THE NORTH KENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2016

THE NORTH KENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

DECEMBER 31, 2016

CONTENTS

BKF LLP

Bailey
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PARTNERS
STEPHEN J. OUTRIDGE, CPA, CA
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JAMES D. KEARNEY, CPA, CA (RET.)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Policyholders of
The North Kent Mutual Fire Insurance Company

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **The North Kent Mutual Fire Insurance Company**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016, and the statements of comprehensive income, policyholders' surplus and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **The North Kent Mutual Fire Insurance Company** as at December 31, 2016, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Bailey Kearney Ferguson LLP

Wallaceburg, Ontario
February 22, 2017

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

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THE NORTH KENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Incorporated under the Laws of Ontario)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

ASSETS

	2016	2015
Cash and bank	$ 3,122,298	$ 6,625,144
Accrued interest	20,145	20,718
Investments (Note 4)	30,707,559	25,214,483
Income taxes recoverable	-	225,482
Receivable from Facility Association	15,551	16,773
Premiums receivable	1,588,972	1,353,731
Reinsurers' share of provision for unpaid claims (Note 3)	4,235,922	3,535,242
Prepaid expenses	31,611	24,589
Due from reinsurer (Note 3)	51,359	67,962
Deferred policy acquisition expenses (Note 3)	458,897	424,953
Property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	717,457	772,001
Deferred income taxes	70,000	65,000
	$ 41,019,771	$ 38,346,078

LIABILITIES

	2016	2015
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 268,064	$ 125,600
Income taxes payable	3,142	-
Provision for unpaid claims (Note 3)	12,099,043	11,044,185
Provision for unearned premiums (Note 3)	4,283,857	3,997,044
Premium refund to policyholders	410,000	-
	17,064,106	15,166,829
POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS		
Policyholders' surplus	23,955,665	23,179,249
	$ 41,019,771	$ 38,346,078

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Paul Badder, **DIRECTOR**

Tom McGregor, **DIRECTOR**

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	2016	2015
GROSS INSURANCE PREMIUMS WRITTEN	$ 8,723,568	$ 8,199,216
REINSURANCE PREMIUMS	895,674	790,055
NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN	7,827,894	7,409,161
INCREASE IN PROVISION FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS	286,813	133,233
NET PREMIUMS EARNED	7,541,081	7,275,928
SERVICE REVENUE	117,151	120,558
TOTAL UNDERWRITING REVENUE	7,658,232	7,396,486
DIRECT LOSSES INCURRED		
Gross claims and adjustment expenses	5,441,756	5,500,321
Less reinsurer share of claims and adjustment expenses	(1,075,193)	(1,321,451)
	4,366,563	4,178,870
UNDERWRITING INCOME BEFORE EXPENSES	3,291,669	3,217,616
EXPENSES		
Fees, commissions and other acquisition expenses (Note 7)	1,126,355	870,050
Other operating and administrative expenses (Note 8)	2,295,086	1,976,448
	3,421,441	2,846,498
UNDERWRITING GAIN (LOSS)	(129,772)	371,118
PREMIUM REFUND TO POLICYHOLDERS	410,000	(25,432)
NET UNDERWRITING INCOME (LOSS)	(539,772)	396,550
INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME (Note 5)	1,523,950	413,189
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	984,178	809,739
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES (Note 9)	207,762	171,385
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 776,416	$ 638,354

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

STATEMENT OF POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	2016	2015
BALANCE, beginning of the year	$ 23,179,249	$ 22,540,895
Comprehensive income for the year	776,416	638,354
BALANCE, end of the year	$ 23,955,665	$ 23,179,249

