increase (decrease) due to changes in		
	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Net change</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Net change</b>
<b>Assets</b>						
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions and securities	\$ 24,629	\$ (130,419)	\$ (105,790)	\$ 11,786	\$ (66,773)	\$ (54,987)
Loans	257,935	(145,142)	112,793	187,659	56,486	244,145
<b>Change in interest income</b>	<b>282,564</b>	<b>(275,561)</b>	<b>7,003</b>	<b>199,445</b>	<b>(10,287)</b>	<b>189,158</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits	94,674	(224,251)	(129,577)	98,679	15,766	114,445
Wholesale borrowings	32,765	(34,900)	(2,135)	31,678	(10,001)	21,677
Securitization liabilities	6,828	(40,059)	(33,231)	(16,045)	(11,655)	(27,700)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	3,483	(7,743)	(4,260)	31,836	(2,647)	29,189
Obligations for securities sold short	7,069	(8,369)	(1,300)	-	4,254	4,254
<b>Change in interest expense</b>	<b>144,819</b>	<b>(315,322)</b>	<b>(170,503)</b>	<b>146,148</b>	<b>(4,283)</b>	<b>141,865</b>
<b>Change in net interest income</b>	<b>\$ 137,745</b>	<b>\$ 39,761</b>	<b>\$ 177,506</b>	<b>\$ 53,297</b>	<b>\$ (6,004)</b>	<b>\$ 47,293</b>

Net interest margin (NIM) is the ratio of NII to average total interest-earning assets for the year. It is an important measure for ATB that demonstrates the profitability of our banking business. The ratio increased to 2.39% from 2.33% last year, driven by strong loan growth, mortgage renewals and lower interest expense as a result of Bank of Canada policy rate reductions.

**Table 5: Net Interest Income and Margin**

(\$ in thousands)	Average balances		Interest		Average rate (%)	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
<b>Assets</b>						
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions and securities	\$ 8,475,542	\$ 7,878,516	\$ 209,826	\$ 315,616	2.48	4.01
Loans	58,229,596	53,061,930	2,904,084	2,791,291	4.99	5.26
Total interest-earning assets	66,705,138	60,940,446	3,113,910	3,106,907	4.67	5.10
Non-interest-earning assets	4,053,797	3,501,278	-	-	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 70,758,935</b>	<b>\$ 64,441,724</b>	<b>\$ 3,113,910</b>	<b>\$ 3,106,907</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.82</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>						
Deposits	\$ 46,909,013	\$ 42,855,522	\$ 1,143,511	\$ 1,278,648	2.44	2.98
Wholesale borrowings	5,486,565	4,611,433	170,520	172,655	3.11	3.74
Securitization liabilities	7,069,870	6,760,241	204,468	237,699	2.89	3.52
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	4,527,992	3,954,882	-	-	-	-
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	791,645	712,143	-	-	-	-
Equity	5,973,850	5,547,503	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 70,758,935</b>	<b>\$ 64,441,724</b>	<b>\$ 1,518,499</b>	<b>\$ 1,689,002</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.62</b>
<b>Net interest margin</b>					<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.33</b>

**Other Income**

OI consists of all revenue not classified as NII.

**Table 6: Other Income**

(\$ in thousands)	2026	2026 vs. 2025 increase (decrease)		2025
Wealth management	\$ 397,881	\$ 83,344	26.5%	\$ 314,537
Service charges	109,772	2,939	2.8%	106,833
Card fees	92,143	(2,211)	(2.3)%	94,354
Credit fees	89,656	10,119	12.7%	79,537
Financial markets	66,662	(8,070)	(10.8)%	74,732
Capital markets	118,232	51,852	78.1%	66,380
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	20,608	16,214	369.0%	4,394
Insurance	20,891	(1,614)	(7.2)%	22,505
Net gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments	(921)	(3,299)	(138.7)%	2,378
Net gains (losses) on securities	10,246	8,824	620.5%	1,422
Sundry	2,688	1,119	71.3%	1,569
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>\$ 927,858</b>	<b>\$ 159,217</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>\$ 768,641</b>

Other income increased primarily due to strong performance in wealth management and capital markets. Wealth management revenue was supported by a full year of BCV operations alongside an increase in AUA. Capital markets revenue rose following the Cormark acquisition, while credit fees increased in line with loan portfolio growth. These results were further supported by gains from foreign exchange and strategic investments, which were partially offset by lower revenue from financial markets and derivative financial instruments.

The ratio of OI to total revenue was 36.8%—an increase of 1.6% from the prior year.

## Provision for Loan Losses

**Table 7: Provision for Loan Losses**

(\$ in thousands)	2026	2026 vs. 2025		2025
		increase (decrease)		
Stage 3 (recovery) provision (1)	\$ (48,313)	\$ (78,154)	(261.9)%	\$ 29,841
Stage 2 (recovery) provision (1)	(5,982)	(22,800)	(135.6)%	16,818
Stage 1 (recovery) provision (1)	14,854	25,841	235.2%	(10,987)
Net write-offs	108,762	27,596	34.0%	81,166
<b>Total provision for (recovery of) loan losses</b>	<b>\$ 69,321</b>	<b>\$ (47,517)</b>	<b>(40.7)%</b>	<b>\$ 116,838</b>
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses to average gross loans	0.1%	(0.1)%		0.2%

(1) For further details, refer to [Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates](#).

ATB's LLP—comprising net write-offs, recoveries and required changes to the allowance for Stage 1, 2 and 3 loans—decreased considerably this year. The change in LLP was primarily due to a Stage 3 recovery driven by paydowns, partially offset by an increase in the Stage 1 provision as a result of new loan growth. LLP further decreased due to the benefit from the synthetic securitization portfolio. (See [Note 15](#) to the financial statements.)

We are committed to providing our clients with access to sound advice and a range of products and services in support of Alberta's economy, while taking appropriate measures to limit losses (see [Risk Management](#)). As at March 31, 2026, gross impaired loans of \$0.4 billion comprised 0.6% (2025: 1.1%) of the total loan portfolio.

## Non-Interest Expense

NIE consists of all expenses incurred by ATB except for interest expenses and LLP.

**Table 8: Non-Interest Expense**

(\$ in thousands)	2026	2026 vs. 2025		2025
		increase (decrease)		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 954,611	\$ 35,611	3.9%	\$ 919,000
Information technology	237,571	34,706	17.1%	202,865
Premises and occupancy, including depreciation	79,000	2,166	2.8%	76,834
Professional and consulting costs	152,425	51,034	50.3%	101,391
Deposit guarantee fee	68,861	8,697	14.5%	60,164
Equipment, software and other intangibles, including depreciation and amortization	87,662	(1,223)	(1.4)%	88,885
General and administrative	88,862	611	0.7%	88,251
ATB agencies	17,911	241	1.4%	17,670
Other	61,958	(1,250)	(2.0)%	63,208
<b>Total non-interest expense</b>	<b>\$ 1,748,861</b>	<b>\$ 130,593</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>\$ 1,618,268</b>
<b>Efficiency ratio</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>(4.7)%</b>		<b>74.0%</b>

The NIE increase was primarily driven by the full-year impact of BCV operating costs following its acquisition on November 25, 2024, our investments in team members, an increase in key technology projects and the acquisition and operating costs associated with Cormark following its acquisition on December 15, 2025.

## Efficiency Ratio

The efficiency ratio, measured as total NIE divided by total revenue, indicates how much it costs ATB to generate revenue. A lower ratio indicates higher efficiency at generating income. Our efficiency ratio of 69.3% decreased compared to last year's 74.0%, as revenue growth from ATB's strategic investments and ongoing business activities outpaced the associated increase in expenses.

# REVIEW OF OPERATING RESULTS BY AREA OF EXPERTISE

Results presented in the following table are based on ATB's internal financial reporting systems. The accounting policies used in preparing the tables are consistent with those followed in preparing the consolidated financial statements, as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. As these results are based on ATB's internal management structure, they may not be directly comparable to those of other financial institutions. (See [Note 26](#) in the financial statements for more on ATB's organizational structure.)

The NII, OI, NIE and LLP reported for each area may also include certain interline charges. The net effects of the internal funds transfer pricing (FTP) that impact an AOE's loan and deposit spread, and allocation charges, if any, are offset by amounts reported for strategic support units (SSUs).

**Table 9: Year-Over-Year Segmented Results**

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Everyday Financial Services</b>	<b>ATB Business</b>	<b>ATB Wealth</b>	<b>Strategic support units (1)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>For the year ended March 31, 2026</b>					
Net interest income (loss)	\$ 664,583	\$ 824,336	\$ 42,815	\$ 63,677	\$ 1,595,411
Other income (loss)	174,800	344,062	402,907	6,089	927,858
Total revenue (loss)	839,383	1,168,398	445,722	69,766	2,523,269
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	35,581	36,773	1,060	(4,093)	69,321
Non-interest expense (1)	609,756	623,388	401,023	114,694	1,748,861
Payment in lieu of (recovery of) tax	44,630	116,895	10,037	(9,392)	162,170
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 149,416</b>	<b>\$ 391,342</b>	<b>\$ 33,602</b>	<b>\$ (31,443)</b>	<b>\$ 542,917</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) from 2025</b>					
Net interest income	\$ 84,561	\$ 49,882	\$ 1,180	\$ 41,883	\$ 177,506
Other income	2,675	53,480	82,941	20,121	159,217
Total revenue	87,236	103,362	84,121	62,004	336,723
Provision for loan losses	(3,720)	(37,354)	1,276	(7,719)	(47,517)
Non-interest expense (1)	30,575	39,623	42,197	18,198	130,593
Payment in lieu of tax	13,887	23,252	9,110	12,090	58,339
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 46,494</b>	<b>\$ 77,841</b>	<b>\$ 31,538</b>	<b>\$ 39,435</b>	<b>\$ 195,308</b>
<b>For the year ended March 31, 2025</b>					
Net interest income (loss)	\$ 580,022	\$ 774,454	\$ 41,635	\$ 21,794	\$ 1,417,905
Other income (loss)	172,125	290,582	319,966	(14,032)	768,641
Total revenue (loss)	752,147	1,065,036	361,601	7,762	2,186,546
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	39,301	74,127	(216)	3,626	116,838
Non-interest expense (1)	579,181	583,765	358,826	96,496	1,618,268
Payment in lieu of (recovery of) tax	30,743	93,643	927	(21,482)	103,831
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 102,922</b>	<b>\$ 313,501</b>	<b>\$ 2,064</b>	<b>\$ (70,878)</b>	<b>\$ 347,609</b>

(1) Certain costs are allocated from the SSUs to the AOE's. The allocation method, revised annually, may create fluctuations in ATB's segmented results.

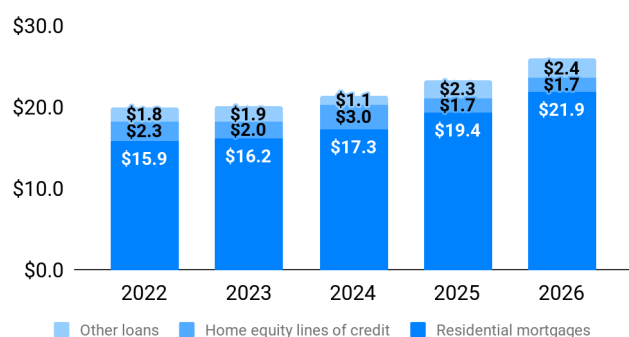
# Everyday Financial Services

**Table 10: EFS Financial Performance**

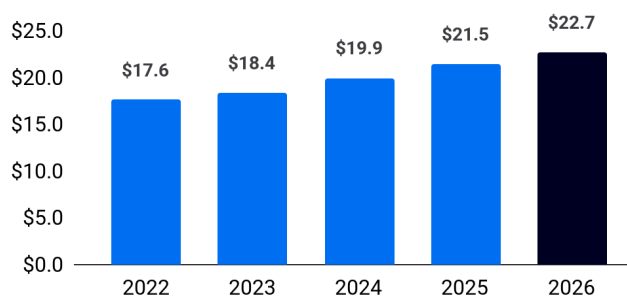
(\$ in thousands)	2026	2025
Net interest income	\$ 664,583	\$ 580,022
Other income	174,800	172,125
Total revenue	839,383	752,147
Provision for loan losses	35,581	39,301
Non-interest expense (1)	609,756	579,181
Net income before payment in lieu of tax	194,046	133,665
Payment in lieu of tax	44,630	30,743
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 149,416</b>	<b>\$ 102,922</b>
Net loans	\$ 26,015,487	\$ 23,415,505
Total deposits	22,711,365	21,456,205

(1) Certain costs are allocated from the SSUs to the AOE's. The allocation method, revised annually, may create fluctuations in ATB's segmented results.

**Loans**  
(\$ in billions)



**Deposits**  
(\$ in billions)



EFS's NI increased this year, driven by an increase in total revenue, which was partially offset by an increase in NIE.

NII increased due to strong growth and retention in residential mortgage balances and a decrease in interest rates on deposit accounts.

OI increased year-over-year, driven by increases to retail account fees and higher card revenue associated with higher purchase volumes.

The increase in NIE was attributed to strategic initiatives, an increase in technology costs and our investment in team members.

Loan growth was primarily from residential mortgages, driven by competitive mortgage rates, promotions and market activity.

The increase in deposits was driven by promotions on savings accounts and fixed-date deposits.

## ATB Business

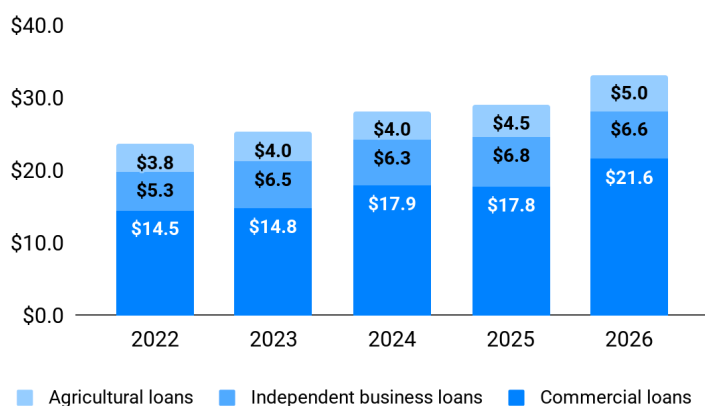
**Table 11: ATB Business Financial Performance**

(\$ in thousands)	2026 (1)	2025
Net interest income	\$ 824,336	\$ 774,454
Other income	344,062	290,582
Total revenue	1,168,398	1,065,036
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	36,773	74,127
Non-interest expense (2)	623,388	583,765
Net income before payment in lieu of tax	508,237	407,144
Payment in lieu of tax	116,895	93,643
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 391,342</b>	<b>\$ 313,501</b>
Net loans	\$ 33,292,439	\$ 29,528,605
Total deposits	23,241,972	18,991,969

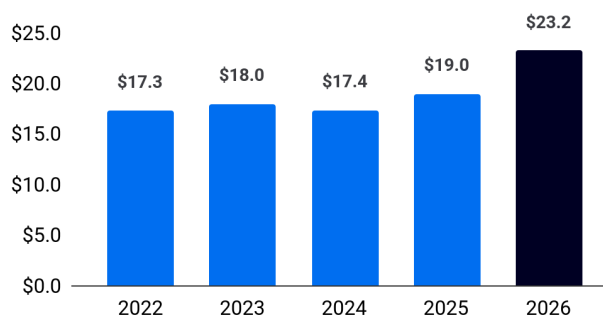
(1) On December 15, 2025, we completed the acquisition of Cormark. The results of Cormark have been consolidated from the closing date, which impacted results, balances and ratios for the period. For further details, refer to [Note 27](#).

(2) Certain costs are allocated from the SSUs to the AOE's. The allocation method, revised annually, may create fluctuations in ATB's segmented results.

### Loans (\$ in billions)



### Deposits (\$ in billions)



ATB Business's NI increased due to higher total revenue and a decrease in LLP, both of which were partially offset by an increase in NIE.

NII increased due to strong growth in both loans and customer deposits, which was further supported by higher revenue generated from adjusting the terms of existing loans.

OI increased year-over-year, driven by strong capital markets revenue, which was bolstered by the acquisition and integration of Cormark, advisory fees and an increase in standby fees as ATB Business's commitments grew.

LLP decreased year-over-year. The change was led by Stage 3 and Stage 2 recoveries—driven by paydowns and lower loan loss expectations observed in the year. This was partially offset by an increase in the Stage 1 provision resulting from new loan growth.

The increase in NIE was driven by the acquisition and operating costs of Cormark, along with other strategic investments during the year. The increase was partially offset by the strategic partnership with Essex Lease Financial Corporation (Essex), which transferred the servicing and administration responsibilities of ATB's Capital Asset Financing portfolio to Essex.

Loans grew year-over-year, driven by strong loan growth across the majority of sectors.

Deposits grew year-over-year, driven by growth in the diversified sector.

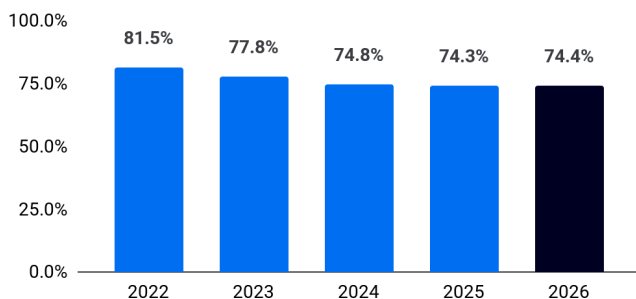
# ATB Wealth

**Table 12: ATB Wealth Financial Performance**

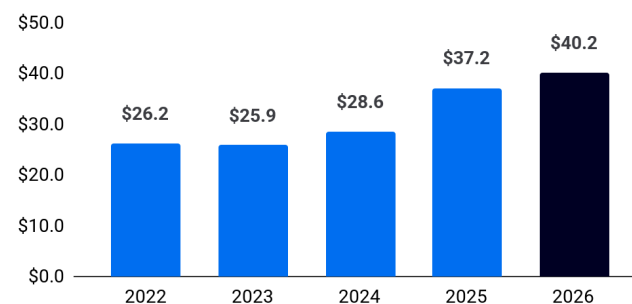
(\$ in thousands)	2026 (1)	2025 (1)
Net interest income	\$ 42,815	\$ 41,635
Other income	402,907	319,966
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>445,722</b>	<b>361,601</b>
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	1,060	(216)
Non-interest expense (2)	401,023	358,826
<b>Net income before payment in lieu of tax</b>	<b>43,639</b>	<b>2,991</b>
Payment in lieu of tax	10,037	927
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 33,602</b>	<b>\$ 2,064</b>
Net loans	\$ 1,225,450	\$ 1,183,624
Total deposits	2,844,152	2,858,236
<b>Total assets under administration</b>	<b>40,230,212</b>	<b>37,166,019</b>

- (1) On November 25, 2024, we completed the acquisition of BCV. The results of BCV have been consolidated from the closing date, which impacted results, balances and ratios for the period. For further details, refer to [Note 27](#).
- (2) Certain costs are allocated from the SSUs to the AOE's. The allocation method, revised annually, may create fluctuations in ATB's segmented results.

**ATB Funds penetration as a percentage of total assets under administration (1)**



**Assets under administration (\$ in billions)**



- (1) The ATB Funds penetration as a percentage of total AUA excludes the impact of the acquisition of BCV, which was completed on November 25, 2024. For further details, refer to [Note 27](#).

ATB Wealth's NI increased as the increase in revenue outpaced the increase in NIE.

OI increased year-over-year, driven by an increase in revenue from the acquisition of BCV, which closed on November 25, 2024, and higher average AUA balances.

NIE increased primarily due to operating costs associated with BCV and an increase in variable costs associated with higher AUA balances.

Loan balances increased, driven by growth in targeted business sectors and higher utilization of lines of credit.

ATB Wealth's AUA increased, reaching a record \$40.2 billion, driven largely by market performance.

## Strategic Support Units

**Table 13: Strategic Support Units Financial Performance**

(\$ in thousands)	2026	2025
Net interest income (loss)	\$ 63,677	\$ 21,794
Other income (loss)	6,089	(14,032)
Total revenue (loss)	69,766	7,762
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	(4,093)	3,626
Non-interest expense (1)	114,694	96,496
Loss before payment in lieu of taxes	(40,835)	(92,360)
Recovery of tax	(9,392)	(21,482)
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ (31,443)</b>	<b>\$ (70,878)</b>

(1) Certain costs are allocated from the SSUs to the AOE's. The allocation method, revised annually, may create fluctuations in ATB's segmented results.

NII increased primarily due to an increase in swap revenue, which was driven by Bank of Canada interest rate cuts over the past year.

OI increased mainly due to ATB's strategic investments and foreign exchange gains over the year.

The recovery in LLP is from the synthetic securitization portfolio. (See [Note 15](#) to the financial statements.)

The increase in NIE was attributed to strategic initiatives and higher team-member-related costs.

## QUARTERLY OPERATING RESULTS AND TREND ANALYSIS

### Review of FY2026 Fourth-Quarter Operating Results

**Table 14: Summarized Consolidated Statement of Income**

For the three months ended (\$ in thousands)	Q4		Q3		Q4		Q3	
	Mar 31/26	Dec 31/25	Sep 30/25	Jun 30/25	Mar 31/25	Dec 31/24	Sep 30/24	Jun 30/24
Interest income	\$ 787,396	\$ 795,185	\$ 780,881	\$ 750,448	\$ 735,839	\$ 782,977	\$ 797,958	\$ 790,133
Interest expense	374,659	385,920	386,251	371,669	387,224	420,003	444,081	437,694
Net interest income	412,737	409,265	394,630	378,779	348,615	362,974	353,877	352,439
Other income	261,872	244,816	209,637	211,533	211,408	203,703	172,341	181,189
Total revenue	674,609	654,081	604,267	590,312	560,023	566,677	526,218	533,628
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	19,980	17,747	20,329	11,265	31,380	53,518	18,916	13,024
Non-interest expense	495,489	433,299	415,451	404,622	465,557	397,943	370,494	384,274
Net income before payment in lieu of tax	159,140	203,035	168,487	174,425	63,086	115,216	136,808	136,330
Payment in lieu of tax	36,602	46,698	38,752	40,118	14,509	26,500	31,466	31,356
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 122,538</b>	<b>\$ 156,337</b>	<b>\$ 129,735</b>	<b>\$ 134,307</b>	<b>\$ 48,577</b>	<b>\$ 88,716</b>	<b>\$ 105,342</b>	<b>\$ 104,974</b>

## Net Income

NI is lower quarter-over-quarter as the increase in NIE and LLP exceeded the increase in NII and OI. NI is higher year-over-year due to increases in NII and OI and a decrease in our LLP, which was partially offset by an increase in NIE.

## Total Revenue

This quarter's total revenue increased quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year due to increases in NII and OI. The quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year increase in NII was driven by strong loan growth and lower deposit costs. The quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year increases in OI were fuelled by capital markets revenue, which was bolstered by the acquisition and integration of Cormark. The year-over-year increase was also driven by growth in our diverse revenue streams, including higher revenue from credit fees and the full-year impact of the BCV acquisition.

## Provision for Loan Losses

LLP remained consistent quarter-over-quarter but decreased year-over-year. The year-over-year decrease was primarily driven by a Stage 3 recovery—attributed to paydowns—partially offset by an increase in the Stage 1 provision as a result of new loan growth. LLP further decreased due to the benefit from the synthetic securitization portfolio. (See [Note 15](#) to the financial statements.)

## Non-Interest Expense and Efficiency Ratio

NIE increased quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year, as ATB continues to invest in our team members, strategic initiatives and technology associated with key enterprise initiatives. Operating activities associated with the acquisition of Cormark and BCV further contributed to the increase in NIE quarter-over-quarter and year-over-year, respectively.

ATB's efficiency ratio of 73.4% this quarter represents an increase from 66.2% last quarter and a decrease from 83.1% year-over-year. The quarter-over-quarter increase is due to expense growth outpacing our total revenue growth, as a result of investing in our team members and strategic initiatives. The year-over-year decrease is due to revenue from our strategic investments outpacing the associated costs.

## Trend Analysis

NII trended up from Q1 to Q4. The increase was driven by strong business and mortgage growth and high mortgage renewals and was further supported by an increase in revenue generated from adjusting the terms of existing loans.

OI has shown a positive trend since Q2, largely driven by strong capital markets revenue, which increased due to the number of deals closed in the latter half of the year and was further bolstered by the Cormark acquisition. The year-to-date increase was driven by wealth management revenue, credit fees and gains on both our strategic investments and foreign exchange. Wealth management revenue steadily increased throughout the year, benefiting from the BCV acquisition in FY2025 Q3 and higher AUA balances, which have grown to a record \$40.2 billion. Credit fees grew during the year due to standby fees associated with an increase in undrawn commitments. OI further grew year-to-date, driven by increased gains associated with our strategic investments and foreign exchange. In Q4, OI represented 38.8% of total revenue, higher than the 37.8% in the same quarter last year. At the end of FY2026, OI as a percentage of total revenue was 36.8%, an improvement from 35.2% in the previous year.

LLP increased in the first half of the year, mirroring the trend and levels in the first half of FY2025, but plateaued in the second half of the year in line with Q2 levels. The increase in loan loss expectations in Q2 was driven by higher loan loss expectations on both existing and new loans, robust year-long loan growth and non-retail impairments recognized in Q2. These factors were partially mitigated in the second half of the year by the benefit of the synthetic securitization portfolio. (See [Note 15](#) to the financial statements.)

NIE has continued to generally trend upward as a result of our investment in team members and operationalization of technology initiatives, which are key to our growth and improving client experiences. The Cormark and BCV acquisitions, which closed in Q3 of FY2026 and Q3 of FY2025, respectively, also contributed to the increase in NIE.

# REVIEW OF FY2026 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION

## Total Assets

Our total assets as at March 31, 2026, are \$73.5 billion, which is higher than last year, mainly driven by strong loan growth and higher cash and securities balances.

## Cash and Liquid Securities

As a financial institution, ATB maintains a portfolio of cash and short-term investments as part of our liquidity management strategy and to assist in managing our interest rate risk profile.

**Table 15: Total Cash and Liquid Securities**

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	2026	2026 vs. 2025 increase (decrease)		2025
Cash	\$ 1,319,457	\$ 483,126	57.8%	\$ 836,331
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	481,287	305,342	173.5%	175,945
Liquid securities	7,286,280	918,722	14.4%	6,367,558
<b>Cash and liquid securities</b>	<b>\$ 9,087,024</b>	<b>\$ 1,707,190</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>\$ 7,379,834</b>

The increase in cash and liquid securities was driven by securities held for liquidity risk management purposes, cash and the timing of certain interbank activities. Fluctuations in cash holdings stem from changes in client product preferences and the timing of certain interbank activities, including foreign currency and cheque clearing and other transit items.

To support our participation in Canadian clearing and payment systems, we are required to pledge collateral to the Bank of Canada and other clearing networks. We use a variety of collateral sources, including, from time to time, liquid assets such as cash or treasury bills. (See [Notes 6](#) and [21](#) to the financial statements.)

## Loans

**Table 16: Net Loans**

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	2026	2026 vs. 2025 increase (decrease)		2025
Gross loans	\$ 61,587,169	\$ 6,841,593	12.5%	\$ 54,745,576
Less: Stage 3 allowance	(193,538)	57,974	23.1%	(251,512)
Loans, net of Stage 3 allowance	61,393,631	6,899,567	12.7%	54,494,064
Less: Stage 1 and 2 allowance	(190,026)	(12,490)	(7.0)%	(177,536)
<b>Net loans</b>	<b>\$ 61,203,605</b>	<b>\$ 6,887,077</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>\$ 54,316,528</b>

Net loans increased, driven by growth in residential mortgages and business loans. Supported by a high renewal rate of existing residential mortgages, growth in residential mortgage loans (RMLs) was also due to competitive rates, promotions and market activity. Business loan growth was driven by an increase in the real estate, diversified, agriculture and energy sectors. Business loans further benefited from an increase in project finance balances associated with public-private partnerships.

The allowance for loan losses has decreased since last year, attributed to increased paydowns and write-offs, partially offset by the increase in allowance for performing loans as a result of significant loan growth. Our loan portfolio and the related allowance for loan losses are discussed in greater detail in [Risk Management](#) and [Notes 8](#) and [9](#) to the financial statements.

## Other Assets

**Table 17: Total Other Assets**

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	2026	2026 vs. 2025 increase (decrease)		2025
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 1,245,866	\$ 163,871	15.1%	\$ 1,081,995
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	969,597	552,612	132.5%	416,985
Software and other intangibles	305,372	(34,991)	(10.3)%	340,363
Property and equipment	225,112	19,090	9.3%	206,022
Accrued interest receivable	183,670	14,581	8.6%	169,089
Net pension asset	20,739	8,323	67.0%	12,416
Other	51,095	(3,240)	(6.0)%	54,335
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>\$ 3,001,451</b>	<b>\$ 720,246</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>\$ 2,281,205</b>

ATB's other assets are composed primarily of derivative financial instruments, prepaid expenses and other receivables, software and other intangibles, property and equipment and accrued interest receivable. (See [Notes 10, 11, 12 and 13](#) to the financial statements.)

The increase in other assets was driven by prepaid and other receivables and derivative financial instruments. The increase in prepaid and other receivables was primarily due to an increase in trading assets and trading activity that was bolstered by the acquisition and integration of Cormark. The increase in derivative financial instruments was primarily due to fair value gains on commodity derivatives following price spikes in global energy markets in Q4. Additional information is provided in [Derivatives](#).

## Total Liabilities

Total liabilities as at March 31, 2026, are \$67.4 billion, \$8.9 billion higher than at March 31, 2025. The increase is primarily from deposits, wholesale borrowings and securitization liabilities used to fund our loan growth.

## Deposits

**Table 18: Total Deposits**

As at (\$ in thousands)	Payable on demand	Payable on a fixed date	Total	Percentage of total
<b>March 31, 2026</b>				
Transaction accounts	\$ 16,592,954	\$ -	\$ 16,592,954	34.0%
Savings accounts	12,007,929	-	12,007,929	24.6%
Notice accounts	6,949,744	-	6,949,744	14.3%
Non-redeemable fixed-date deposits	-	11,454,148	11,454,148	23.5%
Redeemable fixed-date deposits	-	1,775,340	1,775,340	3.6%
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>\$ 35,550,627</b>	<b>\$ 13,229,488</b>	<b>\$ 48,780,115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>				
Transaction accounts	\$ 12,938,390	\$ -	\$ 12,938,390	29.9%
Savings accounts	11,018,911	-	11,018,911	25.4%
Notice accounts	6,960,790	-	6,960,790	16.1%
Non-redeemable fixed-date deposits	-	10,367,388	10,367,388	23.9%
Redeemable fixed-date deposits	-	2,046,560	2,046,560	4.7%
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>\$ 30,918,091</b>	<b>\$ 12,413,948</b>	<b>\$ 43,332,039</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

ATB's principal sources of funding are client deposits. Balances have increased due to promotional campaigns on both savings accounts and fixed-date deposits and an increase in business deposits driven by the diversified sector.

## Other Liabilities

**Table 19: Total Other Liabilities**

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	2026	2026 vs. 2025 increase (decrease)		2025
Wholesale borrowings	\$ 6,600,879	\$ 1,993,502	43.3%	\$ 4,607,377
Securitization liabilities	7,961,539	1,410,868	21.5%	6,550,671
Derivative financial instruments	1,198,212	197,598	19.7%	1,000,614
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (1)	860,745	16,248	1.9%	844,497
Accrued interest payable	270,766	(19,739)	(6.8)%	290,505
Due to clients, brokers and dealers	778,205	268,643	52.7%	509,562
Payment in lieu of tax	162,170	58,339	56.2%	103,831
Achievement notes	-	(60,457)	(100.0)%	60,457
Deposit guarantee fee payable	80,059	12,070	17.8%	67,989
Obligations related to securities sold short	541,646	362,112	201.7%	179,534
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	193,435	(765,856)	(79.8)%	959,291
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 18,647,656</b>	<b>\$ 3,473,328</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>\$ 15,174,328</b>

(1) Includes contingent consideration of \$30,784 (2025: \$44,975). (See [Note 27](#) to the financial statements.)

ATB's other liabilities are composed primarily of wholesale borrowings, securitization liabilities, derivative financial instruments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to clients, brokers and dealers and obligations related to securities sold. (See [Notes 10, 15, 16](#) and [18](#) to the financial statements.) Securitization liabilities and wholesale borrowings are used as a funding source to supplement client deposits.

Wholesale borrowings consist primarily of bearer deposit and mid-term notes issued on ATB's behalf by the GoA, to a limit of \$11.0 billion. Securitization liabilities include ATB's participation in the *National Housing Act* Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) Program with sales to the Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMB) program or third-party investors, securitization of credit card receivables, uninsured RMLs and a synthetic securitization program. (See [Note 15](#) to the financial statements.)

The increase in derivative liabilities was driven by our commodity portfolio following price spikes in the global energy markets in March 2026.

Due to clients, brokers and dealers increased due to higher trading activity, which was bolstered by the acquisition and integration of Cormark.

Obligations related to securities sold short are related to a securities platform introduced during FY2025. The growth was driven by an increase in activity.

The above increases were partially offset by a decrease in securities sold under repurchase agreements and the wind-down of the achievement notes program. (See [Note 23](#) to the financial statements.)

## Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

**Table 20: Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income**

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	2026	2026 vs. 2025 increase (decrease)		2025
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ 75,383	\$ 10,880	16.9%	\$ 64,503
Derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges	(16,494)	(41,292)	(166.5)%	24,798
Defined-benefit-plan liabilities	42,033	10,532	33.4%	31,501
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 100,922</b>	<b>\$ (19,880)</b>	<b>(16.5)%</b>	<b>\$ 120,802</b>

Accumulated other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses that are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations only when realized or when certain trigger events occur. The year-over-year decline in accumulated other comprehensive income was primarily driven by rising interest rates, which unfavourably impacted our hedge-accounted swap portfolio. This impact was partially offset by gains in securities and a higher valuation of our defined benefit plan, resulting from changes in assumptions.

## Regulatory Capital

ATB measures and reports capital adequacy to ensure we meet the minimum levels set out by our regulator, the ASFI, while supporting the continued growth of our business and building value for our Shareholder.

As a Crown corporation, ATB and our subsidiaries operate under a regulatory framework established pursuant to the *ATB Act*, the *ATB Regulation* and the *OSFI Capital Adequacy Requirements Guideline* (CAR Guideline). ATB's capital adequacy requirements were modelled after guidelines governing other Canadian deposit-taking institutions and authorized by the GoA's President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance. ATB's minimum Tier 1 capital requirement is 7%, and the total capital requirement is the greater of 10% of risk-weighted assets or 5% of total assets. (See [Note 25](#) to the financial statements.)

The following table summarizes ATB's regulatory capital results, which have exceeded the Tier 1 and total capital requirements of the CAR Guideline.

**Table 21: Regulatory Capital**

<i>As at March 31</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2026 vs. 2025</b> <b>increase (decrease)</b>		<b>2025</b>
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>				
Retained earnings	\$ 6,003,994	\$ 442,917	8.0%	\$ 5,561,077
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>				
<i>Eligible portions of:</i>				
Wholesale borrowings	1,485,317	138,582	10.3%	1,346,735
Collective allowance for loan losses	258,629	25,350	10.9%	233,279
<b>Total Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>\$ 1,743,946</b>	<b>\$ 163,932</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>\$ 1,580,014</b>
<i>Deductions from capital</i>				
Software and other intangibles	305,372	(34,991)	(10.3)%	340,363
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>\$ 7,442,568</b>	<b>\$ 641,840</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>\$ 6,800,728</b>
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 50,676,633	\$ 5,183,890	11.4%	\$ 45,492,743
<b>Risk-weighted capital ratios</b>				
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.8%	(0.4)%		12.2%
Total capital ratio	14.6%	(0.3)%		14.9%
<b>Assets-to-capital multiple</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>		<b>9.4</b>

## Risk-Weighted Assets

Total risk-weighted assets are determined by applying risk weightings defined in the CAR Guideline to ATB's on- and off-balance-sheet assets, as follows:

**Table 22: Risk-Weighted Assets**

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	Risk-weighted percentage	2026		2025			
		On- or off- balance- sheet value	Risk- weighted value	Risk-weighted value increase (decrease)		On- or off- balance- sheet value	Risk- weighted value
<b>On-balance-sheet amounts</b>							
Cash resources	0–20	\$ 1,800,744	\$ 60,130	\$ (11,556)	(16.1)%	\$ 1,012,276	\$ 71,686
Securities	0–100	6,726,764	240,192	34,843	17.0%	5,979,930	205,349
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	0	800,123	-	-	-	598,307	-
Residential mortgages	0–100	22,630,272	4,338,693	21,994	0.5%	20,063,612	4,316,699
Other loans	0–100	38,573,333	37,187,990	3,928,012	11.8%	34,252,916	33,259,978
Other assets	20–100	3,001,451	1,252,395	610,701	95.2%	2,281,205	641,694
<b>Total on-balance-sheet amounts</b>		<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 43,079,400</b>	<b>\$ 4,583,994</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>	<b>\$ 38,495,406</b>
<b>Off-balance-sheet amounts</b>							
Guarantees and letters of credit (1)	0–100	\$ 31,552,279	\$ 7,597,233	\$ 599,896	8.6%	\$ 29,112,647	\$ 6,997,337
Derivative financial instruments	0–50	49,488,680	-	-	-	37,846,684	-
<b>Total off-balance-sheet amounts</b>		<b>\$ 81,040,959</b>	<b>\$ 7,597,233</b>	<b>\$ 599,896</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>\$ 66,959,331</b>	<b>\$ 6,997,337</b>
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>		<b>\$ 154,573,646</b>	<b>\$ 50,676,633</b>	<b>\$ 5,183,890</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>\$ 131,147,577</b>	<b>\$ 45,492,743</b>

(1) Guarantees and letters of credit include undertakings by ATB to make credit available in the form of loans or other financing for specific amounts and maturities, subject to certain conditions, and include recently authorized credit not yet drawn down and credit facilities available on a revolving basis. ATB does not expect all facilities to be drawn, and some may lapse before drawdown.

## Return on Average Risk-Weighted Assets

ATB achieved a 1.1% return on risk-weighted assets, an increase of 0.3% from the prior year.

## Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

As a financial institution, ATB participates in a variety of financial transactions that, under IFRS Accounting Standards, are either not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position or are recorded at amounts different from the full notional or contract amount. These types of transactions are listed below.

### Assets Under Administration

AUA consists of client investments managed and administered by ATB's subsidiary entities operating under the umbrella of ATB Wealth. AUA increased from \$37.2 billion in FY2025 to a record \$40.2 billion this year, largely driven by market performance. (See [ATB Wealth](#) in this MD&A.)

### Derivative Financial Instruments

In the normal course of business, ATB enters into various over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivative contracts, including interest rate swaps, futures and foreign exchange (FX) and commodity instruments. These contracts are used either for ATB's own risk management purposes—to manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, equity and commodity markets and FX rates—or to facilitate our clients' risk management programs.

All derivative financial instruments, including embedded derivatives and those qualifying for hedge accounting, are measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. Although transactions in derivative financial instruments are expressed as notional values, the fair value—not the notional amount—is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. Notional amounts serve as points of reference for calculating payments only and do not truly reflect the value associated with the financial instrument. (See [Note 10](#) to the financial statements.)

## Credit Instruments

In the normal course of lending activities, ATB enters into various commitments to provide clients with sources of credit. These typically include credit commitments for loans and related credit facilities, including revolving facilities, lines of credit, overdrafts and authorized credit card limits. To the extent that a client's authorized limit on a facility exceeds the outstanding balance drawn as at the end of the fiscal year, we consider the undrawn portion to represent a credit commitment.

For demand facilities, we still consider the undrawn portion to represent a commitment to our clients. However, the terms of the commitment are such that ATB could adjust the credit exposure if circumstances warrant doing so. Accordingly, from a risk management perspective, these demand facilities are considered to represent a lesser exposure than facilities with extended commitment terms. (See [Note 21](#) to the financial statements.)

## Contractual Obligations

During our normal daily operations, ATB enters into various contractual obligations to make future payments for certain purchase transactions and operating leases. (See [Note 21](#) to the financial statements.) We are also obligated to make future interest payments on our securitization liabilities and wholesale borrowings. (See [Notes 15](#) and [20](#) to the financial statements.)

## Guarantees

In the normal course of operations, ATB enters into guarantee arrangements that satisfy the definition of guarantees established by IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. The principal types of guarantees are standby letters of credit and performance guarantees. (See [Note 21](#) to the financial statements.)

## Securitization

ATB participates in the CMB program. Under this program, ATB pledges qualifying mortgages to Canada Housing Trust (CHT), a special-purpose entity set up by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), in return for funding. Part of the program is a swap agreement between ATB and CHT. This swap establishes the required cash payments between ATB and CHT. Due to the nature of the program and the fact that ATB substantially retains the risks and rewards related to the qualifying mortgages and certain securities, both are recognized in ATB's consolidated statement of financial position, while the swap is not.

ATB uses synthetic securitization to manage credit risk. We also have a securitization program with other financial institutions to securitize credit card receivables, while the securitization of equipment finance receivables was wound down in FY2026 Q3. These receivables and loans remain in ATB's consolidated statement of financial position as the risks and rewards have not been transferred. (See [Note 15](#) to the financial statements.)

# CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

## Material Accounting Policies

ATB's material accounting policies are outlined in [Note 2](#) to the financial statements. These policies are essential to understanding and interpreting the financial results presented in this MD&A and in the financial statements.

## Critical Accounting Estimates

Certain accounting estimates made by management while preparing the statements are considered critical in that management is required to make significant estimates and judgments that are subjective or complex about matters that are inherently uncertain. Significantly different amounts could have been reported if different estimates or judgments had been made. The following accounting policies require such estimates and judgments.

### Allowance for Loan Losses

ATB records an allowance for loan losses for all loans and financial assets not held at fair value, which includes loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Impairment losses are measured based on the estimated amount and timing of future cash flows and on collateral values. For loans carried at amortized cost, impairment losses are recognized at each reporting date as an allowance for loan losses in the consolidated statement of financial position and as a provision for loan losses on the consolidated statement of income. Allowance for undrawn amounts is disclosed in [Note 9](#) to the financial statements. Losses are based on the three-stage impairment model outlined below.

For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the calculated expected credit loss (ECL) is recognized as an allowance in other comprehensive income (OCI)—as an accumulated impairment amount with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognized in OCI is transferred to profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

ATB assesses at each reporting date whether an asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Assets are grouped into the following stages:

- **Stage 1:** When the asset is recognized, an allowance is recorded based on the 12-month ECL, which represents a portion of the lifetime ECL expected within 12 months of the reporting date. An asset will remain in Stage 1 until it has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination. Stage 1 also includes assets previously classified as Stage 2 if the credit risk has improved.
- **Stage 2:** When an asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination, an allowance is recognized for the lifetime ECL. Stage 2 also includes assets previously classified as Stage 3 if the asset is no longer credit impaired.
- **Stage 3:** Assets are considered credit impaired, with an allowance recognized equal to the discounted contractual cash shortfall expected over the remaining lifetime. Interest for assets in this stage is calculated based on the net loan balance.

Both the lifetime and 12-month ECLs are calculated either individually or collectively. If the credit quality improves in subsequent periods and results in a significant increase in credit risk no longer existing, the ECLs are measured at the 12-month ECL as the loan is moved back to Stage 1 from Stage 2. (See [Risk Management](#) in this MD&A and [Note 9](#) to the financial statements.)

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received in the sale of a financial asset or paid to transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. For those instruments with an available market price, fair value is established by reference to the last traded price before the balance sheet date. Many of ATB's financial instruments lack such an available trading market, and the associated fair values represent management's best estimates of the instruments' current value, taking into account changes in market rates or credit risk that have occurred since their origination. The most significant fair-value estimate this year relates to ATB's derivative financial instruments. (See [Note 10](#) to the financial statements.)

### Contingent Consideration

Accounting for business combinations requires management to estimate the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. A significant component of this judgment involves contingent consideration, which represents additional payments to sellers based on future performance or the realization of specific assets, such as unsold inventory.

Management uses valuation techniques, including probability-weighted expected value models and Monte Carlo simulations, to determine the acquisition-date fair value. These models require significant assumptions regarding future financial results, market conditions and the timing of asset liquidation. Because these estimates are based on future events, the actual consideration paid may differ from the initial provision, with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income. (See [Note 27](#) to the financial statements.)

## Future Changes in Accounting Policies

A number of standards and amendments have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that may have an impact on ATB's financial statements in the future. (See [Note 3](#) to the financial statements for a detailed explanation of future accounting changes and their expected impacts on the statements.)

# RISK MANAGEMENT

The following discussion outlines ATB's approach to managing the key risks we face and includes a discussion of risk management policies and procedures relating to credit, market and liquidity risks as required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, which permits these specific disclosures to be included in the MD&A. Discussion of ATB's approach to managing key financial and other related risks forms an integral part of the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

ATB provides comprehensive financial and wealth management services and capital markets services to individuals, independent businesses, agricultural producers and corporate borrowers. As a result, we face exposure to a broad range of financial, business and regulatory risks, many of which are beyond ATB's direct control. ATB operates in a dynamic and increasingly competitive environment with substantial regulatory requirements and growing client and market expectations. Our mandated focus on the Alberta market continues to reflect a heightened level of geographic and concentration risk.

We define risk as the potential for loss or undesirable outcomes in earnings, liquidity, capital and/or reputation. ATB has a strong commitment to managing risk, with the objective of growing, protecting and managing Shareholder value. We manage risks by ensuring that our business strategies provide an appropriate return for the risks we take while staying within our Board-approved risk appetite. Our risk appetite statement addresses our major risk categories, which include credit, market, liquidity, operational, strategy, client experience, cybersecurity, regulatory compliance, environmental and social risks.