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	2016	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Comprehensive income for the year	$ 776,416	$ 638,354
Items not requiring cash		
Depreciation	90,809	91,592
Deferred income taxes	(5,000)	(10,000)
Realized loss (gain) on disposal of investments	(48,552)	(569,574)
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments	(638,146)	1,039,301
	175,527	1,189,673
Net change in non-cash working capital balances		
Accrued interest	573	45,280
Income taxes recoverable	225,482	(55,804)
Receivable from Facility Association	1,222	(616)
Premiums receivable	(235,241)	(56,200)
Reinsurers' share of provision for unpaid claims	(700,680)	(1,247,839)
Prepaid expenses	(7,022)	(13,758)
Due from reinsurer	16,603	(51,618)
Deferred policy acquisition expenses	(33,944)	(16,406)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	142,465	(8,381)
Income taxes payable	3,142	-
Provision for unpaid claims	1,054,858	2,645,747
Provision for unearned premiums	286,813	133,233
Provision for premium refund	410,000	(580,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,339,798	1,983,311
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of investments	980,993	17,717,318
Purchase of investments	(5,787,371)	(19,490,117)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(36,266)	(54,593)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,842,644)	(1,827,392)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK, during the year	(3,502,846)	155,919
CASH AND BANK, beginning of the year	6,625,144	6,469,225
CASH AND BANK, end of the year	$ 3,122,298	$ 6,625,144

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The North Kent Mutual Fire Insurance Company (the Company) is incorporated under the laws of Ontario and is subject to the Ontario Insurance Act. It is licensed to write property, liability, automobile and farmers' accident insurance in Ontario. The Company's head office is located in Dresden, Ontario.

The Company is subject to rate regulation in the automobile business that it writes. Before automobile insurance rates can be changed, a rate filing is prepared as a combined filing for most Ontario Farm Mutuals by the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. The rate filing must include actuarial justification for rate increases or decreases. All rate filings are approved or denied by the Financial Services Commission of Ontario. Rate regulation may affect the automobile revenues that are earned by the Company. The actual impact of rate regulation would depend on the competitive environment at the time.

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2017.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

(b) BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar.

(c) JUDGMENT AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving critical judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are:

The calculation of unpaid claims, including the determination of the initial claim liability, the development of claims, the estimate of time until ultimate settlement and the performance of a liability adequacy test (Note 3); and

The determination of the recoverability of deferred policy acquisition expenses.

In addition, in preparing the financial statements, the notes to the financial statements were ordered such that the most relevant information was presented earlier in the notes and the disclosures that management deemed to be immaterial were excluded from the notes to the financial statements. The determination of the relevance and materiality of disclosures involved significant judgment.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The Company accounts for insurance contracts in accordance with IFRS 4 and has continued to apply the accounting policies it applied in accordance with pre-changeover Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Balances arising from insurance contracts primarily include unearned premiums, provisions for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, the reinsurer share of provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, deferred policy acquisition expenses, and salvage and subrogation recoverable.

(a) PREMIUMS AND UNEARNED PREMIUMS

Premiums written comprise the premiums on contracts incepting in the financial year. Premiums written are stated gross of commissions payable to agents and brokers and exclusive of taxes levied on premiums.

The Company earns premiums on income evenly over the term of the insurance policy generally using the pro rata method. The portion of the premium related to the unexpired portion of the policy at the end of the fiscal year is reflected in unearned premiums. Changes in unearned premiums recorded in the statement of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and their impact on net premiums earned for the two years follows:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 3,997,044	$ 3,863,811
Premiums written	8,723,568	8,199,216
Premiums earned	(8,436,755)	(8,065,983)
Balance, end of the year	$ 4,283,857	$ 3,997,044

Pricing of property and liability policies are based on assumptions in regard to trends and past experience, in an attempt to correctly match policy revenue with exposed risk. Automobile premiums are subject to approval by the Financial Services Commission of Ontario and therefore may result in a delay in adjusting the pricing to exposed risk.