As we facilitate Alberta's economic growth, our primary objectives include:

- Identifying and assessing risks in our business activities and ensuring that the risks we take are within the risk appetite approved by our Board.
- Providing independent and effective challenge to risk-taking activity across ATB.
- Adopting a continuous improvement mindset with a focus on enhancing talent and evolving our methodologies, policies, processes, limits, tools and practices.
- Continuously monitoring our environment for external and internal threats to our business plans and reputation.

## Top and Emerging Risks

As part of ATB's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, we regularly review and assess our operating environment to identify top and emerging risks, taking action to mitigate potential impacts.

Many risks are beyond ATB's control. Their effects may be difficult to predict, and they could cause our financial results to differ significantly from our plans and objectives. A top risk is an existing significant risk that could prevent us from achieving our strategic objectives. An emerging risk is one that has not fully materialized but is being monitored for its potential impact on our ability to achieve our objectives.

Below are highlights of the significant top and emerging risks we are facing:

### Sustained Global and Economic Uncertainty

As part of our mandate, ATB is required to operate and provide financial services predominantly in Alberta. The health of the Alberta economy affects our earnings and influences our ability to deliver on strategy and business plans. Near-term headwinds to Alberta's economic growth include the direct impacts of the Iran conflict, US tariffs and other political and geopolitical events on Alberta businesses and indirect impacts to Alberta's economy from impacts on global investor and consumer confidence, market volatility and potential output growth.

Economic uncertainty affects consumer spending, business investment and housing prices and may in turn adversely impact ATB's income, performance of the loan portfolio, margins and funding. ATB closely monitors economic factors that could negatively impact our performance and relies on our risk management frameworks to manage risks related to economic uncertainty. For details on how we manage the associated risks, refer to [Credit Risk](#), [Market Risk](#) and [Liquidity Risk](#).

## Cybersecurity

The financial services industry relies on digital technologies that are connected 24/7 across a large surface area. The threat of malicious attempts to access systems to steal data and funds, retrieve sensitive information or cause business disruption remains elevated. The increasing sophistication and continual evolution of technologies, such as AI-supported methods of attack, exacerbate this risk, with greater exposures as we broaden our use of third-party services and digitalize our products and services. Geopolitical instability heightens this risk, as Canadian firms face politically motivated targeting. Furthermore, long-term advancements in quantum computing threaten to undermine current cryptographic practices. The consequences of cybersecurity events could be material in terms of loss of client information, business disruption, remediation and regulatory costs, legal and reputational damage and loss of revenue and client confidence. ATB dedicates significant resources to designing, implementing and assessing our cybersecurity program across our three-lines-of-defence risk management model. For further details on how we manage these risks, refer to [Cybersecurity Risk](#).

## Competitive Disruption

ATB competes against larger national banks, small- and medium-sized banks, credit unions and fintech firms in the highly competitive and increasingly consolidated financial services industry. This risk can result in strategic and financial performance deterioration, and, due to competitive pressures and areas such as open banking, client expectations can outpace our ability to offer market-relevant digital products and services while maintaining a consistent client experience. Larger banks continue to scale digital product offerings through partnerships with fintechs, while smaller banks and credit unions have seen continued market growth or acquisition by other firms. ATB is monitoring and responding to the competitive landscape as we continually enhance our product and service offerings.

## Risk Management

ATB aims to create and protect enterprise value by enabling risk-informed decision-making and balancing risk and return in our business processes. We do this by managing key risks identified throughout the business cycle that may impact the achievement of our strategic and business goals. Our ability to effectively manage risk is supported by:

- A strong risk culture.
- An effective governance and organizational structure, including the application of a three-lines-of-defence model.
- A well-articulated risk appetite statement.
- An effective ERM program (policies, processes, limits, tools and practices).

## Risk Culture

We have adopted the Financial Stability Board's definition of risk culture as ATB's norms, attitudes and behaviours related to risk awareness, risk-taking and risk management. Risk management is the responsibility of all ATB team members, and our culture enables us to proactively identify, assess and respond to risks in a timely manner.

Expectations for team member behaviour and accountabilities are set out in our:

- ATB Team Member Code of Conduct and Ethics.
- Enterprise risk appetite statement.
- Policies and procedures.
- Performance management and compensation practices.

ATB develops and fosters a risk-aware culture by:

- Establishing clear ownership of and accountability for risk management activities across the organization through the three-lines-of-defence governance model.
- Clearly and consistently communicating risk issues, supported by processes that allow for open discussion and challenge.
- Developing and implementing an enterprise risk appetite and key risk indicators.

Every team member is an integral part of our risk culture and is responsible for managing risk prudently and appropriately. Risk management is built into strategic, business and operating plans and operationalized via the implementation of our enterprise risk appetite statement.

# Risk Governance

Ultimate responsibility for managing risk lies with ATB's Board of Directors, according to our risk governance framework. The following graphic illustrates the distribution of responsibilities for risk governance and oversight, risk strategic direction and control and risk management and reporting:

Risk governance and oversight	Board of Directors	
	Risk Committee	Audit Committee

Risk strategic direction and control	Chief Executive Officer and Strategic Leadership Team			
	Ethics Committee	Asset/Liability Committee	Executive Risk Management Committee	Sustainability Steering Committee
	Credit Committee	Operational Risk Committee	Cyber Risk Oversight Committee	Enterprise Data & AI Governance Council

Risk management and reporting	Three lines of defence		
	<b>First line: Risk ownership and management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATB's Areas of Expertise and Strategic Support Units are responsible for ensuring risk controls are in place and effective across business processes.</li> </ul>	<b>Second line: Risk oversight</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk Management SSU</li> <li>• Finance, People, Culture, Brand and Communications, Legal and Sustainability<sup>1</sup> teams</li> </ul>	<b>Third line: Independent assurance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal Assurance department</li> <li>• External auditors</li> </ul>

## Risk Governance and Oversight

While retaining overall responsibility for risk, the Board delegates risk oversight to the Risk and Audit committees. These Board committees have the risk governance responsibilities described in the following table:

Board committees	Responsibility	Chaired by
<b>Risk</b>	Oversees risk management throughout ATB. Reviews and recommends, for the Board's approval, ATB's risk appetite statement, approves all major risk policies and regularly reviews ATB's performance in relation to approved risk appetite levels.	A Board director
<b>Audit</b>	Oversees financial reporting and monitors and oversees the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.	A Board director

<sup>1</sup> Finance, People, Culture, Brand and Communications and Legal and Sustainability teams perform first-line-of-defence activities where the Risk Management SSU provides independent oversight. However, they also form an important control and oversight function as part of the second-line-of-defence principal structure.

## Risk Strategic Direction and Control

Chaired by the CEO, the Strategic Leadership Team comprises senior executives spanning all AOE and SSUs. Together, they develop ATB's strategic direction, oversee the development of appropriate risk management frameworks and establish policies and procedures designed to maintain risk within our risk appetite. The Strategic Leadership Team delegates risk oversight to the management committees described in the following table:

Management committees	Responsibility	Chaired by
<b>Ethics</b>	Monitors the tone on ethics at ATB and ensures ATB's practices meet or exceed ethical standards. Reviews the codes of conduct and ethics and the anonymous safe disclosure program. Reviews allegations of wrongdoing and reports to the Board of Directors.	Chief Executive Officer
<b>Asset/Liability</b>	Oversees the direction and management of market risk and liquidity risk, as well as ATB's funding and capital positions.	Chief Financial and Strategy Officer
<b>Executive Risk Management (ERMC)</b>	Sets the overall direction, makes key decisions relating to enterprise risk management activities across ATB and supports the design, execution and assessment of results.	Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
<b>Credit</b>	Adjudicates credit within prescribed limits and establishes operating guidelines, business rules and internal policies to support the management of credit risk throughout ATB.	Senior Vice President, Credit
<b>Operational Risk</b>	As a subcommittee of the ERMC, oversees and gives direction on enterprise-wide operational risks.	Vice President, Operational Risk Management & Chief Compliance Officer
<b>Cyber Risk Oversight</b>	As a subcommittee of the ERMC, oversees and gives direction on enterprise-wide cybersecurity risks.	Senior Vice President, Technology Strategy, Architecture, Risk & Chief Information Security Officer
<b>Enterprise Data &amp; AI Governance Council</b>	As a subcommittee of the ERMC, oversees and gives direction on data and AI capabilities and practices across ATB.	Senior Vice President, Data AI and Banking Ops
<b>Sustainability Steering</b>	Champions and oversees sustainability and its integration across the organization.	Chief Legal and Sustainability Officer & Corporate Secretary

## Risk Management and Reporting

Our risk management program is defined through a series of policies, frameworks, processes, controls and limits, all cascading from ATB's Board-approved risk appetite statement and guided by our ERM Framework.

Responsibility for risk management and reporting is guided by an established set of principles for ATB's three lines of defence:

- **First line of defence:** Risk ownership and management includes the groups that face risks directly. They are accountable for risk identification, assessment, mitigation and management, monitoring and reporting of risks against approved policies and appetite. They are accountable for taking and managing risks within their respective areas of responsibility, in line with approved limits, policies and authorities.
- **Second line of defence:** The Risk Management SSU establishes risk management policies and practices and provides risk guidance throughout ATB. It oversees and challenges the effectiveness of first-line risk management practices. It independently monitors and reports against established risk appetite to senior management and the Board's Risk Committee. While the Finance, People, Culture, Brand and Communications, and Legal and Sustainability SSUs perform first-line activities where Risk Management provides independent oversight, they also provide an important control oversight function, advice and support across all three lines of defence.
- **Third line of defence:** The Internal Assurance department monitors the activities of management and provides independent assurance to the Board of Directors on the effectiveness of risk management practices and internal controls of the first and second lines of defence.

## Risk Appetite Statement

ATB has a well-defined risk appetite statement, which establishes our enterprise-wide risk appetite as prudent, balanced and in line with our strategic objectives, mandate and responsibility to Albertans. We will:

- Ensure risks are understood and effectively managed in all business activities, recognizing that there is a client from end to end of all our transactions.
- Build strong company value and not take undue risk on any new product, service or strategy.
- Hold ourselves to the highest ethical standards and consider reputational risk and impact to our brand in all our current and future activities.
- Generate returns in accordance with our mandate.

ATB's geographical restrictions and business activities expose the organization to a wide variety of risks. While incurring risk is fundamental to a financial services corporation, the level of risk taken must be understood, assessed, managed and monitored against a predefined risk appetite.

ATB's risk appetite statement is the internal document that articulates the amount of risk ATB is willing to accept in pursuing our strategic objectives. It establishes the boundaries for risk-taking, includes risk definitions and measurable statements and tolerances and provides a platform for measuring risk management activities for key risks across the enterprise. Key risks for ATB include those related to credit, market, liquidity, operational, strategy, client experience, cybersecurity, regulatory compliance, environmental and social risks.

ATB's risk appetite may change over time. Therefore, the risk appetite statement is reviewed and updated at least annually. We report our exposures against our risk appetite to the Board's Risk Committee quarterly.

## Enterprise Risk Management Framework

ATB's ERM Framework is applied on an enterprise-wide basis. The goals of this Framework are to:

- Ensure ERM processes are aligned with industry standards for financial institutions of ATB's size and complexity.
- Establish common risk language and direction related to risk management.
- Outline how ERM processes are deployed across the enterprise.
- Clearly define responsibilities for risk management, oversight and assurance across ATB's three lines of defence.

The framework is designed to make ERM an integral part of our management practices and an essential element of our corporate governance. ERM is intended to manage losses to expected levels within ATB's enterprise risk appetite statement and regulatory constraints. Our framework recognizes that ERM is an iterative process that encourages and facilitates continuous improvement in decision-making across ATB.

### Risk Identification and Assessment

ATB deploys a variety of approaches to identify risks, and we assess risks using an evaluation methodology that considers both the severity of the risk and the likelihood of it occurring. Enterprise risks are further assessed for their impact on shorter- and longer-term objectives. Once the level of risk has been determined, the next step in the risk process is to determine how the remaining risk should be treated. Selecting the most appropriate risk treatment option involves balancing the costs of implementing each option against the benefits derived from the treatment.

### Risk Monitoring and Review

Risk monitoring includes reviewing the effectiveness and appropriateness of risk treatments and the risk management system. ATB engages in continuous monitoring through routinely measuring or checking a risk's particular parameters, as well as through independent inspections, including internal and external audits. An element of effective risk management is regular reporting to senior management and the Board on, for example, ATB's risk profile (in appropriately aggregated form), top and emerging risks, the effectiveness of processes and controls and the results of internal or external audits.

### Scenario Analysis and Stress Testing

Scenario analysis is a tool that informs strategic planning by challenging "business as usual" assumptions. Stress testing, a form of scenario analysis, is indispensable to risk management. Through stress testing, ATB defines and analyzes severe but plausible scenarios that could have important consequences for the company. Senior management reviews enterprise-wide stress-test results, uses the results to assess the appropriateness of capital levels and, where the impact of a stress test exceeds ATB's risk appetite, develops mitigating actions and alternative strategies.

The shaded areas of this MD&A represent a discussion of risk management policies and procedures relating to credit, market and liquidity risks as required under IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, which permits these specific disclosures to be included in the MD&A. Therefore, the shaded areas, which include Credit Risk, Market Risk and Liquidity Risk, form an integral part of the audited financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

## Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of a debtor, for whatever reason, to fully honour its financial or contractual obligations to ATB. Examples of typical products that bear credit risk include retail, commercial and corporate loans, guarantees, letters of credit and derivatives. Credit risk typically poses the greatest inherent risk of financial loss to lending institutions and is further amplified for ATB given our concentration in Alberta.

## Credit Risk Governance

ATB's Credit Risk Management Policy and Framework clearly outline the governance responsibilities and processes related to the credit risk management program, including the application of prudent underwriting standards similar to those of other Canadian financial institutions and the deployment of portfolio limits that ensure diversification of our portfolios. As the owners of credit risk and the first line of defence, EFS, ATB Business and ATB Wealth are accountable for credit decisions in adherence to approved policies, frameworks and operating procedures, including delegated authority. The Credit Risk Management team, part of ATB's Risk Management function, forms the second line of defence. This team provides oversight through the establishment of policies, frameworks, operating procedures and limits to independently evaluate and support recommended credit decisions provided by the AOE's and to continually monitor the overall credit risk level inherent in ATB's credit portfolio. Monitoring credit risk within the portfolio is performed independently from the credit decision process—it entails assessing ATB's credit risk level against defined credit risk thresholds, risk tolerances, risk appetite and industry peer group performance. The third line of defence is ATB's Internal Assurance department, which independently evaluates and reports on all stages and aspects of credit granting and monitoring.

We believe the three-lines-of-defence model adequately measures and mitigates credit risk exposures produced through daily lending and investment operations. This model has been used throughout the year, in addition to portfolio and individual-borrower monitoring, to ensure ATB remains aligned with the parameters of our credit risk appetite.

## Credit Risk Management

ATB has a moderate appetite for credit risk, which we adhere to by pursuing lending strategies that balance risk and return, and we maintain an overall quality loan portfolio by applying prudent lending limits and practices. Our credit risk appetite requires that ATB's credit-granting operations:

- Enter into lending activities in markets only where we have the knowledge and processes in place to adequately manage risk.
- Manage credit exposures so anticipated losses from a given borrower are below risk appetite maximums, except in rare and unique circumstances.
- Maintain terms such as retention of collateral and adherence to debt covenants to minimize potential losses.
- Operate within the boundaries of prudent lending policies, with exceptions held to defined thresholds, and provide reasonable oversight of the ongoing performance of loan assets.
- Maintain total loan losses within established tolerances.
- Maintain a diversified loan portfolio to the extent permissible within our legislative framework.
- Maintain a high-quality loan portfolio with performance monitored against risk appetite tolerances and benchmarked against our chosen peer group.
- Maintain a level of portfolio quality and diversification that produces loss estimates that are below established targets, using approved stress scenarios.

During stress events, we manage the credit portfolio while considering ATB's risk appetite and continuing to apply prudent credit policies and portfolio management techniques. Although legislation largely restricts ATB's lending operations to the Alberta marketplace, we manage a diversified portfolio by way of:

- Policies and limits that ensure diversification across various credit borrower types, sizes and credit-quality levels.
- Policies that ensure the portfolio is not overly concentrated within a particular industry sector, common risk or related group of individual borrowers, credit product or loan type, operational loan origination channel or geographic region within Alberta.
- Out-of-province syndicated loan exposure limits permitted under the *ATB Regulation*.
- Retention of sufficient loss-absorbing capital for severe but plausible stress events.

In striving to balance loan growth against maintaining credit risk exposure and key performance indicators within acceptable parameters, we manage the credit risk inherent in both individual transactions and the overall portfolio. ATB believes this dual approach to credit risk management and its alignment with our risk appetite are essential to our long-term success.

ATB's credit risk management approach recognizes that ATB operates in an ever-changing economy and must manage and moderate the potential variability of credit losses over a full economic cycle. The following key operational actions support our strategy:

- Use validated credit score models for adjudication and behavioural monitoring.
- Use accurate estimation processes and models for establishing the allowance for loan losses.
- Back-test and validate actual values to established forecasts to improve the accuracy of future results.
- Implement early-warning systems to give management advance notice of changing risk dimensions in credit portfolio profiles and external lending environments.
- Monitor key portfolio-risk indicators to actively maintain risk within the approved risk appetite levels or established management tolerances.
- Use credit risk mitigation techniques, as appropriate, to manage the level of credit risk.
- Use stress-testing techniques to identify and understand the potential impact of credit-quality migration or loss-rate movements resulting from extreme economic events.
- Continuously monitor to ensure ongoing compliance with ATB's risk policies, practices, appetite criteria and desired tolerances.
- Ensure accountability for managing credit risk throughout ATB according to our three-lines-of-defence model.
- Voluntarily comply with the current OSFI CAR Guideline and, accordingly, hold adequate regulatory capital to protect the organization from severe credit-related stress events.

## Counterparty Risk

Client and financial institution counterparties are scrutinized through our regular credit risk management processes, and exposure limits are restricted by counterparty ratings. We also use credit risk mitigation techniques such as netting and requiring the counterparty to collateralize obligations above agreed thresholds to limit potential exposure.

## Derivatives

The use of derivatives inherently involves credit risk due to the potential for counterparty default. To control this risk, we engage in various risk mitigation strategies through master netting and collateral agreements.

Within the parameters of our legislative and regulatory framework, ATB uses derivatives for managing our asset and liability positions and the risks associated with individual loan and deposit products offered to clients. We use several types of derivatives for this purpose, including interest rate swaps, futures and foreign exchange, and commodity forward and futures contracts. We refer to these contracts as our corporate derivative portfolio.

ATB provides commodity, FX and interest rate derivatives to corporate clients, allowing them to hedge their existing exposure to commodity, FX and interest rate risks. We refer to these contracts as our client derivative portfolio. The client derivative portfolio is not used for generating trading income through active assumption of market risk but for meeting the requirements of ATB's corporate clients. ATB manages net exposure to such derivative contracts (except for related credit risk), as we either enter into offsetting contracts with other financial institution counterparties or, for foreign currency contracts only, incorporate them into our own FX position.

All derivative transactions are reviewed and managed within Board-approved policies, which outline the risk management requirements and standards for derivative transactions within ATB. ATB employs appropriate segregation of duties to ensure that counterparty exposure for the client and corporate derivative portfolios is managed and monitored within approved limits. Further, the Financial Risk Management group monitors derivative positions, and the Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) reviews them monthly.

## Credit Risk Measurement

ATB quantifies credit risk at the individual borrower, common risk/related group of borrowers or counterparty level, as well as the portfolio level. (See [Notes 2\(b\)](#) and [8](#) to the financial statements.) Derivative exposure for ATB's corporate clients is measured using potential future exposure for commodity, FX and interest rate derivatives, and these measures are calculated and monitored daily. We are generally not exposed to credit risk for the full face value (notional amount) of derivative contracts, only to the current replacement cost if the counterparty defaults.

**Table 23: Credit Risk Exposure**

The amounts shown in the table below best represent ATB's exposure to credit risk, with the year-over-year increase driven by loan growth. (See [Note 4](#) to the financial statements.)

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31 2026</b>	<b>March 31 2025</b>
Financial assets (1)	\$ 71,962,192	\$ 62,879,190
Other commitments and off-balance-sheet items (2)	31,551,067	29,102,457
<b>Total credit risk</b>	<b>\$ 103,513,259</b>	<b>\$ 91,981,647</b>

(1) Financial assets include derivatives stated net of collateral held and master netting agreements.

(2) Other commitments and off-balance-sheet items include the undrawn portion of ATB's loan commitments, guarantees and letters of credit.

**Table 24: Industry Concentration**

ATB is inherently exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk as our clients predominantly participate in the Alberta economy. The following table presents a breakdown of the three largest single-industry segments and the single largest borrower:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31 2026</b>		<b>March 31 2025</b>	
	<b>Percentage of total gross loans</b>		<b>Percentage of total gross loans</b>	
Commercial real estate	\$ 10,451,574	17.0%	\$ 8,730,000	15.9%
Agriculture and forestry	6,664,102	10.8%	5,475,489	10.0%
Hydrocarbon energy	6,159,156	10.0%	5,233,913	9.6%
Largest borrower	\$ 295,110	0.5%	\$ 241,746	0.4%

### Table 25: Real Estate Secured Lending (Insured and Uninsured)

Residential mortgage loans (RMLs) and home equity lines of credit (HELOCs) are secured by residential properties. The following table breaks down the amounts and percentages of insured and uninsured RMLs and HELOCs:

As at (\$ in thousands)			March 31 2026		March 31 2025
Residential mortgages	Insured (1)	\$ 13,109,458	57.9%	\$ 11,780,308	58.7%
	Uninsured	9,520,814	42.1%	8,283,304	41.3%
<b>Total residential mortgages</b>		<b>\$ 22,630,272</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 20,063,612</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Home equity lines of credit	Uninsured	\$ 1,898,581	100.0%	\$ 1,824,794	100.0%
<b>Total home equity lines of credit</b>		<b>\$ 1,898,581</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 1,824,794</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Insured</b>	<b>\$ 13,109,458</b>	<b>53.4%</b>	<b>\$ 11,780,308</b>	<b>53.8%</b>
	<b>Uninsured</b>	<b>11,419,394</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>10,108,098</b>	<b>46.2%</b>

(1) Insured residential mortgages are mortgages insured against a loss caused by borrower default and include both individual and portfolio insurance. The amounts presented include bulk-insured conventional mortgages and mortgages insured by CMHC, Sagen and Canada Guaranty Mortgage Insurance.

### Table 26: Real Estate Secured Lending (Amortization Period)

The following table shows the percentages of our RML portfolio that fall within various amortization periods:

As at		March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Less than 25 years		91.1%	93.9%
25 years and above		8.9%	6.1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Table 27: Real Estate Secured Lending (Average Loan-to-Value Ratio)

The following table provides a summary of our average loan-to-value ratio for newly originated and acquired uninsured RML and HELOC products:

As at		March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Residential mortgages		65.9%	65.8%
Home equity lines of credit		59.5%	58.5%

ATB performs stress testing on our RML portfolio as part of our overall stress-testing program to assess the impact of an economic downturn. Severe changes in house prices, interest rates and unemployment levels are among the factors considered in our testing. ATB considers potential losses in our RML portfolio under such scenarios to be manageable, given the portfolio's high proportion of insured and low loan-to-value ratio mortgages.

ATB has limited exposure to variable-rate mortgages, which comprised 18.7% of total mortgages as at March 31, 2026, and 9.5% at March 31, 2025.

## Market Risk

Market risk can arise due to changes in interest rates, FX rates, credit spreads, commodity prices and equity prices. ATB primarily has market risk exposure to the risk-sensitive assets and liabilities on our balance sheet, as well as to the derivatives and other financial instruments we use to manage the various risk exposures we face.

### Market Risk Governance

ATB's market risks are managed in accordance with policies and frameworks that outline risk management requirements, program governance and monitoring and reporting standards across the three lines of defence. The focus of activities that result in market risks remains on servicing our clients' needs and managing the risk that arises from our clients' activities.

As the second line of defence, ATB's Financial Risk Management group provides control and oversight and reports to the ALCO and the Board's Risk Committee on ATB's market risk exposures against Board-approved limits. The ERM Framework gives the Risk Committee a view of the market risk profile compared to the approved market risk appetite. The Board reviews risk appetite and limits annually for market risk.

### Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk is the risk of a negative impact on ATB's financial position due to changes in market interest rates, rate spreads, the shape of the yield curve or any other interest rate relationship.

Asset and liability management risk exists due to differences in the timing and pricing of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities on our balance sheet and the need to invest non-interest-sensitive liabilities and equity in interest-earning assets. Risks arise from, among other factors, different timing of interest rate resets, varying use of floating interest rate reference indices, early prepayments or unexpected drawdowns or growth of loan balances and unanticipated changes in deposit balances.

The impact of changes in interest rates on ATB's NII depends on several factors, including the size and pace of change in interest rates, the size and maturity of the assets and liabilities, and observed lending and deposit behaviour of our clients versus expectations. ATB uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and other capital-market alternatives to manage our interest rate risk.

Asset and liability management encompasses the following tasks:

- Develop interest rate risk management policies and limits
- Develop methods to measure, monitor and report interest rate risk
- Manage interest rate risk versus approved limits
- Measure, monitor and report interest rate risk exposure to the ALCO monthly and the Board's Risk Committee quarterly

### Interest Rate Risk Measurement

ATB measures interest rate risk every month through three primary metrics:

- Interest rate gap measurement, which compares the notional difference or gap in interest rate repricings between assets and liabilities, grouped according to their repricing date
- Sensitivity of NII to sudden increases or decreases in market interest rates, measured over 12 months
- Sensitivity to the change in economic value due to changes in interest rates

(See [Note 22](#) to the financial statements.)

### Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. This risk arises from the existence of a net asset or liability position denominated in foreign currencies and/or a difference in maturity profiles for purchases and sales of a given currency.

ATB has a Market Risk Management Policy and Framework that establishes approved limits and defines the roles and responsibilities across the three lines of defence for the ongoing measurement, monitoring and management of foreign exchange risk.

ATB manages our foreign currency exposure through, for example, foreign exchange limits, measurement of non-trading exposures and buying/selling currency to remain within the Board-approved risk appetite.

As at March 31, 2026, ATB is within our approved minimum limits.

## Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk arises when ATB offers derivative or deposit products where the value of the derivative instrument or rate of return on the deposit is linked to changes in the price of the underlying commodity. As discussed in [Credit Risk](#), we use commodity-linked derivatives to fully hedge our associated commodity risk exposure on these products. ATB does not accept any net direct commodity price risk. (See [Note 10](#) to the financial statements.)

## Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that ATB may not meet all of our financial commitments in a timely manner, at reasonable prices. ATB manages liquidity risk to ensure we have timely access to cost-effective funds to meet our financial obligations as they become due, in both routine and crisis situations. We do so by managing cash flows, diversifying our funding sources and regularly stress testing, monitoring and reporting our current and forecasted liquidity position.

### Liquidity Risk Governance

Treasury, acting as the first line of defence under the supervision of the ALCO, owns and manages liquidity risk in accordance with policies and limits approved by the Board. Liquidity risk management authorities, such as executing transactions and setting limits, are delegated from the Board to senior management. The Financial Risk Management group, as the second line of defence, provides independent oversight of liquidity risk exposures and is responsible for recommending changes to policy and limits.

### Liquidity Risk Management

The Liquidity Risk Management Policy and Framework outline ATB's liquidity risk management requirements, set thresholds for liquidity risk metrics and delegate duties and responsibilities for managing liquidity risk. The policy and framework are designed to comply with global liquidity standards set by the Bank for International Settlements and adopted by OSFI in the *Liquidity Adequacy Requirements Guideline* (LAR Guideline).

To ensure stable and well-diversified sources of funding, ATB determines and manages our liquidity needs using a wide range of financial products and borrowing programs. Our activities can include:

- Using a variety of funding sources for liquidity, such as our retail deposit base.
- Encouraging growth in deposits from individuals, which provides a stable source of funding over the long term.
- Participating in Canadian financial markets through the GoA's consolidated borrowing program, which issues short- and medium-term notes.
- Maintaining holdings of highly liquid assets in proportion to anticipated demand.
- Establishing access to other sources of liquidity that can be obtained on short notice if additional funds are required.
- Maintaining a securitization program to raise funds.
- Monitoring and managing deposit concentration levels.
- Maintaining a liquidity contingency plan that clearly sets out the alternatives for addressing liquidity shortfalls in emergency situations, whether caused by ATB-specific or generalized market-wide stress.
- Conducting stress testing to identify potential sources of liquidity strain.
- A three-lines-of-defence governance model providing oversight and challenge of liquidity risk management activities.

### Liquidity Risk Measurement

We measure liquidity through a series of short-, intermediate- and long-term liquidity metrics, including the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), net stable funding ratio and comprehensive net cumulative cash flow metrics defined in the OSFI LAR Guideline.

As at March 31, 2026, the LCR is 133% (2025: 130%), above the Board-approved minimum limit.

We monitor and proactively assess ATB's current and forward-looking liquidity position under a variety of asset and liability changes. Baseline forecasts are considered, as well as plausible but unexpected stress scenarios that could lead to large variations in liquidity. Liquidity risk is measured and managed at each AOE and at an aggregated enterprise level.

**Table 28: Long-Term Funding Sources**

The following table describes ATB's long-term funding sources:

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	2026		2025	
	Long-term funding	Percentage of total	Long-term funding	Percentage of total
Wholesale borrowings	\$ 6,620,600	45.4%	\$ 4,589,588	41.1%
Securitization liabilities	7,977,371	54.6%	6,585,568	58.9%
<b>Total long-term funding</b>	<b>\$ 14,597,971</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$ 11,175,156</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 29: Contractual Maturities (On-Balance-Sheet Financial Instruments)**

The following table provides the maturity of assets and liabilities, based on the contractual maturity date:

As at (\$ in thousands)	Term							Total
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No specific maturity	
<b>March 31, 2026</b>								
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash resources	\$ 1,182,999	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 617,745	\$ 1,800,744
Securities	3,818,938	1,108,552	870,295	341,289	71,340	443,582	72,768	6,726,764
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	800,123	-	-	-	-	-	-	800,123
Loans	11,239,347	712,787	927,943	511,895	605,405	47,206,228	-	61,203,605
Derivative financial instruments	627,773	213,128	124,936	53,046	52,562	174,421	-	1,245,866
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094,047	1,094,047
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>17,669,180</b>	<b>2,034,467</b>	<b>1,923,174</b>	<b>906,230</b>	<b>729,307</b>	<b>47,824,231</b>	<b>1,784,560</b>	<b>72,871,149</b>
Other non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	661,538	661,538
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 17,669,180</b>	<b>\$ 2,034,467</b>	<b>\$ 1,923,174</b>	<b>\$ 906,230</b>	<b>\$ 729,307</b>	<b>\$ 47,824,231</b>	<b>\$ 2,446,098</b>	<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>								
Deposits	\$ 44,036,335	\$ 3,714,504	\$ 453,244	\$ 227,719	\$ 147,578	\$ 200,735	\$ -	\$ 48,780,115
Wholesale borrowings	4,457,231	597,648	-	306,060	289,800	950,140	-	6,600,879
Securitization liabilities	1,358,947	1,398,546	1,193,228	1,289,249	1,444,029	1,277,540	-	7,961,539
Derivative financial instruments	656,349	206,968	91,947	43,002	76,712	123,234	-	1,198,212
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	193,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,435
Obligations related to securities sold short	76,788	61,366	22,137	19,408	76,969	284,978	-	541,646
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,915,712	1,915,712
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>50,779,085</b>	<b>5,979,032</b>	<b>1,760,556</b>	<b>1,885,438</b>	<b>2,035,088</b>	<b>2,836,627</b>	<b>1,915,712</b>	<b>67,191,538</b>
Other non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,233	236,233
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 50,779,085</b>	<b>\$ 5,979,032</b>	<b>\$ 1,760,556</b>	<b>\$ 1,885,438</b>	<b>\$ 2,035,088</b>	<b>\$ 2,836,627</b>	<b>\$ 2,151,945</b>	<b>\$ 67,427,771</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,104,916</b>	<b>6,104,916</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 50,779,085</b>	<b>\$ 5,979,032</b>	<b>\$ 1,760,556</b>	<b>\$ 1,885,438</b>	<b>\$ 2,035,088</b>	<b>\$ 2,836,627</b>	<b>\$ 8,256,861</b>	<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>

As at (\$ in thousands)	Term						No specific maturity	Total
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years		
<b>March 31, 2025</b>								
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash resources	\$ 798,304	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 213,972	\$ 1,012,276
Securities	2,884,901	560,078	914,329	834,477	446,930	300,724	38,491	5,979,930
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	598,307	-	-	-	-	-	-	598,307
Loans	9,891,417	659,549	906,118	434,681	729,656	41,695,107	-	54,316,528
Derivative financial instruments	302,355	145,050	119,399	165,969	92,470	256,752	-	1,081,995
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	549,147	549,147
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>14,475,284</b>	<b>1,364,677</b>	<b>1,939,846</b>	<b>1,435,127</b>	<b>1,269,056</b>	<b>42,252,583</b>	<b>801,610</b>	<b>63,538,183</b>
Other non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	650,063	650,063
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 14,475,284</b>	<b>\$ 1,364,677</b>	<b>\$ 1,939,846</b>	<b>\$ 1,435,127</b>	<b>\$ 1,269,056</b>	<b>\$ 42,252,583</b>	<b>\$ 1,451,673</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>								
Deposits	\$ 40,202,155	\$ 1,692,077	\$ 865,025	\$ 388,923	\$ 182,477	\$ 1,382	\$ -	\$ 43,332,039
Wholesale borrowings	2,281,083	699,835	595,714	-	311,313	719,432	-	4,607,377
Securitization liabilities	1,167,067	1,280,698	1,406,102	1,065,919	728,686	902,199	-	6,550,671
Derivative financial instruments	336,353	195,565	107,142	119,321	59,522	182,711	-	1,000,614
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	959,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	959,291
Obligations related to securities sold short	44,023	24,240	4,632	-	6,551	100,088	-	179,534
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,690,876	1,690,876
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>44,989,972</b>	<b>3,892,415</b>	<b>2,978,615</b>	<b>1,574,163</b>	<b>1,288,549</b>	<b>1,905,812</b>	<b>1,690,876</b>	<b>58,320,402</b>
Other non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,965	185,965
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 44,989,972</b>	<b>\$ 3,892,415</b>	<b>\$ 2,978,615</b>	<b>\$ 1,574,163</b>	<b>\$ 1,288,549</b>	<b>\$ 1,905,812</b>	<b>\$ 1,876,841</b>	<b>\$ 58,506,367</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,681,879</b>	<b>5,681,879</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 44,989,972</b>	<b>\$ 3,892,415</b>	<b>\$ 2,978,615</b>	<b>\$ 1,574,163</b>	<b>\$ 1,288,549</b>	<b>\$ 1,905,812</b>	<b>\$ 7,558,720</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>

### Table 30: Contractual Maturities (Off-Balance-Sheet Commitments)

Contractual maturities of certain off-balance-sheet financial liabilities are as follows:

As at (\$ in thousands)	Term						Total
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
<b>Off-balance-sheet financial instruments</b>							
<b>March 31, 2026</b>							
Guarantees and letters of credit (1)	\$ 1,824,571	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,824,571
Commitments to extend credit (2)	29,727,707	-	-	-	-	-	29,727,707
Purchase obligations	223,044	122,836	74,137	20,486	8,282	2,464	451,249
<b>March 31, 2025</b>							
Guarantees and letters of credit (1)	\$ 1,406,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,406,496
Commitments to extend credit (2)	27,706,151	-	-	-	-	-	27,706,151
Purchase obligations	194,649	88,167	52,741	37,626	17,637	9,558	400,378

- (1) ATB is called upon to satisfy a guarantee only when the guaranteed party fails to meet its obligations. ATB has recourse against the client for such commitments.
- (2) Commitments to extend credit represent undertakings by ATB to make credit available in the form of loans or other financing for specific amounts and maturities, subject to certain conditions, and include recently authorized credit not yet drawn down and credit facilities available on a revolving basis. ATB does not expect all facilities to be drawn, and some may lapse before drawdown.

## Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It is inherent in all our business activities, including the processes and controls used to manage credit risk, market risk and other risks we face, and can cause monetary losses and reputational harm or result in legal action or regulatory sanctions. Examples of operational risks include risks associated with third-party performance, process failure, theft and fraud, errors or misrepresentation in our products, employment practices, workplace safety, regulatory non-compliance, business disruption and exposure related to third parties, model use and damage to physical assets.

### Operational Risk Governance

ATB's Operational Risk Management Policy and Framework outline the risk management standards, expectations, processes, programs and practices to conduct our business activities in a manner that does not expose us to a level of operational risk that exceeds the Board-approved risk appetite. The policy and framework also establish appropriate accountability for operational risk management across the three-lines-of-defence model and align with relevant regulatory principles.

### Operational Risk Management

Operational risk management is achieved through the implementation and maintenance of our operational risk management programs, which encompass risk appetite, tolerances, processes, tools and controls deployed across ATB.

While operational risk can never be fully eliminated, we can manage it to reduce our exposure. We do so through a variety of techniques, including risk and control assessments, new initiative assessments, loss data collection and analysis, business continuity management, insurance and ongoing monitoring and reporting.

### Third-Party Risk

The decision to engage in a relationship with a third party introduces risk to ATB's operations and reputation. While ATB may use third parties to support business activities, functions or processes, doing so does not reduce our risk management obligations. ATB's Third-Party Risk Management Policy and Framework outline the risk management standards and activities that identify the risks associated with third-party relationships and ensure appropriate controls and processes exist to manage or mitigate those risks.

ATB manages third-party risk throughout the life cycle of a third-party relationship. ATB requires third-party relationships to be documented through a duly executed and endorsed contract agreement that addresses all fundamental elements, terms and conditions of the business relationship. ATB has an appropriate third-party risk management policy, framework and processes. We conduct business activities in a manner that does not expose us to a level of risk that would breach our risk appetite.

## Model Risk

Model risk is the risk of adverse financial (for example, inadequate capital, financial losses or inadequate liquidity) and non-financial (for example, reputational, operational or ethical) consequences arising from flaws or limitations in the design, development, implementation and/or use of a model. A model is defined as the application of theoretical, empirical, judgmental assumptions or statistical techniques, including artificial intelligence and machine learning methods, to process input data to generate results. Model risk can originate from, among other things, inappropriate specification; incorrect parameter estimates; unwanted bias; flawed hypotheses and/or assumptions; mathematical computation errors; inaccurate, inappropriate or incomplete data; lack of controls in data lineage; inappropriate, improper or unintended uses; AI bias or hallucination output; and inadequate monitoring or controls.

Consistent with ATB's Operational Risk Management Policy and Framework, the three-lines-of-defence operating model establishes the appropriate accountability for managing model risk. Model owners, developers and users serve as the first line of defence, while the Model Risk Management (MRM) group is the second line of defence, and ATB Internal Assurance is the third line of defence. The MRM group seeks to ensure models are robust, appropriate for their purpose and independently validated in accordance with the Model Risk Management Policy and Framework. To that end, the MRM group is responsible for oversight activities that independently identify, assess, monitor and report model risk on an enterprise basis and provide a second-line-of-defence challenge, timely vetting and model revalidation, as well as model implementation and performance review. First-line model owners, developers and users work with the MRM group on the design, development, deployment, maintenance and ongoing use and performance of models in compliance with the Model Risk Management Policy and Framework. ATB manages our exposure to model error and model bias through appropriate governance and controls and by ensuring exposures are within acceptable tolerances set out in ATB's Board-approved risk appetite statement.

## Fraud Risk

Fraud risk is an operational risk that arises from intentional deception, resulting in the potential for significant financial loss to ATB and our clients and exposure to reputational risk and regulatory action. Fraud refers to any intentional act or omission designed to deceive others, resulting in the victim suffering a loss and/or the perpetrator achieving a gain.

ATB's fraud risk management activities align with relevant principles set out by the ASFI Supervisory Framework and OSFI's regulatory and supervisory practices and incorporate the three-lines-of-defence model. The model includes designing, developing and maintaining internal process and system controls to identify, prevent, assess, manage and monitor fraud risks. ATB's approach to fraud risk management is to ensure effective processes, controls and metrics are deployed to manage fraud events and potential losses to levels within our Board-approved risk appetite.

## Strategy Risk

Strategy risk is the risk of current or prospective adverse impacts on ATB's earnings, capital, reputation or standing arising from ineffective strategic decisions or lack of responsiveness to industry, economic or technological changes. Innovation risk is a subset of strategy risk and reflects the risk of ineffective business strategies or models associated with failing to adapt to changing client needs or having others deliver new ways of meeting those needs. Business execution risk is an extension of strategy risk and arises from an inability to successfully execute on strategic plans and goals. Business execution risk can negatively impact ATB's capital, earnings, operations or reputation. Strategy risk addresses whether ATB is "doing the right things," whereas business execution risk addresses whether we are "doing things right."

## Strategy Risk Governance

The Board has overall stewardship of ATB, oversees ATB's strategic direction, monitors ATB's performance in executing our strategy and meeting our objectives, oversees the implementation of an effective risk management culture and actively monitors ATB's risk profile relative to our risk appetite. The Risk Committee monitors strategy risk on a regular basis. The Executive Risk Management Committee reviews and discusses significant risk issues and action plans as they arise in the implementation of the enterprise-wide strategy.

## Strategy Risk Management

ATB aims to reduce strategy risk by deploying a dynamic strategic planning process that considers our evolving environment and enterprise capabilities. On an ongoing basis, ATB assesses performance and considers top threats to our strategies and the execution of the plan. ATB manages innovation risk by driving an innovative mindset in how we work, identifying and assessing disruptive scenarios that can impact ATB today and in the future and elevating our investment in processes, tools and channels to address disruptive risks. We mitigate business execution risk through process enhancements such as reimagining how we collaborate, adopting a continuous improvement approach to foundational processes and closely monitoring the realization of our strategic tactics in our business results. Additionally, key talent risk is managed through robust recruitment programs and partnerships to address capability gaps as the complexity and specialization of roles grow, and through our focus on leading people and culture programs, building on ATB's commitment to putting people first and creating an undeniable reputation in the talent marketplace as the place to work.

## Client Experience Risk

Client experience risk is the risk of sudden or progressive erosion of client confidence in ATB's ability to meet client needs and expectations. This may lead to an inability to retain and attract clients, which, in turn, could lead to volatility in income levels.

ATB incorporates business practices, policies, actions and behaviours that help ensure our clients have an optimal experience. In doing this, ATB balances experience while consistently acting in each client's and ATB's best interest, with consideration of the laws and regulations ATB is obligated to adhere to. Client experience risk is managed through regular monitoring of key metrics and deliberate action in response to any negative trends.

## Cybersecurity Risk

Cybersecurity risk is the risk of loss or potential loss related to technical infrastructure or the use of technology by ATB or our third parties (including unauthorized access to our clients' data). Cybersecurity risk can arise from a lack of training/awareness, vendor/supply chain vulnerabilities, lack of or ineffective compliance with cybersecurity controls, concentration of data and associated analytics, lack of resources/investment, external dependency management, poor change management controls and ineffective cyber-incident management and resilience. As the landscape of cyber threats evolves, it is critical to continuously assess and address these risks to protect sensitive data, ensure operational continuity and safeguard trust with clients.

Cybersecurity risk is not only an IT issue—it is an enterprise-wide risk that requires an interdisciplinary approach and a commitment to ensure all aspects of the business are aligned to support effective cybersecurity practices. ATB's cybersecurity risk management strategy is focused on building a sustainable and resilient approach to operating and managing risk for our team members, clients, infrastructure, data, assets and systems. Our approach includes the design, implementation, governance and regular assessment of policies, frameworks and corresponding controls aligned to industry best practices.

ATB prioritizes investments and resources in cybersecurity to reduce our exposures to acceptable levels in line with our risk appetite. The Cybersecurity Risk Management program contains key pillars to address cyber-risk vulnerabilities and protect the assets of the organization and our clients against rapidly evolving cyber threats. Our cybersecurity efforts rely on highly skilled team members, advanced tools and technologies and sound processes across the three lines of defence. We assess individual initiatives for their impact on ATB's cyber-risk profile and consider how they will strategically advance the maturity of our defences. ATB has controls in place to prevent, detect, respond to and recover from cyber threats, and we regularly conduct assessments of our control environment against best practices and standards. To bolster ATB's resiliency in the face of cyberattacks, defence capabilities are extended through partnerships with well-established cybersecurity vendors, and we provide mandatory cybersecurity awareness training to all our team members.

## Regulatory Compliance Risk

Regulatory compliance risk is the risk of ATB's non-conformance with laws, rules, regulations and prescribed practices ("regulatory requirements") in any jurisdiction in which we operate.

Mounting regulatory changes are significant and include, but are not limited to, those addressing payment modernization, consumer-directed finance (open banking), sustainability and climate change, third-party risk, investor protection, privacy, financial crime and fraud. These changes—along with the delivery of other government interventions in the financial sector (for example, lending to individuals and businesses) and ongoing and increasing expectations of regulators and partners to assess and more tightly manage the risk profile—carry the risk of materially impacting ATB's capacity to deliver on our business plan and strategic priorities.

Failure to properly manage regulatory compliance risks may result in litigation, criminal or regulatory proceedings commenced against ATB, sanctions and potential harm to ATB's reputation. Financial penalties, judgments and other costs associated with legal and regulatory proceedings may also adversely affect ATB's business, results or financial condition.

## Regulatory Risk Governance

ATB is exposed to regulatory compliance risks in almost everything we do, and we have an established program to proactively promote risk-based management of regulatory compliance risk through an enterprise-wide risk-based model.

AOEs and SSUs, as the first line of defence, are responsible for managing regulatory compliance risks within their operational activities, including designing and implementing effective regulatory compliance controls, documenting processes appropriately and ensuring adequate training for their teams. The Regulatory Compliance Management group, as the second line of defence, maintains an enterprise Regulatory Compliance Management Policy, Framework and relevant procedures to identify, assess and manage regulatory compliance risk in alignment with the Board-approved risk appetite. Regulatory developments are actively monitored by the Regulatory Compliance Management group, which works with the first line of defence to implement required changes to systems and processes and to manage legal and regulatory compliance risks within risk appetite. Legal Services provides legal strategies and advice on the performance of legal obligations and manages litigation that involves or impacts ATB or our subsidiaries. To ensure compliance stewardship, regular reporting is provided to senior management and the Board. Internal Assurance, as the third line of defence, is accountable for periodically examining, evaluating and reporting to both senior management and the Board on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management processes and the internal control environment relating to the management of regulatory compliance risk within ATB.

## Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Sanctions Evasion Risk

As a financial services provider, ATB is at risk of being used as a conduit for money laundering, terrorist financing and sanctions evasion activity.

ATB has an Anti-Money Laundering (AML) program that is inclusive of Anti-Terrorist Financing (ATF) and Countering Sanctions Evasion (CSE) activities. The program has established policies, frameworks, technology and procedures that appropriately identify, assess, measure and manage ATB's AML, ATF and CSE risks in a way that does not expose us to a level of risk that would exceed the risk appetite approved by the Board. The Chief Anti-Money Laundering Officer (CAMLO) is responsible for managing the program.

The AML/ATF/CSE risk assessment methodology identifies current and emerging money laundering, terrorist financing and sanctions evasion risks inherent in ATB's business activities and is designed to meet the requirements of the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* and associated regulations. The objective of the risk assessment is to identify the products, services, delivery channels, AOE's and clients that are at a higher risk for money laundering, terrorist financing or sanctions evasion activities. Applicable business units are responsible for the design, documentation and implementation of business-unit-specific policies, procedures and controls to manage all obligations identified by the CAMLO and to manage and mitigate inherent money laundering, terrorist financing and sanctions evasion risks. The CAMLO provides business unit oversight, including ongoing monitoring efforts and enhanced due diligence.

## Privacy Risk

Privacy risk is the risk of ATB not complying with privacy legislation that is applicable to the products or services ATB offers.

ATB adopts the three-lines-of-defence model to manage privacy risk and has implemented a corporate privacy policy, procedures and suitable controls to address privacy risk and safeguard personal information, commensurate with the nature and sensitivity of personal information involved. All ATB team members and contractors have first-line-of-defence responsibilities with respect to collecting, using, disclosing or storing personal information to maintain client confidentiality and privacy. ATB's business units are responsible for ongoing privacy risk management within their operational domains, including identifying and mitigating privacy risks and establishing robust controls. The Data Privacy team, led by the Chief Privacy Officer in the Risk Management SSU, is the second line of defence and is responsible for the oversight of ATB's Privacy Compliance program. Internal Assurance, as the third line of defence, periodically examines, evaluates and reports to both senior management and the Board on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management processes and the internal control environment relating to the management of privacy risk within ATB.

The privacy landscape is dynamic, and regulatory expectations continue to evolve at a rapid pace, including new AI rules and data requirements. ATB continues to adopt privacy guidelines, regulatory guidance and industry best practices to enhance our privacy program and privacy controls.

## Environmental Risk

Environmental risk is the risk of financial loss or reputational damage resulting from environmental liabilities and/or physical, transition and liability impacts of climate change. ATB considers significant environment-related risks as transverse risks that can impact ATB's key risk categories, including credit, market, liquidity, operational, regulatory and reputational risk. ATB manages our environmental risk via an environmental risk appetite statement and associated risk tolerances. ATB has taken a pragmatic approach to prioritize climate-related risks in our risk management system.

Physical risks caused by events such as severe weather and longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as chronic drought, extreme heat or floods, may impact the performance of ATB or our clients directly or indirectly. Transition risks are the financial and reputational risks to ATB and our clients stemming from the economic, political, legal and technological changes expected to occur as the climate changes. Liability risks relate to potential exposure to the risks associated with climate-related litigation.

The regulatory environment concerned with environmental risks continues to evolve. OSFI has continued to amend Guideline B-15: *Climate Risk Management*, which establishes expectations related to the disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities and provides updates following its supervisory examinations. ATB continues to monitor these developments, including from the Canadian Sustainability Standards Board and Canadian Securities Administrators, and evolve our approach to the implementation of relevant standards and regulations over time.

## Environmental Risk Management

ATB's Enterprise Risk Management Framework guides our environmental risk management practices, including:

- Ensuring ATB's environmental risk activities are aligned with our mandate and purpose.
- Supporting ATB's strategic objectives and risk mitigation processes.
- Integrating environmental considerations into relevant risk processes.
- Reporting on environmental risk issues in a manner consistent with relevant reporting standards and frameworks and meeting applicable legal and regulatory requirements and accounting standards.

In addition, ATB considers the potential impacts of borrowers' environmental liabilities in our existing credit risk assessment processes, when appropriate. In recent years, we effectively managed the impacts of physical climate risks on our portfolio due to forest fires, drought, early snowfall and severe flooding. By offering relief programs and working directly with affected clients to arrive at a solution, we have sustained their operations while mitigating our risk of loss.

Environmental risk management activities continue to focus on building capabilities to effectively integrate emerging climate change considerations into our existing risk practices across business lines, as well as asset and liability classes. We engage with industry experts to gain knowledge and build internal expertise, and we have conducted scenario analysis of potential environmental risk pathways using internationally recognized climate change scenarios and models.

For more information on our approach to environmental considerations, refer to [ATB's 2026 Sustainability Report](#).

## Social Risk

Social risk is the risk arising from activities perceived as unethical, causing moral controversies or negatively impacting the social benefit to the communities in which we operate. These may result in legal, cultural, economic or reputational harm to ATB, our team members, suppliers, clients and Albertans. Social risks are managed by implementing practices that ensure ethical principles are consistently applied to investment, governance and operating decisions and that ATB's reputation is safeguarded and protected through stakeholder management.

ATB's codes of conduct and ethics outline the principles and standards that guide the conduct of every ATB director and team member. The Board's code sets the "tone at the top" for upholding the law, rules and regulations. The Board Chair is ultimately responsible for monitoring Board members' compliance with their Board of Directors Code of Conduct and Ethics. Multiple Board committees, including Risk and Audit, oversee ATB team members' compliance.

ATB manages ethics-related social risk through our Team Member Code of Conduct and Ethics, the availability of a whistleblower hotline, an ethics framework touching on specific aspects of ATB's operations and a strong tone at the top to reinforce ATB's shared principles. Mitigation efforts address many aspects of ATB's operations and include the highlighting of ethics issues in communications to team members, the implementation of proactive testing regarding the ethical use of AI and data, and the tracking of key indicators for significant third parties.

ATB proactively manages our reputation in a number of ways, including adopting transparent communication with our clients, maintaining high standards of governance and consistently monitoring social and traditional media to identify and respond to potential issues.

# EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

## Compensation Philosophy and Principles

Our executive compensation philosophy is based on the belief that a high-performing executive team that can advance the corporate strategy is a cornerstone of our organization, that our executives must have the opportunity to earn competitive compensation relative to talent in our market and that leadership development and succession planning are critical.

ATB's competitive total compensation policies and programs are guided by business and talent strategies used to attract, retain and motivate the talent needed in a highly competitive marketplace.

- Our total compensation approach aligns with our purpose, strategic goals and desired culture to drive enterprise performance for both short-term results and long-term success.
- Our compensation plans align with Shareholder expectations by creating ongoing financial value, business sustainability and client obsession.
- Our compensation practices and performance setting follow good corporate governance.
- Our compensation plans are transparent and support performance-differentiated pay within acceptable risk practices and tolerances.



In keeping with our compensation philosophy, and to ensure successful execution of the Path to 2030, our compensation policies and programs align with the following key principles:

- Leaders and team members focused on the success of the Path to 2030, including long-term sustainability and One ATB.
- Performance-differentiated pay, with pay reflecting performance.
- Alignment with the competitive talent market—targeting mid-market on total direct compensation (base plus short-term and long-term incentives). The combination of culture, opportunities for personal and professional growth, health and wellness benefits, pension and support of life beyond work differentiates ATB from the market.
- Simple, fair and transparent compensation programs.

We continually review the breadth and depth of information we provide about compensation. Our disclosure is aligned with that of our competitors, including other Canadian financial institutions. We believe this format provides a fulsome review of our compensation plans and the appropriate level of information regarding the compensation packages of our President and CEO, Chief Financial and Strategy Officer (CFO) and the next-highest-compensated senior executive officers at ATB.

# Compensation Governance and Alignment to Corporate Strategy

## Board of Directors



- Approves the compensation and benefits for the CEO.
- Annually approves the CEO's performance objectives.
- The Board Chair, in partnership with the HR Committee Chair, evaluates the CEO's performance against established objectives and approves all CEO short-term and long-term incentive compensation.
- Reviews the evaluation of the CEO's performance and the CEO's variable pay elements. Reviews compensation awards and performance information for other senior executive officers in light of ATB's results.
- Reviews and ensures appropriate pension governance policies and procedures are in place, related to its obligations as a plan sponsor and administrator and in accordance with applicable legislation and regulations.
- Ensures that appropriate risk management and internal controls structures are in place for broadly establishing structures to ensure good governance, including the integration of sustainability principles.
- Approves new or material changes to enterprise-wide compensation and benefit plans.

## Human Resources Committee



- Recommends to the Board of Directors to approve compensation and benefits for the CEO.
- Recommends annually to the Board of Directors to approve the CEO's performance objectives.
- The HR Committee Chair, in partnership with the Board of Directors Chair, evaluates the CEO's performance against established objectives.
- Reviews the evaluation of the CEO's performance and the CEO's variable pay elements, as well as the compensation, benefits and performance assessment of executives who report directly to the President and CEO, are named executive officers or are designated officers.
- Approves total rewards strategies, compensation philosophy and principles—with consideration for alignment of those strategies with ATB's sustainability principles and practices, management's report on compensation disclosure, executive severance guidelines, pension plan risk management statement and governance structure, significant matters including funding and investment policies and actuary reports.
- Recommends to the Board of Directors to approve new or material changes to enterprise-wide compensation and benefit plans.

## Management

- Provides recommendations on strategies, plans and programs for consideration by the HR Committee, including compensation programs, executive severance guidelines and pension plan.
- The CEO approves executive compensation, benefits and performance assessments for the top executives in the organization and presents this information to the HR Committee for review.
- Uses the Compensation Executive Steering Committee (CESC)(1) to formulate recommendations for the HR Committee on matters pertaining to compensation philosophy and principles, management's report on compensation disclosure and new or material changes to enterprise-wide compensation and benefit plans.
- Reviews the Chief Risk Officer's (CRO's) annual report, addressing alignment of risk appetite and compensation practices.
- The CESC approves compensation plans specific to a particular area of expertise (AOE) and the non-material compensation framework and design changes based on alignment with strategic business direction and expert advice and/or third-party market data and oversees the ongoing administrative requirements associated with compensation.

(1) The CESC meets quarterly, at a minimum, and includes the President and CEO, CFO, CRO, Chief Client Experience and Technology Officer, Group Head of an AOE and the Chief People, Culture, Brand and Communications Officer.

ATB's compensation philosophy and established principles guide the design of our compensation programs. Executive goals reflect the journey of executing on our strategy and achieving the right results in both the short and long term. Emphasis is on performance-driven incentive pay, especially for outstanding executive leaders and performers. We believe our compensation programs support the right balance of acquisition and growth of critical executive talent that is required to deliver on ATB's corporate strategy.

# Compensation Risk Management

## Alignment With Risk Appetite

Risk awareness and mitigation are integrated into business planning, objective setting and governance—all of which influence the executive compensation program. Performance expectations align with our articulated risk profile and appetite. When setting goals, performance targets and compensation trajectories, ATB considers evolving risks such as market conditions, demographic shifts and regulatory standards. The Board of Directors approves all corporate performance targets. The setting of relevant performance objectives supports a clear line of sight to teams, AOE's and organizational goals, as applicable, without promoting excessive risk-taking. We aim to ensure compensation aligns with the short-term interests and long-term sustainability of our organization and our Shareholder's interests. The Risk Committee of the Board and the Board of Directors receive quarterly updates on risk performance relative to risk appetite, compliance with risk management policies, compliance with regulatory requirements and ATB's financial performance across the organization.

## Annual Compensation Risk Assessment

Annually, the CRO conducts a compensation risk assessment, providing highlights to the Risk Committee and the HR Committee. This assessment gives consideration to compensation plans—focusing on incentives, performance objectives and results, and the adequacy of governance practices relative to ATB's risk appetite, Financial Stability Board principles and industry practices. Based on this assessment, the CRO may recommend an adjustment to a named executive officer's (NEO) incentive compensation, for consideration by the CEO, HR Committee and Board of Directors, as applicable. The CRO's FY2026 assessment did not identify any material issues affecting the overall integrity of ATB's compensation system.

## Variable Compensation Forfeiture and Clawback

ATB's Executive Variable Compensation Forfeiture and Clawback Policy allows the Board of Directors to require, in specific situations, the reimbursement and/or forfeiture of incentive compensation awarded to NEOs. The policy assists in effectively balancing risk and reward for ATB from a compensation perspective. Variable compensation is any incentive pay earned for objective achievement, including but not limited to short-term incentives (STIs) and long-term incentives (LTIs)—subject to a two-fiscal-year look-back period. The CRO's annual compensation risk assessment supports the policy by reporting on material risk events and weaknesses to aid the HR Committee and Board in determining if forfeiture and clawback action should be taken.

The policy covers two types of material risk events: financial restatement and intentional wrongful acts. Wrongful acts include misconduct, theft, embezzlement, fraud or other malfeasance or misfeasance. In the event of financial restatement, the Board will conduct an independent review of the circumstances leading to the restatement. If the Board determines the restatement was due to an intentional wrongful act by one or more NEOs, the Board shall claw back or cancel some or all of the variable compensation awarded. If the Board determines the restatement was not due to an intentional wrongful act by one or more NEOs, the Board may, at its discretion, claw back or cancel some or all of the variable compensation awarded. In the event that the Board determines that an NEO committed an intentional wrongful act, regardless of whether a restatement has occurred or may occur, the Board will claw back or cancel some or all of the variable compensation awarded to that particular NEO.

In the event of executive termination with cause, ATB's LTI and STI plans that apply to executives, in addition to the NEOs, have provisions that provide for full forfeiture of outstanding and previously awarded but unpaid compensation. These plans also have provisions to correct any unpaid variable compensation values for all executives in an instance of material financial restatement.

## Alignment With Shareholder Expectations

ATB is operationally independent of the Government of Alberta (GoA), under the oversight of a diverse Board. ATB's mandate from our Shareholder includes delivering returns comparable to our peers. As a result, ATB's compensation is designed for the competitive financial services market in which we operate, to attract and retain talent.

## Independent Compensation Advice

ATB's HR Committee engages independent advisors to provide external insight related to executive compensation best practices and market trends. The advisors offer specialized expertise relative to compensation philosophy, governance, design and policy and performance measurement and assessment. The following table shows the fees paid to Hugessen Consulting during the last two fiscal years for executive and non-executive compensation matters:

	Billed in FY2026	Billed in FY2025
Executive compensation-related fees	-	\$ 43,611
Other fees	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$ 43,611</b>

## Compensation Comparator Group and Market Positioning

To ensure ATB's executive compensation programs and practices are aligned with the market, we regularly benchmark against other organizations in the financial services industry. ATB periodically retains executive compensation consulting experts to review our benchmarking approach and comparator selection criteria, with the objective of aligning them with ATB's strategic direction and mandate. The Board-approved executive compensation comparator group includes national and/or dominant regional private industry banking and financial services companies headquartered in Canada. ATB competes with these comparators from both a client and talent perspective. These organizations are generally one-third to four times ATB's revenue.

### Executive Compensation Comparator Group

The Co-operators Group Limited	iA Financial Corporation Inc.
E-L Financial Corporation Ltd.	IGM Financial Inc.
EQB Inc. (previously Equitable Group Inc.)	Servus Credit Union
Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec	TMX Group Limited

ATB's compensation philosophy is to position total compensation for each executive at the median (50<sup>th</sup> percentile) of our compensation comparator group when results meet expectations. The size, scope and complexity of the comparator organizations and their NEO roles are considered when benchmarking ATB's NEO compensation. We ensure competitive compensation aligns with the market while taking into consideration the experience of each ATB incumbent.

## Elements of Executive Total Direct Compensation

ATB's executive total direct compensation, which includes base salary and short- and long-term incentives, is designed to pay a mid-market rate, reflecting target-level performance. The actual compensation received by an executive may be above or below mid-market because it reflects their relative performance and the performance of the enterprise.

### Executive Total Direct Compensation

Element	Description	Why we provide it	How it aligns with external market comparators
<b>Base salary</b>	Fixed component	Reflects the complexity and value of job responsibilities and the executive's demonstrated skills, experience and job performance.	Median, based on sustained performance and internal equity
<b>Short-term incentive</b>	Variable component	Motivates and rewards performance relative to predetermined goals in the current fiscal year's business plan.	Median, based on performance
<b>Long-term incentive</b>	Variable component	Incentivizes and rewards for achieving success in executing strategic objectives that create value and long-term sustainability. Granted as a three-year deferred incentive to align with future organizational performance.	Median, based on performance

### Base Salary

Our base salary is designed to ensure that individual pay reflects each position's value and accountabilities. The market reference point for each NEO is set at a competitive rate based on the median from within our comparator peer group, adjusted to reflect differences in scope and scale of the comparator market. The base salary of each NEO is determined by position, their sustained performance, the strategic value and complexity of the role, internal equity and market competitiveness for the role.

### Short-Term Incentive

STI is the component within the executive compensation program that rewards performance relative to established goals over one year. STI is not guaranteed and is designed to:

- Create executive alignment with the achievement of annual business plans.
- Focus executive performance on achieving objectives at the enterprise level and AOE or strategic support unit (SSU) level.

ATB's performance enablement system and Enterprise STI Plan work together to enable performance objectives that are tightly aligned to business strategy, to elevate performance and to provide performance-differentiated pay. The STI plan is funded based on enterprise-level results, with an opportunity for Board discretion. The distribution of the funding is based on AOE or SSU and individual performance.

To fund the plan, enterprise performance is measured using an enterprise scorecard with net income before provision for loan losses (NIBP) (for STI plan), Client Obsession Index (COI), two distinct risk modifiers and Board discretion. As the predominant driver of financial performance, NIBP (for STI plan) is weighted at 70%. COI is weighted at 30%, as a measure of the health of our clients' relationships with ATB, based on a comprehensive client survey program with representation from all ATB client segments. Each metric's result is assessed relative to the target in ATB's Board-approved business plan or budget and a threshold level of performance that must be achieved to generate funding.

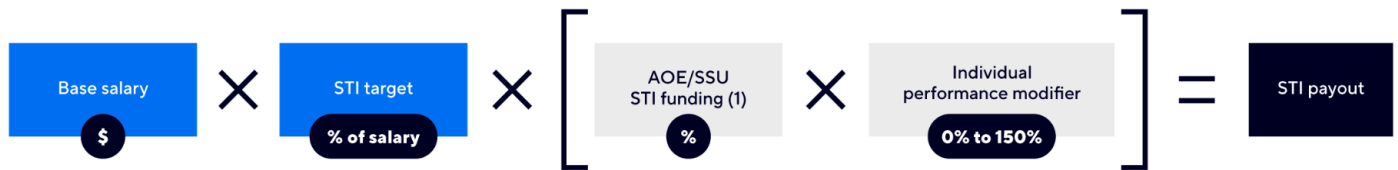
The objective of the risk modifiers within ATB's STI plan—in addition to financial performance and client experience—is to correlate the impacts of risk management on the level of the incentive funding. The enterprise scorecard result may then be modified by up to 20%—positively or negatively—based on loan loss provision (LLP) management, which measures ATB's performance relative to peers and risk appetite. Then, a second modifier of up to 25% may be applied negatively, based on capital and liquidity levels relative to the risk appetite statement. In the event of a breach of ATB's Common Equity Tier 1 or liquidity coverage ratio regulatory floor, the STI plan will not be funded.

The Board, in its discretion, may apply a qualitative adjustment to the plan's preliminary funding rate, resulting in the final plan funding. This qualitative assessment may be based on extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances.

Each AOE and SSU will share in ATB's success, as distribution of enterprise funding to AOE/SSUs is based on relative performance against predetermined and calibrated AOE/SSU scorecard results. The AOE/SSU scorecards have common metric dimensions to ensure a consistent and fair measure of performance and also include AOE/SSU-specific metrics designed to reflect the unique contribution each AOE/SSU makes to achieve the enterprise targets. Scorecard dimensions are enterprise, financial, operational, client, risk management and human capital management. The specific metrics within each scorecard dimension are reviewed annually and may change to reflect the current fiscal year's business plan. Each AOE or SSU's STI plan funding is determined by assessing metric performance results against targets, in combination with the weighting of each metric and within the context of the success of other AOE/SSUs.

The target award for each executive reflects a percentage of base salary. AOE/SSU funding and individual performance—including delivery on their respective AOE/SSU Operating Plan—differentiate the STI award for each executive.

The STI plan includes forfeiture provisions to adjust or rescind unpaid awards in the case of termination of employment for cause and to align with the corrected financial results due to a material accounting restatement. No adjustments were required in FY2026.



(1) Determined by Enterprise STI Plan funding and distribution of funding based on AOE/SSU STI scorecard results.

## Long-Term Incentive

LTI rewards the successful execution of strategic objectives that create long-term value and sustainability for the organization. LTI grant targets are expressed as a percentage of base salary, with strategic objectives set annually by the LTI participant and their leader. In the case of the CEO, the Board sets the strategic objectives. LTI grants are awarded annually and can range from 0% to 150% of the grant target, based on the executive's individual performance in achieving their strategic objectives. LTI grants vest (mature) over three years.



The Long-Term Incentive Plan (ATB Growth LTI Plan) is a unit-based plan in which the value of each unit is linked to a multiple of ATB's three-year average net income (NI). The unit price will increase and decrease over the vesting period. This plan aims to achieve:

- **Value creation:** The value of each vested ATB Growth LTI Plan unit is tied to a value driver based on a multiple of NI. This mechanism is similar to share value changes in publicly traded companies, ensuring the LTI's simplicity and connection to value creation. It also includes both downside risk and upside potential, aligning participant rewards with the organization's overall financial performance.
- **Alignment with Shareholder interests:** The use of NI as a proxy for ATB's value aligns the interests of executives with those of our Shareholder. When ATB's NI grows, the value of the LTI units increases, benefiting both the participants and the Shareholder.
- **Increased engagement and motivation:** The unit-based structure provides a clearer and more tangible measure of how individual efforts contribute to ATB's value. This fosters a sense of ownership and encourages participants to actively seek opportunities to drive organizational growth.

This plan has built-in risk mitigation mechanisms. To mitigate the risk of volatility in ATB's net income, the ATB Growth LTI Plan incorporates several mechanisms to ensure payouts align with long-term performance and market conditions. These mechanisms include:

- **Three-year rolling average for NI:** This approach reduces the impact of single-year fluctuations and aligns payouts with performance over the entire three-year vesting period.
- **Asymmetrical guards on payout values:** The plan includes upper and lower limits on payout values. Given the impact of market sentiment on peer share prices and ATB's LLP volatility, there are asymmetrical guards on ATB's three-year rolling average NI and resulting cap and floor on payout calculations. The maximum payout is capped at twice the unit price at the time of grant, while the minimum payout is 50% of the initial grant value. For the purpose of payout calculations, these limits only apply to the unit price at the time of vesting; new grants are based on a 10x multiple of NI at the time of granting.
- **Board discretion:** The Board has the authority to adjust LTI grants or payouts in response to extraordinary or unforeseen circumstances.

The ATB Growth LTI Plan offers greater leverage, with potential payouts ranging from 0% to 300% of target, contingent on enterprise performance aligned with Shareholder interests. It is designed to enhance the alignment between executive compensation, ATB's long-term growth and Shareholder interests. There is a direct linear relationship between the change in three-year average NI and the change in LTI value. By promoting both individual performance and collaborative efforts, this plan is expected to drive ATB's continued success.

ATB's Change in Control (CIC) policy for LTI treatment enhances executive neutrality, talent retention, fairness, transparency and investor confidence and aligns with market best practices. This double-trigger policy applies to both current and future LTI grants, activating upon a change in control and involuntary termination without cause. In such a scenario, the terminated employee receives a prorated grant (at target) for the fiscal year, accelerated vesting of all unvested grants (paid at the most recent unit value within 100 days) and payment of all other vested, unpaid grants (within 100 days of termination or maturity, whichever is earlier). The Board retains discretion regarding unvested grants prior to a CIC event.

In the case of termination of employment for cause, or to align with the corrected financial results due to a material accounting restatement, the LTI plan includes forfeiture provisions to adjust or rescind previously awarded unpaid grants and/or appreciation or depreciation.

## Key Performance Indicators Driving Incentive Results

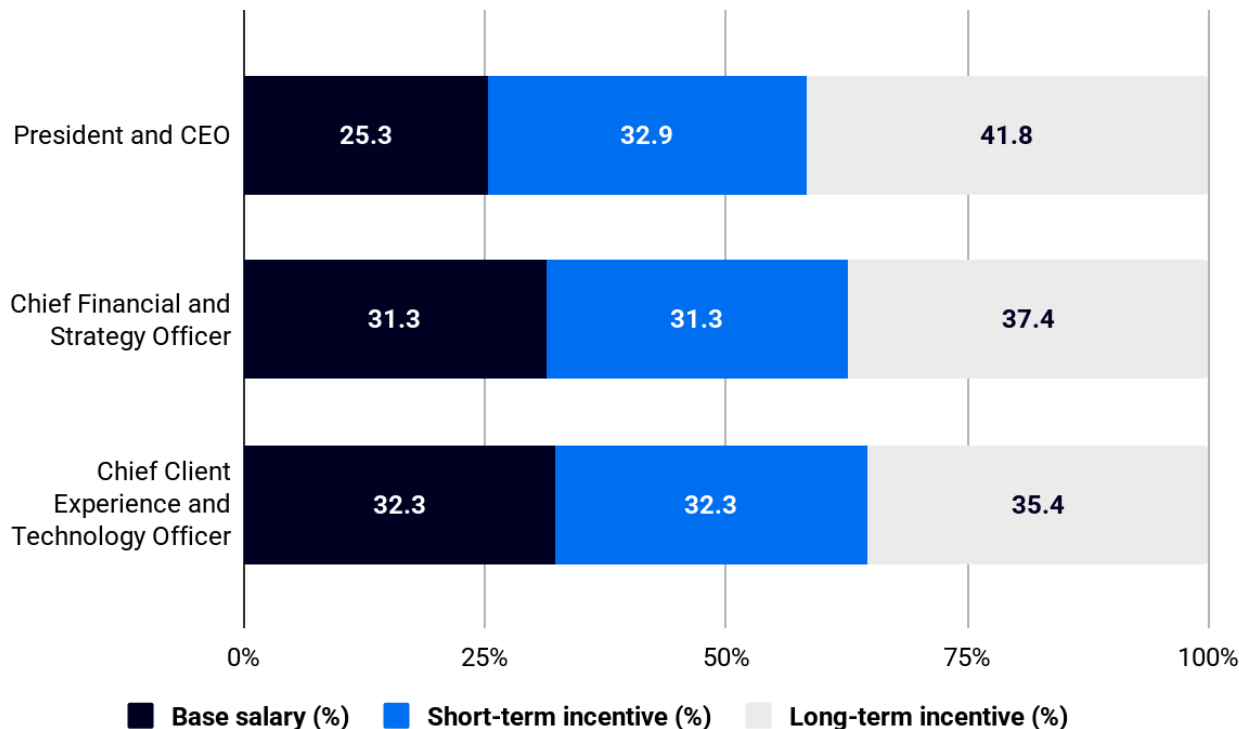
ATB's executive STI and LTI plans include annual objectives for the following performance metrics. In addition to these metrics, executives may also have individual performance objectives to enrich and embed ATB's sustainability practices. Sustainability signals a different approach to our economy—one that includes social license, short-term profitability and long-term sustainability.

<b>Net income (for LTI plan)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures total revenue less expenses, provision for loan losses and payment in lieu of tax</li> </ul>
<b>Net income before provision (NIBP) (for STI plan)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures enterprise net income (NI) before payment in lieu of tax, provision for loan losses, STIs and exceptional expenses and/or revenue</li> <li>Aligns with ATB's strategic growth strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Client Obsession Index (COI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflects the health of ATB's client relationships by measuring how well we are meeting their needs</li> <li>Takes a holistic view of ATB clients across all products and AOE's and surveys their experience with ATB</li> <li>Aligns with ATB's client experience, expert advisory services and digital platform strategies</li> </ul>
<b>Management of the provision for loan losses (LLP) modifier</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures how effectively ATB has managed LLP based on two factors: 1) expected losses as a portion of our total loan portfolio, compared to risk appetite, and 2) a set of quantitative measures to gauge ATB's loan loss performance relative to designated peers</li> <li>Impacted by minimizing high-risk and impaired loans through prudential underwriting and the deployment of early intervention strategies, which reduce levels of impaired loans and maintains strong client relationships, while pursuing quality growth</li> <li>May positively or negatively modify STI funding</li> </ul>
<b>Other risks modifier</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assesses capital and liquidity levels relative to risk appetite</li> <li>May negatively modify STI funding</li> </ul>

## Target Total Direct Compensation Mix

The relative combination of base salary and incentive pay varies depending on market practice and the level of accountability for each role. In general terms, the more senior an executive, the greater the portion of their variable incentive pay in the form of STI and LTI.

The following graph represents the target total direct compensation mix for each NEO. To motivate and reward executives for creating value for the Shareholder, a significant portion of this compensation is “at risk.”



## The Total Rewards Perspective

ATB's total rewards program includes cash compensation (base salary, STI and LTI) for executives, Flexible Pension Plan and a flexible health and wellness benefit plan. Nonmonetary benefits include learning and development, recognition and programs promoting a healthy and balanced lifestyle.

### Flexible Pension Plan

ATB's Flexible Pension Plan (FPP), the ATB Plan, is a registered pension plan for eligible management and executive team members. This innovative plan is focused on total wealth and financial wellness. It has a core employer contribution to a defined-contribution (DC) pension plan, with a flexible employer contribution that is directed, based on the team member's personal preference, into retirement savings (DC pension plan or registered retirement savings plan [RRSP]), debt reduction through mortgage repayment, a First Home Savings Account or a Registered Education Savings Plan. In addition to the core and flexible employer contributions, executives can also voluntarily contribute up to 6% of their pensionable earnings (which include annual base salary and STI pay) to the DC plan. ATB matches voluntary contributions up to 4% of the plan participant's pensionable earnings.

For the majority of the ATB Plan participants whose annual pension contributions exceed allowable maximums under the *Income Tax Act*, excess amounts are allocated to the notional supplemental plan—a non-registered plan providing notional DC benefits that cannot be provided within the ATB Plan due to income tax restrictions.

### Benefits

ATB's executives and their families participate in the same benefits program as all other team members, providing security and contributing to their quality of life. The program provides all participants with core benefits and ATB-provided flexible benefits credits, which can be used to “purchase” from a variety of levels of health, dental, insurance, vision and prescription drug coverage based on family status and need. All participants have health spending and wellness accounts and can use their flex credits to top up either account. All these benefits are measured and benchmarked in line with the total rewards program to ensure ATB remains competitive with comparable organizations.

As another step in mitigating risk and investing in the holistic health of our senior executives, we encourage these critical leaders to participate in an annual comprehensive health assessment and in the LifePlus and Teladoc programs, which feature expert medical care that includes around-the-clock virtual care and complementary services.

In lieu of ATB providing individual perquisites such as car allowances and club memberships, eligible executives also receive an annual perquisite allowance, in the form of a flat dollar amount. The amounts provided are reviewed regularly to align with the competitive offerings in the market.

## Wellness

ATB's Total Health strategy puts people first by recognizing holistic health as the support system for exceptional performance, which enables our team members to deliver on our promise of client obsession. We create consistent and easy-to-understand language, concepts and actions that build on the pillars of physical, mental, social and financial wellness. Our efforts are inclusive and accessible to all team members. We leverage an internal network of wellness champions across the enterprise who model and encourage participation.

## Leadership Development

Leadership development is directly linked to succession capability and organizational success. Leadership at ATB is defined by a leadership system and development framework, which outlines the why, what and how of leadership at ATB. The framework comprises practices that clearly outline the expected leader capabilities and skills required to successfully deliver on our Path to 2030 and our purpose. Through the lens of this framework, we recruit, assess, develop and progressively advance leaders at all levels in the organization, including executives. Our intentional focus on development creates a pipeline of capable internal successors who not only know our business but live our culture.

Succession at ATB is focused on our future leadership needs and includes a talent review that identifies leaders with the potential and desire to become executives. Success relies on our ability to anticipate and plan for change, critically assess our talent and develop successor capabilities for greater responsibilities. We actively develop leaders, including our executives, through a number of internal and external avenues. We've built an internal leadership community that promotes connections across the entire organization and engages leaders in unique experiences that enhance their understanding of enterprise governance while advancing their leadership capabilities. We selectively invest in key executives' growth with independent developmental assessments and provide coaching through a roster of internal and external professionals.

## Banking Products and Services

As a financial institution, we expect team members to use ATB products. We offer team members preferred interest rates and fees for everyday banking, mortgages, loans, credit cards, foreign exchange and lines of credit. As proud consumers of ATB's banking products, team members refer friends, family and other potential clients. We know firsthand that ATB provides a differentiated experience to consistently deliver value to Albertans. Advocacy is a key component of driving business success.

# FY2026 Performance and Executive Compensation

## Key Performance Indicators Driving Incentive Results

Metric	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Performance	Metric attainment
NIBP (for STI plan) (\$ in millions)	\$ 546.8	\$ 727.1	\$ 817.2	\$ 895.5	Above target
COI	58.1%	62.1%	66.1%	63.1%	Above target
Management of LLP modifier (1)	(20.0)%	Neutral	20.0%	At target	Neutral
Other risks modifier (1)	(25.0)%	Neutral	Neutral	Above target	Neutral

(1) With neutral metric attainment, STI funding is unchanged—neither positively nor negatively impacted.

The first two financial and operational performance metrics above have a material weighting in determining STI awards for NEOs. ATB's FY2026 results include:

- Above-target NIBP (for STI plan)—driven by higher than planned revenue, which can be attributed to Net Interest Income (NII) and Other Income (OI). The NII increase was driven by strong loan and assets under administration (AUA) growth and lower deposit expenses. The increase in OI was primarily attributed to growth in several key areas: strong Capital Markets revenue, credit fees in Business, Wealth Management and Corporate Activities.
- Above-target COI—ATB maintained its upward trajectory in COI scores, demonstrating broad-based improvement highlighted by significant gains in Capital Markets and consistent year-over-year growth across EFS and Wealth. Performance in FY2026 was primarily driven by deepened expertise and relationship strength, elevated service standards in EFS and critical client-facing technology enhancements.

The management of LLP and other risk modifiers are also performance measures that impact the STI awards for NEOs. LLP comprising net write-offs, recoveries and allowance for Stage 1, 2 and 3 loans saw lower provisions compared to both budget and risk appetite. LLP was favourable to budget, reflecting strong economic performance, the overall health and resilience of the loan portfolio, the effectiveness of early intervention strategies, due diligence and strong negotiation. Management and monitoring of LLP also considers ATB's performance relative to peers. ATB had stronger performance for rolling four-quarter provisions and allowance coverage, with a weaker impaired rate and rolling four-quarter write-offs. Common Equity Tier 1 and liquidity coverage ratio performance were strong and optimized to risk appetite, above the Board-approved minimum limits.

LTI awards for ATB executives are a direct result of the progress made on individualized strategic objectives that provide long-term value to our Shareholder. The value of LTI grants will appreciate or depreciate based on the change in net income over the next three years.

# Profiles, Performance and Compensation Awarded to Named Executive Officers



## Chris Turchansky President and CEO

Chris Turchansky became ATB Financial's President and CEO on January 1, 2026. He knows the important role ATB plays in supporting our clients by fostering a culture of client obsession. He also sees ATB's more than 5,000 team members as our greatest strength and is committed to creating an environment where they can thrive and make an impact through the deep expertise and exceptional experiences they provide.

Before becoming President and CEO, Chris oversaw the organization's largest revenue-generating lines of business, including capital markets, commercial banking and wealth management. Under his leadership, these areas achieved record growth and record-high assets under administration. He has also held several other senior leadership roles at ATB, including Chief Experience Officer and President of ATB Wealth.

Growing up in rural Alberta, and spending all of his nearly 30-year financial services career working across the province, Chris feels a strong connection with and appreciation for the people and key sectors that drive Alberta's economy forward. Chris also discovered his own Métis heritage a few years ago, and, along with continued learning, he is working to find ways to promote and support public- and private-sector partnerships that will improve the economic circumstances and quality of life for all Indigenous Peoples.

Chris holds a Commerce degree from the University of Alberta and an MBA from Athabasca University and carries the Chartered Financial Analyst designation. He also serves on the board of the Hockey Alberta Foundation.

### Fiscal-year performance highlights

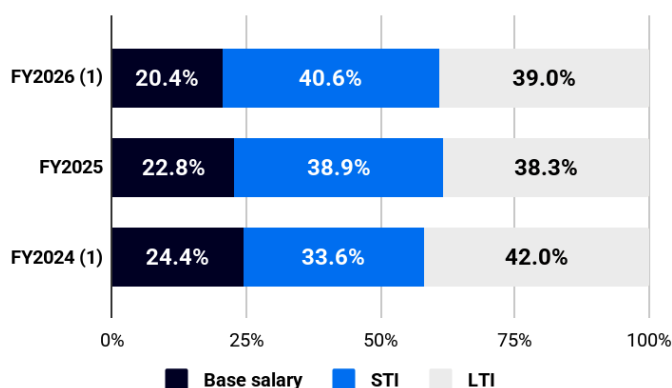
- Successfully maintained strategic momentum and cultural alignment following the transition to the President and CEO role in January 2026, including recognition as the #1 employer in Canada by Great Place To Work, a 76% Cultural Health Index (CHI) score for the organization in FY2026 and increased trust (up 6%) and confidence (up 8%) in executive leaders compared to our FY2025 CHI.
- Leadership included the successful acquisition and integration of Cormark Securities Inc., significantly expanding ATB's national capital markets capabilities and reach. This acquisition heavily contributed to an exceptional FY2026 other income total, with broker-dealer revenue exceeding \$50 million (66% above plan).
- As Head of Advisory Services until December 31, 2025, and then as President and CEO since January 1, 2026, Chris drove record enterprise performance, leading to all-time high financial results across multiple categories, including net income before payment in lieu of tax of \$705 million (57% above plan) and a highly favourable efficiency ratio of 69.3% (3.2% better than plan).
- Championed ATB's inaugural Truth and Reconciliation Action Plan. This plan, designed to foster meaningful relationships and advance reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples across Alberta, exceeded its 7% support target by achieving 9.3% in total Indigenous support.

### Actual total direct compensation

(\$ in thousands)	Base salary	STI	LTI	Total direct compensation
<b>FY2026 (1)</b>	<b>\$ 478</b>	<b>\$ 954</b>	<b>\$ 917</b>	<b>\$ 2,349</b>
FY2025	430	733	723	1,886
FY2024 (1)	407	559	698	1,664

(1) Chris Turchansky was appointed President and CEO of ATB on January 1, 2026. His total compensation for both FY2026 and FY2024 reflects mid-year transitions to and from his previous role as Group Head of ATB Business and Wealth (appointed January 1, 2024).

### Actual compensation mix





**Dan Hugo**  
**Chief Financial and Strategy Officer**

Dan Hugo is an accomplished financial services executive and corporate officer with expertise in financial and commercial business operations, financial planning and reporting, forecasting, expense management, corporate development and strategy.

He was drawn to ATB by our balanced approach to profitability and our relentless focus on purpose. He believes that ATB’s “why” aligns with his own desire to genuinely affect positive change in the lives of Albertans.

Originally from South Africa, Dan is a Chartered Accountant and a Certified Public Accountant who has spent significant time in senior leadership at companies that include Bank of America, Capital One and Ernst & Young. He is actively involved with the fintech community and was a part of eBay at the height of the internet revolution.

Dan earned his reputation as a sage business advisor over 30 years of weighing stakeholder needs against those of the business. He has demonstrated an aptitude for growing businesses and for finding innovative solutions to modern-day business challenges.

He currently sits on the Board of Governors for NorQuest College, the Edmonton International Airport Board of Directors and the Alberta Regional Board of Directors for the Nature Conservancy of Canada.

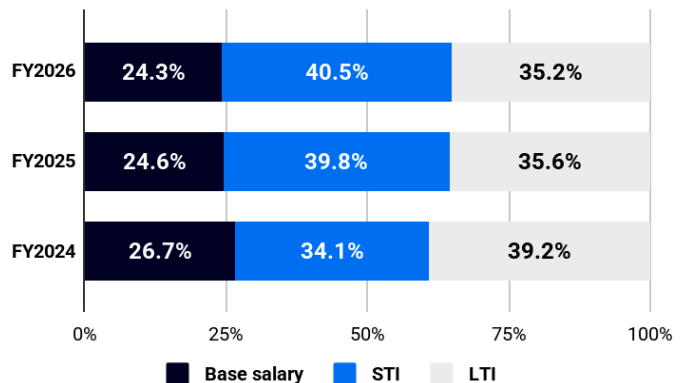
**Fiscal-year performance highlights**

- Achieved record financial performance in FY2026, led by revenue of \$2.5 billion and growth in total assets to \$73.5 billion, resulting in significant net income growth that showcases strategic growth and prudent financial management amidst a dynamic economic landscape.
- Strategically expanded ATB’s reach and capabilities through the successful acquisition of Cormark Securities Inc., positioning the organization for continued growth and market leadership.
- Delivered significant value to ATB’s Shareholder, the Government of Alberta, with \$100 million in dividends in FY2026, underscoring a commitment to returning value through strong capital management.
- Managed overall bank liquidity and capital levels to ensure stability and trust in ATB.
- Acted as a foundational partner in Canada’s first successful multi-institution stablecoin transaction—a major milestone in modernizing digital payments and settlement infrastructure within the Canadian financial ecosystem.

**Actual total direct compensation**

(\$ in thousands)	Base salary	STI	LTI	Total direct compensation
<b>FY2026</b>	<b>\$ 407</b>	<b>\$ 680</b>	<b>\$ 590</b>	<b>\$ 1,677</b>
FY2025	393	635	569	1,597
FY2024	383	489	564	1,436

**Actual compensation mix**





## John Tarnowski

### Chief Client Experience and Technology Officer

John Tarnowski is a high-performing senior executive with a talent for growing businesses. Throughout his career, he has led large-scale enterprise transformations, executed complex strategic programs and disrupted conventional thinking to deliver operational excellence, results and a winning team culture.

John has spent the last 29 years in the financial services industry and, since 2022, has led the evolution of the combined Client Experience and Technology (CXT) group. During this period, he has strengthened ATB's program and technology maturity by advancing the enterprise's AI practices, digital experiences and financial services offerings. This work also included modernizing the overall team member tools and the enterprise's technology efficiency operating model. Throughout his career, John has transformed digital, payment and financial services experiences by placing the client at the centre of everything he and his team do. He leads change by leveraging creative problem-solving and disruptive technologies to help organizations compete and thrive.

As technology evolves to enable new and empowering client experiences, John believes it is important to prepare team members for the future, so they are able to adapt to client needs and expectations, both in person and digitally. To that end, John is committed to the continuous development of the more than 1,500 people who are part of the team he leads. As a former competitive ski racing coach, he leads with a strong coaching philosophy, investing in the development of his teams to help them grow as leaders and high-performing collaborators to achieve results.

John has an educational background in investments and economics, recently completed the Stanford Global Executive program and sits on the Mastercard Canada and Visa Advisory Boards. Whether he is dealing with high-performance athletes or his team members at ATB, John takes every opportunity to motivate, inspire and bring out peak performance in everyone he interacts with.

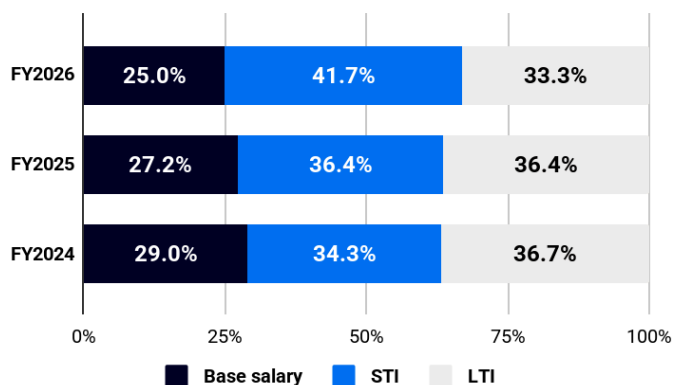
#### Fiscal-year performance highlights

- Recognized as a recipient of the 2025 CIO Award for enterprise-wide Gemini for Google Workspace deployment, establishing ATB as a Canadian generative AI leader. This validates ATB's commitment to democratizing AI via strong data governance and a high-trust culture, enabling teams to innovate, manage routine tasks and solve complex challenges faster for greater client value.
- Enhanced client and team experiences through strategic digital, AI and product initiatives: launched a Virtual Assistant, improved biometric login, introduced commercial cards, scaled automated mortgage renewals and implemented new digital sales capabilities. Team member enablement included deploying the Everyday Banking Experience platform to all branches and launching Salesforce customer relationship management for Capital Markets.
- Evolved operating focus and disciplined program management, resulting in a \$22 million reduction in ATB's annual technology run rate, while maintaining high-quality strategic impact across the CXT portfolio.
- Significantly matured CXT's collaborative performance culture, achieving strong FY2026 CHI results through intentional leadership engagement, establishing two team member-led engagement committees and continuing to progress a high-performance culture.