The Company is exposed to a pricing risk to the extent that unearned premiums are insufficient to meet the related future policy costs. Evaluation is performed regularly to estimate future claims costs, related expenses, and expected profit in relation to unearned premiums. There was no premium deficiency at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Premiums receivable are measured at amortized cost less any impairment losses. These amounts are short-term in nature consisting of a large number of policyholders, and are not subject to material credit risk. Regular review of amounts outstanding is performed to ensure credit worthiness.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (continued)

(b) DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION EXPENSES

Acquisition expenses are comprised of agents' and brokers' commissions and premium taxes of acquiring and renewing policies. These costs are deferred and amortized over the terms of the related policies to the extent that they are considered to be recoverable from unearned premiums, after considering the related anticipated claims and expenses. Changes in deferred policy acquisition expenses recorded in the statement of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and their impact on fees, commissions and other acquisition expenses for the two years follows:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 424,953	$ 408,547
Acquisition costs incurred	1,143,533	874,285
Expensed during the year	(1,109,589)	(857,879)
Balance, end of the year	$ 458,897	$ 424,953

(c) PROVISION FOR UNPAID CLAIMS AND ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES

Individual loss estimates are provided on each claim reported. In addition, provisions are made for adjustment expenses, claims development, changes in reported claims and for claims incurred but not reported, based on past experience and business in force. The estimates are regularly reviewed and updated, and any resulting adjustments are included in comprehensive income.

Claim liabilities are carried on an undiscounted basis.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (continued)

A summary of the Company's outstanding gross unpaid claims liabilities, related reinsurer's share of unpaid claims and the net insurance liabilities follows:

	December 31, 2016		
	Gross	**Reinsurance**	**Net**
Outstanding claims provision			
Short settlement term	$ 1,075,001	$ 957,311	$ 117,690
Long settlement term	7,753,492	1,719,162	6,034,330
Facility Association and other residual pools	243,636	-	243,636
	9,072,129	2,676,473	6,395,656
Provision for claims incurred but not reported	3,026,914	1,559,449	1,467,465
	$ 12,099,043	$ 4,235,922	$ 7,863,121

	December 31, 2015		
	Gross	Reinsurance	Net
Outstanding claims provision			
Short settlement term	$ 958,103	$ -	$ 958,103
Long settlement term	6,802,838	1,975,793	4,827,045
Facility Association and other residual pools	256,329	-	256,329
	8,017,270	1,975,793	6,041,477
Provision for claims incurred but not reported	3,026,915	1,559,449	1,467,466
	$ 11,044,185	$ 3,535,242	$ 7,508,943

The ultimate cost of long settlement general liability claims is difficult to predict for several reasons. Claims may not be reported until many years after a policy expires. Changes in the legal environment may create further complications. Court decisions and federal and provincial legislation may dramatically increase the liability between the time a policy is written and associated claims are ultimately resolved. For example, liability for exposure to toxic substances and environmental impairment, which did not appear likely or even exist when the policies were written, has been imposed by legislators and judicial interpretation. Tort liability has been expanded by some jurisdictions to cover defective workmanship. Provisions for such difficult-to-estimate liabilities are established by examining the facts of tendered claims and adjusted in the aggregate for ultimate loss expectations based upon historical experience patterns and current socioeconomic trends.

The Company must participate in industry automobile residual pools of business, and recognizes a share of this business based on its automobile market share. The Company records its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses provided by the actuaries of the pools.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (continued)

Changes in claim liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 and their impact on claims and adjustment expenses for the two years follow:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 11,044,185	$ 8,398,438
Increase (decrease) in estimated losses and expenses, for losses occurring in prior years	752,519	(120,616)
Provision for losses and expenses on claims occurring in the current year	4,177,210	5,160,063
Payment on claims:		
Current year	(2,138,180)	(1,403,740)
Prior years	(1,736,691)	(989,960)
Balance, end of the year	$ 12,099,043	$ 11,044,185

Claim development

The principal risk the Company faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The Company writes insurance primarily over a twelve month duration. The most significant risks arise through high severity, low frequency events such as natural disasters or catastrophes. A concentration of risk may arise from insurance contracts issued in a specific geographic location since all insurance contracts are written in Ontario.