#### Actual total direct compensation

(\$ in thousands)	Base salary	STI	LTI	Total direct compensation
<b>FY2026</b>	<b>\$ 412</b>	<b>\$ 687</b>	<b>\$ 548</b>	<b>\$ 1,647</b>
FY2025	396	528	528	1,452
FY2024	377	446	477	1,300

#### Actual compensation mix



## Compensation Summary

(audited)

Name and position	Fiscal year	Non-equity incentive plan compensation			Pension value (4)	All other compensation (5) (6)	Total compensation
		Base salary (1)	Annual incentive plan (2)	LTI plan (3)			
Chris Turchansky (7) President and CEO	2026	\$ 477,781	\$ 954,310	\$ 916,575	\$ 22,000	\$ 139,993	\$ 2,510,659
	2025	430,000	733,135	722,400	10,000	109,606	2,005,141
	2024	406,923	558,565	698,320	8,000	96,560	1,768,368
Curtis Stange Former President and CEO	2026	\$ 390,385	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,954,960	\$ 7,345,345
	2025	500,000	1,450,920	1,400,000	-	332,606	3,683,526
	2024	500,000	1,177,660	1,400,000	-	302,560	3,380,220
Dan Hugo Chief Financial and Strategy Officer	2026	\$ 407,493	\$ 678,965	\$ 590,400	\$ 10,000	\$ 123,250	\$ 1,810,108
	2025	393,077	635,230	568,800	9,000	109,882	1,715,989
	2024	383,077	489,045	563,640	9,000	108,836	1,553,598
John Tarnowski Chief Client Experience and Technology Officer	2026	\$ 412,493	\$ 686,620	\$ 547,800	\$ 9,000	\$ 99,743	\$ 1,755,656
	2025	396,154	527,955	528,000	8,000	91,606	1,551,715
	2024	377,115	446,455	476,520	7,000	85,560	1,392,650

(1) Actual base salary paid within each fiscal year.

(2) STI award earned for the year and paid as cash within the first 100 days of the end of the fiscal year.

(3) LTI grant earned for the year. Payment of the grant is deferred for up to three years and will include appreciation or depreciation as described in the [Long-Term Incentive](#) section.

(4) Pension value includes the annual compensatory value from the ATB Plan. Additional detail is provided in the [Flexible Pension Plan](#) section.

(5) Benefits included in all other compensation are the benefits NEOs receive in excess of the benefits all other ATB team members receive. All other compensation for Chris Turchansky and Curtis Stange includes perquisite allowance, health-care spending account (HCSA) credits, an executive health benefit and employer contributions to an RRSP and the DC supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP) within the [CEO Pension Plan](#) (details below). Additionally, Curtis Stange received a payment per his employment contract. All other compensation for Dan Hugo and John Tarnowski from FY2024 through FY2026 comprises perquisite allowances, HCSA credits, executive health benefits and notional supplemental plan (NSP) employer contributions. Additionally, Dan Hugo received personal tax advisory services.

(6) ATB makes a notional contribution under the NSP for any annual pension amounts that exceed allowable maximums under the *Income Tax Act*. The NSP is a non-registered plan that provides notional DC benefits that cannot be provided within the DC plan due to income tax restrictions. Additional detail is provided in the [Notional Supplemental Plan](#) section.

(7) Chris Turchansky was appointed President and CEO of ATB on January 1, 2026. His total compensation for both FY2026 and FY2024 reflects mid-year transitions to and from his previous role as Group Head of ATB Business and Wealth (appointed January 1, 2024).

## Outstanding Long-Term Incentive Awards

LTI awards are granted after the close of a fiscal year, and they vest at the end of a three-year term. The following table presents details of unvested LTI awards as at April 1, 2026. The current value of grants reflects the value at the time of grant. Payment of the grant is deferred for up to three years and will include appreciation or depreciation as described in the [Long-Term Incentive](#) section.

Name	Fiscal year of grant	Total grant awarded	Current value of grant that has not vested (1)	Fiscal year-end that grant will vest		
				2027	2028	2029
	<b>2026</b>	<b>\$ 916,575</b>	<b>\$ 916,575</b>			<b>X</b>
Chris Turchansky (2)	2025	722,400	722,400		X	
	2024	698,320	698,320	X		
	<b>2026</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>			
Curtis Stange	2025	1,400,000	1,400,000		X	
	2024	1,400,000	1,400,000	X		
	<b>2026</b>	<b>\$ 590,400</b>	<b>\$ 590,400</b>			<b>X</b>
Dan Hugo	2025	568,800	568,800		X	
	2024	563,640	563,640	X		
	<b>2026</b>	<b>\$ 547,800</b>	<b>\$ 547,800</b>			<b>X</b>
John Tarnowski	2025	528,000	528,000		X	
	2024	476,520	476,520	X		

- (1) The current value of FY2025 and FY2026 grants reflects the value at the time of grant, as described in the [Long-Term Incentive](#) section. The current value of the FY2024 grant is not updated to include appreciation or depreciation until the maturity/vesting date. LTI grants for FY2024 appreciate or depreciate based on the average actual risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC) performance measured against a RAROC target and an appropriate hurdle rate over the three-year vesting period approved by ATB's HRC in advance of each grant.
- (2) Chris Turchansky was appointed President and CEO of ATB on January 1, 2026. His total compensation for both FY2026 and FY2024 reflects mid-year transitions to and from his previous role as Group Head of ATB Business and Wealth (appointed January 1, 2024).

## Incentive Plan Awards—Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table shows the total value of all LTI plan awards previously granted to NEOs that vested at the end of FY2026. It also shows the total amount earned from STI plan compensation in FY2026.

Name	LTI plan awards—value vested during the year (1)	STI plan compensation—value earned during the year (2)
Chris Turchansky (3)	\$ 746,350	\$ 954,310
Curtis Stange	1,886,230	-
Dan Hugo	732,780	678,965
John Tarnowski	599,319	686,620

- (1) This is the payout value of the FY2023 LTI plan awards. LTI grants for FY2023 appreciate or depreciate based on the average actual risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC) performance measured against a RAROC target and an appropriate hurdle rate over the three-year vesting period approved by ATB's HRC in advance of each grant. When a grant vests, the current value, including appreciation or depreciation, is paid out.
- (2) This is the STI plan cash award for FY2026 and is paid within the first 100 days of the end of the fiscal year. This amount is shown under "Annual incentive plan" in the [Compensation Summary](#).
- (3) Chris Turchansky was appointed President and CEO of ATB on January 1, 2026. His total compensation for both FY2026 and FY2024 reflects mid-year transitions to and from his previous role as Group Head of ATB Business and Wealth (appointed January 1, 2024).

## Retirement Benefits

The following table outlines the NEO retirement benefits for FY2026. Detailed descriptions of the benefits follow the table.

Name	FPP contribution (1)	NSP contribution (2)	NSP return (3)	RRSP contribution (4)	DC SERP contribution (5)	DC SERP return (6)	Total
Chris Turchansky	\$ 22,000	\$ 105,000	\$ 72,000	n/a	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ 213,000
Curtis Stange	-	-	34,000	32,000	322,000	54,000	442,000
Dan Hugo	10,000	97,000	34,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	141,000
John Tarnowski	9,000	82,000	44,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	135,000

- (1) Employer contribution to the ATB Plan (DC plan) on behalf of the NEO. This amount is shown under the FY2026 "Pension value" in the [Compensation Summary](#).
- (2) Employer contribution to the NSP on behalf of the NEO. This amount is included under the FY2026 "All other compensation" in the [Compensation Summary](#).
- (3) Return on the NSP, based on the rate of return of a designated balanced fund applied to the beginning of the calendar-year balance and the interest credit on current calendar-year contributions based on a designated savings-deposit rate. Both are provided by ATB on behalf of the NEO.
- (4) ATB contribution to the RRSP on behalf of the former CEO. This amount is included under the FY2026 "All other compensation" in the [Compensation Summary](#).
- (5) ATB contribution to the DC SERP on behalf of the CEO and former CEO. This amount is included under the FY2026 "All other compensation" in the [Compensation Summary](#).
- (6) Return on the DC SERP is the same rate as that earned on the assets of the CEO's DC plan and the former CEO's RRSP. All investment decisions for the DC plan and RRSP are made by the CEO and former CEO, respectively.

### Flexible Pension Plan

The ATB Plan offers a combination of retirement savings in a registered DC plan with a wealth accumulation component that offers flexibility for plan members to save for retirement and achieve their financial goals, including an option for a spousal RRSP. ATB automatically contributes 4% of the team member's pensionable earnings (which include annual base salary and STI pay) to the DC portion of the plan. Plan members can also voluntarily contribute up to 6% of pensionable earnings to their DC plan account, and ATB will match up to 4% of those contributions.

### Notional Supplemental Plan

For any NEO ATB Plan member whose annual pension contributions exceed allowable maximums under the *Income Tax Act*, excess amounts are allocated to the NSP—an unfunded non-registered plan that provides notional DC benefits that cannot be provided within the ATB Plan due to income tax restrictions. The NSP has no formal contribution limit; however, the *Income Tax Act* restricts annual contributions. As a result, NEOs may be limited in their voluntary contributions and ATB matching contributions. A gain or loss is provided on the beginning of the calendar-year balance of the account based on the return of a designated balanced fund. Contributions for the current calendar year receive an interest credit based on a designated savings-deposit rate. ATB's notional contributions to the NEO's NSP are included as other compensation in the [Compensation Summary](#) table.

### CEO Pension Plans

Chris Turchansky's CEO Pension Plan includes participation in the ATB Flexible Pension Plan (DC plan) and an unfunded supplementary pension plan operating on a defined-contribution basis (DC SERP). ATB contributes 8% of Chris Turchansky's pensionable earnings (which include annual base salary and STI pay) to the DC plan, up to the maximum annual contribution permitted under the Canadian Income Tax Act for a given calendar year. The DC SERP is maintained through a notional account that is credited annually with 18% of pensionable earnings minus the contribution to the DC plan. The notional account is also credited with interest each year at the same rate as is earned on the assets of the DC plan. All DC plan investment decisions are made by the CEO. The DC SERP is funded at the time of benefit payout.

Curtis Stange's CEO Pension Plan includes an RRSP and an unfunded supplementary pension plan operating on a DC SERP basis. ATB contributes 18% of Curtis Stange's base salary to the RRSP, up to the maximum annual contribution permitted under the *Canadian Income Tax Act* for a given calendar year. The DC SERP is maintained through a notional account that is credited annually with 18% of pensionable earnings minus the contribution to the RRSP. The notional account is also credited with interest each year at the same rate as is earned on the assets of the RRSP. All RRSP investment decisions are made by the CEO. The DC SERP is funded at the time of benefit payout.

## Termination and Change in Control Payments and Benefits

### Employment Agreements

Two of ATB's NEOs have personal employment agreements: Chris Turchansky and Dan Hugo. The incremental payments and benefits that each NEO would be contractually entitled to in the event of termination vary based on their agreement.

### Chris Turchansky

The following table provides an overview of the contractually agreed payments and benefits that would be provided to Chris Turchansky in each of the termination scenarios. The last row in the table shows the estimated incremental payments that would be provided if employment

had been terminated as at March 31, 2026. The actual amount Chris could receive in the future due to termination of employment could differ materially from the amounts below. In receiving these payments and benefits, Chris would be obliged to abide by three conditions:

1. For 18 months following early termination, he shall not accept, without the approval of the ATB Board Chair, employment with any ATB competitor where his role would involve responsibilities for operations in the province of Alberta.
2. For 12 months from his termination, he shall not directly or indirectly recruit, hire or solicit, for the purpose of providing services to an ATB competitor, any person employed by ATB during his term.
3. For 12 months from his termination, he shall not directly or indirectly contact or solicit business from ATB or provide financial services to any ATB client who was an ATB client during his term.

Payment/benefit (1)	No Fault Termination (2) (3)	Early termination	Retirement (4)
<b>Severance</b>	Lump sum equivalent to 24 months' salary plus a lump sum in lieu of benefits (5), or salary continuance and benefits for 24 months.	Lump sum equivalent to 18 months' salary plus a lump sum in lieu of benefits (5), or salary continuance and benefits for 18 months.	
	Lump sum equivalent to 24 months' STI—calculated at target or provided as salary continuance.	Lump sum equivalent to 18 months' STI—calculated at target or provided as salary continuance.	None
	Lump sum equivalent to 24 months' LTI—calculated at target or provided as salary continuance.	Lump sum equivalent to 18 months' LTI—calculated at target or provided as salary continuance.	
<b>Short-term incentive</b>	Prorated for fiscal year up to the date of Termination Event, calculated at target.	Prorated for fiscal year up to the date of Termination Event, calculated at target.	Prorated for fiscal year until retirement date—pursuant to the eligibility criteria and based on fiscal-year-end results. (4)
<b>Long-term incentive</b>	Prorated for fiscal year up to the date of Termination Event, calculated at target. Previously awarded LTI grants are payable in accordance with the LTI plan.	Prorated for fiscal year up to the date of Termination Event, calculated at target. Previously awarded LTI grants are payable in accordance with the LTI plan.	Prorated for fiscal year until termination date—pursuant to the eligibility criteria and based on attainment as per plan. Unvested FY2024 grants are paid at current value or left in the plan for payment on the scheduled date, based on participant's choice. Starting with FY2025 grant, prorated grants and previously awarded grants continue to vest and are paid on the scheduled date. Vested grants are paid at current value.
<b>Estimated total value</b>	\$ 7,221,295 (5) (6) (7) (8)	\$ 6,000,295 (5) (6) (7) (8)	\$ 2,337,295 (5) (6) (7)

- (1) Chris Turchansky would also receive, in all termination scenarios, payment of accrued vacation and have his DC SERP account balance transferred to a retirement compensation arrangement or provided as a monthly pension, based on the option he elects.
- (2) "No Fault Termination" includes: (a) the Board, without cause, recommending the suspension, removal or termination of the CEO to the Lieutenant Governor in Council (LGIC), whether or not an Order in Council (O.C.) is issued; (b) without the recommendation of the Board, the LGIC issuing an O.C. suspending, removing or terminating the CEO; (c) termination of this Personal Employment Agreement (Agreement) by a successor employer following a double-trigger change in control event under ATB's policy; (d) termination by the CEO for Good Reason (as set forth in [3] below), with at least six months' prior written notice; and (e) termination by virtue of the CEO's death or permanent disability. In the event of termination situations not detailed herein, the provisions of the [Long-Term Incentive](#) plan document will apply. In the event the CEO terminates this Agreement for Good Reason, compensation (including base salary, STI plan, LTI plan, perquisites, pension, benefits and other entitlements) shall remain the same during the six-month notice period as it was immediately prior to the occurrence of the Good Reason.
- (3) Good Reason includes at least one of the following: a material reduction in authority, duties or responsibilities; responsibilities inconsistent in any material respect from those of the CEO; a material reduction in remuneration or other monetary entitlements; a change of at least 50% of the members of the Board of Directors over six consecutive months; a material adverse change to the Mandate and Roles document between the Province of Alberta and ATB; a material adverse change in the legislation or regulation overseeing ATB; or the sale of all or any portion of ATB.
- (4) Chris Turchansky is eligible to retire at age 55 with at least 10 years of service, or at any age when his age and years of service together total at least 80 years.
- (5) "Benefits" include perquisite allowance, health benefits, vacation, preferred banking rates and long-term disability.
- (6) Chris Turchansky's FY2026 STI payment is excluded from the total, as the payment (shown under "Annual incentive plan" in the [Compensation Summary](#) and shown in [Incentive Plan Awards—Value Vested or Earned During the Year](#)) is not incremental, based on a March 31, 2026, termination date.
- (7) Chris Turchansky's vested FY2023 LTI grant payment (shown in [Incentive Plan Awards—Value Vested or Earned During the Year](#)) is excluded from the total as the payment is not incremental, based on a March 31, 2026, termination date.
- (8) Chris Turchansky's unvested LTI plan amount will be prorated in accordance with the LTI plan, depending on the actual termination date.

## Dan Hugo

The following table provides an overview of the contractually agreed payments and benefits that would be provided to Dan Hugo in each of the termination scenarios. The last row in the table shows the estimated incremental payments that would be provided if employment had been terminated as at March 31, 2026. The actual amount Dan could receive in the future due to termination of employment could differ materially from the amounts below. In receiving these payments and benefits, Dan would be obliged to abide by three conditions:

1. In the event of termination for cause, choosing to terminate the Agreement or the Agreement not being renewed, he shall not accept employment involving responsibilities for operations in the province of Alberta with an ATB competitor without ATB's prior written consent, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld, for a period of 12 months following termination of the employment agreement.
2. For 12 months from his termination, he shall not directly or indirectly recruit, hire or solicit, for the purpose of providing services to an ATB competitor, any person employed by ATB during his term.
3. For 12 months from his termination, he shall not directly or indirectly contact or solicit business from ATB or provide financial services to any ATB client who was an ATB client during his term.

Payment/ benefit (1)	Termination with cause	Termination without cause	Resignation with three months' notice	No longer legally able to work in Canada
<b>Severance</b>	None	Lump sum equivalent to 12 months' salary plus a lump sum in lieu of benefits. (2) Lump sum equivalent to 12 months' STI calculated at target. Lump sum equivalent to 12 months' LTI calculated at target.	None	None
<b>Short-term incentive</b>	None	Prorated for fiscal year until termination date—pursuant to the eligibility criteria and based on fiscal-year-end results. (3)	Prorated for fiscal year until termination date—pursuant to the eligibility criteria and based on fiscal year-end results. (3)	Prorated for fiscal year until termination date—pursuant to the eligibility criteria and based on fiscal-year-end results. (3)
<b>Long-term incentive</b>	None	Prorated for fiscal year, until termination date—pursuant to the eligibility criteria and based on attainment as per plan. All grants vest and are paid at current value.	Prorated for fiscal year, until termination date—pursuant to the eligibility criteria and based on attainment as per plan. Vested grants are paid at current value.	Lump sum equivalent to 12 months' LTI calculated at target. Prorated for fiscal year until termination date—pursuant to the eligibility criteria and based on attainment as per plan. All grants vest and are paid at current value. (4)
<b>Estimated total value</b>	\$ -	\$ 3,104,540 (5) (6)	\$ 590,400 (5)	\$ 2,214,840 (5) (6)

(1) As with any salaried employee, in all termination scenarios, the NEO also receives payment of accrued vacation, ATB Plan account balance transfer to a locked-in vehicle, payment of NSP account balance and, in accordance with the terms of the Achievement Notes Plan, payment of the current value of any achievement notes previously purchased.

(2) "Benefits" include perquisite allowance, health benefits, vacation, preferred banking rates and long-term disability.

(3) The CEO's determination is subject to HR Committee review.

(4) All LTI grants vesting and being paid have been recognized as compensation previously in the year in which they were granted. In the event of termination situations not detailed herein, the provisions of the LTI plan document will apply.

(5) Dan Hugo's FY2026 STI payment (shown under "Annual incentive plan" in the [Compensation Summary](#) and shown in [Incentive Plan Awards—Value Vested or Earned During the Year](#)) is excluded from the total as the payment is not incremental, based on a March 31, 2026, termination date.

(6) Dan Hugo's vested FY2023 LTI grant payment (shown in [Incentive Plan Awards—Value Vested or Earned During the Year](#)) is excluded from the total as the payment is not incremental, based on a March 31, 2026, termination date.

# Supplementary Financial Information

## Five-Year Financial Review

### Summarized Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(\$ in thousands)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Cash resources and securities	\$ 8,527,508	\$ 6,992,206	\$ 6,525,835	\$ 8,247,677	\$ 8,352,866
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	800,123	598,307	806,964	-	-
Net loans	61,203,605	54,316,528	51,266,157	47,234,083	45,928,704
Other assets	3,001,451	2,281,205	1,783,324	1,989,097	2,770,465
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>	<b>\$ 60,382,280</b>	<b>\$ 57,470,857</b>	<b>\$ 57,052,035</b>
Deposits	\$ 48,780,115	\$ 43,332,039	\$ 40,582,817	\$ 39,473,493	\$ 37,319,482
Other liabilities	18,647,656	15,174,328	14,539,967	13,180,444	15,280,359
Equity	6,104,916	5,681,879	5,259,496	4,816,920	4,452,194
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>	<b>\$ 60,382,280</b>	<b>\$ 57,470,857</b>	<b>\$ 57,052,035</b>

### Summarized Consolidated Statement of Income

(\$ in thousands)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Interest income	\$ 3,113,910	\$ 3,106,907	\$ 2,917,749	\$ 2,281,678	\$ 1,699,977
Interest expense	1,518,499	1,689,002	1,547,137	962,385	457,662
Net interest income	1,595,411	1,417,905	1,370,612	1,319,293	1,242,315
Other income	927,858	768,641	654,104	616,238	661,566
Total revenue	2,523,269	2,186,546	2,024,716	1,935,531	1,903,881
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	69,321	116,838	131,472	24,633	(203,879)
Non-interest expense	1,748,861	1,618,268	1,455,781	1,354,493	1,346,228
Net income before payment in lieu of tax	705,087	451,440	437,463	556,405	761,532
Payment in lieu of tax	162,170	103,831	100,617	127,973	175,152
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 542,917</b>	<b>\$ 347,609</b>	<b>\$ 336,846</b>	<b>\$ 428,432</b>	<b>\$ 586,380</b>

### Summarized Key Performance Indicators

(%)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Return on average assets	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
Return on average risk-weighted assets	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.6
Total revenue change	15.4	8.0	4.6	1.7	7.1
Efficiency ratio	69.3	74.0	71.9	70.0	70.7
Performing loan change	13.1	6.0	7.3	2.8	2.3
Deposit change	12.6	6.8	2.8	5.8	(1.2)
Change in assets under administration	8.2	30.2	10.2	(1.1)	5.3

# Quarterly Financial Review

## Summarized Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at (\$ in thousands)	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	Mar 31/26	Dec 31/25	Sep 30/25	Jun 30/25	Mar 31/25	Dec 31/24	Sep 30/24	Jun 30/24
Cash resources and securities	\$ 8,527,508	\$ 8,587,551	\$ 7,972,379	\$ 8,120,742	\$ 6,992,206	\$ 9,572,494	\$ 7,363,573	\$ 8,006,079
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	800,123	400,036	626,696	-	598,307	-	-	400,108
Business loans	34,588,227	34,192,676	32,364,019	31,661,809	30,323,885	29,913,873	29,873,815	29,279,248
Residential mortgages	22,630,272	22,316,965	21,710,849	20,801,373	20,063,612	19,651,948	19,062,703	18,312,324
Personal loans	3,604,507	3,618,198	3,621,624	3,612,853	3,609,794	3,667,537	3,718,350	3,762,000
Credit card	764,163	773,537	790,174	781,249	748,285	780,369	781,836	787,746
Allowance for loan losses	(383,564)	(416,685)	(411,820)	(389,205)	(429,048)	(376,331)	(348,941)	(353,790)
Net loans	61,203,605	60,484,691	58,074,846	56,468,079	54,316,528	53,637,396	53,087,763	51,787,528
Other assets	3,001,451	2,429,116	2,258,049	2,329,847	2,281,205	2,256,104	1,886,027	1,848,150
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 71,901,394</b>	<b>\$ 68,931,970</b>	<b>\$ 66,918,668</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>	<b>\$ 65,465,994</b>	<b>\$ 62,337,363</b>	<b>\$ 62,041,865</b>
Transaction accounts	\$ 16,592,954	\$ 16,813,986	\$ 15,165,142	\$ 13,687,670	\$ 12,938,390	\$ 13,192,331	\$ 12,982,894	\$ 13,102,427
Savings accounts	12,007,929	11,660,230	11,492,837	11,265,522	11,018,911	10,674,471	10,277,333	10,001,767
Notice accounts	6,949,744	7,249,002	7,530,929	6,993,418	6,960,790	6,891,373	6,836,820	6,546,757
Non-redeemable fixed-date deposits	11,454,148	11,351,560	10,787,011	10,261,010	10,367,388	10,655,290	10,704,209	10,178,091
Redeemable fixed-date deposits	1,775,340	1,822,027	1,976,881	1,995,850	2,046,560	2,116,691	2,155,916	2,263,886
Deposits	48,780,115	48,896,805	46,952,800	44,203,470	43,332,039	43,530,156	42,957,172	42,092,928
Other liabilities	18,647,656	16,986,562	16,069,835	16,936,815	15,174,328	16,289,405	13,798,437	14,554,905
Equity	6,104,916	6,018,027	5,909,335	5,778,383	5,681,879	5,646,433	5,581,754	5,394,032
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 71,901,394</b>	<b>\$ 68,931,970</b>	<b>\$ 66,918,668</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>	<b>\$ 65,465,994</b>	<b>\$ 62,337,363</b>	<b>\$ 62,041,865</b>

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

<i>For the three months ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Q4 Mar 31/26</b>	<b>Q3 Dec 31/25</b>	<b>Q2 Sep 30/25</b>	<b>Q1 Jun 30/25</b>	<b>Q4 Mar 31/25</b>	<b>Q3 Dec 31/24</b>	<b>Q2 Sep 30/24</b>	<b>Q1 Jun 30/24</b>
<b>Retained earnings</b>								
Balance at beginning of the period	\$ 5,906,456	\$ 5,775,119	\$ 5,670,384	\$ 5,561,077	\$ 5,537,500	\$ 5,473,784	\$ 5,393,442	\$ 5,313,468
Net income	122,538	156,337	129,735	134,307	48,577	88,716	105,342	104,974
Dividends	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>6,003,994</b>	<b>5,906,456</b>	<b>5,775,119</b>	<b>5,670,384</b>	<b>5,561,077</b>	<b>5,537,500</b>	<b>5,473,784</b>	<b>5,393,442</b>
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)</b>								
<i>Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>								
Balance at beginning of the period	69,906	64,556	59,727	64,503	62,252	59,689	63,431	65,315
Other comprehensive income (loss)	5,477	5,350	4,829	(4,776)	2,251	2,563	(3,742)	(1,884)
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>75,383</b>	<b>69,906</b>	<b>64,556</b>	<b>59,727</b>	<b>64,503</b>	<b>62,252</b>	<b>59,689</b>	<b>63,431</b>
<i>Derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges</i>								
Balance at beginning of the period	3,987	32,982	14,798	24,798	(28,294)	(29,530)	(148,076)	(193,758)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(20,481)	(28,995)	18,184	(10,000)	53,092	1,236	118,546	45,682
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>(16,494)</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>32,982</b>	<b>14,798</b>	<b>24,798</b>	<b>(28,294)</b>	<b>(29,530)</b>	<b>(148,076)</b>
<i>Defined-benefit-plan liabilities</i>								
Balance at beginning of the period	37,678	36,678	33,474	31,501	74,975	77,811	85,235	74,471
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,355	1,000	3,204	1,973	(43,474)	(2,836)	(7,424)	10,764
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>42,033</b>	<b>37,678</b>	<b>36,678</b>	<b>33,474</b>	<b>31,501</b>	<b>74,975</b>	<b>77,811</b>	<b>85,235</b>
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>100,922</b>	<b>111,571</b>	<b>134,216</b>	<b>107,999</b>	<b>120,802</b>	<b>108,933</b>	<b>107,970</b>	<b>590</b>
<b>Equity at end of the period</b>	<b>\$ 6,104,916</b>	<b>\$ 6,018,027</b>	<b>\$ 5,909,335</b>	<b>\$ 5,778,383</b>	<b>\$ 5,681,879</b>	<b>\$ 5,646,433</b>	<b>\$ 5,581,754</b>	<b>\$ 5,394,032</b>

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the three months ended  
(\$ in thousands)

	Q4 Mar 31/26	Q3 Dec 31/25	Q2 Sep 30/25	Q1 Jun 30/25
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Net income	\$ 122,538	\$ 156,337	\$ 129,735	\$ 134,307
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items and other items</i>				
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	19,980	17,747	20,329	11,265
Depreciation and amortization	31,478	29,988	30,330	30,706
Net losses (gains) on securities	(4,842)	(3,437)	2,496	(4,463)
Losses (gains) on foreign-denominated wholesale borrowings	7,305	(2,647)	5,467	(28,499)
<i>Adjustments for net changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>				
Loans	(745,086)	(2,452,622)	(1,614,531)	(2,178,286)
Deposits	(113,667)	1,948,899	2,747,299	875,253
Trading securities	(128,691)	(83,940)	53,748	19,056
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(10,058)	(425,798)	(293,166)	(36,834)
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	(400,086)	226,553	(626,485)	598,202
Derivative financial instruments	(3,469)	5,861	(15,629)	5,672
Prepayments and other receivables	(247,418)	(159,709)	85,866	(175,539)
Accounts receivable—financial market products	(367)	188	(214)	1,232
Due to (from) clients, brokers and dealers	230,889	96,056	(151,069)	60,035
Deposit guarantee fee payable	24,953	19,172	18,230	(50,285)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(80,508)	(33,852)	91,424	(34,192)
Accounts payable—financial market products	(10)	10	(63,404)	63,384
Liability for payment in lieu of tax	36,595	46,704	38,752	(63,712)
Net interest receivable and payable	9,176	(3,252)	(2,045)	(39,081)
Change in accrued-pension-benefit liability	1,359	822	1,599	(1,571)
Obligations related to securities sold short	130,623	123,750	17,848	89,891
Other	6,596	856	8,088	21,465
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(1,112,710)</b>	<b>(492,314)</b>	<b>484,668</b>	<b>(701,994)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Acquisition, net of cash acquired (1)	6,935	(9,131)	-	-
Purchase of securities, other than trading	(1,690,698)	(3,924,644)	(2,309,275)	(1,945,184)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of securities, other than trading	2,066,481	3,920,758	1,789,142	1,515,805
Change in interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	(382,444)	(11,893)	31,683	57,312
Purchases and disposals of property and equipment, software and other intangibles	(40,471)	(19,694)	(18,464)	(16,428)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(40,197)</b>	<b>(44,604)</b>	<b>(506,914)</b>	<b>(388,495)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Dividends	(25,000)	(50,000)	-	(25,000)
Issuance of wholesale borrowings	3,408,440	4,141,138	2,045,745	3,892,898
Repayment of wholesale borrowings	(3,092,017)	(3,275,000)	(3,094,375)	(2,054,543)
Issuance of securitization liabilities	830,940	770,786	640,286	385,218
Repayment of securitization liabilities	(168,577)	(542,487)	(157,753)	(313,248)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(7,980)	(7,957)	(7,932)	(7,896)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>945,806</b>	<b>1,036,480</b>	<b>(574,029)</b>	<b>1,877,429</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(207,101)	499,562	(596,275)	786,940
Cash at beginning of the period	1,526,558	1,026,996	1,623,271	836,331
<b>Cash at end of the period</b>	<b>\$ 1,319,457</b>	<b>\$ 1,526,558</b>	<b>\$ 1,026,996</b>	<b>\$ 1,623,271</b>
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities includes:</b>				
Interest paid	\$ (330,721)	\$ (391,032)	\$ (359,313)	\$ (405,790)
Interest received	758,672	847,490	740,103	754,852

(1) On December 15, 2025, we completed the acquisition of Cormark. The results of Cormark have been consolidated from the closing date, which impacted results, balances and ratios for the period. For further details, refer to [Note 27](#).

<i>For the three months ended</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Q4</b> <b>Mar 31/25</b>	<b>Q3</b> <b>Dec 31/24</b>	<b>Q2</b> <b>Sep 30/24</b>	<b>Q1</b> <b>Jun 30/24</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Net income	\$ 48,577	\$ 88,716	\$ 105,342	\$ 104,974
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items and other items</i>				
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	31,380	53,518	18,916	13,024
Depreciation and amortization	30,496	29,623	29,141	31,296
Net losses (gains) on securities	(3,631)	(3,413)	8,104	(2,482)
Losses (gains) on foreign-denominated wholesale borrowings	1,267	4,003	(1,571)	8,086
<i>Adjustments for net changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>				
Loans	(698,902)	(608,704)	(1,276,304)	(529,700)
Deposits	(203,445)	582,846	843,124	1,512,131
Trading securities	(158,997)	157,718	(159,377)	(185,555)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	618,650	(460,662)	501,404	158,175
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	(598,200)	-	400,002	406,559
Derivative financial instruments	(40,382)	18,167	17,080	478
Prepayments and other receivables	(75,434)	(28,618)	69,083	(159,249)
Accounts receivable—financial market products	101,190	(82,891)	(19,840)	(208)
Due to (from) clients, brokers and dealers	226,945	(175,120)	167,483	179,319
Deposit guarantee fee payable	17,313	17,268	17,159	(48,178)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(51,628)	49,684	(4,680)	(146,314)
Accounts payable—financial market products	(767,764)	765,617	2,168	71
Liability for payment in lieu of tax	14,508	26,502	31,465	(69,261)
Net interest receivable and payable	941	17,989	3,289	(23,333)
Change in accrued-pension-benefit liability	(1,007)	239	(1,711)	858
Obligations related to securities sold short	76,341	(50,920)	(79,058)	233,171
Other	12,868	(22,081)	(22,623)	28,361
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(1,418,914)</b>	<b>379,481</b>	<b>648,596</b>	<b>1,512,223</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Acquisition, net of cash acquired (1)	-	(139,759)	-	-
Purchase of securities, other than trading	(1,418,242)	(2,653,196)	(2,231,164)	(2,186,948)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of securities, other than trading	2,488,292	1,308,196	1,756,588	2,288,517
Change in interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	(23,001)	(13,175)	24,885	17,717
Purchases and disposals of property and equipment, software and other intangibles	(23,505)	(21,925)	(15,225)	(11,217)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>1,023,544</b>	<b>(1,519,859)</b>	<b>(464,916)</b>	<b>108,069</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Dividends	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)
Issuance of wholesale borrowings	1,021,431	3,608,164	1,199,524	2,250,539
Repayment of wholesale borrowings	(2,053,240)	(1,600,000)	(2,505,645)	(2,358,025)
Issuance of securitization liabilities	181,732	478,040	29,213	628,526
Repayment of securitization liabilities	(426,915)	(275,564)	(223,945)	(746,020)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(7,840)	(7,926)	(7,907)	(8,790)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(1,309,832)</b>	<b>2,177,714</b>	<b>(1,533,760)</b>	<b>(258,770)</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(1,705,202)	1,037,336	(1,350,080)	1,361,522
Cash at beginning of the period	2,541,533	1,504,197	2,854,277	1,492,755
<b>Cash at end of the period</b>	<b>\$ 836,331</b>	<b>\$ 2,541,533</b>	<b>\$ 1,504,197</b>	<b>\$ 2,854,277</b>
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities includes:</b>				
Interest paid	\$ (387,324)	\$ (486,925)	\$ (459,736)	\$ (446,722)
Interest received	726,354	819,117	812,373	797,652

(1) On November 25, 2024, we completed the acquisition of BCV. The results of BCV have been consolidated from the closing date, which impacted results, balances and ratios for the period. For further details, refer to [Note 27](#).

## Quarterly Segmented Results

<i>For the three months ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>Other income (loss)</b>	<b>Total revenue (loss)</b>	<b>Provision for (recovery of) loan losses</b>	<b>Non-interest expense (1)</b>	<b>Net income (loss) before payment in lieu of tax</b>	<b>Payment in lieu of tax</b>	<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>
<b>March 31, 2026</b>										
Everyday Financial Services	\$ 173,144	\$ 45,211	\$ 218,355	\$ 9,526	\$ 161,281	\$ 47,548	\$ 10,935	\$ 36,613	\$ 36,286,548	\$ 22,409,970
ATB Business	204,056	116,286	320,342	7,740	175,804	136,798	31,464	105,334	36,034,784	25,549,299
ATB Wealth	11,086	102,710	113,796	59	104,757	8,980	2,065	6,915	1,211,209	1,352,146
Strategic support units	24,451	(2,335)	22,116	2,655	53,647	(34,186)	(7,862)	(26,324)	146	18,116,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 412,737</b>	<b>\$ 261,872</b>	<b>\$ 674,609</b>	<b>\$ 19,980</b>	<b>\$ 495,489</b>	<b>\$ 159,140</b>	<b>\$ 36,602</b>	<b>\$ 122,538</b>	<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 67,427,771</b>
<b>December 31, 2025</b>										
Everyday Financial Services	\$ 168,565	\$ 43,013	\$ 211,578	\$ 7,568	\$ 149,635	\$ 54,375	\$ 12,507	\$ 41,868	\$ 35,674,280	\$ 22,005,824
ATB Business	215,160	93,376	308,536	19,122	155,860	133,554	30,718	102,836	34,890,634	25,324,262
ATB Wealth	10,679	103,775	114,454	(354)	101,013	13,795	3,173	10,622	1,308,190	1,405,240
Strategic support units	14,861	4,652	19,513	(8,589)	26,791	1,311	300	1,011	28,290	17,148,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 409,265</b>	<b>\$ 244,816</b>	<b>\$ 654,081</b>	<b>\$ 17,747</b>	<b>\$ 433,299</b>	<b>\$ 203,035</b>	<b>\$ 46,698</b>	<b>\$ 156,337</b>	<b>\$ 71,901,394</b>	<b>\$ 65,883,367</b>
<b>September 30, 2025</b>										
Everyday Financial Services	\$ 166,773	\$ 43,017	\$ 209,790	\$ 7,265	\$ 152,872	\$ 49,653	\$ 11,420	\$ 38,233	\$ 34,144,876	\$ 21,425,336
ATB Business	205,420	68,303	273,723	12,313	145,773	115,637	26,596	89,041	33,621,726	23,830,447
ATB Wealth	10,693	100,846	111,539	(43)	96,334	15,248	3,507	11,741	1,150,779	1,259,874
Strategic support units	11,744	(2,529)	9,215	794	20,472	(12,051)	(2,771)	(9,280)	14,589	16,506,978
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 394,630</b>	<b>\$ 209,637</b>	<b>\$ 604,267</b>	<b>\$ 20,329</b>	<b>\$ 415,451</b>	<b>\$ 168,487</b>	<b>\$ 38,752</b>	<b>\$ 129,735</b>	<b>\$ 68,931,970</b>	<b>\$ 63,022,635</b>
<b>June 30, 2025</b>										
Everyday Financial Services	\$ 156,101	\$ 43,559	\$ 199,660	\$ 11,222	\$ 145,968	\$ 42,470	\$ 9,768	\$ 32,702	\$ 34,409,576	\$ 21,178,650
ATB Business	199,700	66,097	265,797	(2,402)	145,951	122,248	28,117	94,131	30,845,121	21,390,934
ATB Wealth	10,357	95,576	105,933	1,398	98,919	5,616	1,292	4,324	1,157,299	1,260,574
Strategic support units	12,621	6,301	18,922	1,047	13,784	4,091	941	3,150	506,672	17,310,127
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 378,779</b>	<b>\$ 211,533</b>	<b>\$ 590,312</b>	<b>\$ 11,265</b>	<b>\$ 404,622</b>	<b>\$ 174,425</b>	<b>\$ 40,118</b>	<b>\$ 134,307</b>	<b>\$ 66,918,668</b>	<b>\$ 61,140,285</b>
<b>Year ended March 31, 2026</b>	<b>\$ 1,595,411</b>	<b>\$ 927,858</b>	<b>\$ 2,523,269</b>	<b>\$ 69,321</b>	<b>\$ 1,748,861</b>	<b>\$ 705,087</b>	<b>\$ 162,170</b>	<b>\$ 542,917</b>	<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 67,427,771</b>

(1) Certain costs are allocated from the SSUs to the AOE's. The allocation method, revised annually, may create fluctuations in ATB's segmented results.

<i>For the three months ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>Other income (loss)</b>	<b>Total revenue (loss)</b>	<b>Provision for (recovery of) loan losses</b>	<b>Non-interest expense (1)</b>	<b>Net (loss) income before payment in lieu of tax</b>	<b>Payment in lieu of tax</b>	<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>										
Everyday Financial Services	\$ 146,457	\$ 45,426	\$ 191,883	\$ 9,409	\$ 153,063	\$ 29,411	\$ 6,765	\$ 22,646	\$ 32,829,951	\$ 21,024,430
ATB Business	186,269	70,068	256,337	21,328	147,308	87,701	20,171	67,530	30,053,819	23,062,231
ATB Wealth	10,150	95,379	105,529	(303)	106,837	(1,005)	349	(1,354)	1,264,011	1,357,704
Strategic support units	5,739	535	6,274	946	58,349	(53,021)	(12,776)	(40,245)	40,465	13,062,002
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 348,615</b>	<b>\$ 211,408</b>	<b>\$ 560,023</b>	<b>\$ 31,380</b>	<b>\$ 465,557</b>	<b>\$ 63,086</b>	<b>\$ 14,509</b>	<b>\$ 48,577</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>	<b>\$ 58,506,367</b>
<b>December 31, 2024</b>										
Everyday Financial Services	\$ 146,038	\$ 44,240	\$ 190,278	\$ 10,725	\$ 144,146	\$ 35,407	\$ 8,143	\$ 27,264	\$ 33,226,328	\$ 20,381,990
ATB Business	192,144	83,469	275,613	42,538	150,087	82,988	19,089	63,899	29,688,833	20,986,314
ATB Wealth	10,264	81,394	91,658	(147)	88,691	3,114	374	2,740	1,378,820	1,490,590
Strategic support units	14,528	(5,400)	9,128	402	15,019	(6,293)	(1,106)	(5,187)	1,172,013	16,960,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 362,974</b>	<b>\$ 203,703</b>	<b>\$ 566,677</b>	<b>\$ 53,518</b>	<b>\$ 397,943</b>	<b>\$ 115,216</b>	<b>\$ 26,500</b>	<b>\$ 88,716</b>	<b>\$ 65,465,994</b>	<b>\$ 59,819,561</b>
<b>September 30, 2024</b>										
Everyday Financial Services	\$ 144,465	\$ 42,196	\$ 186,661	\$ 13,039	\$ 138,752	\$ 34,870	\$ 8,020	\$ 26,850	\$ 31,730,754	\$ 19,962,413
ATB Business	192,058	64,410	256,468	4,377	142,833	109,258	25,128	84,130	29,177,557	20,766,123
ATB Wealth	10,484	72,749	83,233	395	80,216	2,622	604	2,018	1,401,306	1,500,782
Strategic support units	6,870	(7,014)	(144)	1,105	8,693	(9,942)	(2,286)	(7,656)	27,746	14,526,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 353,877</b>	<b>\$ 172,341</b>	<b>\$ 526,218</b>	<b>\$ 18,916</b>	<b>\$ 370,494</b>	<b>\$ 136,808</b>	<b>\$ 31,466</b>	<b>\$ 105,342</b>	<b>\$ 62,337,363</b>	<b>\$ 56,755,609</b>
<b>June 30, 2024</b>										
Everyday Financial Services	\$ 143,062	\$ 40,263	\$ 183,325	\$ 6,128	\$ 143,220	\$ 33,977	\$ 7,815	\$ 26,162	\$ 32,211,185	\$ 19,646,126
ATB Business	203,983	72,635	276,618	5,884	143,537	127,197	29,255	97,942	27,998,940	19,936,903
ATB Wealth	10,737	70,444	81,181	(161)	83,082	(1,740)	(400)	(1,340)	1,637,367	1,747,257
Strategic support units	(5,343)	(2,153)	(7,496)	1,173	14,435	(23,104)	(5,314)	(17,790)	194,373	15,317,547
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 352,439</b>	<b>\$ 181,189</b>	<b>\$ 533,628</b>	<b>\$ 13,024</b>	<b>\$ 384,274</b>	<b>\$ 136,330</b>	<b>\$ 31,356</b>	<b>\$ 104,974</b>	<b>\$ 62,041,865</b>	<b>\$ 56,647,833</b>
<b>Year ended March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 1,417,905</b>	<b>\$ 768,641</b>	<b>\$ 2,186,546</b>	<b>\$ 116,838</b>	<b>\$ 1,618,268</b>	<b>\$ 451,440</b>	<b>\$ 103,831</b>	<b>\$ 347,609</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>	<b>\$ 58,506,367</b>

(1) Certain costs are allocated from the SSUs to the AOE's. The allocation method, revised annually, may create fluctuations in ATB's segmented results.

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2026

<b>Statement of Responsibility for Financial Reporting</b>	110
<b>2026 Independent Auditor's Report</b>	111
<b>Consolidated Statement of Financial Position</b>	114
<b>Consolidated Statement of Income</b>	115
<b>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	116
<b>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity</b>	116
<b>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows</b>	117
<b>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</b>	118
1 Nature of Operations	118
2 Material Accounting Policies	118
3 Summary of Accounting Policy Changes	130
4 Financial Instruments	131
5 Financial Instruments—Risk Management	136
6 Cash Resources	136
7 Securities	137
8 Loans	138
9 Allowance for Loan Losses	141
10 Derivative Financial Instruments	145
11 Property and Equipment	152
12 Software and Other Intangibles	153
13 Other Assets	154
14 Deposits	154
15 Securitization Liabilities	155
16 Other Liabilities	156
17 Salaries and Benefits	156
18 Employee Benefits	156
19 Payment in Lieu of Tax	162
20 Related-Party Transactions	162
21 Commitments, Guarantees and Contingent Liabilities	163
22 Interest Rate Risk	166
23 Achievement Notes	167
24 Dividends	167
25 Capital Management	168
26 Segmented Information	169
27 Business Combination	170
28 Strategic Transactions	174
29 Comparative Amounts	174
<b>Glossary</b>	175
<b>Acronyms</b>	179

# STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

ATB Financial's (ATB) consolidated financial statements and all other information contained in the annual report, including Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of ATB's operating results and financial position, have been prepared and presented by management, who is responsible for the integrity and fair presentation of the information therein. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and the accounting requirements of the Alberta Superintendent of Financial Institutions. See the [Glossary](#) and [Acronyms](#) for our defined terms.