The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The estimation of claim development involves assessing the future behaviour of claims, taking into consideration the consistency of the Company's claim handling procedures, the amount of information available, the characteristics of the line of business from which the claim arises and historical delays in reporting claims. In general, the longer the term required for the settlement of a group of claims the more variable the estimates. Short settlement term claims are those which are expected to be substantially paid within a year of being reported.

The tables that follow present the development of claims payments and the estimated ultimate cost of claims for the claim year 2007 to 2016. The upper half of the tables shows the cumulative amounts paid or estimated to be paid during successive years related to each claim year. The original estimates will be increased or decreased, as more information becomes known about the original claims and overall claim frequency and severity.

In 2011, the year of adoption of IFRS, only information from periods beginning on or after January 1, 2007 was required to be disclosed. This is being increased in each succeeding additional year, until ten years of information is included.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (continued)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Gross estimate of cumulative claims cost											
At the end year of claim	$ 3,676,650	$ 5,629,140	$ 2,439,078	$ 4,435,956	$ 7,869,811	$ 6,897,574	$ 5,961,597	$ 5,989,056	$ 6,496,196	$ 6,245,216	
One year later	4,034,209	5,957,587	2,662,518	4,770,722	8,275,283	5,098,168	4,589,741	3,985,003	6,095,775		
Two years later	3,857,249	6,049,573	3,594,670	4,669,761	7,928,216	4,021,043	5,503,619	2,979,327			
Three years later	4,869,301	6,141,430	3,210,321	4,464,120	7,253,643	3,477,120	5,460,087				
Four years later	5,471,958	6,316,592	2,678,220	3,753,164	7,279,076	3,451,316					
Five years later	4,671,017	6,300,649	2,667,970	3,927,663	7,481,624						
Six years later	4,557,700	6,300,649	2,668,033	3,814,375							
Seven years later	4,557,700	6,300,649	2,668,033								
Eight years later	4,530,608	6,300,649									
Nine years later	4,530,608										
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost	4,530,608	6,300,649	2,668,033	3,814,375	7,481,624	3,451,316	5,460,087	2,979,327	6,095,775	6,245,216	49,027,010
Cumulative payments	(4,530,608)	(6,301,162)	(2,663,033)	(3,792,189)	(7,416,696)	(3,175,298)	(2,453,521)	(2,260,469)	(2,267,498)	(2,067,493)	(36,927,967)
Outstanding claims	-	(513)	5,000	22,186	64,928	276,018	3,006,566	718,858	3,828,277	4,177,723	12,099,043
Outstanding claims 2006 and prior											-
Total gross outstanding claims											**$ 12,099,043**

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (continued)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Net estimate of cumulative claims cost											
At the end year of claim	$ 2,606,496	$ 3,753,941	$ 2,372,330	$ 3,491,675	$ 4,764,004	$ 5,706,642	$ 4,748,153	$ 5,052,876	$ 5,424,068	$ 4,899,966	
One year later	3,001,021	3,894,983	2,485,814	3,609,819	5,166,749	4,396,792	3,870,566	3,517,168	5,159,441		
Two years later	2,997,151	3,974,686	3,237,968	3,514,303	5,078,960	3,748,383	3,968,731	2,823,383			
Three years later	3,177,960	3,942,376	2,853,618	3,300,044	4,698,327	3,366,790	3,751,744				
Four years later	3,231,815	3,967,803	2,479,666	3,145,427	4,779,936	3,334,060					
Five years later	3,178,465	3,966,673	2,469,417	3,162,877	4,883,278						
Six years later	3,121,446	3,966,673	2,469,479	3,151,548							
Seven years later	3,121,446	3,966,673	2,469,479								
Eight years later	3,094,355	3,966,673									
Nine years later	3,094,355										
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost	3,094,355	3,966,673	2,469,479	3,151,548	4,883,278	3,334,060	3,751,744	2,823,383	5,159,441	4,899,966	37,533,927
Cumulative payments	(3,094,355)	(3,966,673)	(2,464,479)	(3,149,330)	(4,818,350)	(3,128,638)	(2,453,521)	(2,260,469)	(2,267,498)	(2,067,493)	(29,670,806)
Outstanding claims	-	-	5,000	2,218	64,928	205,422	1,298,223	562,914	2,891,943	2,832,473	7,863,121
Outstanding claims 2006 and prior											-
Total net outstanding claims											**$ 7,863,121**

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (continued)

The risks associated with insurance contracts are complex and subject to a number of variables which complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Company's various techniques based on past claims development experience to quantify these sensitivities. This includes indicators such as average claim cost, amount of claims occurrence, expected loss ratios and claims development.

Results of sensitivity testing based on expected loss ratios are as follows, shown gross and net of reinsurance as impact on pre-tax income:

	Property claims		Auto claims		Liability Claims	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
5% increase in loss ratios						
Gross	$ (182,310)	$ (168,480)	$ (212,290)	$ (201,190)	$ (36,334)	$ (34,479)
Net	$ (171,609)	$ (159,073)	$ (183,180)	$ (175,749)	$ (31,361)	$ (30,095)
5% decrease in loss ratios						
Gross	$ 182,310	$ 168,480	$ 212,290	$ 201,190	$ 36,334	$ 34,479
Net	$ 171,609	$ 159,073	$ 183,180	$ 175,749	$ 31,361	$ 30,095

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

(d) LIABILITY ADEQUACY TEST

At each reporting date the Company performs a liability adequacy test on its insurance liabilities less deferred policy acquisition expenses to ensure the carrying value is adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows, taking into account the relevant investment return. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of the liabilities is inadequate, any deficiency is recognized as an expense to the income statement initially by writing off the deferred policy acquisition expense and subsequently by recognizing an additional claims liability for claims provisions.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (continued)

(e) REINSURANCE

The Company enters into reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit potential losses arising from certain exposures. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance are set by product line. Reinsurance premiums are accounted for in the same period as the related premiums for the direct insurance business being reinsured. Reinsurance liabilities, comprised of premiums payable for the purchase of reinsurance contracts, are included in due to reinsurer and are recognized as an expense when due.

The Company follows a policy of underwriting and reinsuring contracts of insurance which, in the main, limit the liability of the Company to an amount on any one claim of $550,000 (2015 - $550,000) in the event of a property claim, an amount of $550,000 (2015 - $550,000) in the event of an automobile claim and $550,000 (2015 - $550,000) in the event of a liability claim. The Company also obtained reinsurance which limits the Company's liability to $1,650,000 (2015 - $1,650,000) in the event of a series of claims arising out of a single occurrence. In addition, the Company has obtained stop loss reinsurance which limits the liability of all claims in a specific year to 70% of gross net earned premiums.

Reinsurance is placed with Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. (FMRP), a Canadian registered reinsurer. Management monitors the creditworthiness of FMRP by reviewing their annual financial statements and through ongoing communications. Reinsurance treaties are reviewed annually by management prior to renewal of the reinsurance contract. At year-end the Company reviewed the amounts owing from its reinsurer and determined that no allowance is necessary.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements.

Expected reinsurance recoveries on unpaid claims and adjustment expenses are recognized as assets at the same time and using principles consistent with the Company's method for establishing the related liability. Changes in due from reinsurer recorded in the statement of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 follow:

Due from Reinsurer

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 67,962	$ 16,344
Submitted to reinsurer	374,513	73,613
Received from reinsurer	(391,116)	(21,995)
Balance, end of the year	$ 51,359	$ 67,962

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (continued)

Changes in the reinsurers' share of provision for unpaid claims recorded in the statement of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 follow:

Reinsurers' share of provision for unpaid claims

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 3,535,242	$ 2,287,403
New claims reserve	264,171	-
Change in prior years reserve	811,022	1,321,452
Submitted to reinsurer	(374,513)	(73,613)
Balance, end of the year	$ 4,235,922	$ 3,535,242

(f) REFUND OF PREMIUM

At the discretion of the board of directors, the Company may declare a refund to its policyholders based on the premiums paid. This refund is recognized as a reduction of revenue in the period for which it is declared.