Other financial information presented in this annual report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements, MD&A and related financial information presented in this annual report reflect amounts determined by management, based on informed judgments and estimates as to the expected future effects of current events and transactions, with appropriate consideration to materiality.

Management is responsible for the design and maintenance of an accounting and financial reporting system, along with supporting systems of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable, transactions are properly authorized and recorded, liabilities are recognized and ATB's assets are appropriately safeguarded. These controls include written policies and procedures, the careful selection and training of qualified staff and the ATB Team Member Code of Conduct and Ethics. Additionally, they prescribe the establishment of organizational structures with well-defined delegations of authority that provide appropriately defined divisions of responsibilities and accountabilities for performance. This process includes a Compliance team that independently supports management in its evaluation of the design and effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting.

The Senior Vice President of Internal Assurance and her team of internal assurance partners periodically review and evaluate all aspects of ATB's operations and, in particular, our systems of internal controls. The Senior Vice President of Internal Assurance has full and unrestricted access to, and meets regularly with, the Audit Committee to discuss the results of her team's work.

The Board of Directors (the Board), acting through the Audit Committee, oversees management's responsibilities for ATB's financial reporting and systems of internal controls. Before recommending the consolidated financial statements for approval to the Board, the committee reviews the consolidated financial statements and other financial information presented in the quarterly and annual reports, as well as any issues related to them, with management and the external auditors. The Audit Committee's review of the consolidated financial statements includes an assessment of key management estimates and judgments material to the financial results. The committee also assesses the effectiveness of internal controls over the accounting and financial reporting systems.

The Auditor General of Alberta has performed an independent external audit of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and has expressed his opinion in the report that follows. The Auditor General has full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee and meets with it periodically to discuss his audit, both in the presence and absence of management, including any findings as to the integrity of ATB's financial reporting processes and the adequacy of our systems of internal controls.



**Joan Hertz**  
Chair of the Board  
Edmonton, Alberta  
May 20, 2026



**Chris Turchansky**  
President and CEO  
Edmonton, Alberta  
May 20, 2026



**Dan Hugo**  
Chief Financial and Strategy Officer  
Edmonton, Alberta  
May 20, 2026

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance

### Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

#### Opinion

I have audited the consolidated financial statements of ATB Financial (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In my opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the *ATB Annual Report 2026*, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 an intention exists to liquidate or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

[Original signed by Phillip D. Peters FCPA, FCA, KC]  
Auditor General of Alberta

May 20, 2026  
Edmonton, Alberta

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at (\$ in thousands)	Note	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Cash	6	\$ 1,319,457	\$ 836,331
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions		481,287	175,945
<b>Total cash resources</b>		<b>1,800,744</b>	<b>1,012,276</b>
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss		614,248	448,966
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		6,112,516	5,530,964
<b>Total securities</b>	7	<b>6,726,764</b>	<b>5,979,930</b>
<b>Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements</b>		<b>800,123</b>	<b>598,307</b>
Business		34,588,227	30,323,885
Residential mortgages		22,630,272	20,063,612
Personal		3,604,507	3,609,794
Credit card		764,163	748,285
<b>Total gross loans</b>		<b>61,587,169</b>	<b>54,745,576</b>
Allowance for loan losses	9	(383,564)	(429,048)
<b>Total net loans</b>	8	<b>61,203,605</b>	<b>54,316,528</b>
Derivative financial instruments	10	1,245,866	1,081,995
Property and equipment	11	225,112	206,022
Software and other intangibles	12	305,372	340,363
Other assets	13	1,225,101	652,825
<b>Total other assets</b>		<b>3,001,451</b>	<b>2,281,205</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>
Transaction accounts		\$ 16,592,954	\$ 12,938,390
Savings accounts		12,007,929	11,018,911
Notice accounts		6,949,744	6,960,790
Non-redeemable fixed-date deposits		11,454,148	10,367,388
Redeemable fixed-date deposits		1,775,340	2,046,560
<b>Total deposits</b>	14	<b>48,780,115</b>	<b>43,332,039</b>
Securitization liabilities	15	7,961,539	6,550,671
Wholesale borrowings	20	6,600,879	4,607,377
Derivative financial instruments	10	1,198,212	1,000,614
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		193,435	959,291
Obligations related to securities sold short		541,646	179,534
Other liabilities	16	2,151,945	1,876,841
<b>Total other liabilities</b>		<b>18,647,656</b>	<b>15,174,328</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>67,427,771</b>	<b>58,506,367</b>
Retained earnings		6,003,994	5,561,077
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		100,922	120,802
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>6,104,916</b>	<b>5,681,879</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>\$ 73,532,687</b>	<b>\$ 64,188,246</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board:



**Joan Hertz**  
Chair of the Board



**Michael Kelly**  
Chair of the Audit Committee

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

<i>For the year ended</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Note	<b>March 31 2026</b>	<b>March 31 2025</b>
Loans		\$ 2,904,084	\$ 2,791,291
Securities		179,096	230,983
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions		30,730	84,633
<b>Interest income</b>		<b>3,113,910</b>	<b>3,106,907</b>
Deposits		1,143,511	1,278,648
Wholesale borrowings		170,520	172,655
Securitization		204,468	237,699
<b>Interest expense</b>		<b>1,518,499</b>	<b>1,689,002</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>1,595,411</b>	<b>1,417,905</b>
Wealth management		397,881	314,537
Service charges		109,772	106,833
Card fees		92,143	94,354
Credit fees		89,656	79,537
Financial markets		66,662	74,732
Capital markets		118,232	66,380
Foreign exchange gains (losses)		20,608	4,394
Insurance		20,891	22,505
Net gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments		(921)	2,378
Net gains (losses) on securities		10,246	1,422
Sundry		2,688	1,569
<b>Other income</b>		<b>927,858</b>	<b>768,641</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>2,523,269</b>	<b>2,186,546</b>
<b>Provision for (recovery of) loan losses</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>69,321</b>	<b>116,838</b>
Salaries and employee benefits	17, 18	954,611	919,000
Information technology		237,571	202,865
Premises and occupancy, including depreciation		79,000	76,834
Professional and consulting costs		152,425	101,391
Deposit guarantee fee	14	68,861	60,164
Equipment, including depreciation		10,346	11,233
Software and other intangibles amortization	12	77,316	77,652
General and administrative		88,862	88,251
ATB agencies		17,911	17,670
Other		61,958	63,208
<b>Non-interest expense</b>		<b>1,748,861</b>	<b>1,618,268</b>
<b>Income before payment in lieu of tax</b>		<b>705,087</b>	<b>451,440</b>
Payment in lieu of tax	19	162,170	103,831
<b>Net income</b>		<b>\$ 542,917</b>	<b>\$ 347,609</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>For the year ended</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2026</b>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2025</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 542,917</b>	<b>\$ 347,609</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Unrealized net gains (losses) on securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)		
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period	(12,384)	73,555
Net losses (gains) reclassified to net income	23,264	(74,367)
Unrealized net gains (losses) on derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges		
Unrealized net gains (losses) arising during the period	(70,435)	106,936
Net losses (gains) reclassified to net income	29,143	111,620
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Remeasurement of defined-benefit plan liabilities	10,532	(42,970)
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>(19,880)</b>	<b>174,774</b>
<b>Comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 523,037</b>	<b>\$ 522,383</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

<i>For the year ended</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2026</b>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2025</b>
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at beginning of the period	\$ 5,561,077	\$ 5,313,468
Net income	542,917	347,609
Dividends	(100,000)	(100,000)
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>6,003,994</b>	<b>5,561,077</b>
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)</b>		
<i>Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>		
Balance at beginning of the period	64,503	65,315
Other comprehensive income (loss)	10,880	(812)
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>75,383</b>	<b>64,503</b>
<i>Derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges</i>		
Balance at beginning of the period	24,798	(193,758)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(41,292)	218,556
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>(16,494)</b>	<b>24,798</b>
<i>Defined-benefit-plan liabilities</i>		
Balance at beginning of the period	31,501	74,471
Other comprehensive income (loss)	10,532	(42,970)
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>42,033</b>	<b>31,501</b>
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>100,922</b>	<b>120,802</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>\$ 6,104,916</b>	<b>\$ 5,681,879</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>For the year ended</i> (\$ in thousands)	<b>March 31</b> 2026	<b>March 31</b> 2025
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net income	\$ 542,917	\$ 347,609
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items and other items</i>		
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	69,321	116,838
Depreciation and amortization	122,502	120,556
Net losses (gains) on securities	(10,246)	(1,422)
Losses (gains) on foreign-denominated wholesale borrowings	(18,374)	11,785
<i>Adjustments for net changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>		
Loans	(6,990,525)	(3,113,610)
Deposits	5,457,784	2,734,656
Trading securities	(139,827)	(346,211)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(765,856)	817,567
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	(201,816)	208,361
Derivative financial instruments	(7,565)	(4,657)
Prepayments and other receivables	(496,800)	(194,218)
Accounts receivable—financial market products	839	(1,749)
Due to (from) clients, brokers and dealers	235,911	398,627
Deposit guarantee fee payable	12,070	3,562
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(57,128)	(152,938)
Accounts payable—financial market products	(20)	92
Liability for payment in lieu of tax	58,339	3,214
Net interest receivable and payable	(35,202)	(1,114)
Change in accrued-pension-benefit liability	2,209	(1,621)
Obligations related to securities sold short	362,112	179,534
Other	37,005	(3,475)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(1,822,350)</b>	<b>1,121,386</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Acquisition, net of cash acquired (Note 27)	(2,196)	(139,759)
Purchase of securities, other than trading	(9,869,801)	(8,489,550)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of securities, other than trading	9,292,186	7,841,593
Change in interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	(305,342)	6,426
Purchases and disposals of property and equipment, software and other intangibles	(95,057)	(71,872)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(980,210)</b>	<b>(853,162)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Dividends (Note 24)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Issuance of wholesale borrowings	13,488,221	8,079,658
Repayment of wholesale borrowings	(11,515,935)	(8,516,910)
Issuance of securitization liabilities	2,627,230	1,317,511
Repayment of securitization liabilities	(1,182,065)	(1,672,444)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(31,765)	(32,463)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>3,285,686</b>	<b>(924,648)</b>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	483,126	(656,424)
Cash at beginning of the period	836,331	1,492,755
<b>Cash at end of the period</b>	<b>\$ 1,319,457</b>	<b>\$ 836,331</b>
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities includes:</b>		
Interest paid	\$ (1,486,856)	\$ (1,780,707)
Interest received	3,101,117	3,155,496

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended March 31, 2026

## 1 Nature of Operations

ATB is an Alberta-based financial services provider engaged in retail and commercial banking, credit cards and wealth management, investment management and capital markets services. ATB is an agent of the Crown in right of Alberta and operates under the authority of the *ATB Financial Act* (the *ATB Act*), Revised Statutes of Alberta, 2000, Chapter A-37. Under the *ATB Act*, ATB was established as a provincial Crown corporation governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Under the *Alberta Public Agencies Governance Act*, ATB is recognized as a government commercial enterprise and remains operationally independent from the provincial government. The address of the head office is 2100, 10020-100 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 0N3.

ATB is exempt from Canadian federal and Alberta provincial income taxes but pays an amount to the GoA designed to be in lieu of such charges. (See [Note 19](#).)

## 2 Material Accounting Policies

### a. General Information

#### Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and the accounting requirements of the Alberta Superintendent of Financial Institutions. These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board on May 20, 2026.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for securities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), derivative financial instruments, financial assets and liabilities designated at FVTPL, equity instruments designated at FVOCI, liabilities for cash-settled, share-based payments and contingent consideration arising from a business combination, which have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

#### Consolidation—Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by ATB. Control exists when ATB is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from our involvement with the entity and can affect those returns through our power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements, from the date control starts until the date it ends. The financial statements of the subsidiaries have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

These consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations and cash flows of ATB and our subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated from the consolidated results.

On December 15, 2025, ATB acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Cormark Securities Inc. (Cormark), including its wholly owned subsidiary Cormark Securities (U.S.A) Limited. Following the acquisition, Cormark changed its name to ATB Capital Markets Corp. (ACMC) and portions of the business of ATB Securities Inc. were transferred to ACMC. (See [Note 27](#).)

The following wholly owned subsidiaries, created for the purpose of offering investor services, were established by Order in Council and incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta):

- ATB Investment Management Inc., incorporated August 21, 2002
- ATB Securities Inc., incorporated February 6, 2003
- ATB Insurance Advisors Inc., incorporated July 21, 2006

The following wholly owned subsidiaries, created or acquired for the purpose of offering advisory and institutional financial services, were incorporated or continued under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta or registered under the *Partnership Act* [Alberta]):

- ATB Capital Markets (USA) Inc., incorporated June 21, 2010
- ATB Private Equity GP Inc., incorporated February 24, 2012
- ATB Private Equity, LP, registered March 23, 2020
- ATB Private Equity II, LP, registered August 23, 2023
- BCV Asset Management Inc., acquired November 25, 2024
- BCV Wealth Advisory Inc., acquired November 25, 2024

The ATB Community Foundation was established under the *Societies Act* (Alberta) on June 24, 2024, with a focus on making a positive impact across Alberta and the communities we serve. The subsidiaries listed above were established by ATB to facilitate specific business lines. In addition, the consolidated financial statements include entities acquired through business combinations, as described in the preceding paragraphs.

## Structured Entities

The consolidated financial statements also include certain structured entities where control is based on contractual arrangements rather than voting rights. From a financial reporting perspective, control is assessed based on ATB's power to direct the relevant activities of the entity that significantly affect its returns. Specifically, the Lake District Trust established as of September 25, 2025, is consolidated as a structured entity to facilitate the securitization of specific loan and lease portfolios.

## Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

While applying ATB's accounting policies, management has exercised judgment and made estimates in determining amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The most significant judgments and estimates include the allowance for loan losses, the fair value of financial instruments, the assumptions underlying the accounting for employee benefit obligations and the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates, and the impact of any such differences will be recorded in future periods.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, provide additional information in the following notes:

2(b): Financial Instruments—for establishing the fair value

2(b): Impairment of Financial Assets—for establishing the allowance for loan losses

7: Securities—for establishing the fair value of investments made by ATB and subsidiaries in a broad range of mainly private Alberta companies

18: Employee Benefits—for establishing the assumptions used

27: Business Combinations—for establishing fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in acquisitions

## Translation of Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date, except non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost that are translated using the historical exchange rate. Total revenue and expenses related to foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from these translations are included in other income, in the consolidated statement of income, with the exception of unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on FVOCI securities, which are included in other comprehensive income (OCI).

## b. Financial Instruments

### Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

ATB assesses all financial assets except equity instruments and derivatives based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics in the following categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at FVOCI, with gains or losses recycled to profit or loss on derecognition
- Equity instruments at FVOCI, with no recycling of gains or losses in profit or loss on derecognition
- FVTPL

### Business Model Assessment

ATB determines our business models at a level that best reflects how the financial assets are managed. Judgment is used in determining ATB's business models, supported by observable relevant factors, such as:

- How the assets and performance are evaluated and reported to key management personnel.
- The risks that affect asset performance and how they are managed.
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales.

ATB's business models fall into three categories, which are indicative of the key strategies used:

- **Hold to collect (HTC):** In the HTC model, financial assets are held to collect the contractual principal and interest cash flows. Sales may occur, but they are incidental and expected to be insignificant or infrequent.
- **Hold to collect and sell (HTC&S):** Collecting both contractual cash flows and sales is integral to achieving this business model's objective.
- **Other fair-value business models:** Neither HTC nor HTC&S, other fair-value business models represent business objectives where assets are managed on a fair-value basis.

The following table presents the business models for ATB's financial assets:

Financial asset	Business model
Cash	Hold to collect
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	Other fair-value business models
Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	Other fair-value business models
Securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Hold to collect and sell
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	Hold to collect
Loans	Hold to collect
Derivatives	Other fair-value business models
Other assets	Hold to collect

## Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they are held within an HTC business model, and their contractual cash flows pass the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test. The assets are initially recognized at fair value—which is the cash consideration to originate or purchase the asset, including any transaction costs and up-front fees—and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Financial assets measured at amortized cost are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as loans, securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and other assets. Interest is included in the consolidated statement of income as part of net interest income (NII). For loans, ECLs are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position as an allowance for loan losses that reduces the loan's carrying value and are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as a provision for loan losses (LLP).

### The Solely Payments of Principal and Interest Test

ATB assesses the contractual terms of the financial asset to determine if the contractual cash flows represent a basic lending agreement, where the cash flows comprise SPPI. Principal is defined as the fair value of the asset at initial recognition, and it may change over the asset's life due to repayments or amortization of premiums and discounts. Interest payments primarily include compensation for credit risk and the time value of money, as well as liquidity risks and servicing or administrative costs.

Where contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or variability of cash flows that are inconsistent with a basic lending agreement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL.

### Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

Financial assets with an HTC&S business model, where contractual cash flows meet the SPPI test, are measured at FVOCI. These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognized in OCI. Interest income and foreign exchange (FX) gains and losses are included in the consolidated statement of income in NII and FX revenue in other income (OI), respectively.

### Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets in this category are either irrevocably designated by management upon initial recognition or mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. Management designates an instrument at FVTPL only upon initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would result from measuring the assets or recognizing gains or losses differently.

Financial assets at FVTPL are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded to the relevant category in OI in the consolidated statement of income. Interest earned from instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income using the EIR, taking into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs as being integral parts of the instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using the contractual interest rate. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVTPL is recorded to OI in the consolidated statement of income as sundry income when the right to the payment has been established.

### Equity Instruments

Upon initial recognition, ATB occasionally elects to irrevocably classify, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, some of our equity investments at FVOCI when they are not held for trading.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never transferred to the consolidated statement of income. Dividends are recognized as sundry income when the right to the payment has been established, except when the proceeds are a partial recovery of the instrument's cost. If so, the proceeds are instead recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not assessed for impairment.

If the instrument is measured at FVTPL, fair-value changes are recorded as part of net gains on securities in OI in the consolidated statement of income.

## Classification of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured either at FVTPL or amortized cost.

### Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities in this category are either designated by management upon initial recognition or mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management designates an instrument at FVTPL only upon initial recognition, instrument by instrument, when one of the following criteria is met:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would result from measuring the liabilities or recognizing gains or losses differently.
- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities that are managed and have their performance evaluated on a fair-value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. Changes in fair value are recorded to the relevant category in OI in the consolidated statement of income, excluding movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL, if there were changes in ATB's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the credit reserve through OCI and do not get transferred to profit or loss. Interest incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest expense using the EIR, taking into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs as being integral parts of the instrument.

### Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities not classified as FVTPL are measured at amortized cost and reported in the consolidated statement of financial position. They include deposits, wholesale borrowings, securitization liabilities, securities sold under repurchase agreements and other liabilities. Interest expense is recognized using the EIR method and included in the consolidated statement of income as part of NII.

## Reclassification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

ATB has not reclassified any of our financial assets and would do so only if a significant change were to occur subsequent to initial recognition. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

## Impairment of Financial Assets

ATB records an allowance for loan losses for all loans and financial assets not held at FVTPL, which includes loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, using a forward-looking ECL model. Equity investments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

For financial assets measured at FVOCI, the calculated ECL is recognized as an allowance in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. When the asset is derecognized, the accumulated loss recognized in OCI is transferred to OI as net gains on securities.

For loans carried at amortized cost, impairment losses are recognized at each reporting date as an allowance for loan loss in the consolidated statement of financial position and an LLP in the consolidated statement of income. Allowances associated with undrawn amounts are presented under other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and disclosed in [Note 9](#). Losses are based on the three-stage impairment model outlined below.

At each reporting date, ATB assesses whether an asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Assets are grouped into Stage 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3, described as follows:

- **Stage 1:** When the asset is recognized, an allowance is recorded based on the 12-month ECL, which represents a portion of the lifetime ECL expected within 12 months of the reporting date. An asset will remain in Stage 1 until it has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination. Stage 1 also includes assets previously classified as Stage 2 if the credit risk has improved.
- **Stage 2:** When an asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination, an allowance is recognized for the lifetime ECL. Stage 2 also includes assets previously classified as Stage 3 if the asset is no longer credit impaired.
- **Stage 3:** Assets are considered credit impaired, with an allowance recognized equal to the discounted contractual cash shortfall expected over the remaining lifetime. Interest income for assets in this stage is calculated based on the net loan balance.

Assessing for significant increases in credit risk is done daily, based on the following three factors. Should any of these indicate a significant increase in credit risk, the loan is moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2:

- Established thresholds are based on both a percentage and absolute change in lifetime probabilities of default relative to initial recognition, and Borrower Risk Rating migrations compared to rating at origination for non-retail loans.
- Loans 30 days past due are typically considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk, except—all else being equal—for payment deferrals granted under ATB's relief programs.
- All non-retail loans with a borrower risk rating of 10 and 11 are generally considered high risk, as described in [Note 8](#).

Both the lifetime and 12-month ECLs are calculated either individually or collectively. If the credit quality improves in subsequent periods to the point where a significant increase in credit risk no longer exists, the ECLs are measured at the 12-month ECL as the loan is moved back to Stage 1 from Stage 2.

## Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

ECL calculations use a complex model that is reviewed and updated when necessary. The calculation methods for each stage are as follows:

- **Stage 1:** ATB estimates an asset's projected probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) over a maximum of 12 months following the reporting date and uses ECLs as of the reporting date.
- **Stage 2:** ATB estimates an asset's projected PD, EAD and LGD over the remaining lifetime of the asset and discounts the ECLs by the asset's EIR.
- **Stage 3:** For credit-impaired assets, ATB recognizes the cumulative changes in lifetime ECLs since initial recognition. The calculation is similar to Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

ECL calculations include the impacts of synthetic securitization programs. (See [Note 15.](#)) For business loans subject to these programs, the calculated LLP is adjusted to reflect the credit protection benefit purchased through the issuance of guarantee-linked notes and unfunded protection (or non-payment insurance).

## Forward-Looking Information

To measure the expected cash shortfalls, the model is based on three probability-weighted scenarios (pessimistic, baseline and optimistic) designed to capture a wide range of possible outcomes associated with different PDs, EADs, LGDs and probability of occurrence. The probability and scenarios are adjusted quarterly, based on forecasted future economic conditions. The scenarios are subject to review and challenge by the established Economic Forecast Committee, which comprises ATB team members from across the enterprise and includes Risk, Capital Markets (Energy, Foreign Exchange), the CFO Portfolio, Business (Agriculture, Real Estate), Everyday Financial Services and Customer Experience.

In the model, ATB relies on a broad range of forward-looking economic information. The inputs vary based on the asset and include:

- GDP.
- Unemployment rate.
- Housing starts.
- 3-month T-bill yield.
- Oil prices.

As the inputs may not capture all factors at the date of the financial statements, qualitative adjustments may be applied when these differences are considered material.

## Expected Life

For loans in Stages 2 and 3, allowances are based on the ECLs over a loan's expected remaining lifetime. For most loans, the life is based on the remaining contractual life.

Exceptions can apply if:

- The loan includes both a loan and an undrawn commitment component.
- The loan agreement includes the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment.
- Credit loss exposure exceeds the contractual notice period.

Loans with these characteristics are exposed to credit losses exceeding the remaining contractual life and are not mitigated by ATB's normal credit risk management practices. The estimated period is based on significant judgment using historical information for similar exposures and normal credit risk management actions that vary by product.

## Significant Increase in Credit Risk

Stage 1 and Stage 2 movement relies on significant judgment to assess whether a loan's credit risk has significantly increased, relative to the date the loan was initially recognized. For this assessment, an increase in credit risk is based on a loan's lifetime PD, segregated by product or segment and done at the instrument level.

Movement from Stage 2 back to Stage 1 is symmetrical to moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2. As a result, if a loan is no longer considered to have a significant increase in credit risk relative to its initial recognition, the loan moves back to Stage 1.

Financial assets with low credit risk are considered to have a low risk of default, as the borrower can still fulfil its contractual obligations—even in stress scenarios. For these assets, ATB has assumed that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. Securities measured at FVOCI, securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and certain financial assets have been identified as having low credit risk.

## Definition of Default

Loans are assessed at each reporting date to determine if one or more loss events have occurred. ATB's definition of default is consistent with our internal credit risk management practices and varies across products. ATB's loans are considered impaired when they are more than 90 days past due, unless there is a reasonable expectation of timely collection of principal and interest. Impairment may also occur earlier if there is objective evidence of a negative impact on the loan's estimated future cash flows.

## Write-Offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or entirely only when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery or ATB has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance and then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to the consolidated statement of income.

## Modifications and Derecognitions

A modification occurs when a financial asset's original term, payment schedule, interest rate and limit are renegotiated or modified, which results in a change to the loan's contractual cash flows.

A modification gain or loss is calculated by taking the net present value of the new contractual cash flows, discounted at the original EIR, less the current carrying value. The asset will continue to be subject to the same assessments for significant increase in credit risk and stage migration prior to being modified.

When an asset is derecognized and re-recognized, the new loan will be recorded in Stage 1 unless the loan was credit impaired when renegotiated. When assessing for significant increases in credit risk, the date of initial recognition is based on the date the loan was modified.

## Estimated Fair Value

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received in the sale of a financial asset, or paid to transfer a financial liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the fair value of the consideration received or paid.

When financial instruments are subsequently remeasured, quoted market prices in an active market provide the best evidence of fair value. When such prices are available, ATB uses them to measure financial instruments. A financial instrument is considered to be quoted in an active market when quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group or pricing service and those prices reflect actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's-length basis. The fair value of a financial asset traded in an active market generally reflects the quoted closing bid price, while that of a financial liability traded in an active market generally reflects the quoted closing ask price.

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, ATB establishes fair value using a valuation technique that primarily makes use of observable market inputs. Such valuation techniques include the use of available information concerning recent market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a comparable financial instrument, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and all other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants that provide reliable estimates.

In cases where the fair value is established using valuation models, ATB makes assumptions about the amount, including the timing of estimated future cash flows and the discount rates used. These assumptions are based primarily on observable market inputs, such as interest rate yield curves, FX rates, credit curves and price and rate volatility factors. When one or more significant inputs are not observable in the markets, fair value is established primarily on the basis of internal estimates and data, with consideration of the valuation policies in effect at ATB, the economic environment, the specific characteristics of the financial asset or liability and other relevant factors. For investments made by ATB and our subsidiaries in private Alberta companies where there is no observable market price, fair value is estimated using a combination of discounted cash flows and market multiples derived from quoted prices of comparative companies while applying liquidity discounts as appropriate and other valuation techniques. (See [Notes 4](#) and [7](#).)

The fair values are estimated at the balance sheet date using the following valuation methods and assumptions.

## Financial Instruments Whose Carrying Value Equals Fair Value

The estimated fair value of items that are short-term in nature is considered to be equal to their carrying value. These items include cash, securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements, other assets and other liabilities.

## Securities and Interest-Bearing Deposits With Financial Institutions

The fair values of securities and interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions are based on quoted market prices, if available. Where an active market for identical assets does not exist, the fair value is estimated using observable market data. Where there is no quoted and observable market data, management judgment and valuation techniques based on certain assumptions are used.

## Derivative Instruments

The fair value of over-the-counter (OTC) and embedded derivative financial instruments is estimated using pricing models that take into account credit valuation adjustments, current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, time value and yield curve or volatility factors underlying the positions. The fair value of exchange-traded contracts is based on quoted market prices in an active market.

Hybrid instruments are contracts that contain an embedded derivative. If the contract is a financial asset in scope of the standard, IFRS 9's classification and measurement criteria are applied to the entire hybrid instrument. If the contract is either a financial liability or an asset not in scope of IFRS 9, the embedded derivative is separately recognized if it is not closely related to the contract, unless the fair-value option has been elected. The contract is then accounted for in accordance with its relevant accounting standard.

## Loans and Deposits

For floating-rate financial instruments, fair value approximates carrying value as the interest rates reprice to reflect current market rates and credit spreads. For fixed-rate loans, fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows at market rates. For fixed-rate deposits, fair value is estimated by discounting the contractual cash flows using market interest rates currently offered for deposits with similar terms.

Fair value estimates for loans incorporate changes in the credit risk of the borrower since initial recognition. This assessment includes changes in internal price indicators, such as the credit spread that would result if a similar instrument were newly originated at the reporting date.

Due to the use of subjective assumptions and measurement uncertainty, the fair-value amounts should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of these instruments.

## Wholesale Borrowings and Securitization Liabilities

The fair values of wholesale borrowings and securitization liabilities are estimated by discounting contractual cash flows, using market reference rates currently offered for debt instruments, with similar terms and credit risk ratings.

## Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

ATB derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when all risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred. For funding transactions, all financial assets that cannot be derecognized continue to be held on ATB's consolidated statement of financial position, and a secured liability is recognized for the proceeds received. ATB derecognizes a financial liability when our contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid is recognized as sundry income in the consolidated statement of income.

## Securities Purchased Under Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Securities Sold Under Repurchase Agreements

Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements represent a purchase of Government of Canada securities by ATB, with a simultaneous agreement to sell them back at a specified price on a future date. The difference between the cost of the purchase and the predetermined proceeds to be received, based on the repurchase agreement, is recorded as securities interest income in the consolidated statement of income. Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements are fully collateralized—minimizing credit risk—and have been classified and measured at amortized cost.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements represent a sale of Government of Canada securities by ATB with a simultaneous agreement to buy them back at a specified price on a future date. The difference between the proceeds of the sale and the predetermined cost to be paid based on the repurchase agreement is recorded as interest expense in the consolidated statement of income.

## Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are financial contracts whose value is derived from an underlying reference rate such as an interest rate, a currency exchange rate, the price of an equity or debt security, or an equity or commodity index.

In the normal course of business, ATB enters into various OTC and exchange-traded derivatives, including interest rate swaps, futures and FX and commodity contracts. ATB uses such instruments for two purposes: for our risk management program and to meet the needs of ATB clients.

ATB's corporate derivative portfolio is not intended for speculative income generation but for asset/liability management purposes—that is, to manage ATB's interest rate-, FX- and equity-related exposures arising from our portfolio of investments, loan assets, deposits, CMB and wholesale borrowings.

ATB's client derivative portfolio is not used to generate trading income through active assumption of market risk, but rather to meet the risk management requirements of ATB clients. ATB accepts no net exposure to such derivative contracts (except for credit risk), as we either enter into offsetting contracts with other financial institution counterparties or incorporate them into our own risk management programs.

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. Derivatives with positive fair value are presented as derivative assets, and those with negative fair value are presented as derivative liabilities. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recorded to the relevant category in OI in the consolidated statement of income, unless the derivative is designated for hedge accounting as a cash flow hedge, in which case the effective portion of changes in fair value is reflected in OCI.

## Hedge Accounting

For a derivative instrument to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship between the derivative (hedging) instrument and the hedged item(s) must be designated and formally documented at inception. ATB must also document, both at the inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis, an assessment of the effectiveness of the derivative instrument in offsetting changes in cash flows or fair value of the hedged item. When ATB designates a derivative as a hedge, it is classified as either a cash flow or fair-value hedge. ATB has elected to continue applying the hedge accounting principles under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* instead of those under IFRS 9.

ATB discontinues hedge accounting when one of the following conditions occurs:

- Hedge accounting criteria are no longer met (for example, the hedging relationship is no longer highly effective or its effectiveness is no longer measurable).
- The hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised.
- The hedged item matures or is sold or repaid.
- The hedged forecast transaction is no longer highly probable or no longer expected to occur.
- The entity de-designates the hedge relationship.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in OCI at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the hedged item is ultimately recognized in the consolidated statement of income. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in equity is immediately transferred to OI as net gains on derivatives in the consolidated statement of income.

### **Cash Flow Hedge**

ATB's derivative instruments in cash flow hedges are intended to generate cash flows that offset the variability in expected and/or anticipated cash flows from the hedged item(s). ATB uses various interest rate and cross-currency derivatives to manage risk relating to the variability of cash flows from certain loans and deposits. In a qualifying cash flow hedge relationship, the effective portion of the change in fair value of the hedging derivative instrument is recognized in OCI and the ineffective portion is recognized in net gains/losses on derivatives in the consolidated statement of income. Amounts are reclassified from OCI into NII in the consolidated statement of income in the same period that the underlying hedged item affects NII.

### **Fair-Value Hedge**

Changes in fair value of derivatives that are designated as fair-value hedges are recorded to net gains on derivatives in OI in the consolidated statement of income, together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability attributable to the hedged risk recorded in OI in the consolidated statement of income. ATB uses interest rate swaps to manage our exposure to fair-value changes of certain fixed-interest-rate loans and deposits and alternative funding sources caused by interest rate changes. If the hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, it is discontinued. For fair-value hedges of interest rate risk, the fair-value adjustment to the hedged item is amortized to the consolidated statement of income over the period to maturity of the previously designated hedge relationship. If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the unamortized fair-value adjustment is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

### **Financial Guarantees**

Liabilities under financial guarantee contracts are initially recorded at their fair value, which is generally the fee received or receivable. Subsequently, the financial guarantee liabilities are measured at the higher of the initial fair value, less cumulative amortization, or the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation.

### **Credit Risk Transfer Arrangements**

Financial guarantee contracts within credit risk transfer arrangements result in recognition of a reimbursement asset to the extent it is virtually certain ATB will be reimbursed for the loss incurred. A reimbursement asset is recognized equal to the lifetime expected credit losses of the underlying loan portfolio and is presented as other assets in the consolidated balance sheet. The corresponding reimbursement gain is recognized as a reduction in the provision for loan losses in the consolidated statement of income.

### **Interest Income and Expenses**

Interest income and expenses for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the EIR method. When calculating the EIR, ATB estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options). The calculation includes all fees integral to the EIR that are paid or received between parties to the contract, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

### **Financial Markets**

Income comprises various OTC and exchange-traded derivatives, including interest rate swaps, FX and commodity contracts. ATB generally enters into offsetting contracts with other financial institution counterparties or incorporates them into our own risk management programs to reduce net market risk exposure. ATB remains subject to counterparty credit risk on these instruments, which is managed through collateral and netting agreements. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recorded as part of financial markets in OI in the consolidated statement of income.

## **c. Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, except for land, which is carried at cost. Buildings, computer equipment, furniture and fixtures, other equipment and leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Additions and subsequent expenditures are capitalized only to the extent that they enhance the future economic benefits expected to be derived from the assets, considering expected usage and expected physical wear and tear. The depreciable amount is the gross carrying amount less the estimated residual value at the end of the asset's useful economic life. Property and equipment acquired under a finance lease are capitalized, and the depreciation period for a finance lease corresponds to the lesser of the useful life or lease term. No depreciation is recorded on property and equipment under construction or development until the assets are available for use. The estimated useful life for each asset class is as follows:

- Buildings: Up to 20 years
- Right-of-use assets: Up to 30 years, with renewals assessed case by case
- Computer equipment: Up to 4 years
- Furniture and fixtures: Up to 10 years
- Other equipment: Up to 5 years
- Leasehold improvements:
  - Branch properties: Lease term, plus one renewal period if reasonably assured
  - Corporate properties: Lease term

Depreciation rates, calculation methods and the residual values underlying the calculation of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed to account for any change in circumstances. Gains and losses on the disposal of property and equipment are recorded to other expenses in the consolidated statement of income in the year of disposal.

## d. Software, Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Software and other intangibles are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Goodwill refers to any sum paid above the fair value of the net identifiable assets obtained on the date the business is acquired. Intangible assets acquired through a business combination are recognized separately from goodwill when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights and when their fair value can be measured reliably. No amortization is recorded on software under construction or development until the assets are available for use. The estimated useful life for software is 3 to 5 years, with certain software having a useful life of 15 years. Other intangibles include brand, customer and referral relationships related to the acquisitions of BCV and Cormark with a useful life of 4 to 25 years.

Costs related to software developed or obtained for internal use are capitalized if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to ATB and that the cost can be measured reliably. Eligible costs include external direct costs for materials and services, as well as payroll and payroll-related costs for employees directly associated with an internally developed software project.

## e. Impairment of Property and Equipment, Software, Goodwill and Other Intangibles

The carrying amount of non-financial assets—which include property and equipment, software, goodwill and other intangibles—is reviewed for impairment whenever events, changes in circumstances or technical or commercial obsolescence indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, intangible assets not yet available for use and software under development are tested annually for impairment. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level, where there are separately identifiable cash inflows or cash-generating units (CGU).

If there is any indication of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses are recorded to the appropriate line under non-interest expenses (NIEs) in the consolidated statement of income.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there are objective indications of impairment, by comparing the recoverable amount of a CGU with its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined using a discounted cash flow model that projects future cash flows based on forecasted revenue. The discount rate is based on an implied internal rate of return using a combination of working capital, cash flow growth, annual capital expenditures and ATB's payment in lieu of tax. Both estimates involve significant judgment when determining the inputs. If the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to other identifiable assets proportionately, based on the carrying amount of each asset. Subsequent reversals of goodwill impairment are prohibited.

## f. Leases

### Lessee Accounting

#### Classification

At the start of a contract, ATB assesses if the contract is a lease or contains a lease. If the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are recognized. The right-of-use asset is presented under property and equipment, and the lease liability is presented under other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

#### Measurement

Measuring the lease liability includes the following components:

- Fixed lease payments
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- Amounts ATB expects to pay for residual-value guarantees
- The amount paid for a purchase option if ATB is reasonably certain we will exercise the option
- Penalties for terminating the lease, if the term includes the option to terminate and that option is exercised

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the EIR method and remeasured when:

- Future lease payments change due to an index or rate change.
- The amount ATB expects to collect for a residual-value guarantee changes.
- The likelihood of exercising a purchase, extension or termination option changes.

The interest rate for lease liabilities has been calculated using the weighted-average approach. ATB did not hold any short-term or low-value asset leases as at March 31, 2026, or at March 31, 2025.

Remeasurements are recorded to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or, if that carrying amount is zero, to the appropriate line in the consolidated statement of income.

Lease payments are discounted over the non-cancellable term using the interest rate implicit in the lease. However, if the interest rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate is used. For ATB, the incremental borrowing rate is based on our wholesale borrowing costs.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured to be equal to the right-of-use liability and is depreciated using the straight-line method until the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the lease term. In addition, right-of-use assets may be reduced by impairment losses, if any, or for certain remeasurements made to the lease liability.

If the contract does not contain a lease, no asset or liability is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. Instead, payments are recognized to NIE as equipment, including depreciation, in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

## Lessor Accounting

### Classification

A lease is classified as a "finance lease" if it transfers substantially all risks and rewards related to the underlying asset. A lease is classified as "operating" if it does not transfer substantially all risks and rewards related to the underlying asset.

### Measurement

The classification is done at inception and is reassessed only if a lease modification occurs. Changes in estimates (for example, of the underlying asset's economic life or residual value) or changes in circumstances (for example, default by the lessee) do not change a lease's classification.

Finance leases are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position (presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease).

### Subleases

A sublease is a transaction where a lessee ("intermediate lessor") leases an underlying asset to a third party. The lease ("head lease") between the head lessor and lessee remains unchanged.

If a transaction fits these criteria, the sublease is classified as either a finance or operating lease based on the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. However, if the recognition exemption is applied to the head lease, the sublease shall be classified as an operating lease.

## g. Salaries and Employee Benefits

ATB provides benefits to current and past employees through a combination of defined-benefit (DB) and defined-contribution (DC) plans.

Non-management employees currently participate in the Public Service Pension Plan (PSPP) with other Alberta public-sector employees. The PSPP is a DB pension plan that provides benefits based on a member's years of service and earnings. ATB provides our management employees with a registered pension plan (the ATB Plan) with either DB or DC provisions. ATB also provides a non-registered DB supplemental retirement plan (SRP) and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) for designated management employees. Where employees have annual contributions over the allowed maximum under the *Income Tax Act*, ATB provides the employees with a notional supplemental plan in which excess amounts are allocated. This non-registered plan gives employees notional DC benefits that cannot be provided with the ATB Plan due to contribution limitations.

Following the clarification of the PSPP Participating Employer Withdrawal Policy in 2024, ATB has revised our accounting for our estimated share of the PSPP. Given that no assets or liabilities are transferred upon withdrawal, ATB limits our estimated share of plan assets to not exceed the value of our share of the liabilities, effectively eliminating the recognition of any plan surplus. Additionally, ATB's estimated share of the PSPP has been revised to consider active members only, as ATB does not assume liabilities for inactive members. In accordance with IAS 8, these changes in accounting estimates have been applied prospectively.

All expenses related to employee benefits are recorded in the consolidated statement of income as salaries and employee benefits in NIE.

The cost of the DB plan is determined using an actuarial valuation. The valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Details of the salaries and benefits of ATB's key management personnel included in [Note 17](#) are presented in the audited [Compensation Summary](#) table of this report.

## Accounting for Defined-Benefit Plans—Registered, Supplemental and Other

The PSPP and the DB portion of the ATB Plan, SRP and OPEB obligations provide employee benefits based on a member's years of service and highest average salary. The net liability recognized in other liabilities, or the net asset recognized in other assets in the consolidated statement of financial position, in respect of DB pension plans, is the present value of the DB obligation at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, less the fair value of plan assets. When the net amount in the consolidated statement of financial position is an asset, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan, which may be nil. (See [Note 18](#).) The DB obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the DB obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in OCI. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in salaries and employee benefits in the consolidated statement of income when and if there are changes made to the plan.

## Accounting for Defined-Contribution Plans

Contributions are expensed as they become due and recorded in salaries and employee benefits in the consolidated statement of income.

## Plan Valuations, Asset Allocation and Funding

Each year on March 31, ATB measures our accrued-benefit obligations and the fair values of plan assets for accounting purposes for the PSPP, ATB Plan, SRP and OPEB obligations. ATB makes regular funding contributions to the DB plan according to the most recent valuation for funding purposes. The SRP and OPEB obligations are not pre-funded, and such benefits are paid from ATB's assets as they become due. The most recent actuarial valuation of the DB provisions of the ATB Plan was performed on December 31, 2022. The DB plan's investment policy sets targets for an acceptable range for the allocation of plan assets between equity, debt and other assets. (See [Note 18](#).)

## h. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a current legal or constructive obligation that has arisen as a result of past events and for which a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Contingent liabilities, which include certain guarantees and letters of credit pledged as collateral security, are:

- Possible obligations that arise from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of ATB, or
- Present obligations that have arisen from past events but are not recognized because settlements will not require an outflow of economic benefits or the amount of the obligations cannot be reliably measured.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are disclosed in [Note 21](#), unless the probability of settlement is remote.

## i. Securitization

To provide ATB with additional sources of liquidity, we periodically securitize and guarantee certain securities and residential mortgage loans through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation CMB Program, financial institutions or third-party investors. This includes both government-guaranteed and conventional uninsured mortgage loans. Credit card and equipment financing receivables may also be secured by ATB. We also purchase credit protection against eligible credit events on certain loans through synthetic securitization. As these arrangements do not involve a transfer of the underlying assets, the loans remain at amortized cost, while the credit protection is accounted for as a financial guarantee or derivative in accordance with our Financial Instruments Policy. All of our securitization activities are recorded in our consolidated statement of financial position and carried at amortized cost, as the derecognition criteria are not met due to retaining substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. ATB recognizes a liability for cash proceeds received from securitization. This liability is presented under securitization liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

ATB enters into strategic partnerships where the servicing and administration of specific loan or lease portfolios are transferred to third parties. In certain structures, such as the transfer of the Capital Asset Financing portfolio, assets are sold via a legal true sale into a special purpose vehicle (SPV) structured as a trust. These transactions do not qualify for derecognition as ATB retains a significant ongoing economic interest in the underlying loans and leases. Consequently, the transferred assets continue to be recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position at amortized cost. The SPV is consolidated with ATB, as ATB has the power to direct the relevant activities and the ability to use that power to affect our returns. This includes the strategic partnership with Essex Lease Financial Corporation (Essex) established in 2025. Further details regarding the exchange of debt notes and equity interests for this transaction are disclosed in [Note 28](#).

## j. Segmented Information

An AOE is a distinguishable component of ATB that provides products or services and is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other AOE's. The Strategic Leadership Team regularly reviews operating activity by AOE. All transactions between AOE's are conducted at arm's length, with intra-segment revenue and expenses being eliminated in ATB's strategic support unit. Income and expenses associated with each AOE are included in determining that AOE's performance.

## k. Revenue Recognition

ATB had no material contract assets or liabilities or remaining performance obligations longer than one year as at March 31, 2026, or at March 31, 2025.

### Fees and Commission Income

#### Wealth Management

Wealth management income includes revenue earned from trailer fees and mutual fund commissions, fund management, financial planning servicing and account servicing fees. Except for certain one-time account fees and commissions that are recognized when the services are completed, revenues are deferred and recognized over time for management and advisory services provided evenly throughout the month, assuming that a significant reversal of revenue will likely not occur.

Most commission revenue for insurance services is recognized immediately. A portion is deferred and recorded as a contract liability in other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. The liability is then recognized as revenue in future years as performance obligations are fulfilled by managing policyholder relationships.