4. INVESTMENTS

The Company classifies its investments into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired.

(a) FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Fair value through profit or loss or held-for-trading includes both debt and equity instruments. These instruments are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequently they are carried at fair value and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of a fair value through profit or loss financial asset, which constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the full amount of the impairment is recognized in profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of debt and equity instruments are recognized on a settlement date basis.

4. INVESTMENTS (continued)

(b) LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

These assets are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. These instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

The following table provides cost and fair value information of investments by type of security and issuer. The maximum exposure to credit risk would be the fair value as shown below.

Fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Cost	**Fair Value**	**Cost**	**Fair Value**
Bonds issued by				
Provincial	$ 2,131,073	$ 2,180,468	$ 1,944,415	$ 2,080,881
Corporate	1,585,168	1,622,015	1,541,033	1,577,427
	3,716,241	3,802,483	3,485,448	3,658,308
Equity investments				
Canadian	1,892,949	2,718,893	1,871,183	2,209,714
Mutual funds	4,848,102	5,202,355	2,352,531	2,305,248
Pooled funds				
Canadian fixed income	19,355,432	18,962,739	17,248,970	17,020,461
Other investments				
Fire Mutuals Guarantee Fund	21,089	21,089	20,752	20,752
	$ 29,833,813	$ 30,707,559	$ 24,978,884	$ 25,214,483

4. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Credit Risk

The company is exposed to credit risk relating to its debt holdings in its investment portfolio.

The Company's investment policy puts limits on the bond portfolio including portfolio composition limits, issuer type limits, bond quality limits, aggregate issuer limits, corporate sector limits and general guidelines for geographic exposure. All fixed income portfolios are measured for performance on a quarterly basis and monitored by management on a monthly basis.

The maximum exposure to investment credit risk is the carrying value of investments.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Company mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows. The Company's current liabilities arise as claims are made. The Company does not have material liabilities that can be called unexpectedly at the demand of a lender or client. The Company has no material commitments for capital expenditures and there is no need for such expenditures in the normal course of business. Claim payments are funded by current operating cash flow including investment income.

The Company's investment policy requires that 0% to 25% of the Company's portfolio be held in cash and short-term investments. Short-term investments include treasury bills, commercial paper and term deposits with an original maturity of less than one year.

Maturity profile of bonds held is as follows:

	Within 1 Year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Fair value
December 31, 2016	$ -	$ 1,060,615	$ 2,741,868	$ 3,802,483
Percent of total	- %	28 %	72 %	
December 31, 2015	$ -	$ 988,767	$ 2,669,541	$ 3,658,308
Percent of total	- %	27 %	73 %	

4. INVESTMENTS (continued)

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods to measure the risk.

Market Risk

Market factors include three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, and equity risk.

The Company's investment policy operates within the guidelines of the Insurance Act. An investment policy is in place and its application is monitored by the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors. Diversification techniques are utilized to minimize risk.

The Company's currency risk is related to stock holdings which are limited to United States equities in sectors which are not readily available in Canada. Foreign currency changes are monitored by the investment committee and holdings are adjusted when out of balance with the investment policy. At December 31, 2016 the company had no exposure to currency risk.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through its interest bearing investments (Bankers Acceptances, T-Bills, GICs, Bonds, and pooled funds - Canadian fixed income).