#### Service Charges

Service charges generate revenue from offering services to clients. Transaction-based fees are recognized when the transaction occurs or the service is completed.

#### Card Fees

Revenue is generated from issuing Mastercard® and Visa<sup>2</sup> Debit cards, from merchant credit card terminals and associated services and from interchange fees. All three types of fees are recognized when the transaction has taken place, except for certain recurring merchant fees that are recognized over time. Credit card reward program expenses are recorded as a reduction to card fee revenue, as the program is managed by a third party, with ATB acting as an agent.

#### Credit Fees

Fees are earned on various services related to a client's loan, letters of credit and guarantees, syndication and standby fees. When a fee is charged for a one-time service, revenue is recorded immediately. If the fee relates to an ongoing service, revenue is recorded over time. Fees associated with letters of credit and guarantees are deferred and recorded to revenue monthly over the term of the letter.

#### Insurance

This refers to revenue generated from insurance plans offered with loans. There are two fees: variable fees based on the plan's surplus, which are deferred and recognized over the loan, and commission earned from each successful referral, which is recognized when the transaction takes place.

#### Capital Markets Revenue

These fees include underwriting services, M&A and Project Finance advisory services. Underwriting services are earned and recognized upon completion by an agent/underwriter distributing the securities of issuers. M&A fees are deferred and recognized as the services are provided over the period of the engagement, and the remaining fees are recognized when the transactions and services provided are completed or certain milestones have been achieved.

## I. Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in NIE.

ATB determines that we have acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets includes an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it meets one of two criteria: (a) it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organized workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge or experience to perform that process; or (b) the process significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without significant cost, effort or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

When ATB acquires a business, we assess the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an

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<sup>2</sup> Trademark of Visa International Service Association and used under license.

asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value, with the changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, ATB reassesses whether we have correctly identified all the assets acquired and all the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of ATB's CGUs that are expected to benefit from the combination, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

### 3 Summary of Accounting Policy Changes

#### Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

##### ***Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)***

Effective April 1, 2025, these amendments clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The adoption of these amendments had no impact on ATB's consolidated financial statements.

#### Future Accounting Policy Changes

The following standards have been issued but are not yet effective on the date of issuance of ATB's consolidated financial statements.

##### ***Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity—Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures***

In December 2024, the IASB issued *Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*. The amendments explain the meaning of "contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity" and clarify the related own-use requirements in IFRS 9. Hedge accounting requirements are also amended, along with the introduction of additional disclosures for these contracts.

ATB is currently assessing the impact of the amendments, which are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and have both prospective and retrospective requirements, with earlier application permitted. The amendments will take effect on April 1, 2026—the start of ATB's FY2027.

##### ***Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11***

In July 2024, the IASB issued *Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11*, which contains eight minor amendments to five different standards. The amendments include clarification that a lessee recognizes the difference between the carrying amount and consideration paid in profit or loss on derecognition of a lease liability under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and that a trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.

ATB is currently assessing the impact of the amendments, which are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and are applied prospectively, with earlier application permitted. The amendments will take effect on April 1, 2026—the start of ATB's FY2027.

##### ***Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures***

In May 2024, the IASB issued *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*. The amendments include clarification related to the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and governance and similar features, as well as derecognition for settlement of financial liabilities through electronic payment systems, introducing an accounting policy option to allow derecognition of a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements for FVOCI equity investments and financial instruments with contingent features.

ATB has completed our assessment and determined that we will not elect to adopt the derecognition option, as our existing clearing architecture and operational framework already align with the economic substance of these transactions. Consequently, these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on ATB's consolidated financial statements.

## IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. The new standard will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* as the primary source of requirements for financial statement presentation. The new standard includes new requirements related to income statement structure and subtotals and management-defined performance measure disclosures, as well as new principles for grouping financial statement information. It also mandates the disclosure of management-defined performance measures in a single note and provides new guidance on the aggregation and disaggregation of information.

ATB is currently assessing the impact of the new standard, which is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and is applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 will take effect on April 1, 2027—the start of ATB's FY2028.

## 4 Financial Instruments

### Classification and Carrying Value

The following tables summarize ATB's financial instrument classifications and provide their carrying value:

As at March 31, 2026 (\$ in thousands)	Carrying value					Total carrying value
	Financial instruments classified as FVTPL	Financial instruments designated as FVTPL	Financial instruments classified as FVOCI	Financial instruments designated as FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,319,457	\$ 1,319,457
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions (1)	-	481,287	-	-	-	481,287
Total cash resources	-	481,287	-	-	1,319,457	1,800,744
Total securities (1)	609,089	5,159	5,997,159	115,357	-	6,726,764
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	800,123	800,123
Total net loans (2)	-	-	-	-	61,203,605	61,203,605
Derivative financial instruments	1,245,866	-	-	-	-	1,245,866
Other assets (1) (6)	-	-	-	-	1,094,047	1,094,047
Total other assets	1,245,866	-	-	-	1,094,047	2,339,913
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,854,955</b>	<b>\$ 486,446</b>	<b>\$ 5,997,159</b>	<b>\$ 115,357</b>	<b>\$ 64,417,232</b>	<b>\$ 72,871,149</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Total deposits (3)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,780,115	\$ 48,780,115
Securitization liabilities (4)	-	-	-	-	7,961,539	7,961,539
Wholesale borrowings (5)	-	-	-	-	6,600,879	6,600,879
Derivative financial instruments (1)	1,198,212	-	-	-	-	1,198,212
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (1)	-	-	-	-	193,435	193,435
Obligations related to securities sold short	541,646	-	-	-	-	541,646
Other liabilities (1) (6) (7)	30,784	-	-	-	1,884,928	1,915,712
Total other liabilities	1,770,642	-	-	-	16,640,781	18,411,423
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 1,770,642</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 65,420,896</b>	<b>\$ 67,191,538</b>

(1) The fair value is estimated to equal carrying value.

(2) The fair value of loans is estimated at \$63,518,368.

(3) The fair value of deposits is estimated at \$48,397,475.

(4) The fair value of securitization liabilities is estimated at \$7,832,076.

(5) The fair value of wholesale borrowings is estimated at \$6,664,041.

(6) Amounts presented here exclude certain other assets and other liabilities not considered financial instruments.

(7) Contingent consideration related to the acquisition of BCV. (See [Note 27](#).)

Carrying value

As at March 31, 2025 (\$ in thousands)	Carrying value					Total carrying value
	Financial instruments classified as FVTPL	Financial instruments designated as FVTPL	Financial instruments classified as FVOCI	Financial instruments designated as FVOCI	Financial instruments measured at amortized cost	
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 836,331	\$ 836,331
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions (1)	-	175,945	-	-	-	175,945
Total cash resources	-	175,945	-	-	836,331	1,012,276
Total securities (1)	448,893	73	5,423,040	107,924	-	5,979,930
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements (1)	-	-	-	-	598,307	598,307
Total net loans (2)	-	-	-	-	54,316,528	54,316,528
Derivative financial instruments	1,081,995	-	-	-	-	1,081,995
Other assets (1) (6)	-	-	-	-	550,556	550,556
Total other assets	1,081,995	-	-	-	550,556	1,632,551
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,530,888</b>	<b>\$ 176,018</b>	<b>\$ 5,423,040</b>	<b>\$ 107,924</b>	<b>\$ 56,301,722</b>	<b>\$ 63,539,592</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Total deposits (3)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,332,039	\$ 43,332,039
Securitization liabilities (4)	-	-	-	-	6,550,671	6,550,671
Wholesale borrowings (5)	-	-	-	-	4,607,377	4,607,377
Derivative financial instruments (1)	1,000,614	-	-	-	-	1,000,614
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (1)	-	-	-	-	959,291	959,291
Obligations related to securities sold short	179,534	-	-	-	-	179,534
Other liabilities (1) (6) (7)	44,975	-	-	-	1,645,901	1,690,876
Total other liabilities	1,225,123	-	-	-	13,763,240	14,988,363
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 1,225,123</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 57,095,279</b>	<b>\$ 58,320,402</b>

(1) The fair value is estimated to equal carrying value.

(2) The fair value of loans is estimated at \$56,265,702.

(3) The fair value of deposits is estimated at \$43,220,603.

(4) The fair value of securitization liabilities is estimated at \$6,585,996.

(5) The fair value of wholesale borrowings is estimated at \$4,693,842.

(6) Amounts presented here exclude certain other assets and other liabilities not considered financial instruments.

(7) Contingent consideration related to the acquisition of BCV. (See [Note 27](#).)

## Fair-Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are classified using a fair-value hierarchy based on the quality and reliability of the information used to estimate the fair value. The fair-value hierarchy has the following levels:

- **Level 1:** Fair value based on quoted prices in active markets
- **Level 2:** Fair value estimated using valuation techniques with market-observable inputs other than quoted market prices
- **Level 3:** Fair value estimated using inputs not based on observable market data

The fair-value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified at the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value. For the years ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025, there were no transfers of financial instruments between Levels 1 and 2 or into and out of Level 3.

The categories of financial instruments whose fair values are classified as Level 3 consist of investments made by ATB and our subsidiaries in a broad range of private Alberta companies and funds, as well as contingent consideration related to the acquisition of BCV. Valuation techniques are disclosed in [Note 7](#).

The following tables present the level within the fair-value hierarchy of ATB's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

<i>As at</i> (\$ in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>March 31, 2026</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	\$ -	\$ 481,287	\$ -	\$ 481,287
<i>Securities</i>				
Securities measured at FVTPL	491,197	10,791	112,260	614,248
Securities measured at FVOCI	5,997,159	-	115,357	6,112,516
<i>Other assets</i>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,245,866	-	1,245,866
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>\$ 6,488,356</b>	<b>\$ 1,737,944</b>	<b>\$ 227,617</b>	<b>\$ 8,453,917</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<i>Other liabilities</i>				
Securities measured at FVTPL	\$ 541,646	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 541,646
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,198,212	-	1,198,212
Other liabilities (1)	-	-	30,784	30,784
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 541,646</b>	<b>\$ 1,198,212</b>	<b>\$ 30,784</b>	<b>\$ 1,770,642</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions	\$ -	\$ 175,945	\$ -	\$ 175,945
<i>Securities</i>				
Securities measured at FVTPL	350,285	-	98,681	448,966
Securities measured at FVOCI	5,423,040	-	107,924	5,530,964
<i>Other assets</i>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,081,995	-	1,081,995
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>\$ 5,773,325</b>	<b>\$ 1,257,940</b>	<b>\$ 206,605</b>	<b>\$ 7,237,870</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<i>Other liabilities</i>				
Securities measured at FVTPL	\$ 179,534	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 179,534
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,000,614	-	1,000,614
Other liabilities (1)	-	-	44,975	44,975
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 179,534</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,614</b>	<b>\$ 44,975</b>	<b>\$ 1,225,123</b>

(1) Contingent consideration related to the acquisition of BCV. (See [Note 27](#).)

## Valuation of Level 3 Instruments

For direct investments in private companies—as there is no observable market price as at the balance sheet date—ATB estimates the fair value using a combination of discounted cash flows and market multiples derived from quoted prices of comparative companies, specifically the expected earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). For direct investments in capital funds, the net asset value is used in estimating the fair value of ATB's interest. The fair value of the contingent consideration related to the acquisition of BCV is calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation approach under a risk-neutral framework. A Monte Carlo simulation approach using geometric Brownian motion is commonly used to model non-linear payoff structures such as the contingent payments. (See [Note 27](#).)

The following table presents ATB's sensitivity analysis for fair-value measurements classified as Level 3, substituting one or more reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the unobservable inputs:

Product	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
			Range of input values		Range of input values	
			Low	High	Low	High
Equity	Valuation multiple	Enterprise value/EBITDA multiple	2.1	11.5	3.9	9.8
		Enterprise value/revenue multiple	4.5	5.5	4.8	5.8
	Adjusted net asset value (1)	Net asset value (2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

- (1) Adjusted net asset value is determined using reported net asset values obtained from the fund manager or general partner of the limited partnership and may be adjusted for current market levels where appropriate.
- (2) ATB holds limited partnership interests in certain private capital funds. Net asset values are provided quarterly by each fund's general partner and, due to the wide range and diverse nature of the investments, no inputs are disclosed.

A 10% change to each multiple would result in a \$7.4 million increase and \$7.4 million decrease in fair value (March 2025: \$4.8 million increase and \$4.8 million decrease in fair value). The estimate is adjusted depending on the type of investment. Valuation techniques are detailed in [Note 2](#).

The following tables present the changes in fair value of Level 3 financial instruments:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	Securities designated as FVOCI	Securities classified as FVTPL
Fair value as at March 31, 2025	\$ 107,924	\$ 98,681
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in net income	-	6,420
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income	5,712	-
Purchases and issuances	1,721	7,159
Sales and settlements	-	-
<b>Fair value as at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>\$ 115,357</b>	<b>\$ 112,260</b>
Change in unrealized gains included in income regarding financial instruments held as at March 31, 2026	\$ -	\$ 6,420
Fair value as at March 31, 2024	\$ 103,194	\$ 84,041
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in net income	-	(3,991)
Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in other comprehensive income	3,059	-
Purchases and issuances	1,671	18,631
Sales and settlements	-	-
<b>Fair value as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 107,924</b>	<b>\$ 98,681</b>
Change in unrealized gains included in income regarding financial instruments held as at March 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ (3,991)

The consolidated statement of income line item for net gains on securities includes realized and unrealized fair-value movements on all financial instruments classified and designated at FVTPL and realized gains on securities measured at FVOCI.

## Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets or liabilities, securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements, and derivative assets and liabilities must be offset in the consolidated statement of financial position—when and only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A legally enforceable right exists when the right is enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

A financial asset or liability is not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position only if it is not subject to master netting arrangements (which include those by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association [ISDA]) or similar arrangements that permit offsetting outstanding transactions with the same counterparty in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

ATB receives and pledges collateral in the form of cash and marketable securities relating to our derivative assets and liabilities to manage credit risk in accordance with the terms and conditions of the ISDA credit support annex.

The following tables present information about financial assets and liabilities that are set off and not set off in the consolidated statement of financial position and are subject to a master netting agreement or similar arrangement:

As at (\$ in thousands)	Gross recognized amounts	Set-off amounts	Net amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	Related amounts not offset in the consolidated statement of financial position		
				Financial instruments (1)	Financial collateral received/ pledged	Net amount
<b>March 31, 2026</b>						
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	\$ 800,123	\$ -	\$ 800,123	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 800,123
Derivative financial instruments	1,261,621	15,755	1,245,866	567,227	132,219	546,420
Amounts receivable from clients and financial institutions	918	-	918	-	-	918
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,062,662</b>	<b>\$ 15,755</b>	<b>\$ 2,046,907</b>	<b>\$ 567,227</b>	<b>\$ 132,219</b>	<b>\$ 1,347,461</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 193,435	\$ -	\$ 193,435	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 193,435
Derivative financial instruments	1,213,967	15,755	1,198,212	567,227	473,950	157,035
Amounts payable to clients and financial institutions	142	-	142	-	-	142
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 1,407,544</b>	<b>\$ 15,755</b>	<b>\$ 1,391,789</b>	<b>\$ 567,227</b>	<b>\$ 473,950</b>	<b>\$ 350,612</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>						
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements	\$ 598,307	\$ -	\$ 598,307	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 598,307
Derivative financial instruments	1,092,584	10,589	1,081,995	648,267	29,701	404,027
Amounts receivable from clients and financial institutions	1,757	-	1,757	-	-	1,757
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,692,648</b>	<b>\$ 10,589</b>	<b>\$ 1,682,059</b>	<b>\$ 648,267</b>	<b>\$ 29,701</b>	<b>\$ 1,004,091</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 959,291	\$ -	\$ 959,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 959,291
Derivative financial instruments	1,011,203	10,589	1,000,614	648,267	121,429	230,918
Amounts payable to clients and financial institutions	162	-	162	-	-	162
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 1,970,656</b>	<b>\$ 10,589</b>	<b>\$ 1,960,067</b>	<b>\$ 648,267</b>	<b>\$ 121,429</b>	<b>\$ 1,190,371</b>

(1) This is the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities that are subject to a master netting agreement or similar arrangement but do not meet the offsetting criteria.

## 5 Financial Instruments—Risk Management

ATB has included in the [Risk Management](#) section of the MD&A certain disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* relating to credit, market, foreign exchange and liquidity risks. These risks are shaded in blue and form an integral part of the 2026 consolidated financial statements.

## 6 Cash Resources

Cash consists of cash on hand, bank notes and coins, non-interest-bearing deposits and cash held at the Bank of Canada through the Large Value Transfer System. Interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions have been designated at FVTPL and are recorded at fair value. Interest income on interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions is recorded on an accrual basis. Cash has been classified as financial instruments measured at amortized cost, as disclosed in [Note 4](#).

As at March 31, 2026, the carrying value of interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions consists of \$0.5 billion (2025: \$0.2 billion) designated at FVTPL.

ATB has restricted cash that represents deposits held in trust, in connection with securitization activities. These deposits include cash accounts that hold principal and interest payments collected from mortgages securitized through the *National Housing Act* Mortgage-Backed Security Program. The deposits are awaiting payment to their respective investors and are held in interest reinvestment accounts, in connection with ATB's participation in the CMB Program. ATB also holds a cash reserve related to the uninsured mortgage securitization program, and reserved cash related to the equipment financing securitization program, which was wound down in FY2026 Q3. As at March 31, 2026, the amount of restricted cash is \$62.3 million (2025: \$55.7 million).

## 7 Securities

The carrying value of securities by remaining term to maturity and net of valuation provisions is as follows:

As at (\$ in thousands)	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No maturity	Total carrying value
<b>March 31, 2026</b>					
<b>Securities measured at FVTPL</b>					
Trading (1)	\$ 51,333	\$ 161,922	\$ 275,743	\$ -	\$ 488,998
Other securities (2)	-	-	52,482	72,768	125,250
<b>Total securities measured at FVTPL</b>	<b>\$ 51,333</b>	<b>\$ 161,922</b>	<b>\$ 328,225</b>	<b>\$ 72,768</b>	<b>\$ 614,248</b>
<b>Securities measured at FVOCI</b>					
Investments—issued or guaranteed by the federal, provincial or municipal government	\$ 3,767,605	\$ 2,229,554	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,997,159
Other securities (2)	-	-	115,357	-	115,357
<b>Total securities measured at FVOCI</b>	<b>\$ 3,767,605</b>	<b>\$ 2,229,554</b>	<b>\$ 115,357</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 6,112,516</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>					
<b>Securities measured at FVTPL</b>					
Trading (1)	\$ 77,080	\$ 136,594	\$ 132,537	\$ -	\$ 346,211
Other securities (2)	3,998	3	60,263	38,491	102,755
<b>Total securities measured at FVTPL</b>	<b>\$ 81,078</b>	<b>\$ 136,597</b>	<b>\$ 192,800</b>	<b>\$ 38,491</b>	<b>\$ 448,966</b>
<b>Securities measured at FVOCI</b>					
Investments—issued or guaranteed by the federal, provincial or municipal government	\$ 2,803,822	\$ 2,619,218	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,423,040
Other securities (2)	-	-	107,924	-	107,924
<b>Total securities measured at FVOCI</b>	<b>\$ 2,803,822</b>	<b>\$ 2,619,218</b>	<b>\$ 107,924</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 5,530,964</b>

(1) Part of a securities trading platform.

(2) These securities relate to investments made by ATB and our subsidiaries in a broad range of mainly private Alberta companies and funds.

As at March 31, 2026, and at March 31, 2025, there were no securities classified as held-to-maturity.

## 8 Loans

In the retail portfolio, each borrower is assessed based on its Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) score. The following table outlines the borrower-risk-assessment level assigned to each FICO score range:

<b>Risk assessment</b>	<b>FICO score range</b>
Very low risk	800–900
Low risk	700–799
Medium risk	620–699
High risk	619 or lower

For non-retail loans, each borrower is assigned a borrower risk rating (BRR). The following table outlines the borrower-risk-assessment level assigned to each BRR range:

<b>Risk assessment</b>	<b>BRR range</b>
Very low risk	1–4
Low risk	5–7
Medium risk	8–9
High risk	10–13

## Credit Quality

The following tables present the gross carrying amount of loans and the full contractual amount of undrawn loan commitments subject to the impairment requirements under IFRS 9:

As at (\$ in thousands)	March 31 2026				March 31 2025			
	Performing		Impaired		Performing		Impaired	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Very low risk	\$ 7,309,880	\$ 126,038	\$ -	\$ 7,435,918	\$ 6,182,243	\$ 11,540	\$ -	\$ 6,193,783
Low risk	22,440,263	583,199	-	23,023,462	19,665,125	565,958	-	20,231,083
Medium risk	1,998,793	1,403,296	-	3,402,089	2,605,901	312,937	-	2,918,838
High risk	5	412,444	-	412,449	4,608	383,759	-	388,367
Not rated (1)	12,919	6	-	12,925	43,375	5,124	-	48,499
Impaired	-	-	301,384	301,384	-	-	543,315	543,315
<b>Total business</b>	<b>31,761,860</b>	<b>2,524,983</b>	<b>301,384</b>	<b>34,588,227</b>	<b>28,501,252</b>	<b>1,279,318</b>	<b>543,315</b>	<b>30,323,885</b>
Very low risk	11,856,421	16,878	-	11,873,299	10,201,754	13,947	-	10,215,701
Low risk	7,396,829	46,671	-	7,443,500	6,651,516	35,426	-	6,686,942
Medium risk	2,531,191	71,648	-	2,602,839	2,413,239	59,547	-	2,472,786
High risk	533,154	134,571	-	667,725	515,450	127,173	-	642,623
Not rated (1)	4,058	-	-	4,058	6,402	152	-	6,554
Impaired	-	-	38,851	38,851	-	-	39,006	39,006
<b>Total residential mortgages</b>	<b>22,321,653</b>	<b>269,768</b>	<b>38,851</b>	<b>22,630,272</b>	<b>19,788,361</b>	<b>236,245</b>	<b>39,006</b>	<b>20,063,612</b>
Very low risk	1,681,218	4,470	-	1,685,688	1,618,285	11,664	-	1,629,949
Low risk	1,201,524	12,316	-	1,213,840	1,043,631	182,811	-	1,226,442
Medium risk	497,730	15,782	-	513,512	441,123	111,461	-	552,584
High risk	126,033	27,285	-	153,318	101,950	56,034	-	157,984
Not rated (1)	5,053	68	-	5,121	5,084	876	-	5,960
Impaired	-	-	33,028	33,028	-	-	36,875	36,875
<b>Total personal</b>	<b>3,511,558</b>	<b>59,921</b>	<b>33,028</b>	<b>3,604,507</b>	<b>3,210,073</b>	<b>362,846</b>	<b>36,875</b>	<b>3,609,794</b>
Very low risk	122,585	2,190	-	124,775	116,061	2,353	-	118,414
Low risk	323,007	19,429	-	342,436	313,873	19,992	-	333,865
Medium risk	172,885	32,142	-	205,027	181,423	19,110	-	200,533
High risk	30,070	16,534	-	46,604	31,538	14,080	-	45,618
Not rated (1)	35,143	4,819	-	39,962	37,918	5,998	-	43,916
Impaired	-	-	5,359	5,359	-	-	5,939	5,939
<b>Total credit card</b>	<b>683,690</b>	<b>75,114</b>	<b>5,359</b>	<b>764,163</b>	<b>680,813</b>	<b>61,533</b>	<b>5,939</b>	<b>748,285</b>
<b>Total loans</b>	<b>58,278,761</b>	<b>2,929,786</b>	<b>378,622</b>	<b>61,587,169</b>	<b>52,180,499</b>	<b>1,939,942</b>	<b>625,135</b>	<b>54,745,576</b>
Total allowance for loan losses	(92,230)	(97,796)	(193,538)	(383,564)	(76,502)	(101,034)	(251,512)	(429,048)
<b>Total net loans</b>	<b>\$ 58,186,531</b>	<b>\$ 2,831,990</b>	<b>\$ 185,084</b>	<b>\$ 61,203,605</b>	<b>\$ 52,103,997</b>	<b>\$ 1,838,908</b>	<b>\$ 373,623</b>	<b>\$ 54,316,528</b>

(1) Loans where the client account-level risk rating has not been determined have been included in the "Not rated" category.

As at (\$ in thousands)	March 31 2026				March 31 2025			
	Performing		Impaired		Performing		Impaired	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Very low risk	\$ 5,476,811	\$ 7,872	\$ -	\$ 5,484,683	\$ 5,249,703	\$ 17,136	\$ -	\$ 5,266,839
Low risk	1,329,295	7,963	-	1,337,258	1,065,542	154,859	-	1,220,401
Medium risk	204,388	3,646	-	208,034	157,180	34,303	-	191,483
High risk	25,115	3,774	-	28,889	21,895	7,966	-	29,861
Not rated (1)	83,047	178	-	83,225	5,070	1,174	-	6,244
<b>Total undrawn loan commitments—retail</b>	<b>7,118,656</b>	<b>23,433</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,142,089</b>	<b>6,499,390</b>	<b>215,438</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,714,828</b>
Total allowance for loan losses (2)	(17,702)	(3,113)	-	(20,815)	(15,895)	(4,366)	-	(20,261)
<b>Total net undrawn—retail</b>	<b>\$ 7,100,954</b>	<b>\$ 20,320</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 7,121,274</b>	<b>\$ 6,483,495</b>	<b>\$ 211,072</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 6,694,567</b>
Very low risk	\$ 8,776,122	\$ 63,211	\$ -	\$ 8,839,333	\$ 8,548,050	\$ 43,837	\$ -	\$ 8,591,887
Low risk	11,282,864	347,188	-	11,630,052	10,540,862	341,060	-	10,881,922
Medium risk	479,472	362,751	-	842,223	670,898	113,914	-	784,812
High risk	4,074	101,388	-	105,462	3,378	105,471	-	108,849
Not rated (1)	199,636	8,449	-	208,085	158,914	3,963	-	162,877
<b>Total undrawn loan commitments—non-retail</b>	<b>20,742,168</b>	<b>882,987</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,625,155</b>	<b>19,922,102</b>	<b>608,245</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,530,347</b>
Total allowance for loan losses (2)	(26,264)	(21,524)	-	(47,788)	(19,769)	(15,713)	-	(35,482)
<b>Total net undrawn—non-retail</b>	<b>\$ 20,715,904</b>	<b>\$ 861,463</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 21,577,367</b>	<b>\$ 19,902,333</b>	<b>\$ 592,532</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 20,494,865</b>

(1) Loans where the client account-level risk rating has not been determined have been included in the "Not rated" category.

(2) The allowance is presented under other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The total net carrying value of the above loans includes those denominated in US dollars but translated to Canadian dollars, totalling \$2.3 billion as at March 31, 2026 (2025: \$1.9 billion). As at March 31, 2026, the amount of foreclosed assets held for resale is \$4.6 million (2025: \$7.5 million).

## Loans Past Due

The following loans are past due but not impaired because they are less than 90 days past due or because it is otherwise reasonable to expect timely collection of principal and interest:

As at (\$ in thousands)	Business	Residential mortgages	Personal	Credit card	Total	Percentage of total gross loans
<b>March 31, 2026</b>						
Up to 1 month (1)	\$ 301,985	\$ 230,485	\$ 77,721	\$ 27,937	\$ 638,128	1.0%
Over 1 month up to 2 months	34,704	49,327	20,445	11,169	115,645	0.2%
Over 2 months up to 3 months	4,465	11,601	6,175	4,172	26,413	0.0%
Over 3 months	926	1,173	737	4,839	7,675	0.0%
<b>Total past due but not impaired</b>	<b>\$ 342,080</b>	<b>\$ 292,586</b>	<b>\$ 105,078</b>	<b>\$ 48,117</b>	<b>\$ 787,861</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>						
Up to 1 month (1)	\$ 21,052	\$ 104,389	\$ 13,009	\$ 29,224	\$ 167,674	0.3%
Over 1 month up to 2 months	98,324	98,756	43,436	9,406	249,922	0.5%
Over 2 months up to 3 months	2,456	8,422	1,990	4,490	17,358	0.0%
Over 3 months	2,503	-	1,042	5,257	8,802	0.0%
<b>Total past due but not impaired</b>	<b>\$ 124,335</b>	<b>\$ 211,567</b>	<b>\$ 59,477</b>	<b>\$ 48,377</b>	<b>\$ 443,756</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

(1) Loans past due by one day do not represent the borrowers' ability to meet their payment obligations and therefore are not administratively considered past due nor disclosed.

## 9 Allowance for Loan Losses

ATB records an allowance for losses for all loans by incorporating a forward-looking ECL approach, as required under IFRS 9. This process involves complex models, with inputs and assumptions requiring a high degree of judgment to assess forecasts of macroeconomic variables and significant increases in credit risk. Our estimates and assumptions consider a range of possible scenarios, including the current interest rate environment. We continue to closely monitor external conditions and their impacts on our clients. Due to the unique conditions in the current environment, uncertainty in judgments and assumptions remains elevated as at March 31, 2026.

### Key Inputs and Assumptions

Measuring ECLs requires a complex calculation that involves a number of variables and assumptions. The key inputs for determining ECLs are:

- A borrower's credit quality, reflected through changes in risk ratings.
- Forward-looking macroeconomic conditions.
- Changes to the probability-weighted scenarios.
- Stage migration as a result of the inputs noted above.

### Forward-Looking Information

Relevant forward-looking economic information is incorporated for each loan portfolio when measuring ECLs, based on a five-year outlook considering a combination of past, current and future economic conditions and outlooks. (See [Note 2](#) for more on how forward-looking information is incorporated to measure ECLs.)

The following tables present the primary forward-looking economic information used to measure ECLs over the next 12 months and the remaining two-year forecast period for the three probability-weighted scenarios:

As at	Baseline scenario			Optimistic scenario			Pessimistic scenario		
	2026	2027	2028	2026	2027	2028	2026	2027	2028
<b>March 31, 2026</b>									
Alberta GDP (%)	2.7	2.3	2.4	4.5	2.9	2.9	(1.3)	0.9	1.8
Alberta Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.8	7.9	7.9	7.8
Alberta Housing starts	45,332	37,166	35,831	52,300	45,965	45,863	38,057	29,918	28,611
Oil prices (WTI, USD/barrel)	75	68	65	78	79	81	46	47	48
3m T-bill yield (%)	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027
<b>March 31, 2025</b>									
Alberta GDP (%)	1.5	1.9	2.2	5.0	3.7	2.9	(1.9)	0.6	1.9
Alberta Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.0	5.1	4.9	8.9	9.3	9.0
Alberta Housing starts	40,039	39,154	38,172	50,851	51,501	50,246	28,883	26,695	26,780
Oil prices (WTI, USD/barrel)	68	68	71	83	88	89	57	53	53
3m T-bill yield (%)	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.3	2.1	2.2

## Sensitivity of Allowance for Loan Losses

The Stage 1 and 2 allowance for loan losses is sensitive to the inputs used in the model, as described in [Note 2](#). Changes to these inputs and assumptions would have an impact when assessing for a significant increase in credit risk and the measurement of ECL.

The following tables present a comparison between the reported allowance for loan losses for Stage 1 and 2 loans and the allowance under the baseline, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios:

As at (\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	Reported under IFRS 9	Baseline scenario	Optimistic scenario	Pessimistic scenario	Reported under IFRS 9	Baseline scenario	Optimistic scenario	Pessimistic scenario
Allowance for loan losses (Stage 1 and 2)	\$ 258,629	\$ 242,853	\$ 225,809	\$ 309,372	\$ 233,279	\$ 212,261	\$ 172,883	\$ 288,893

The following tables present the estimated impact of staging on the allowance for loan losses for loans and off-balance-sheet commitments if they were fully calculated under Stage 1, compared to the actual allowance recorded:

As at (\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Stage 1 and 2 allowance under IFRS 9	Allowance— 100% in Stage 1	Impact of staging	Stage 1 and 2 allowance under IFRS 9	Allowance— 100% in Stage 1	Impact of staging
Loans	\$ 258,629	\$ 244,973	\$ (13,656)	\$ 233,279	\$ 208,995	\$ (24,284)

The following tables reconcile the opening and closing allowances for loans by each major category:

For the year ended (\$ in thousands)	Balance at beginning of period	Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	Net write-offs	Discounted cash flows on impaired loans and other	Balance at end of period	Comprises	
						Loans	Other credit instruments (1)
<b>March 31, 2026</b>							
Business	\$ 401,440	\$ 32,468	\$ (69,947)	\$ 5,575	\$ 369,536	\$ 322,868	\$ 46,668
Residential mortgages	11,213	1,478	(1,502)	645	11,834	9,512	2,322
Personal	41,928	21,403	(23,474)	626	40,483	30,198	10,285
Credit card	30,210	13,972	(13,839)	(29)	30,314	20,986	9,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 484,791</b>	<b>\$ 69,321</b>	<b>\$ (108,762)</b>	<b>\$ 6,817</b>	<b>\$ 452,167</b>	<b>\$ 383,564</b>	<b>\$ 68,603</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>							
Business	\$ 335,963	\$ 77,854	\$ (43,257)	\$ 30,880	\$ 401,440	\$ 366,959	\$ 34,481
Residential mortgages	9,957	1,845	(1,371)	782	11,213	9,492	1,721
Personal	40,730	22,325	(22,079)	952	41,928	30,538	11,390
Credit card	29,816	14,814	(14,459)	39	30,210	22,059	8,151
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 416,466</b>	<b>\$ 116,838</b>	<b>\$ (81,166)</b>	<b>\$ 32,653</b>	<b>\$ 484,791</b>	<b>\$ 429,048</b>	<b>\$ 55,743</b>

(1) Other credit instruments, including off-balance-sheet items, are recorded to other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The following tables reconcile the opening and closing allowances for loans, by stage, for each major category:

For the year ended (\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025			
	Performing		Impaired		Performing		Impaired	
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Allowance for loan losses—business loans</b>								
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 73,006	\$ 97,256	\$ 231,178	\$ 401,440	\$ 79,036	\$ 82,741	\$ 174,186	\$ 335,963
<i>Provision for (recovery of) loan losses</i>								
Transfers into (out of) Stage 1 (1)	13,745	(12,933)	(812)	-	9,312	(8,972)	(340)	-
Transfers into (out of) Stage 2 (1)	(47,049)	52,297	(5,248)	-	(42,357)	45,464	(3,107)	-
Transfers into (out of) Stage 3 (1)	(45,110)	(5,771)	50,881	-	(12,676)	(19,461)	32,137	-
New originations (2)	151,833	-	-	151,833	70,473	-	-	70,473
Repayments (3)	(41,754)	(57,003)	(16,243)	(115,000)	(17,281)	(33,949)	(1,816)	(53,046)
Remeasurements (4)	(20,925)	20,807	(4,247)	(4,365)	(13,772)	31,297	42,902	60,427
<b>Total provision for (recovery of) loan losses</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>(2,603)</b>	<b>24,331</b>	<b>32,468</b>	<b>(6,301)</b>	<b>14,379</b>	<b>69,776</b>	<b>77,854</b>
Write-offs	-	-	(73,194)	(73,194)	-	-	(46,011)	(46,011)
Recoveries	-	-	3,247	3,247	-	-	2,754	2,754
Discounted cash flows on impaired loans and other	9,194	7,304	(10,923)	5,575	271	136	30,473	30,880
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 92,940</b>	<b>\$ 101,957</b>	<b>\$ 174,639</b>	<b>\$ 369,536</b>	<b>\$ 73,006</b>	<b>\$ 97,256</b>	<b>\$ 231,178</b>	<b>\$ 401,440</b>
<b>Allowance for loan losses—residential mortgages</b>								
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 6,879	\$ 3,125	\$ 1,209	\$ 11,213	\$ 5,887	\$ 2,711	\$ 1,359	\$ 9,957
<i>Provision for (recovery of) loan losses</i>								
Transfers into (out of) Stage 1 (1)	1,933	(1,281)	(652)	-	2,042	(1,529)	(513)	-
Transfers into (out of) Stage 2 (1)	(251)	613	(362)	-	(372)	984	(612)	-
Transfers into (out of) Stage 3 (1)	(7)	(257)	264	-	(6)	(470)	476	-
New originations (2)	319	-	-	319	385	-	-	385
Repayments (3)	(159)	(123)	(149)	(431)	(188)	(141)	(274)	(603)
Remeasurements (4)	(953)	1,448	1,095	1,590	(869)	1,570	1,362	2,063
<b>Total provision for (recovery of) loan losses</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1,845</b>
Write-offs	-	-	(1,694)	(1,694)	-	-	(1,535)	(1,535)
Recoveries	-	-	192	192	-	-	164	164
Discounted cash flows on impaired loans and other	-	-	645	645	-	-	782	782
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 7,761</b>	<b>\$ 3,525</b>	<b>\$ 548</b>	<b>\$ 11,834</b>	<b>\$ 6,879</b>	<b>\$ 3,125</b>	<b>\$ 1,209</b>	<b>\$ 11,213</b>

(1) Stage transfers represent movement between stages and exclude changes due to remeasurements.

(2) New originations relate to new loans recognized during the period.

(3) Repayments relate to loans fully repaid or derecognized and exclude loans written off where a credit loss was incurred.

(4) Remeasurements represent the change in the allowance due to changes in economic factors, risk and model parameters. For business loans, this also includes the benefit from our synthetic securitization programs.

For the year ended (\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2026				March 31, 2025				
	Performing		Impaired		Performing		Impaired		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
<b>Allowance for loan losses—personal loans</b>									
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 18,300	\$ 8,042	\$ 15,586	\$ 41,928	\$ 22,483	\$ 7,025	\$ 11,222	\$ 40,730	
<i>Provision for (recovery of) loan losses</i>									
Transfers into (out of) Stage 1 (1)	16,258	(14,465)	(1,793)	-	15,692	(13,806)	(1,886)	-	
Transfers into (out of) Stage 2 (1)	(2,071)	3,485	(1,414)	-	(3,113)	4,785	(1,672)	-	
Transfers into (out of) Stage 3 (1)	(803)	(2,971)	3,774	-	(1,024)	(4,609)	5,633	-	
New originations (2)	4,428	-	-	4,428	4,178	-	-	4,178	
Repayments (3)	(2,273)	(812)	(603)	(3,688)	(1,842)	(912)	(1,034)	(3,788)	
Remeasurements (4)	(12,696)	10,679	22,680	20,663	(18,074)	15,559	24,450	21,935	
<b>Total provision for (recovery of) loan losses</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>(4,084)</b>	<b>22,644</b>	<b>21,403</b>	<b>(4,183)</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>25,491</b>	<b>22,325</b>	
Write-offs	-	-	(23,546)	(23,546)	-	-	(22,184)	(22,184)	
Recoveries	-	-	72	72	-	-	105	105	
Discounted cash flows on impaired loans and other	-	-	626	626	-	-	952	952	
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 21,143</b>	<b>\$ 3,958</b>	<b>\$ 15,382</b>	<b>\$ 40,483</b>	<b>\$ 18,300</b>	<b>\$ 8,042</b>	<b>\$ 15,586</b>	<b>\$ 41,928</b>	
<b>Allowance for loan losses—credit card</b>									
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 13,981	\$ 12,690	\$ 3,539	\$ 30,210	\$ 15,447	\$ 11,670	\$ 2,699	\$ 29,816	
<i>Provision for (recovery of) loan losses</i>									
Transfers into (out of) Stage 1 (1)	20,913	(20,342)	(571)	-	16,794	(16,794)	-	-	
Transfers into (out of) Stage 2 (1)	(2,238)	2,860	(622)	-	(1,833)	1,833	-	-	
Transfers into (out of) Stage 3 (1)	(159)	(2,515)	2,674	-	(135)	(1,979)	2,114	-	
New originations (2)	1,229	-	-	1,229	828	-	-	828	
Repayments (3)	(508)	(4,475)	(112)	(5,095)	(435)	(4,341)	-	(4,776)	
Remeasurements (4)	(18,850)	24,783	11,905	17,838	(16,708)	22,293	13,177	18,762	
<b>Total provision for (recovery of) loan losses</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>13,274</b>	<b>13,972</b>	<b>(1,489)</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>15,291</b>	<b>14,814</b>	
Write-offs	-	-	(25,425)	(25,425)	-	-	(25,280)	(25,280)	
Recoveries	-	-	11,586	11,586	-	-	10,821	10,821	
Discounted cash flows on impaired loans and other	(16)	(8)	(5)	(29)	23	8	8	39	
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 14,352</b>	<b>\$ 12,993</b>	<b>\$ 2,969</b>	<b>\$ 30,314</b>	<b>\$ 13,981</b>	<b>\$ 12,690</b>	<b>\$ 3,539</b>	<b>\$ 30,210</b>	
<b>Total balance as at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 136,196</b>	<b>\$ 122,433</b>	<b>\$ 193,538</b>	<b>\$ 452,167</b>	<b>\$ 112,166</b>	<b>\$ 121,113</b>	<b>\$ 251,512</b>	<b>\$ 484,791</b>	
Comprises:	Loans	\$ 92,230	\$ 97,796	\$ 193,538	\$ 383,564	\$ 76,502	\$ 101,034	\$ 251,512	\$ 429,048
	Other credit instruments (5)	43,966	24,637	-	68,603	35,664	20,079	-	55,743

(1) Stage transfers represent movement between stages and exclude changes due to remeasurements.

(2) New originations relate to new loans recognized during the period.

(3) Repayments relate to loans fully repaid or derecognized and exclude loans written off where a credit loss was incurred.

(4) Remeasurements represent the change in the allowance due to changes in economic factors, risk and model parameters. For business loans, this also includes the benefit from our synthetic securitization programs.

(5) Other credit instruments, including off-balance-sheet items, are recorded to other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

## 10 Derivative Financial Instruments

Most of ATB's derivative contracts are OTC transactions that are privately negotiated between ATB and the counterparty to the contract. The remainder are exchange-traded contracts transacted through organized and regulated exchanges and consist primarily of futures. Fair-value changes in our corporate derivative portfolios are recorded to the relevant category in OI in the consolidated statement of income, and fair-value changes in our client derivative portfolios are recorded as part of financial markets in OI in the consolidated statement of income. ATB uses the following derivative financial instruments.

### Swaps

Swaps are transactions in which two parties agree to exchange defined cash flows. ATB uses the following types of swap contracts:

- Interest rate swaps are OTC contracts in which ATB exchanges fixed- and floating-rate interest payments with a counterparty, based on an agreed notional principal amount denominated in a single currency. These are used in the corporate derivative portfolio to manage exposure to interest rate fluctuations primarily arising from the investment, loan and deposit portfolios. Interest rate swaps are also used in the client derivative portfolio to help our corporate clients manage risks associated with interest rate fluctuations.
- Cross-currency swaps are FX transactions in which ATB exchanges interest and principal payments in different currencies. These are used in both the corporate and client portfolios to manage ATB's and our corporate clients' FX risk.

### Forwards and Futures

FX and commodity forwards are OTC transactions in which two parties agree to either buy or sell a specified amount of a currency or commodity at a specific price and on a predetermined future date. ATB uses FX forward contracts in both our corporate and client derivative portfolios to manage currency exposure either from our own foreign currency-denominated loans and deposits or for our clients. Commodity forward contracts are used only in the client derivative portfolio.

Futures are contractual obligations to buy or sell an interest-rate-sensitive financial instrument on a predetermined future date at a specified price. Futures contracts are transacted in standardized amounts on regulated exchanges that are subject to daily cash margining, and they are used only in the corporate derivative portfolio.

### Options

An options contract is an agreement between two parties to facilitate a potential transaction involving an asset at a preset price and date. It allows the holder the right but not the obligation to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specified strike price on or before a specified date. ATB uses commodity options and FX options in our client derivative portfolios to manage clients' commodity price and currency risk exposure.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments segregated between contracts in a favourable position (in other words, having positive fair value) and contracts in an unfavourable position (in other words, having negative fair value) consists of the following:

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	2026		2025	
	Favourable position	Unfavourable position	Favourable position	Unfavourable position
<b>Contracts not designated for hedge accounting</b>				
<i>Interest rate contracts</i>				
Swaps	\$ 214,045	\$ (172,303)	\$ 259,217	\$ (222,909)
<b>Total interest rate contracts</b>	<b>214,045</b>	<b>(172,303)</b>	<b>259,217</b>	<b>(222,909)</b>
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>				
Forwards	128,851	(117,492)	170,531	(164,228)
Cross-currency swaps	31,915	(36,549)	51,391	(51,626)
<b>Total foreign exchange contracts</b>	<b>160,766</b>	<b>(154,041)</b>	<b>221,922</b>	<b>(215,854)</b>
<i>Commodity contracts</i>				
Forwards	697,619	(689,302)	269,126	(251,019)
<b>Total commodity contracts</b>	<b>697,619</b>	<b>(689,302)</b>	<b>269,126</b>	<b>(251,019)</b>
<b>Total fair value of contracts not designated for hedge accounting</b>	<b>1,072,430</b>	<b>(1,015,646)</b>	<b>750,265</b>	<b>(689,782)</b>
<b>Contracts designated for hedge accounting</b>				
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>				
Forwards	649	-	-	-
Cross-currency swaps	-	(4,031)	-	-
<b>Total foreign exchange contracts</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>(4,031)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>Interest rate contracts</i>				
Swaps	172,787	(178,535)	331,730	(310,832)
<b>Total interest rate contracts</b>	<b>172,787</b>	<b>(178,535)</b>	<b>331,730</b>	<b>(310,832)</b>
<b>Total fair value of contracts designated for hedge accounting</b>	<b>173,436</b>	<b>(182,566)</b>	<b>331,730</b>	<b>(310,832)</b>
<b>Total fair value</b>	<b>\$ 1,245,866</b>	<b>\$ (1,198,212)</b>	<b>\$ 1,081,995</b>	<b>\$ (1,000,614)</b>
Less: impact of master netting agreements	(567,227)	567,227	(648,267)	648,267
Less: impact of financial institution counterparty collateral held/posted	(132,219)	473,950	(29,701)	121,429
<b>Residual credit exposure on derivatives to ATB</b>	<b>\$ 546,420</b>	<b>\$ (157,035)</b>	<b>\$ 404,027</b>	<b>\$ (230,918)</b>

## Fair-Value Hedges

The following tables present the effects of fair-value hedges on the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of income:

<i>For the year ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	Change in value of hedged items for ineffectiveness measurement	Change in fair value of hedging instruments for ineffectiveness measurement	Hedge ineffectiveness gains (losses)	Carrying amounts for hedged items	Accumulated amount of fair- value hedge adjustments on hedged items
<b>March 31, 2026</b>					
<b>Assets</b>					
<i>Interest rate risk</i>					
Financial assets at FVOCI	\$ (23,214)	\$ 27,841	\$ 4,627	\$ 2,153,193	\$ 36,064
Loans	(34,420)	30,747	(3,673)	1,070,658	(11,878)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ (57,634)</b>	<b>\$ 58,588</b>	<b>\$ 954</b>	<b>\$ 3,223,851</b>	<b>\$ 24,186</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
<i>Interest rate risk</i>					
Deposits	\$ 9,708	\$ (8,988)	\$ 720	\$ 937,000	\$ (8,581)
Securitization liabilities at amortized cost	66,034	(68,940)	(2,906)	3,817,246	(17,660)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 75,742</b>	<b>\$ (77,928)</b>	<b>\$ (2,186)</b>	<b>\$ 4,754,247</b>	<b>\$ (26,241)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 18,108</b>	<b>\$ (19,340)</b>	<b>\$ (1,232)</b>		
<b>March 31, 2025</b>					
<b>Assets</b>					
<i>Interest rate risk</i>					
Financial assets at FVOCI	\$ 69,552	\$ (66,739)	\$ 2,813	\$ 3,647,312	\$ 59,278
Loans	53,504	(55,361)	(1,857)	1,378,303	22,155
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 123,056</b>	<b>\$ (122,100)</b>	<b>\$ 956</b>	<b>\$ 5,025,615</b>	<b>\$ 81,433</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
<i>Interest rate risk</i>					
Deposits	\$ (14,566)	\$ 14,966	\$ 400	\$ 1,387,270	\$ (18,289)
Securitization liabilities at amortized cost	(120,438)	121,037	599	2,796,321	(83,695)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ (135,004)</b>	<b>\$ 136,003</b>	<b>\$ 999</b>	<b>\$ 4,183,591</b>	<b>\$ (101,984)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (11,948)</b>	<b>\$ 13,903</b>	<b>\$ 1,955</b>		

## Cash Flow Hedges

The following tables present the effects of cash flow hedges on the consolidated statement of income and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

<i>For the year ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	Change in value of hedged items for ineffectiveness measurement	Change in fair value of hedging instruments for ineffectiveness measurement	Hedge ineffectiveness gains (losses)	Hedging gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to earnings	Net change in other comprehensive income (loss)
<b>March 31, 2026</b>						
<b>Cash flow hedges</b>						
Interest rate risk	\$ 47,346	\$ (46,294)	\$ 1,052	\$ (68,060)	\$ (29,569)	\$ (38,491)
Foreign exchange risk	(12,152)	12,154	2	(2,375)	426	(2,801)
<b>Total cash flow hedges</b>	<b>\$ 35,194</b>	<b>\$ (34,140)</b>	<b>\$ 1,054</b>	<b>\$ (70,435)</b>	<b>\$ (29,143)</b>	<b>\$ (41,292)</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>						
<b>Cash flow hedges</b>						
Interest rate risk	\$ (226,989)	\$ 229,981	\$ 2,992	\$ 106,519	\$ (112,037)	\$ 218,556
Foreign exchange risk	-	-	-	417	417	-
<b>Total cash flow hedges</b>	<b>\$ (226,989)</b>	<b>\$ 229,981</b>	<b>\$ 2,992</b>	<b>\$ 106,936</b>	<b>\$ (111,620)</b>	<b>\$ 218,556</b>

## Reconciliation of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables present the effects of cash flow hedges on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

<i>For the year ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at beginning of year	Net changes in other comprehensive income (loss)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at end of year	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on designated hedges	Accumulated comprehensive income (loss) on de-designated hedges
<b>March 31, 2026</b>					
<b>Cash flow hedges</b>					
Interest rate risk	\$ 24,798	\$ (38,491)	\$ (13,693)	\$ (26,272)	\$ 12,579
Foreign exchange risk	-	(2,801)	(2,801)	(2,801)	-
<b>Total cash flow hedges</b>	<b>\$ 24,798</b>	<b>\$ (41,292)</b>	<b>\$ (16,494)</b>	<b>\$ (29,073)</b>	<b>\$ 12,579</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>					
<b>Cash flow hedges</b>					
Interest rate risk	\$ (193,758)	\$ 218,556	\$ 24,798	\$ 15,253	\$ 9,545
Foreign exchange risk	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total cash flow hedges</b>	<b>\$ (193,758)</b>	<b>\$ 218,556</b>	<b>\$ 24,798</b>	<b>\$ 15,253</b>	<b>\$ 9,545</b>

## Term to Maturity

The notional amounts of derivative instruments represent the underlying principal amount, to which the specified rate or price is applied in order to calculate the amount of cash flows to be exchanged, and have varying maturity dates. Notional amounts do not represent assets or liabilities and are not recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. The remaining contractual terms to maturity for the notional amounts of all derivative instruments are as follows:

As at March 31, 2026 (\$ in thousands)	Not designated for hedge accounting	Designated for hedge accounting	Residual term of contract			Total
			Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
<b>Over-the-counter contracts</b>						
<i>Interest rate contracts</i>						
Swaps	\$ 34,430,531	\$ 35,842,624	\$ 20,725,818	\$ 36,860,574	\$ 12,686,763	\$ 70,273,155
<b>Total interest rate contracts</b>	<b>34,430,531</b>	<b>35,842,624</b>	<b>20,725,818</b>	<b>36,860,574</b>	<b>12,686,763</b>	<b>70,273,155</b>
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>						
Forwards	21,522,402	22,945	18,666,304	2,865,808	13,235	21,545,347
Cross-currency swaps	2,987,650	1,182,520	852,508	3,027,103	290,559	4,170,170
<b>Total foreign exchange contracts</b>	<b>24,510,052</b>	<b>1,205,465</b>	<b>19,518,812</b>	<b>5,892,911</b>	<b>303,794</b>	<b>25,715,517</b>
<i>Commodity contracts</i>						
Forwards	8,842,617	-	5,686,095	3,156,522	-	8,842,617
<b>Total commodity contracts</b>	<b>8,842,617</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,686,095</b>	<b>3,156,522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,842,617</b>
<b>Total over-the-counter contracts</b>	<b>67,783,200</b>	<b>37,048,089</b>	<b>45,930,725</b>	<b>45,910,007</b>	<b>12,990,557</b>	<b>104,831,289</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 67,783,200</b>	<b>\$ 37,048,089</b>	<b>\$ 45,930,725</b>	<b>\$ 45,910,007</b>	<b>\$ 12,990,557</b>	<b>\$ 104,831,289</b>

As at March 31, 2025 (\$ in thousands)	Not designated for hedge accounting	Designated for hedge accounting	Residual term of contract			Total
			Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
<b>Over-the-counter contracts</b>						
<i>Interest rate contracts</i>						
Swaps	\$ 24,068,144	\$ 30,737,435	\$ 19,073,551	\$ 26,335,217	\$ 9,396,811	\$ 54,805,579
<b>Total interest rate contracts</b>	<b>24,068,144</b>	<b>30,737,435</b>	<b>19,073,551</b>	<b>26,335,217</b>	<b>9,396,811</b>	<b>54,805,579</b>
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>						
Forwards	18,370,815	-	15,308,392	3,062,423	-	18,370,815
Cross-currency swaps	3,045,981	-	1,155,437	215,783	1,674,761	3,045,981
<b>Total foreign exchange contracts</b>	<b>21,416,796</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,463,829</b>	<b>3,278,206</b>	<b>1,674,761</b>	<b>21,416,796</b>
<i>Commodity contracts</i>						
Forwards	6,751,450	-	4,460,875	2,269,856	20,719	6,751,450
<b>Total commodity contracts</b>	<b>6,751,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,460,875</b>	<b>2,269,856</b>	<b>20,719</b>	<b>6,751,450</b>
<b>Total over-the-counter contracts</b>	<b>52,236,390</b>	<b>30,737,435</b>	<b>39,998,255</b>	<b>31,883,279</b>	<b>11,092,291</b>	<b>82,973,825</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 52,236,390</b>	<b>\$ 30,737,435</b>	<b>\$ 39,998,255</b>	<b>\$ 31,883,279</b>	<b>\$ 11,092,291</b>	<b>\$ 82,973,825</b>

## Hedging Instruments by Remaining Term-to-Maturity

The following tables disclose the notional amount and average price of derivative instruments designated in qualifying hedge accounting relationships:

(\$ in thousands)	For the year ended March 31, 2026			
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>Interest rate risk</b>				
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>				
Notional—pay fixed	\$ 3,782,700	\$ 7,477,462	\$ 851,953	\$ 12,112,115
Average fixed interest rate (%)	3.0	2.9	3.4	
Notional—receive fixed	\$ 7,915,987	\$ 13,626,522	\$ 2,188,000	\$ 23,730,509
Average fixed interest rate (%)	2.5	2.9	3.4	
<b>Total notional—interest rate risk</b>	<b>\$ 11,698,687</b>	<b>\$ 21,103,984</b>	<b>\$ 3,039,953</b>	<b>\$ 35,842,624</b>
<b>Foreign exchange risk</b>				
<i>Cross-currency swaps</i>				
Notional (USD/CAD)	\$ -	\$ 1,182,520	\$ -	\$ 1,182,520
Average FX rate (CAD/USD)	-	1.4	-	
<i>Forward contracts</i>				
Notional (USD/CAD)	\$ 22,945	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,945
Average FX rate (CAD/USD)	1.4	-	-	
<b>Total notional—foreign exchange risk</b>	<b>\$ 22,945</b>	<b>\$ 1,182,520</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,205,465</b>

(\$ in thousands)	For the year ended March 31, 2025			
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>Interest rate risk</b>				
<i>Interest rate swaps</i>				
Notional—pay fixed	\$ 5,735,000	\$ 6,811,389	\$ 1,041,352	\$ 13,587,741
Average fixed interest rate (%)	3.5	3.3	3.2	
Notional—receive fixed	\$ 5,022,000	\$ 10,209,694	\$ 1,918,000	\$ 17,149,694
Average fixed interest rate (%)	2.8	3.1	3.1	
<b>Total notional—interest rate risk</b>	<b>\$ 10,757,000</b>	<b>\$ 17,021,083</b>	<b>\$ 2,959,352</b>	<b>\$ 30,737,435</b>

As at March 31, 2025, there were no foreign exchange risk derivative instruments designated in qualifying hedge accounting relationships. Accordingly, no notional amounts or average rates are presented for the comparative period.

## Derivative-Related Credit Risk

Derivative financial instruments traded in the OTC market could incur financial loss if a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligation. ATB's maximum credit risk in respect of such derivatives is the fair value of all derivatives where ATB is in a favourable position.

ATB endeavours to limit our credit risk by dealing only with counterparties assessed to be creditworthy, and we manage the credit risk for derivatives using the same credit-risk process applied to loans and other credit assets. Financial institution counterparties must have a minimum long-term public credit rating of A-low/A3/A- or better. The exposure to credit risk on derivatives is also reduced by entering into master netting agreements and collateral agreements with counterparties. To the extent that unfavourable contracts with the counterparty are not settled, they reduce ATB's net exposure in respect of favourable contracts with the same counterparty.

The current replacement cost represents the cost of replacing, at current market rates, all contracts with a positive fair value to ATB. The credit equivalent amount is the sum of the current replacement cost and the potential future exposure, which is defined in a guideline authorized by the President of the Treasury Board of Canada and Minister of Finance (Minister) that was modelled after guidelines governing other Canadian deposit-taking institutions. The risk-weighted amount is determined by applying standard measures of counterparty credit risk to the credit equivalent amount. The derivative-related credit risks for derivative instruments are as follows:

As at (\$ in thousands)	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Replacement cost	Credit equivalent amount	Risk-adjusted balance	Replacement cost	Credit equivalent amount	Risk-adjusted balance
<b>Contracts not designated for hedge accounting</b>						
<i>Interest rate contracts</i>						
Swaps	\$ 214,045	\$ 340,353	\$ 105,641	\$ 259,217	\$ 334,783	\$ 137,584
<b>Total interest rate contracts</b>	<b>214,045</b>	<b>340,353</b>	<b>105,641</b>	<b>259,217</b>	<b>334,783</b>	<b>137,584</b>
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>						
Forwards	129,500	307,662	105,990	170,531	329,917	133,763
Cross-currency swaps	31,915	89,986	29,260	51,391	131,333	37,746
<b>Total foreign exchange contracts</b>	<b>161,415</b>	<b>397,648</b>	<b>135,250</b>	<b>221,922</b>	<b>461,250</b>	<b>171,509</b>
<i>Commodity contracts</i>						
Forwards	697,619	1,172,036	462,340	269,126	634,176	224,635
<b>Total commodity contracts</b>	<b>697,619</b>	<b>1,172,036</b>	<b>462,340</b>	<b>269,126</b>	<b>634,176</b>	<b>224,635</b>
<b>Total contracts not designated for hedge accounting</b>	<b>1,073,079</b>	<b>1,910,037</b>	<b>703,231</b>	<b>750,265</b>	<b>1,430,209</b>	<b>533,728</b>
<b>Contracts designated for hedge accounting</b>						
<i>Interest rate contracts</i>						
Swaps	172,787	242,390	48,478	331,730	402,428	80,485
<b>Total interest rate contracts</b>	<b>172,787</b>	<b>242,390</b>	<b>48,478</b>	<b>331,730</b>	<b>402,428</b>	<b>80,485</b>
<b>Total contracts designated for hedge accounting</b>	<b>172,787</b>	<b>242,390</b>	<b>48,478</b>	<b>331,730</b>	<b>402,428</b>	<b>80,485</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,245,866</b>	<b>\$ 2,152,427</b>	<b>\$ 751,709</b>	<b>\$ 1,081,995</b>	<b>\$ 1,832,637</b>	<b>\$ 614,213</b>

## 11 Property and Equipment

For the year ended (\$ in thousands)	Owned by ATB					Right-of-use lease assets			Total
	Leasehold improvements	Computer equipment	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures and other equipment	Land	Work in progress	Buildings under finance lease	Equipment under finance lease	
<b>March 31, 2026</b>									
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 214,706	\$ 59,915	\$ 117,391	\$ 84,139	\$ 7,313	\$ 24,078	\$ 256,580	\$ -	\$ 764,122
Additions (1)	\$ 6,055	10,346	3,081	12,291	-	37,507	24,659	-	93,939
Disposals	(108,133)	(642)	-	(61,490)	-	(29,333)	(8,727)	-	(208,325)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 112,628</b>	<b>\$ 69,619</b>	<b>\$ 120,472</b>	<b>\$ 34,940</b>	<b>\$ 7,313</b>	<b>\$ 32,252</b>	<b>\$ 272,512</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 649,736</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>									
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 165,866	\$ 53,044	\$ 87,787	\$ 69,788	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 181,615	\$ -	\$ 558,100
Depreciation	9,821	6,351	2,401	5,275	-	-	20,497	-	44,345
Disposals	(108,064)	(642)	-	(60,411)	-	-	(8,704)	-	(177,821)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 67,623</b>	<b>\$ 58,753</b>	<b>\$ 90,188</b>	<b>\$ 14,652</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 193,408</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 424,624</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>									
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 45,005</b>	<b>\$ 10,866</b>	<b>\$ 30,284</b>	<b>\$ 20,288</b>	<b>\$ 7,313</b>	<b>\$ 32,252</b>	<b>\$ 79,104</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 225,112</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>									
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 214,623	\$ 52,750	\$ 116,289	\$ 76,234	\$ 7,313	\$ 16,602	\$ 263,297	\$ 8,077	\$ 755,185
Additions (1)	\$ 5,371	7,168	1,102	9,021	-	28,529	12,828	-	64,019
Disposals	(5,288)	(3)	-	(1,116)	-	(21,053)	(19,545)	(8,077)	(55,082)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 214,706</b>	<b>\$ 59,915</b>	<b>\$ 117,391</b>	<b>\$ 84,139</b>	<b>\$ 7,313</b>	<b>\$ 24,078</b>	<b>\$ 256,580</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 764,122</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>									
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 162,717	\$ 46,817	\$ 85,321	\$ 65,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 178,737	\$ 7,265	\$ 546,814
Depreciation	8,380	6,227	2,466	4,782	-	-	21,597	812	44,264
Disposals	(5,231)	-	-	(951)	-	-	(18,719)	(8,077)	(32,978)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 165,866</b>	<b>\$ 53,044</b>	<b>\$ 87,787</b>	<b>\$ 69,788</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 181,615</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 558,100</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>									
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 48,840</b>	<b>\$ 6,871</b>	<b>\$ 29,604</b>	<b>\$ 14,351</b>	<b>\$ 7,313</b>	<b>\$ 24,078</b>	<b>\$ 74,965</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 206,022</b>

(1) Includes additions related to the acquisitions of Cormark and BCV. For further details, refer to [Note 27](#).

No losses were recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the disposal and write-offs of property and equipment (2025: \$1.2 million). Income of \$2.6 million (2025: \$2.4 million) was recorded in the consolidated statement of income from our sublease arrangements.

## 12 Software and Other Intangibles

<i>For the year ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Computer software</b>	<b>Software under development</b>	<b>Other intangibles (1)</b>	<b>Goodwill (1)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>March 31, 2026</b>					
<b>Cost</b>					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 839,527	\$ 32,716	\$ 121,900	\$ 93,513	\$ 1,087,656
Transfers and additions	32,441	35,646	3,720	3,802	75,609
Transfers and disposals	(6,197)	(32,441)	-	-	(38,638)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 865,771</b>	<b>\$ 35,921</b>	<b>\$ 125,620</b>	<b>\$ 97,315</b>	<b>\$ 1,124,627</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 744,679	\$ -	\$ 2,614	\$ -	\$ 747,293
Depreciation	69,418	-	7,898	-	77,316
Disposals	(5,354)	-	-	-	(5,354)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 808,743</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 10,512</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 819,255</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>					
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 57,028</b>	<b>\$ 35,921</b>	<b>\$ 115,108</b>	<b>\$ 97,315</b>	<b>\$ 305,372</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>					
<b>Cost</b>					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 807,899	\$ 28,921	\$ -	\$ 6,845	\$ 843,665
Transfers and additions	31,628	34,893	121,900	86,668	275,089
Transfers and disposals	-	(31,098)	-	-	(31,098)
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 839,527</b>	<b>\$ 32,716</b>	<b>\$ 121,900</b>	<b>\$ 93,513</b>	<b>\$ 1,087,656</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 669,641	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 669,641
Depreciation	75,038	-	2,614	-	77,652
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 744,679</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,614</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 747,293</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>					
<b>Balance at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 94,848</b>	<b>\$ 32,716</b>	<b>\$ 119,286</b>	<b>\$ 93,513</b>	<b>\$ 340,363</b>

(1) Includes additions related to the acquisitions of Cormark and BCV. For further details, refer to [Note 27](#).

A loss of \$1.1 million (2025: nil) was recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the disposal and write-offs of software and other intangibles.

The goodwill associated with the acquisitions of Cormark and BCV is \$3.8 million (provisional) and \$86.7 million, respectively. ATB performs an impairment test annually by assessing for any indications of impairment and comparing the carrying value to the recoverable amount of the CGU to which goodwill has been allocated, with any deficiency recognized as impairment to goodwill.

For the BCV CGU within the ATB Wealth segment, the recoverable amount was determined based on a fair value less costs of disposal method using a discounted cash flow model categorized as Level 3 in the fair-value hierarchy. Key assumptions include a discount rate of 11.5% and a terminal growth rate of 3.0%. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the estimated recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount, with no reasonably possible change in any of these assumptions resulting in the recoverable amount of the CGU being less than its carrying amount.

As at March 31, 2026, and at March 31, 2025, there were no indicators of impairment or amounts recorded for any goodwill balance.

## 13 Other Assets

As at (\$ in thousands)	Note	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		\$ 969,597	\$ 416,985
Accrued interest receivable		183,670	169,089
Net pension asset	18	20,739	12,416
Other		51,095	54,335
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 1,225,101</b>	<b>\$ 652,825</b>

## 14 Deposits

All of ATB's deposits are 100% guaranteed by the GoA.

As at (\$ in thousands)	Payable on demand		Payable on a fixed date				Total
		Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	Over 4 years	
<b>March 31, 2026</b>							
Transaction accounts	\$ 16,592,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,592,954
Savings accounts	12,007,929	-	-	-	-	-	12,007,929
Notice accounts	6,949,744	-	-	-	-	-	6,949,744
Non-redeemable fixed-date deposits	-	6,870,462	3,612,275	425,564	213,819	332,028	11,454,148
Redeemable fixed-date deposits	-	1,615,246	102,229	27,680	13,900	16,285	1,775,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 35,550,627</b>	<b>\$ 8,485,708</b>	<b>\$ 3,714,504</b>	<b>\$ 453,244</b>	<b>\$ 227,719</b>	<b>\$ 348,313</b>	<b>\$ 48,780,115</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>							
Transaction accounts	\$ 12,938,390	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,938,390
Savings accounts	11,018,911	-	-	-	-	-	11,018,911
Notice accounts	6,960,790	-	-	-	-	-	6,960,790
Non-redeemable fixed-date deposits	-	7,373,205	1,625,227	830,150	371,491	167,315	10,367,388
Redeemable fixed-date deposits	-	1,910,859	66,850	34,875	17,432	16,544	2,046,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 30,918,091</b>	<b>\$ 9,284,064</b>	<b>\$ 1,692,077</b>	<b>\$ 865,025</b>	<b>\$ 388,923</b>	<b>\$ 183,859</b>	<b>\$ 43,332,039</b>

The total deposits include \$2.9 billion (2025: \$1.9 billion) denominated in US dollars but are translated to Canadian dollars in the table above.

As at March 31, 2026, deposits by various departments and agencies of the GoA included in the preceding table total \$264.2 million (2025: \$214.5 million).

The repayment of all deposits and wholesale borrowings, without limit, including accrued interest, is guaranteed by the Crown in right of Alberta in respect of which the Crown assesses an annual deposit guarantee fee payable by ATB. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the fee was \$80.1 million (2025: \$68.0 million), with \$68.9 million (2025: \$60.2 million) recorded to NIE for deposits and the remainder to NII for wholesale borrowings and securitization liabilities relating to credit cards.

## 15 Securitization Liabilities

### Residential Mortgage Loans Securitization

ATB periodically securitizes insured RMLs and certain securities by participating in the *National Housing Act* MBS Program. The MBSs issued as a result of this program are pledged to the CMB Program or to third-party investors. The CHT uses the proceeds of its bond issuance to finance the purchase of MBSs issued by ATB. As an issuer of the MBSs, ATB is responsible for advancing all scheduled principal and interest payments to CMHC whether or not the amounts have been collected on the underlying transferred mortgages. Amounts advanced but not recovered are ultimately recovered from the insurer.

The sale of mortgage pools and certain securities that comprise the MBSs does not qualify for derecognition as outlined in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* as ATB retains the prepayment, credit and interest rate risks, which represent substantially all the risks and rewards. Therefore, it is accounted for as a securitization liability. Also included in the securitization liabilities are deferred transaction costs and premiums and discounts, representing the difference between cash proceeds and the notional amount of the liability issued. Accrued interest on the securitization liability is based on the CMB coupon for each respective series. At the time of the CMB coupon settlement, any excess or shortfall between the CMB coupon payment and interest accumulated with swap counterparties is received or paid by ATB.

Because the mortgages are insured against default, there are no ECLs on the securitized mortgage assets. Further, the investors and CMHC have no recourse to other assets of ATB in the event of failure of debtors to pay when due.

As part of a CMB transaction, ATB must enter into a total return swap with highly rated counterparties, exchanging cash flows of the CMB for those of the MBSs transferred to CHT. Any excess or shortfall in these cash flows is absorbed by ATB. These swaps are not recognized on ATB's consolidated statement of financial position as the underlying cash flows of these derivatives are captured through the continued recognition of the mortgages, certain securities and associated CMB securitization liabilities. Accordingly, these swaps are recognized on an accrual basis and not fair-valued through ATB's consolidated statement of income. The notional amount of these swaps as at March 31, 2026, is \$5.8 billion (2025: \$5.8 billion).

Securitization liabilities are non-amortizing liabilities with fixed maturity dates. Principal payments collected from the mortgages underlying the MBSs sold to the CHT are transferred to the CHT monthly, where they are either reinvested in new MBSs or invested in eligible investments.

Separate from the *National Housing Act* MBS Program, ATB entered into a program with another financial institution to securitize conventional uninsured mortgages during FY2026 Q3. This program provides an amortizing term-funding channel where ATB exchanges a portion of our uninsured mortgage portfolio for liquidity. ATB retains the credit and interest rate risks. The uninsured mortgages remain on ATB's consolidated statement of financial position and have not been transferred as they do not qualify for derecognition. Interest rate swaps and a sponsor indemnity are used to manage interest rate mismatches.

### Credit Card Securitization

ATB entered into a program with another financial institution to securitize credit card receivables to obtain additional funding. This program allows ATB to borrow up to 85% of the amount of credit card receivables pledged. The secured credit card receivables remain on ATB's consolidated statement of financial position and have not been transferred as they do not qualify for derecognition. Should the amount securitized not adequately support the program, ATB will be responsible for funding this shortfall.

### Equipment Finance Securitization

In December 2023, ATB entered into a program with another financial institution to securitize equipment finance receivables as an additional source of funding. This program allowed ATB to borrow up to 84% of the equipment finance receivables pledged. The equipment finance receivables remained on ATB's consolidated statement of financial position and were not transferred as they did not qualify for derecognition. This program was wound down in FY2026 Q3.

On October 31, 2025, ATB successfully entered into a strategic partnership with Essex to transfer the servicing and administration responsibilities of ATB's Capital Asset Financing portfolio to Essex. Refer to [Note 28](#) for details of the partnership and impacts to the consolidated financial statements.

### Synthetic Securitization

ATB began the synthetic securitization of certain agricultural and energy loan assets during FY2025 Q1 and FY2026 Q3, respectively. This allows ATB to purchase credit protection against eligible credit events on these loans through the issuance of interest-bearing guarantee-linked notes to third-party investors. The loans remain on ATB's consolidated statement of financial position and have not been transferred as they do not qualify for derecognition. As at March 31, 2026, \$153.8 million (2025: \$63.8 million) in guarantee-linked notes is outstanding. The guarantee-linked notes are fully cash collateralized as funds in the amount of the guarantee are received on issuance. ATB also purchased an additional \$18.0 million of unfunded protection (or non-payment insurance) related to the energy loans under synthetic securitization.

The following table presents the carrying amount of assets under securitization and the associated liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position:

As at (\$ in thousands)	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Principal value of insured mortgages pledged as collateral	\$ 7,215,480	\$ 6,148,215
ATB mortgage-backed securities pledged as collateral through repurchase agreements	438,341	276,980
Principal value of uninsured mortgages pledged as collateral	467,263	-
Principal value of credit card receivables pledged as collateral	691,683	678,049
Principal value of equipment finance loans and leases pledged as collateral	485,098	-
Principal value of equipment finance receivables pledged as collateral	-	20,477
Principal value of loans under synthetic securitization	1,350,000	750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,647,865</b>	<b>\$ 7,873,721</b>
<b>Associated liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 7,961,539</b>	<b>\$ 6,550,671</b>

## 16 Other Liabilities

As at (\$ in thousands)	Note	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (1) (2)		\$ 860,745	\$ 844,497
Accrued interest payable		270,766	290,505
Payment in lieu of tax	19	162,170	103,831
Due to clients, brokers and dealers		778,205	509,562
Achievement notes	23	-	60,457
Deposit guarantee fee payable		80,059	67,989
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 2,151,945</b>	<b>\$ 1,876,841</b>

(1) Includes lease liabilities of \$116,380 (2025: \$116,163). (See [Note 21](#).)

(2) Includes contingent consideration of \$30,784 (2025: \$44,975). (See [Note 27](#).)

## 17 Salaries and Benefits

ATB has included certain disclosures required in the [Director Compensation](#) section of the MD&A relating to the Board of Directors' compensation and an audited [Compensation Summary](#) section of the MD&A relating to key management personnel compensation.

## 18 Employee Benefits

### Public Service Pension Plan

The PSPP is a multi-employer pension plan for eligible employees of the Province of Alberta, approved provincial agencies and public bodies.

The PSPP provides a pension of 1.4% for each year of pensionable service, based on average salary of the highest five consecutive years, up to the year's maximum pensionable earnings and 2.0% on the excess, subject to the maximum pension benefit limit allowed under the *Income Tax Act*.

As a PSPP participating employer, ATB and our participating employees are responsible for making current-service contributions sufficient to provide for the accruing service of members and the amortization of any unfunded liability. The employer and employee share the required contributions 50/50 and remit contributions based on the PSPP contribution rates, which are assessed annually, and the current pensionable earnings of participating employees.

The PSPP pools all assets and liabilities of participating employers and, in order to apply DB accounting, ATB has estimated our share of the PSPP liability based on the total contributions remitted by ATB and our participating employees prorated against the total of all contributions remitted to PSPP, which is then adjusted for ATB's share of the contributions (in other words, split 50/50 between employer and employee). ATB's estimated share of the PSPP assets is prorated on the same basis, but the estimated value of the assets is limited to not exceed the liability. ATB reassesses and discloses these estimated values annually.

The PSPP Participating Employer Withdrawal Policy, released in March 2024 and analyzed during FY2025, specified that if a participating employer were to withdraw, no assets and/or liabilities would be transferred between the participating employer and the PSPP. This clarification prompted two changes in accounting methodology: (a) given that no assets or liabilities would be transferred, ATB has limited our

estimated share of the assets to not exceed the value of our share of the liabilities, which eliminated the previous surplus and any potential to recognize a surplus in the future; and (b) given the confirmation that ATB would never assume the liabilities for inactive members, we have revised the assumption for our share of PSPP to consider active members only, rather than all active and inactive PSPP members, reducing ATB's estimated share of the PSPP from 3.3% to 1.2%.

## Registered Pension Plan

ATB provides our management employees with a registered pension plan (the ATB Plan) with either DB or DC provisions. The DB component provides benefits based on a member's years of service and earnings. The DC component provides annual contributions based on a member's earnings.

ATB amended the ATB Plan to change the annual contributions in the DC component effective January 1, 2015, and to close the DB component to service accruals effective July 7, 2016. Current members in the DB component will continue to accrue earnings for their highest average earnings calculations and service for early retirement subsidies, but, effective July 8, 2016, will accrue future benefits under the DC component. Since July 8, 2016, all new entrants into the ATB Plan automatically go into the DC component.

Effective July 15, 2006, ATB finalized arrangements with the GoA to assume pension obligations relating to current ATB employees who participated in the PSPP before joining the ATB Plan (the PSPP take-on). The arrangements formalized ATB's commitment to providing combined pensionable service (CPS) benefits for qualifying members whose CPS benefits were affected by the withdrawal of ATB from the Management Employees Pension Plan.

Since June 27, 2014, any employee promoted to a management position has joined the plan under the DC provision. Any pension benefit earned in the PSPP is deferred at Alberta Pension Services, or, if eligible, the employee may choose to withdraw their pension benefit.

## Non-Registered Plans

ATB also provides a non-registered DB SRP and OPEB for designated management employees. The SRP and OPEB provide benefits based on a member's years of service and earnings over the Canada Revenue Agency maximum pension limits.

## Notional Supplemental Plan

For any team member whose annual pension contributions exceed the allowable maximum under the *Income Tax Act*, excess amounts are allocated to the notional supplemental plan (NSP)—a non-registered plan that provides notional DC benefits that cannot be provided within the ATB Plan for earnings over the Canada Revenue Agency maximum pension limits.

## Plan Risks

The DB plans expose ATB to actuarial risks such as longevity, currency, interest rate and market risks. ATB, in conjunction with the Human Resources (HR) and Retirement committees, manages risk through the plan's statement of investment policies and procedures, which:

- Establishes allowable and prohibited investment types.
- Sets diversification requirements.
- Limits portfolio mismatch risk through an asset allocation policy.
- Limits market risks associated with the underlying fund assets.

## Breakdown of Defined-Benefit Obligation

The following tables present a breakdown of ATB's obligation for the ATB Plan, supplemental and other, and PSPP plan:

<i>As at (\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Registered plan</b>	<b>Supplemental and other</b>	<b>ATB's share of PSPP</b>
<b>March 31, 2026</b>			
Active	\$ 71,727	\$ 386	\$ 97,497
Deferred	15,332	88	-
Pensioners and beneficiaries	258,618	5,530	-
<b>Total defined-benefit obligation</b>	<b>\$ 345,677</b>	<b>\$ 6,004</b>	<b>\$ 97,497</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>			
Active	\$ 76,029	\$ 401	\$ 105,973
Deferred	16,252	99	-
Pensioners and beneficiaries	274,129	6,168	-
<b>Total defined-benefit obligation</b>	<b>\$ 366,410</b>	<b>\$ 6,668</b>	<b>\$ 105,973</b>

## Breakdown of ATB Plan Assets

The following table presents a breakdown of the assets held under the ATB Plan:

<i>As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>Quoted on an active market</b>	<b>Quoted on an active market</b>
Bonds	\$ 317,060	\$ 337,334
Shares	73,436	63,121
Cash and money-market securities	4,264	4,101
<b>Total fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>\$ 394,760</b>	<b>\$ 404,556</b>

## Asset/Liability Matching Strategy

ATB's pension plan investment policy is reviewed each year. The current policy is to match those assets in respect of inactive members with a matching fixed-income portfolio. For active members who have liabilities with other variables, such as salary growth, assets are not matched, but a bond-centric portfolio is held (84% benchmark in bonds). A more in-depth asset/liability study, which involves a detailed risk assessment, is conducted every three to five years.

## Cash Payments

For the year ended March 31, 2026, total cash paid or payable for employee benefits—cash contributed by ATB for the DB and DC provisions of the ATB Plan—made directly to beneficiaries for the unfunded SRP and cash contributed to the PSPP was \$54.8 million (2025: \$52.0 million).

Contributions during the year totalled \$1.0 million (2025: \$1.0 million) for the DB portion of the ATB Plan, \$0.5 million (2025: \$0.5 million) for the unfunded SRP and CPS and \$9.0 million (2025: \$8.9 million) for the PSPP.

## Pension Plan Obligation Maturity Profile

As at March 31, 2026, the weighted-average financial duration of the main group plans was approximately 11.5 years (2025: 12.2 years).

## Net Accrued-Benefit Liability

The funded status and net accrued-pension-benefit liability for the DB provisions of the ATB Plan and the other pension obligations—which include the PSPP, SRP, obligations recognized in respect of the CPS benefit obligation to inactive plan members, OPEB and the NSP—consist of the following:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2026</b>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2025</b>
<b>Registered plan</b>		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 394,760	\$ 404,556
Projected benefit obligation	(345,677)	(366,410)
<b>Net pension-benefit asset (liability) (1)</b>	<b>\$ 49,083</b>	<b>\$ 38,146</b>
<b>Supplemental and other</b>		
Unfunded projected benefit obligation, representing the plan funding deficit	\$ (6,004)	\$ (6,668)
<b>Net pension-benefit liability (1)</b>	<b>\$ (6,004)</b>	<b>\$ (6,668)</b>
<b>ATB's share of PSPP</b>		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 97,497	\$ 105,973
Projected benefit obligation	(97,497)	(105,973)
<b>Net pension-benefit asset (liability) (1)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
Notional supplemental plan liability	\$ (22,340)	\$ (19,062)
<b>Total net pension-benefit asset (liability) (1) (2)</b>	<b>\$ 20,739</b>	<b>\$ 12,416</b>

(1) The effect of asset limitation and International Accounting Standard minimum funding requirements is nil.

(2) There are no unrecognized actuarial gains/losses and past-service costs.

The net accrued-benefit asset or liability is included in other assets or liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position as appropriate. (See [Notes 13](#) and [16](#).)

## Other Comprehensive Income

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	Registered plan		Supplemental and other		ATB's share of PSPP	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Actuarial loss (gain) on plan assets	\$ 7,029	\$ (15,721)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,961	\$ 221,346
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(16,171)	11,882	(232)	186	(5,903)	4,340
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	(460)	-	58	-	-
Experience loss (gain) on plan liabilities	(40)	23	(251)	18	(12,925)	(178,702)
<b>Amount recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)</b>	<b>\$ (9,182)</b>	<b>\$ (4,276)</b>	<b>\$ (483)</b>	<b>\$ 262</b>	<b>\$ (867)</b>	<b>\$ 46,984</b>
Beginning balance, accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)	50,518	54,794	4,053	3,791	(86,072)	(133,056)
<b>Ending balance, accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)</b>	<b>\$ 41,336</b>	<b>\$ 50,518</b>	<b>\$ 3,570</b>	<b>\$ 4,053</b>	<b>\$ (86,939)</b>	<b>\$ (86,072)</b>

## Change in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligations

Changes in the estimated financial position of the DB provisions of the ATB Plan, the PSPP and the SRP and OPEB obligations are as follows:

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	Registered plan		Supplemental and other		ATB's share of PSPP	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
<b>Change in fair value of plan assets</b>						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	\$ 404,556	\$ 389,107	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,973	\$ 315,569
Contributions from ATB	985	985	477	470	8,976	8,924
Interest income	18,151	18,584	-	-	4,981	15,386
Actuarial gain (loss) on plan assets	(6,696)	16,134	-	-	(17,961)	(221,346)
Benefits paid	(20,918)	(18,856)	(477)	(470)	(4,472)	(12,560)
Actual plan expenses	(1,318)	(1,398)	-	-	-	-
<b>Fair value of plan assets at end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 394,760</b>	<b>\$ 404,556</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 97,497</b>	<b>\$ 105,973</b>
<b>Change in defined-benefit obligation</b>						
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of the year	\$ 366,410	\$ 356,819	\$ 6,668	\$ 6,565	\$ 105,973	\$ 270,715
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(16,171)	11,882	(232)	186	(5,903)	4,340
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	(460)	-	58	-	-
Experience loss (gain) on plan liabilities	(40)	23	(251)	18	(12,925)	(178,702)
Current-service costs	-	-	-	-	9,607	8,775
Interest expense	16,396	17,002	296	311	5,217	13,405
Benefits paid	(20,918)	(18,856)	(477)	(470)	(4,472)	(12,560)
<b>Less: defined-benefit obligation at end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 345,677</b>	<b>\$ 366,410</b>	<b>\$ 6,004</b>	<b>\$ 6,668</b>	<b>\$ 97,497</b>	<b>\$ 105,973</b>
<b>Net pension-benefit asset (liability)</b>	<b>\$ 49,083</b>	<b>\$ 38,146</b>	<b>\$ (6,004)</b>	<b>\$ (6,668)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

## Defined-Benefit Pension Expense

Benefit expense for DB provisions of the ATB Plan and for PSPP, SRP and OPEB consists of the following:

As at March 31 (\$ in thousands)	Registered plan		Supplemental and other		ATB's share of PSPP	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Current-service costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,607	\$ 8,775
Interest expense	16,396	17,002	296	311	5,217	13,405
Interest income	(18,151)	(18,584)	-	-	(4,981)	(15,386)
Administrative expenses	985	985	-	-	-	-
<b>Net pension-benefit (income) expense recognized</b>	<b>\$ (770)</b>	<b>\$ (597)</b>	<b>\$ 296</b>	<b>\$ 311</b>	<b>\$ 9,843</b>	<b>\$ 6,794</b>

## Key Assumptions and Sensitivities

The significant assumptions used in the actuarial determination of projected benefit obligations and the related net benefit expense are, on a weighted-average basis, as follows:

	Registered plan		Supplemental and other		ATB's share of PSPP	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
<b>Accrued-benefit obligation as at March 31</b>						
Discount rate at end of the year (%)	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.6
Inflation rate (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rate of compensation increase (%) (1)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0
<b>Defined-benefit expense for the year ended March 31</b>						
Discount rate at beginning of the year (%)	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9
Inflation rate (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rate of compensation increase (%) (1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.0	3.0
<b>ATB's share of PSPP contributions (%)</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.1	1.2

(1) This refers to the long-term weighted-average rate of compensation increase, including merit and promotion.

Mortality assumptions are significant in measuring the accrued-pension-benefit obligation. The following table outlines the assumptions used:

	2026	2025
<b>Registered plan and supplemental and other</b>	Canadian Pensioner Mortality (CPM) 2014 public sector mortality table with generational projection, improvement scale CPM-B, with size adjustments: 1.00 male/0.90 female	CPM 2014 public sector mortality table with generational projection, improvement scale CPM-B, with size adjustments: 1.00 male/0.90 female
<b>ATB's share of PSPP</b>	CPM 2014 private sector mortality table, improvement scale MI-2017, no adjustment	CPM 2014 private sector mortality table, improvement scale MI-2017, no adjustment

The following table outlines the possible impact of changes in certain key weighted-average economic assumptions used to measure the accrued-pension-benefit obligations as at March 31, 2026, and the related expense for the year then ended:

As at March 31, 2026 (\$ in thousands)		Registered plan		Supplemental and other		ATB's share of the PSPP	
		Benefit obligation	Benefit expense	Benefit obligation	Benefit expense	Benefit obligation	Benefit expense
<b>Discount rate</b>							
Impact of:	1.0% increase	\$ (35,695)	\$ (2,633)	\$ (525)	\$ 27	\$ (12,317)	\$ (1,912)
	1.0% decrease	43,390	2,226	604	(33)	14,098	2,379
<b>Inflation rate</b>							
Impact of:	1.0% increase	29,660	1,483	(3)	-	6,381	706
	1.0% decrease	(26,642)	(1,333)	2	-	(5,989)	(655)
<b>Rate of compensation increase</b>							
Impact of:	0.25% increase	840	42	5	1	769	215
	0.25% decrease	(822)	(42)	(6)	-	(763)	(209)
<b>Mortality</b>							
Impact of:	10.0% increase	(7,376)	(369)	(108)	(4)	n/a (1)	n/a (1)
	10.0% decrease	8,113	405	118	6	n/a (1)	n/a (1)

(1) Mortality sensitivity information for the PSPP is not available.

This sensitivity analysis should be used with caution as it is hypothetical and the effect of changes in each significant assumption may not be linear. Also, the sensitivities in each key variable have been calculated independently of changes in other key variables, and actual experience may result in simultaneous changes to a number of key assumptions. Changes in one factor could result in changes to another that may serve to amplify or reduce certain sensitivities.

## 19 Payment in Lieu of Tax

Pursuant to the *ATB Act*, the GoA may assess a charge to ATB as prescribed by the *ATB Financial Regulation (ATB Regulation)*. The *ATB Regulation* defines the charge to be an amount equal to 23% of ATB's consolidated NI as reported in our audited annual financial statements. Payment in lieu of tax (PILOT) is calculated as 23% of NI reported under IFRS.

As at March 31, 2026, ATB has accrued a total of \$162.2 million (2025: \$103.8 million) for PILOT.

## 20 Related-Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, ATB provides normal banking services to various departments and agencies of the GoA on terms similar to those offered to non-related parties. (See [Note 14](#).) These services also include OTC FX forwards to manage currency exposure. (See [Note 10](#).) The fair values of the asset and liability associated with these derivative contracts as at March 31, 2026, are nil (2025: nil) and \$0.9 million (2025: \$1.1 million), respectively.

During the year, ATB leased certain premises from the GoA. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the total of these payments were \$0.3 million (2025: \$0.4 million). ATB recognized a deposit guarantee fee payable to the Crown in right of Alberta, in return for a guarantee on all client deposits and PILOT. (See [Notes 14](#) and [19](#).)

On November 24, 2003, ATB entered into a wholesale borrowing agreement with the Minister. Following numerous amendments, the latest of which occurred on January 29, 2025, the borrowing limit was increased to \$11.0 billion. Under this agreement, the Minister acts as fiscal agent for ATB under the *Financial Administration Act* to raise wholesale borrowings in the marketplace. As at March 31, 2026, wholesale borrowings are \$6.6 billion (2025: \$4.6 billion).

ATB provides loans to key management personnel, defined as those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of ATB; their close family members and their related entities on market conditions, except for banking products and services that are subject to approved guidelines governing all employees. As at March 31, 2026, \$7.9 million (2025: \$13.2 million) in loans is outstanding. Key management personnel have deposits provided at standard market rates. As at March 31, 2026, \$4.0 million (2025: \$2.7 million) in deposits is outstanding.

No impairment losses were recorded against balances outstanding from key management personnel, and no specific allowances for impairment were recognized on balances with these personnel and their close family members. Key management personnel's compensation is disclosed in the audited [Compensation Summary](#) in the Executive Compensation Discussion and Analysis in the MD&A.

Until the program's closure in FY2026, key management personnel, excluding the President and CEO, were eligible to purchase achievement notes based on their respective roles within ATB. (See [Note 23](#).) As at March 31, 2026, following the wind-down of the program during the fiscal year, no achievement notes remain outstanding (2025: \$4.6 million).