Historical data and current information is used to profile the ultimate claims settlement pattern by class of insurance, which is then used in a broad sense to develop an investment policy and strategy. However, because a significant portion of the Company's assets relate to its capital rather than liabilities, the value of its interest rate based assets exceeds its interest rate based liabilities. As a result, generally, the Company's investment income will move with interest rates over the medium to long-term with short-term interest rate fluctuations creating unrealized gain or losses in comprehensive income. There are no occurrences where interest would be charged on liabilities; therefore, little protection is needed to ensure the fair market value of assets will be offset by a similar change in liabilities due to an interest rate change.

At December 31, 2016, a 1% move in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, could impact the market value of bonds by $1,050,000 (2015 - $860,000). These changes would be recognized in comprehensive income.

4. INVESTMENTS (continued)

The Company is exposed to equity risk through its portfolio of Canadian stocks. At December 31, 2016 a 10% movement in the stock market with all other variables held constant would have an estimated effect on the fair values of the Company's equity portfolio of $550,000 (2015 - $450,000). These changes would be recognized in comprehensive income.

The Company's investment policy limits investment in preferred and common shares to a maximum of 25% of the market value of the portfolio with a target of 25%. The company also limits the amount invested in an individual equity to 10% of the stock portfolio. The company only invests in equities which are contained in the S&P/TSX 60.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure market risk.

The following table provides an analysis of investments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities using the last bid price;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
December 31, 2016				
Bonds	$ -	$ 3,802,483	$ -	$ 3,802,483
Equities	2,718,893	-	-	2,718,893
Mutual funds	5,202,355	-	-	5,202,355
Pooled funds	-	18,962,739	-	18,962,739
Other investments	-	21,089	-	21,089
Total	$ 7,921,248	$ 22,786,311	$ -	$ 30,707,559
December 31, 2015				
Bonds	$ -	$ 3,658,308	$ -	$ 3,658,308
Equities	2,209,714	-	-	2,209,714
Mutual funds	2,305,248	-	-	2,305,248
Pooled funds	-	17,020,461	-	17,020,461
Other investments	-	20,752	-	20,752
Total	$ 4,514,962	$ 20,699,521	$ -	$ 25,214,483

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

5. INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

	2016	2015
Interest income	$ 743,013	$ 561,176
Dividend income	182,158	302,508
Investment expenses	(99,696)	(72,691)
Net realized gains on disposal of investments	48,552	661,497
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments	638,146	(1,039,301)
Other income	11,777	-
	$ 1,523,950	$ 413,189

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of capital management, the Company has defined capital as policyholders' surplus.

The Company's objectives with respect to capital management are to maintain a capital base that is structured to exceed regulatory requirements and to best utilize capital allocations.

The regulators measure the financial strength of property and casualty insurers using a minimum capital test (MCT). The regulators generally expect property and casualty companies to comply with capital adequacy requirements. This test compares a company's capital against the risk profile of the organization. The risk-based capital adequacy framework assesses the risk of assets, policy liabilities and other exposures by applying various factors. The regulator indicates that the Company should produce a minimum MCT of 150%. During the year, the Company has consistently exceeded this minimum. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the Company's operations if the Company falls below this requirement and deemed necessary.

7. FEES, COMMISSIONS AND OTHER ACQUISITION EXPENSES

	2016	2015
Commissions	$ 1,126,355	$ 870,050

8. OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2016	2015
Salaries, benefits and directors' fees	$ 1,306,892	$ 1,001,891
Advertising	144,586	146,443
Dues and education	123,424	117,950
Insurance	32,825	32,522
Office	65,117	48,857
Occupancy	84,315	70,196
Other	105,704	131,180
Computer	203,626	205,339
Premium taxes	16,849	15,968
Professional fees	120,939	114,510
Depreciation	90,809	91,592
	$ 2,295,086	$ 1,976,448

9. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in comprehensive income. The Company is subject to income taxes on the portion of its income derived from insuring other than farm related risks.