ATB's key management personnel include our named executive officers (NEOs): the President and CEO; the Chief Financial and Strategy Officer; and the Chief Client Experience and Technology Officer as well as the Group Head, Everyday Financial Services. The following table presents the compensation of ATB's Board and NEOs:

<i>For the year ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31 2026</b>	<b>March 31 2025 (5)</b>
Salaries and short-term incentives (1)	\$ 6,495	\$ 7,444
Pension (2)	51	34
Long-term incentives (3)	2,473	3,719
All other compensation and benefits (4)	7,428	733
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 16,447</b>	<b>\$ 11,930</b>

- (1) Salaries and short-term incentives (STIs) consist of all regular base pay earned by NEOs and Board of Directors' compensation and other direct cash remuneration. STI plan pay for NEOs is also included and is accrued based on goal attainment for the fiscal year but is paid after the fiscal year-end.
- (2) Pension includes the annual compensatory value from the ATB Plan for NEOs, based on employer contributions.
- (3) Long-term incentives include the grants awarded to NEOs for the fiscal year. Payment of the grants is deferred for up to three years and will include appreciation or depreciation based on ATB's risk-adjusted return on capital performance over the term of the grant and is contingent upon the NEO's continued employment with ATB.
- (4) All other compensation may include the following for NEOs: perquisites, health-care spending account credits, executive health benefits, personal tax advice, employer contributions to an RRSP and to an unfunded supplementary pension plan operating on a defined-contribution basis (DC supplemental executive retirement plan) within the CEO Pension Plan and employer contributions to the NSP. ATB makes a notional contribution under the NSP for any annual pension amounts that exceed allowable maximums under the *Income Tax Act*. The NSP is a non-registered plan that provides notional DC benefits that cannot be provided within the DC plan due to income tax restrictions. Additionally, Curtis Stange received a payment per his employment contract in FY2026.
- (5) In FY2025, ATB's key management personnel included the President and CEO; the Chief Financial and Strategy Officer; the Group Head, ATB Business and Wealth; the Chief Client Experience and Technology Officer and the Group Head, Everyday Financial Services.

## 21 Commitments, Guarantees and Contingent Liabilities

### Credit Instruments

In the normal course of business, ATB enters into various off-balance-sheet commitments to provide clients with sources of credit. These may include letters of credit, letters of guarantee and loan guarantees and commitments to extend credit.

All these arrangements are subject to ATB's normal credit standards, and collateral may be obtained where appropriate. The contract amounts represent the maximum credit risk exposure to ATB should the contracts be fully drawn and any collateral held proves to be of no value. As many of these arrangements will expire or terminate without being drawn upon, the contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

### Letters of Credit

Standby letters of credit represent an irrevocable obligation to make payments to a third party if the client cannot meet its financial or contractual performance obligations. In the event of a call on such commitments, ATB has recourse against the client.

Documentary and commercial letters of credit require ATB to honour drafts presented by third parties upon completion of specific activities.

### Guarantees

Guarantees also represent an irrevocable obligation to make payments to a third party in certain situations. Guarantees include contracts or indemnities that contingently require ATB to make payments (either as some asset or service) to another party based on changes in an asset, liability or equity the other party holds and when a third party either fails to perform under an obligating agreement or to pay its indebtedness when due. The term of these guarantees varies according to the contracts and normally does not exceed one year. In the event of a call on such commitments, ATB has recourse against the client.

### Commitments to Extend Credit

Commitments to extend credit represent undertakings by ATB to make credit available in the form of loans or other financing for specific amounts and maturities, subject to certain conditions, and include recently authorized credit not yet drawn down and credit facilities available on a revolving basis.

The amounts presented in the current and comparative years for commitments to extend credit include demand facilities of \$17.4 billion (2025: \$15.7 billion). For demand facilities, ATB considers the undrawn portion to represent a commitment to the client. However, the terms of the commitment allow ATB to adjust the credit exposure if circumstances warrant doing so. Accordingly, these demand facilities are considered to represent a lesser exposure than facilities with extended commitment terms. Credit facilities are contracted for a limited period of usually less than one year and may expire or terminate without being drawn upon. The contractual amounts of all such credit instruments are outlined in the following table:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2026</b>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2025</b>
Loan guarantees and standby letters of credit	\$ 1,824,571	\$ 1,406,496
Commitments to extend credit	29,727,707	27,706,151
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 31,552,278</b>	<b>\$ 29,112,647</b>

## Pledged Assets

In the ordinary course of business, ATB grants a security interest in certain collateral (including securities, interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions and loans and accounts) to the Bank of Canada in order to participate in clearing and payment systems and to have access to its facilities. ATB also pledges securities to Clearing and Depository Services Inc. in order to participate in a settlement-agent credit ring, which is outlined in the following table:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2026</b>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2025</b>
<b>Assets pledged to:</b>		
Bank of Canada	\$ 330,737	\$ 225,013
Clearing and Depository Services Inc.	24,000	24,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 354,737</b>	<b>\$ 249,013</b>

In addition to the amounts above, ATB has pledged assets relating to certain derivative contracts and securitization liabilities. (See [Notes 10](#) and [15](#).)

## Indemnification Agreements

In the normal course of operations, ATB enters into various agreements that provide general indemnification to the other party. Examples include service agreements, leasing agreements, clearing arrangements and service contracts. These indemnifications may require ATB, in certain circumstances, to compensate the other party for costs incurred as a result of various contingencies.

ATB also indemnifies directors and officers, to the extent permitted by law, against certain claims that may be made against them as a result of their services to the company. The terms of these indemnifications vary based on the contract, the nature of which prevents ATB from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount we could be required to pay to other parties. Historically, any such amounts have not been significant. No amount has been accrued in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of such indemnifications.

## Contingent Liabilities

Various actions and legal proceedings arising from the normal course of business are pending against ATB. Management does not consider the aggregate liability of these actions and proceedings to be material.

For information on contingent liabilities related to the acquisition of BCV, refer to [Note 27](#).

## Contractual Obligations

ATB has various obligations under long-term non-cancellable contracts, which include service contracts and finance leases for buildings and equipment. The expected payments for such obligations for FY2026 and each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter are outlined in the following table:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2026</b>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2025</b>
2026	\$ -	\$ 194,649
2027	223,044	88,167
2028	122,836	52,741
2029	74,137	37,626
2030	20,486	17,637
2031	8,282	7,042
Thereafter	2,464	2,516
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 451,249</b>	<b>\$ 400,378</b>

## Lease Commitments

The lease payments required under ATB's leases are as follows:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2026</b>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2025</b>
<b>Lease payments</b>		
Not later than 1 year	\$ 33,510	\$ 30,919
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	72,398	79,864
Later than 5 years	26,312	27,003
<b>Total lease payments</b>	<b>\$ 132,220</b>	<b>\$ 137,786</b>
Less: charges not yet due	15,840	21,624
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>\$ 116,380</b>	<b>\$ 116,163</b>

For the year ended March 31, 2026, \$6.0 million (2025: \$6.6 million) was recorded for interest expense to equipment, including depreciation, in the consolidated statement of income for our lease liabilities. The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2026 was \$31.8 million (2025: \$32.5 million).

## 22 Interest Rate Risk

### Interest Rate Gap Analysis

Gap analysis involves the allocation of interest-rate-sensitive assets and interest-rate-sensitive liabilities into categories according to their maturity or repricing date. Gaps can change significantly within a short period of time. The impact of changes in interest rates on NII will depend on the size and rate of change in interest rates, the size and maturity of the total gap position and the management of these positions over time. ATB actively manages our interest rate gap position to protect NII while minimizing risk. The following table shows ATB's interest rate gap position:

As at (\$ in thousands)	Term to maturity/repricing						Non-interest-rate sensitive	Total
	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years		
<b>March 31, 2026</b>								
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash resources and securities	\$ 6,939,449	\$ 710,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 928,182	\$ 9,327,631
Loans	44,575,809	5,647,639	4,613,532	2,999,572	2,534,955	830,447	1,651	61,203,605
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,001,451	3,001,451
Derivative financial instruments (1)	24,946,005	4,323,563	3,385,000	2,976,000	3,203,348	2,173,000	n/a	41,006,916
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 76,461,263</b>	<b>\$ 10,681,202</b>	<b>\$ 8,548,532</b>	<b>\$ 6,175,572</b>	<b>\$ 5,738,303</b>	<b>\$ 3,003,447</b>	<b>\$ 3,931,284</b>	<b>\$ 114,539,603</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>								
Deposits	\$ 32,638,459	\$ 3,901,755	\$ 437,814	\$ 213,554	\$ 131,170	\$ 349,808	\$ 11,107,555	\$ 48,780,115
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (1)	193,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,435
Wholesale borrowings	4,470,600	600,000	-	300,000	300,000	800,000	130,279	6,600,879
Securitization liabilities	2,455,726	1,493,303	1,117,562	884,581	860,001	1,155,050	(4,684)	7,961,539
Other liabilities	132,219	-	-	-	-	-	3,759,584	3,891,803
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,104,916	6,104,916
Derivative financial instruments (1)	32,313,598	2,065,000	2,781,126	1,137,000	1,894,336	815,856	n/a	41,006,916
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 72,204,037</b>	<b>\$ 8,060,058</b>	<b>\$ 4,336,502</b>	<b>\$ 2,535,135</b>	<b>\$ 3,185,507</b>	<b>\$ 3,120,714</b>	<b>\$ 21,097,650</b>	<b>\$ 114,539,603</b>
Interest-rate-sensitive gap as percentage of assets	\$ 4,257,226 3.7%	\$ 2,621,144 2.3%	\$ 4,212,030 3.7%	\$ 3,640,437 3.2%	\$ 2,552,796 2.2%	\$ (117,267) (0.1%)	\$ (17,166,366) (15.0%)	
<b>March 31, 2025</b>								
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash resources and securities	\$ 5,232,497	\$ 275,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 525,000	\$ 300,000	\$ -	\$ 708,016	\$ 7,590,513
Loans	38,148,866	7,257,845	3,805,576	2,517,532	1,750,073	865,734	(29,098)	54,316,528
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,281,205	2,281,205
Derivative financial instruments (1)	23,933,740	2,426,610	3,472,085	2,478,000	1,958,000	1,918,000	n/a	36,186,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 67,315,103</b>	<b>\$ 9,959,455</b>	<b>\$ 7,827,661</b>	<b>\$ 5,520,532</b>	<b>\$ 4,008,073</b>	<b>\$ 2,783,734</b>	<b>\$ 2,960,123</b>	<b>\$ 100,374,681</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>								
Deposits	\$ 30,657,142	\$ 1,637,674	\$ 1,269,013	\$ 271,117	\$ 162,949	\$ 199,786	\$ 9,134,358	\$ 43,332,039
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (1)	959,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	959,291
Wholesale borrowings	2,289,588	700,000	600,000	-	300,000	700,000	17,789	4,607,377
Securitization liabilities	1,927,424	1,230,041	1,202,208	769,941	551,581	838,551	30,925	6,550,671
Other liabilities	163,809	-	-	-	-	-	2,893,180	3,056,989
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,681,879	5,681,879
Derivative financial instruments (1)	28,208,694	3,002,700	1,205,000	1,586,689	1,142,000	1,041,352	n/a	36,186,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 64,205,948</b>	<b>\$ 6,570,415</b>	<b>\$ 4,276,221</b>	<b>\$ 2,627,747</b>	<b>\$ 2,156,530</b>	<b>\$ 2,779,689</b>	<b>\$ 17,758,131</b>	<b>\$ 100,374,681</b>
Interest-rate-sensitive gap as percentage of assets	\$ 3,109,155 3.1%	\$ 3,389,040 3.4%	\$ 3,551,440 3.5%	\$ 2,892,785 2.9%	\$ 1,851,543 1.8%	\$ 4,045 0.0%	\$ (14,798,008) (14.7%)	

(1) Derivative financial instruments and repurchase agreements are included in this table at the notional amount.

The effective yield represents the weighted-average effective yield based on the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates. The weighted-average effective yield for each class of financial asset and liability is shown below:

As at	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>March 31, 2026</b>							
Total assets (%)	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.7
Total liabilities and equity (%)	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.7	2.2
<b>Interest-rate-sensitive gap (%)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>March 31, 2025</b>							
Total assets (%)	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.2
Total liabilities and equity (%)	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.4
<b>Interest-rate-sensitive gap (%)</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>

## Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table provides the potential impact of an immediate and sustained 100- and 200-basis-point increase and decrease, respectively, in interest rates on ATB's NI:

As at (\$ in thousands)	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
<b>Impact on net earnings in succeeding year from:</b>		
<i>Increase in interest rates of:</i>		
100 basis points	\$ 50,442	\$ 58,547
200 basis points	96,415	109,421
<i>Decrease in interest rates of:</i>		
100 basis points (1)	(57,525)	(69,893)
200 basis points (1)	(122,595)	(153,462)

(1) Certain aspects of the decrease in interest rate scenarios are constrained by interest rate floors when appropriate.

The potential impact of a 100- and 200-basis-point increase is well within our interest-rate-risk-management policy.

## 23 Achievement Notes

As an incentive for promoting the growth of ATB subsidiaries, ATB sold principal-at-risk achievement notes to certain eligible team members prior to the wind-down of the program during FY2026. Under this plan, eligible team members could purchase a 25-year note with a value linked to the fair market value of certain ATB subsidiaries—namely ATB Investment Management Inc., ATB Securities Inc. and ATB Insurance Advisors Inc. Holders of these notes did not have an ownership interest in ATB or our subsidiaries, nor the rights of a direct holder of an interest in ATB or our subsidiaries.

The notes were not guaranteed under the deposit guarantee provided by the Crown in right of Alberta. There was no public market for these notes, and the valuation of the ATB subsidiaries specified above was based on a model prepared by an external consultant.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, ATB wound down the achievement note plan. No notes were issued during the year (2025: \$2.2 million), and all remaining notes were redeemed for \$65.4 million (2025: \$5.5 million). As at March 31, 2026, the liability for these notes is nil (2025: \$60.5 million). An expense of \$7.4 million (2025: \$11.2 million) was recorded to the consolidated statement of income.

## 24 Dividends

Dividends are recorded as a reduction to equity when they are declared by the Board of Directors. For the year ended March 31, 2026, ATB declared and paid dividends of \$100.0 million (2025: \$100.0 million).

Subsequent to March 31, 2026, ATB's Board of Directors declared a \$25.0 million dividend payable to the GoA by June 30, 2026.

## 25 Capital Management

ATB measures and reports capital adequacy to ensure we meet the minimum levels set out by our regulator, the Alberta Superintendent of Financial Institutions, while supporting the continued growth of our business.

As a Crown corporation, ATB and our subsidiaries operate under a regulatory framework established pursuant to the *ATB Act* and associated regulations and guidelines. The capital adequacy requirements for ATB are defined in a guideline authorized by the Minister, which was modelled after guidelines governing other Canadian deposit-taking institutions. ATB's minimum Tier 1 capital requirement is 7%. The total capital requirement is the greater of 10% of risk-weighted assets or 5% of total assets. Risk weights are established for various on- and off-balance-sheet assets according to the degree of credit risk.

Tier 1 capital consists of retained earnings. Tier 2 capital consists of eligible portions of wholesale borrowings and the collective allowance for loan losses. As a result of an amendment to the *Capital Requirements* guideline, wholesale borrowings became eligible as Tier 2 capital as of December 2015. Effective January 29, 2025, the limit was increased by \$2.0 billion to \$11.0 billion. Effective April 1, 2017, software and other intangibles were deducted from total capital.

As at March 31, 2026, and at March 31, 2025, ATB exceeded the total capital requirements and Tier 1 capital requirement of the *Capital Requirements* guideline.

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2026</b>	<b>March 31</b> <b>2025</b>
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>		
Retained earnings	\$ 6,003,994	\$ 5,561,077
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>		
<i>Eligible portions of:</i>		
Wholesale borrowings	1,485,317	1,346,735
Collective allowance for loan losses	258,629	233,279
<b>Total Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>\$ 1,743,946</b>	<b>\$ 1,580,014</b>
<i>Deductions from capital</i>		
Software and other intangibles	305,372	340,363
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>\$ 7,442,568</b>	<b>\$ 6,800,728</b>
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 50,676,633	\$ 45,492,743
<b>Risk-weighted capital ratios</b>		
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.8%	12.2%
Total capital ratio	14.6%	14.9%

## 26 Segmented Information

ATB has organized our operations and activities around the following three AOE, which differ in products and services offered:

- **Everyday Financial Services** provides financial services to individuals, entrepreneurs and small businesses through our online banking platforms (ATB Personal and ATB Business Banking), voice banking, automated banking machine network and physical distribution network, powered by the ATB team members in branches, agencies and ATB Client Care.
- **ATB Business** provides financial advisory services and a securities trading platform to medium and large businesses, corporations and agricultural clients.
- **ATB Wealth** provides investment advisory services, investment management, insurance solutions, private banking and institutional portfolio management solutions.

ATB's SSUs provide company-wide expertise and support to our AOE in being client-obsessed and providing and delivering the best experience, products and services to our clients. The SSUs comprise business units of a corporate nature, including finance, risk management, technology, treasury operations, HR, internal assurance and other functions.

### Basis of Presentation

Results presented in the following table are based on ATB's internal financial reporting systems. The accounting policies used in preparing the tables are consistent with those followed in preparing the consolidated financial statements, as we disclose in the notes to the statements. Since these AOE align with ATB's internal management structure, they may not be directly comparable to those of other financial institutions.

NII is attributed to each AOE according to ATB's internal FTP system: assets earn NII to the extent that external revenues exceed internal FTP expense, and liabilities earn NII to the extent that internal FTP revenues exceed external interest expenses. Provision for loan losses is allocated based on the loans the AOE has issued and is determined based on the methodology outlined in [Notes 2](#) and [9](#).

Direct expenses are attributed across AOE as incurred. Certain indirect expenses are allocated to ATB Wealth on the basis of service-level agreements. Other indirect costs are allocated between the reporting segments using indirect allocation methods that incorporate financial and activity-based cost drivers. Indirect expenses that are not allocated and direct expenses of a corporate or support nature are reported under SSUs.

<i>For the year ended (\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Everyday Financial Services</b>	<b>ATB Business (1)</b>	<b>ATB Wealth (1)</b>	<b>Strategic support units</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>March 31, 2026</b>					
Net interest income (loss)	\$ 664,583	\$ 824,336	\$ 42,815	\$ 63,677	\$ 1,595,411
Other income (loss)	174,800	344,062	402,907	6,089	927,858
Total revenue (loss)	839,383	1,168,398	445,722	69,766	2,523,269
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	35,581	36,773	1,060	(4,093)	69,321
Non-interest expense (2)	609,756	623,388	401,023	114,694	1,748,861
Income (loss) before payment in lieu of tax	194,046	508,237	43,639	(40,835)	705,087
Payment in lieu of (recovery of) tax	44,630	116,895	10,037	(9,392)	162,170
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 149,416</b>	<b>\$ 391,342</b>	<b>\$ 33,602</b>	<b>\$ (31,443)</b>	<b>\$ 542,917</b>
Total assets	\$ 36,286,548	\$ 36,034,784	\$ 1,211,209	\$ 146	\$ 73,532,687
Total liabilities	22,409,970	25,549,299	1,352,146	18,116,356	67,427,771
<b>March 31, 2025</b>					
Net interest income (loss)	\$ 580,022	\$ 774,454	\$ 41,635	\$ 21,794	\$ 1,417,905
Other income (loss)	172,125	290,582	319,966	(14,032)	768,641
Total revenue (loss)	752,147	1,065,036	361,601	7,762	2,186,546
Provision for (recovery of) loan losses	39,301	74,127	(216)	3,626	116,838
Non-interest expense (2)	579,181	583,765	358,826	96,496	1,618,268
Income (loss) before payment in lieu of tax	133,665	407,144	2,991	(92,360)	451,440
Payment in lieu of (recovery of) tax	30,743	93,643	927	(21,482)	103,831
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 102,922</b>	<b>\$ 313,501</b>	<b>\$ 2,064</b>	<b>\$ (70,878)</b>	<b>\$ 347,609</b>
Total assets	\$ 32,829,951	\$ 30,053,819	\$ 1,264,011	\$ 40,465	\$ 64,188,246
Total liabilities	21,024,430	23,062,231	1,357,704	13,062,002	58,506,367

(1) On November 25, 2024, we completed the acquisition of BCV. On December 15, 2025, we completed the acquisition of Cormark. The results of BCV and Cormark have been consolidated within the ATB Wealth and Business segments, respectively, from the closing dates which impacted results, balances and ratios for the period. For further details, refer to [Note 27](#).

(2) Certain costs are allocated from the SSUs to the AOE's. The allocation method, revised annually, may create fluctuations in ATB's segmented results.

## 27 Business Combinations

### Cormark Securities Inc.

On December 15, 2025, ATB acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of Cormark Securities Inc. (Cormark), a leading Canadian investment dealer recognized for its knowledge and commitment to the mid-cap and emerging growth market. Cormark provides investment banking, equity research coverage and institutional sales and trading to clients in Canada and internationally. ATB's acquisition of Cormark broadens our institutional reach and provides clients with deeper insights and differentiated expertise. This acquisition strengthens our ability to deliver sophisticated investment banking and risk management services across key growth sectors.

ATB used the acquisition method to account for the purchase. The consolidated financial statements include the results of Cormark for the period from acquisition to March 31, 2026.

The provisional fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Cormark as at the date of acquisition are presented in the following table:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>December 15</b> <b>2025 (1)</b>
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash	\$ 58,852
Current assets	60,791
Property and equipment	1,285
Right-of-use assets	2,657
Intangible assets	3,800
Other assets	35
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 127,420</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Current liabilities	\$ 68,276
Assumed liabilities	2,563
Lease liabilities	3,251
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 74,090</b>
<b>Total identifiable net assets at fair value</b>	<b>\$ 53,330</b>
<b>Goodwill arising on acquisition</b>	<b>\$ 3,802</b>
<b>Purchase consideration transferred</b>	<b>\$ 57,132</b>

(1) The Cormark closing balance sheet information was not finalized by the date the annual consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors. Thus, the valuation of all assets acquired, liabilities assumed and purchase consideration transferred is provisional and may need to be subsequently adjusted, with corresponding adjustments to goodwill prior to December 15, 2026 (one year after the transaction).

The following table summarizes the net cash flow on acquisition:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>December 15</b> <b>2025</b>
<b>Analysis of cash flows on acquisition:</b>	
Transaction costs of the acquisition, net of reimbursed amounts paid on behalf of Cormark (included in cash flows from operating activities)	\$ (3,919)
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary (included in cash flows from investing activities)	58,852
Cash paid (included in cash flows from investing activities)	(56,824)
<b>Net cash flow on acquisition</b>	<b>\$ (1,891)</b>

The acquisition date fair value of trade receivables, included within current assets, was \$55.2 million.

ATB measured the acquired lease liabilities, included in other liabilities, using the present value of the remaining lease payments at the date of acquisition. The right-of-use assets, included in property and equipment, were measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities and adjusted to reflect the favourable terms of the leases relative to market terms.

The provisional intangible assets of \$3.8 million include brand and customer relationships. The provisional goodwill of \$3.8 million comprises the value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition and workforce, which is not separately recognized.

The results of operations of the Cormark acquisition are included in the consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of changes in equity from the date of acquisition. Such results of operations and the related assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026, are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The operations of Cormark and ATB Capital Markets were fully integrated during FY2026 Q4. From the date of acquisition to the date of amalgamation, revenue and profit were immaterial. As a result of this integration, management is unable to disclose separate revenue and profit of Cormark for the full period following the acquisition.

Transaction costs of \$6.4 million were expensed and included in other NIE.

## BCV Asset Management Inc.

On November 25, 2024, ATB acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of BCV Asset Management Inc. (BCV), an unlisted Manitoba-based portfolio management firm offering customized investment solutions through separately managed accounts. ATB has acquired BCV as an opportunity to leverage the collective experience and expertise for the benefit of our clients. BCV's customized approach to portfolio management complements ATB's vision for growth and delivering personalized financial solutions to clients across Canada.

ATB used the acquisition method to account for the purchase. The valuation of all assets acquired, liabilities assumed and purchase consideration transferred was finalized during FY2026 Q2.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of BCV as at the date of acquisition are presented in the following table:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>November 25</b> <b>2024</b>
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash	\$ 15,927
Current assets	11,979
Property and equipment	1,700
Right-of-use assets	2,407
Intangible assets	121,900
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 153,913</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Current liabilities (excluding current portion of long-term debt)	\$ 16,289
Assumed liabilities	26,012
Lease liabilities	3,275
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 45,576</b>
<b>Total identifiable net assets at fair value</b>	<b>\$ 108,337</b>
<b>Goodwill arising on acquisition</b>	<b>\$ 86,667</b>
<b>Purchase consideration transferred</b>	<b>\$ 195,004</b>

The following table reconciles the purchase consideration to enterprise value:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>November 25</b> <b>2024</b>
<b>Purchase consideration:</b>	
Cash consideration	\$ 160,000
Closing working capital adjustment	114
Closing cash adjustment	15,927
Closing indebtedness	(26,012)
Contingent consideration liability	44,975
<b>Total consideration</b>	<b>\$ 195,004</b>
Closing indebtedness	26,012
Closing cash	(15,927)
<b>Enterprise value</b>	<b>\$ 205,089</b>

The following table summarizes the net cash flow on acquisition:

<i>As at</i> <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>November 25 2024</b>
<b>Analysis of cash flows on acquisition:</b>	
Transaction costs of the acquisition, net of reimbursed amounts paid on behalf of BCV (included in cash flows from operating activities)	\$ (3,310)
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary (included in cash flows from investing activities)	15,927
Cash paid (included in cash flows from investing activities)	(157,951)
<b>Net cash flow on acquisition</b>	<b>\$ (145,334)</b>

The acquisition date fair value of trade receivables, included within other assets, was \$11.8 million.

ATB measured the acquired lease liabilities, included in other liabilities, using the present value of the remaining lease payments at the date of acquisition. The right-of-use assets, included in property and equipment, were measured at an amount equal to the lease liabilities and adjusted to reflect the favourable terms of the leases relative to market terms.

The intangible assets of \$121.9 million include brand, customer and referral relationships. The goodwill of \$86.7 million comprises the value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition and workforce, which is not separately recognized. Intangibles and goodwill are allocated entirely to the SSU segment.

Included in closing indebtedness was \$20.9 million for immediately settling BCV's income tax liabilities, such that the tax liabilities would be extinguished. This amount was recognized separately by ATB from the acquisition of assets and assumption of current liabilities in the business combination. Therefore, in determining the purchase consideration, \$20.9 million was excluded and treated as an immediate post-acquisition settlement of the income tax liability.

Transaction costs of \$3.3 million were expensed and included in other NIE for the year ended March 31, 2025.

The results of operations of the BCV acquisition are included in the consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of changes in equity from the date of acquisition. Such results of operations and the related assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2026, are included in the consolidated statement of financial position. Revenue of \$26.0 million and profit from continuing operations of \$7.3 million were included in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2025.

## Contingent Consideration

As part of the purchase agreement with the previous owners of BCV, ATB has agreed to pay cash payments to the previous owners, determined in tranches, up to a possible total of \$70.0 million based on the future value of AUA.

At the acquisition date, the fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated to be \$45.0 million. The contingent consideration is classified in other liabilities.

As at March 31, 2026, ATB's current forecasts for the AUA of BCV indicate that certain targets will be achieved and future cash payments will be made to the previous owners due to the synergies realized. The fair value of the contingent consideration as at March 31, 2026, reflects this development, among other factors. The fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow model.

A reconciliation of fair value measurement of the contingent consideration liability (Level 3) is provided below:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<b>Contingent consideration</b>
Fair value as at March 31, 2025	\$ 44,975
Unrealized fair value changes recognized in profit or loss	10,809
Contingent consideration paid	(25,000)
<b>Fair value as at March 31, 2026</b>	<b>\$ 30,784</b>
Fair value as at April 1, 2024	\$ -
Liability arising on business combination	44,975
<b>Fair value as at March 31, 2025</b>	<b>\$ 44,975</b>

## 28 Strategic Transactions

### Partnership with Essex Lease Financial Corporation

On October 31, 2025, ATB entered into a strategic partnership with Essex to transfer the servicing responsibilities of ATB's Capital Asset Financing portfolio to Essex. To securitize the transaction, a significant portion of loans and leases was transferred to an SPV structured as a trust. In exchange, ATB received debt notes issued by the SPV and concurrently transferred to Essex \$18.0 million of debt notes in exchange for an \$18.0 million equity interest in Essex. In connection with this partnership, ATB entered into an agreement to fund participation interests in new loans and leases originated within the portfolio, subject to a maximum purchase limit. These funding obligations are contingent upon unknown future origination volumes and timing, and as a result, an estimate of the financial impact at March 31, 2026, cannot be readily determined. ATB retains significant ongoing economic interest in the underlying loans and leases of the portfolio and, under IFRS Accounting Standards, the loans will continue to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements of ATB.

## 29 Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

# GLOSSARY

<b>Achievement note</b>	A long-term investment note with a return that was directly tied to the increasing or decreasing value of ATB Wealth prior to the wind down of the program during FY2026.
<b>Allowance for loan losses</b>	A total allowance that represents management's best estimate of expected losses for both performing and impaired loans that ATB has issued. Losses are estimated based on probability-weighted scenarios that consider both historical and forward-looking economic assumptions over a 12-month and lifetime horizon or on the discounted contractual cash shortfall expected over the remaining lifetime.
<b>Assets-to-capital multiple</b>	Total assets divided by total capital.
<b>Assets under administration</b>	Assets that are beneficially owned by clients for which ATB provides management and custodial services. These assets are not reported on ATB's consolidated statement of financial position.
<b>ATB funds penetration</b>	Market value of investments in Compass and Pools Mutual funds as a percentage of total market value of all client investment (in other words, assets under administration).
<b>Average assets</b>	The average of the daily total asset balances during the period.
<b>Average interest-earning assets</b>	The daily average for the year of cash held in the Bank of Canada's large-value transfer system, deposits with financial institutions, securities and net loans.
<b>Average risk-weighted assets</b>	The monthly average value of assets calculated by applying a prescribed risk-weighted factor to on- and off-balance-sheet asset exposures.
<b>Basis point</b>	One one-hundredth of one per cent (0.01%).
<b>Carrying value</b>	The net value of an asset or liability as reported within the consolidated financial statements.
<b>Collateral</b>	Assets pledged as security for a loan or other obligation.
<b>Credit risk</b>	The risk of financial loss resulting from failure of a debtor, for whatever reason, to fully honour its financial or contractual obligations to ATB.
<b>Derivative or derivative contract</b>	A contract whose value changes by reference to a specified underlying variable, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates or equity or commodity prices. Use of derivatives allows for the mitigation of current or expected risks relating to these variables. Derivatives typically require little or no initial net investment and are settled at a future date. The most common types of derivatives ATB uses include interest rate swaps, foreign exchange and commodity forwards, and futures contracts.
<b>Effective interest rate (EIR)</b>	A rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of a financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.
<b>Efficiency ratio</b>	Non-interest expense for the year divided by total revenue for the year. May be referred to as the "productivity ratio" by other financial institutions.
<b>Embedded derivative</b>	A component of a financial instrument or other contract with features similar to a derivative.
<b>Fair value</b>	The amount for which an asset or liability could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction.
<b>Financial instrument</b>	Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. A financial asset/liability is the right to receive/deliver cash or another financial asset or the right to exchange financial instruments with another party under favourable or unfavourable conditions. An equity instrument is a contract that represents a residual interest in another entity's assets.
<b>Foreign exchange forward contract</b>	A commitment to buy or sell a fixed amount of foreign currency on a future specified date at a set rate of exchange.
<b>Foreign exchange risk</b>	The potential risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. It arises from the existence of a net asset or liability position denominated in foreign currencies and/or a difference in maturity profiles for purchases and sales of a given currency.
<b>Forwards and futures</b>	Commitments to buy or sell designated amounts of commodities or currencies on a specified date at a predetermined price. Forwards are customized contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Futures are traded on recognized exchanges.
<b>Fund management fees</b>	Fees earned from funds or investors for providing or arranging for investment decisions, management of funds and distribution and sales of fund units. The amount earned is linked to portfolio value and is received monthly.
<b>Funds transfer pricing (FTP)</b>	An internal allocation process used to calculate the profitability of the areas of expertise and isolate them from interest rate risk.
<b>Growth in assets under administration</b>	The current year's assets under administration less the previous year's assets under administration, divided by the previous year's assets under administration.

<b>Guarantee-linked note</b>	A financial instrument used to transfer credit risk from the issuer (in other words, the protection buyer) to an investor (in other words, the protection seller). It is backed by a single asset, a basket of assets or a whole loan portfolio originated by the issuer. The investor purchases the guarantee-linked note at (typically) par value and in return receives periodic coupon payments (typically floating, but could be fixed) and the face value of the asset at maturity, minus losses (or write-downs) incurred from the underlying portfolio.
<b>Hedging</b>	A risk management technique used to reduce uncertainty associated with current or anticipated exposure to future movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity or commodity prices.
<b>High-quality liquid assets</b>	Instruments that are free of any restrictions on liquidating, selling or transferring. They are eligible for large-value transfer system collateral at the Bank of Canada and are low risk, so they can easily be converted into cash at little or no loss in value.
<b>Impaired loan</b>	A loan for which there is no longer reasonable assurance of the timely collection of principal or interest.
<b>Income before provisions</b>	All ATB revenue (operating revenue) minus non-interest expense (operating expenses) excluding payment in lieu of tax and the loan loss provision.
<b>Interest rate floor</b>	A contract whereby the buyer pays the seller a premium in exchange for the payment of any difference below a set strike interest rate and the prevailing market interest rate on predetermined dates.
<b>Interest rate gap</b>	A measure of net assets or liabilities by future repricing date.
<b>Interest rate risk</b>	The potential for financial loss arising from changes in interest rates in the spread between two rates, in the shape of the yield curve or in any other interest rate relationship.
<b>Letter of credit</b>	ATB's guarantee of payment to an interested third party in the event the client defaults on an agreement.
<b>Letter of guarantee</b>	A contract issued by ATB for a client to purchase goods from a supplier, even if the client defaults.
<b>Liquid securities</b>	Securities, including short-term investments, that can be quickly converted into cash while maintaining their market value.
<b>Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)</b>	High-quality liquid assets divided by total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days. LCR is designed to ensure sufficient liquid assets are on hand to endure a short-term liquidity stress scenario over 30 calendar days. Under normal conditions, the LCR should be no lower than 100%.
<b>Liquidity risk</b>	The risk of being unable to meet financial commitments, under all circumstances, without having to raise funds at unreasonable prices or force the sale of assets. As with other similar financial institutions, ATB's risk arises from fluctuations in cash flows from lending, deposit-taking, investing and other activities. These commitments are generally met through cash flows supplemented by investment assets readily convertible to cash or through our capacity to borrow.
<b>Loan loss provision (LLP)</b>	An expense representing management's best estimate of expected losses for both performing and impaired loans as well as related off-balance-sheet loan commitments that ATB has issued. Losses are estimated based on probability-weighted scenarios that consider both historical and forward-looking economic assumptions over a 12-month or lifetime horizon or based on the discounted contractual cash shortfall expected over the remaining lifetime.
<b>Loan losses to average loans</b>	The provision for loan losses divided by average net loans.
<b>Loss given default (LGD)</b>	The loss incurred when a borrower defaults on a loan. This is typically a percentage of the exposure at risk that is not expected to be recovered in the event of default.
<b>Market risk</b>	The risk that a loss may be incurred as a result of adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity or commodity market prices.
<b>Mortgage-backed security (MBS)</b>	A security established through the securitization of residential mortgage loans.
<b>Net assets gathered</b>	The difference between asset inflows and outflows at year-end.
<b>Net income (NI)</b>	Income after the removal of expenses, provision for loan losses and payment in lieu of tax.
<b>Net income before provisions (NIBP) for short-term incentive plan (STI plan)</b>	A measure of enterprise net income before payment in lieu of tax, provision for loan losses, short-term incentives and exceptional expenses and/or revenue.
<b>Net interest income (NII)</b>	The difference between interest earned on assets, such as cash, securities and loans, and interest paid on liabilities, such as deposits, wholesale borrowings and securitization liabilities.
<b>Net interest margin (NIM)</b>	The ratio of net interest income for the year to the value of average interest-earning assets for the year.
<b>Net loan change</b>	Net loans outstanding at year-end less net loans outstanding at the previous year-end, divided by net loans outstanding at the previous year-end.
<b>Net loans</b>	Gross loans less the allowance for loan losses.
<b>Notional amount</b>	The principal value used to calculate interest and other payments under derivative contracts. The amounts are termed "notional" because they are not usually exchanged, except in the case of cross-currency swaps. They serve only as the basis for calculating amounts that do change hands.

<b>Off-balance-sheet instruments</b>	Assets or liabilities that are not recorded on the balance sheet but have the potential to produce future positive or negative cash flows. Various products offered to clients can be classified as off-balance sheet, and they fall into two general categories: credit-related arrangements, such as letters of credit and letters of guarantee, and the notional amount of derivatives.
<b>Operational risk</b>	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It includes legal risk but not strategic or reputational.
<b>Option</b>	A contract between two parties whereby the buyer of the option has the right but no obligation to buy (call) or sell (put) a specified financial instrument or currency at a set price or rate on or before a specified future date or on a series of specified future dates.
<b>Other income to total revenue</b>	Other income for the year divided by total revenue for the year.
<b>Performing loan change</b>	Performing loans outstanding at year-end less performing loans outstanding at the previous year-end, divided by performing loans outstanding at the previous period-end.
<b>Performing loans</b>	Net loans, excluding impaired loans.
<b>Probability of default (PD)</b>	The likelihood that a borrower will not be able to make scheduled payments.
<b>Project Finance advisory fees</b>	Fees generated by the Project Finance team on advisory projects for external third-party ATB clients looking to structure a deal/bid for a project.
<b>Provision for loan losses (LLP)</b>	See "loan loss provision."
<b>Regulatory risk</b>	The risk of non-compliance with applicable regulatory requirements: (a) the <i>ATB Act</i> and <i>ATB Regulation</i> and guidelines, and (b) other laws, rules, regulations and prescribed practices applicable to ATB in any jurisdiction in which we operate.
<b>Reputational risk</b>	The potential that negative stakeholder impressions, whether true or not, regarding ATB's business practices, actions or inaction will or may cause deterioration in ATB's value, brand, liquidity, client base or relationship with our Shareholder.
<b>Return on average assets</b>	Net income for the year divided by average total assets for the year.
<b>Return on average risk-weighted assets</b>	Net income for the year divided by average risk-weighted assets for the year.
<b>Risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC)</b>	A relative performance measure that provides a standardized comparison across different investments and areas of expertise. It compares the net income, adjusted for risk, to the estimated unexpected loss that could be incurred over a predetermined desired horizon (one year) at a predetermined desired level of confidence (99.97%).
<b>Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements</b>	The purchase of securities for cash and the concurrent sale of the securities for value at a later date. Normally, such transactions are not considered economic sales and consequently are treated as collateralized financing transactions.
<b>Securities sold under repurchase agreements</b>	The cash sale of securities and the concurrent repurchase of the securities for value at a later date. Normally, such transactions are not considered economic sales and consequently are treated as collateralized financing transactions.
<b>Securitization</b>	The process by which a pool of financial assets, mainly loans, is converted into asset-backed securities and transferred to a trust that normally issues a series of asset-backed securities to investors to fund the purchase of loans.
<b>Standby fees</b>	Fees charged monthly, quarterly or annually to a client based on the average unused portion of its loan commitment. Standby fees can arise on any loan, including syndicated loans.
<b>Swaps</b>	A contractual agreement between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows. For interest rate swaps, counterparties generally exchange fixed- and floating-rate interest payments based on a notional amount in a single currency. For cross-currency swaps, counterparties generally exchange one currency for another at a set date.
<b>Syndication fees</b>	Fees associated with syndicated loans where ATB participates with other financial institutions to fund a loan to a client.
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	A measure of retained earnings used to determine regulatory ratios set out by our regulator, the Alberta Superintendent of Financial Institutions.
<b>Tier 1 capital ratio</b>	Tier 1 capital divided by risk-weighted assets.
<b>Total asset change</b>	Total assets outstanding at year-end less total assets outstanding at the previous year-end, divided by total assets outstanding at the previous year-end. For year-to-date change, it is the change in net assets recorded during the year.
<b>Total capital</b>	An assessed regulatory measure of Tier 1 capital; Tier 2 capital consisting of eligible portions of subordinated debentures, wholesale borrowings and the collective allowance for loan losses; and the deduction of software and other intangibles.
<b>Total capital ratio</b>	Total capital divided by risk-weighted assets.

<b>Total deposit change</b>	Total deposits outstanding at year-end less total deposits outstanding at the previous year-end, divided by total deposits outstanding at the previous year-end.
<b>Total expense change</b>	The current year's non-interest expense, less the previous year's non-interest expense, divided by the previous year's non-interest expense.
<b>Total revenue</b>	The sum of net interest income and other income.
<b>Total revenue change</b>	The current year's total revenue less the previous year's total revenue, divided by the previous year's total revenue.
<b>Trailer fees</b>	Fees earned from asset management companies for providing advice to clients who hold investments in the mutual funds. The amount earned is linked to portfolio value and is received quarterly.
<b>Underwriting fees</b>	Fees earned when ATB is agent/underwriter in distributing the securities of issuers.
<b>Yield curve</b>	A graph curve showing the return of a fixed-interest security against the term to maturity.

# ACRONYMS

(unaudited)

<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence
<b>ALCO</b>	Asset/Liability Committee
<b>AML</b>	Anti-money laundering
<b>AOE</b>	Area of expertise
<b>APAGA</b>	<i>Alberta Public Agencies Governance Act</i>
<b>ASFI</b>	Alberta Superintendent of Financial Institutions
<b>ATF</b>	Anti-terrorist financing
<b>AUA</b>	Assets under administration
<b>BRR</b>	Borrower risk rating
<b>CAMLO</b>	Chief Anti-Money Laundering Officer
<b>CAR Guideline</b>	<i>Capital Adequacy Requirements Guideline</i>
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>CESC</b>	Compensation Executive Steering Committee
<b>CFO</b>	Chief Financial and Strategy Officer
<b>CGU</b>	Cash-generating unit
<b>CHI</b>	Cultural Health Index
<b>CHT</b>	Canada Housing Trust
<b>CMB</b>	Canada Mortgage Bonds
<b>CMHC</b>	Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation
<b>COI</b>	Client Obsession Index
<b>CPA</b>	Chartered Professional Accountant
<b>CPM</b>	Canadian Pensioner Mortality
<b>CPS</b>	Combined pensionable service
<b>CRO</b>	Chief Risk Officer
<b>CSE</b>	Countering Sanctions Evasion
<b>CXT</b>	Client Experience and Technology
<b>DB</b>	Defined-benefit (plan)
<b>DC</b>	Defined-contribution (plan)
<b>EAD</b>	Exposure at default
<b>EBITDA</b>	Earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization
<b>ECL</b>	Expected credit loss
<b>EFS</b>	Everyday Financial Services
<b>EIR</b>	Effective interest rate
<b>ERM</b>	Enterprise risk management
<b>ERMC</b>	Executive Risk Management Committee
<b>FICO</b>	Fair Isaac Corporation
<b>FPP</b>	Flexible Pension Plan
<b>Fintech</b>	Financial technology
<b>FTP</b>	Funds transfer pricing
<b>FVOCI</b>	Fair value through other comprehensive income
<b>FVTPL</b>	Fair value through profit or loss
<b>FX</b>	Foreign exchange

<b>FY</b>	Fiscal year (for example, FY2026)
<b>GCRC</b>	Governance and Conduct Review Committee
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GoA</b>	Government of Alberta
<b>HELOC</b>	Home equity line of credit
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>HTC</b>	Hold to collect
<b>HTC&amp;S</b>	Hold to collect and sell
<b>IAS</b>	International Accounting Standard
<b>IASB</b>	International Accounting Standards Board
<b>ICD</b>	Institute of Corporate Directors
<b>IFRS</b>	International Financial Reporting Standards
<b>LCR</b>	Liquidity coverage ratio
<b>LGD</b>	Loss given default
<b>LGIC</b>	Lieutenant Governor in Council
<b>LLP</b>	Loan loss provision (also "provision for loan losses")
<b>LTI</b>	Long-term incentive
<b>M&amp;A</b>	Mergers and acquisitions
<b>MBS</b>	Mortgage-backed security
<b>MD&amp;A</b>	Management's discussion and analysis
<b>MRM</b>	Model Risk Management
<b>NEO</b>	Named executive officer
<b>NI</b>	Net income
<b>NIBP</b>	Net income before provision for loan losses
<b>NIE</b>	Non-interest expense
<b>NII</b>	Net interest income
<b>NIM</b>	Net interest margin
<b>NSP</b>	Notional supplemental plan
<b>OCI</b>	Other comprehensive income
<b>OI</b>	Other income
<b>OPEB</b>	Other post-employment benefits
<b>OSFI</b>	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions
<b>OTC</b>	Over the counter
<b>PD</b>	Probability of default
<b>PIDA</b>	<i>Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act</i>
<b>PILOT</b>	Payment in lieu of tax
<b>PSPP</b>	Public Service Pension Plan
<b>RAROC</b>	Risk-adjusted return on capital
<b>RML</b>	Residential mortgage loan
<b>RRSP</b>	Registered retirement savings plan
<b>SERP</b>	Supplemental executive retirement plan
<b>SPPI</b>	Solely payments of principal and interest
<b>SPV</b>	Special purpose vehicle
<b>SRP</b>	Supplemental retirement plan
<b>SSU</b>	Strategic support unit

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<b>STI</b>	Short-term incentive
<b>WTI</b>	West Texas Intermediate

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