The significant components of tax expense included in comprehensive income are composed of:

	2016	2015
Current tax expense		
Based on current year taxable income	$ 212,762	$ 181,385
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	(5,000)	(10,000)
Total provision for income taxes	$ 207,762	$ 171,385

Reasons for the difference between tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory tax rate of 26.5% (2015 - 26.5%) are as follows:

	2016	2015
Income before income taxes	$ 984,178	$ 809,739
Expected taxes based on the statutory rate of 26.5% (2015 - 26.5%)	260,807	214,581
Income from insuring farm related risks	(30,131)	(23,085)
Non deductible portion of claims liabilities	4,861	18,995
Other non deductible expenses	4,023	2,635
Adjustments related to investments	(23,100)	(28,165)
Capital cost allowance in excess of depreciation	6,481	2,145
Other	(10,179)	(5,721)
Total current tax expense	$ 212,762	$ 181,385

10. STRUCTURED SETTLEMENTS, FIRE MUTUALS GUARANTEE FUND AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEE CONTRACTS

The Company enters into annuity agreements with various life insurance companies to provide for fixed and recurring payments to claimants. Under such arrangements, the settlement amount is removed from the provision for unpaid claims as the Company's liability to its claimants is substantially transferred. However, the Company remains exposed to the credit risk that life insurers fail to fulfill their obligations.

Pursuant to an agreement effective January 1, 1976, the Company is a member of the Fire Mutuals Guarantee Fund ("the Fund"). The Fund was established to provide payment of outstanding policyholders' claims and unearned premiums if a member company becomes insolvent. As a result, the Company may be required to contribute assets to their proportionate share in meeting this objective.

These exposures represent financial guarantee contracts. The Company accounts for financial guarantee contracts in accordance with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. Depreciation is recognized in comprehensive income and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary.

		December 31, 2016		
	Useful Life	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Land	N/A	$ 157,751	$ -	$ 157,751
Buildings	20 years	627,740	181,599	446,141
Computer equipment	5 years	611,799	552,511	59,288
Office furniture and equipment	5 years	353,012	298,735	54,277
		$ 1,750,302	$ 1,032,845	$ 717,457

		December 31, 2015		
	Useful Life	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Land	N/A	$ 157,751	$ -	$ 157,751
Buildings	20 years	622,026	148,604	473,422
Computer equipment	5 years	591,413	515,345	76,068
Office furniture and equipment	5 years	342,846	278,086	64,760
		$ 1,714,036	$ 942,035	$ 772,001

12. PENSION PLAN

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The Company participates in a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan (the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan, "the plan"), however, sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting. Therefore, the Company accounts for the plan as if it were a defined contribution plan, recognizing contributions as an expense in the year to which they relate.

The Company makes contributions to the plan on behalf of members of its staff. The plan is a money purchase plan, with a defined benefit option at retirement available to some employees, which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit plan to be received by the employees based on length of service and rates of pay.

The amount contributed to the plan for 2016 was $47,098 (2015 - $56,485). The contributions were made for current service and these have been recognized in comprehensive income. These contributions amount to 0.90% of the total contributions made to the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan by all participating entities during the current fiscal year. In 2016, there was a contractual requirement to fund the deficit which resulted in a lump sum payment of $116,470. This amount in excess of the 2016 funding was recognized in comprehensive income.

Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period amount to $89,080, which is based on payments made to the multi-employer plan during the current fiscal year.

The defined benefit plan has been closed to future eligible employees effective January 1, 2014. The Company and all current employees enrolled prior to that date who are accruing benefits under the defined benefit plan continue to contribute to the defined benefit plan, according to the existing terms of the agreement.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

Eligible employees hired after January 1, 2014 are enrolled in the defined contribution plan. The Company makes, on behalf of its employees, matching contributions up to 7.5% of their gross salary. The plan is a money purchase plan. The amount contributed to the plan for 2016 was $47,098 (2015 - $46,994). Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period amount to $89,433, which is based on payments made to the plan during the current fiscal year.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following transactions with key management personnel, which are defined by IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, including directors and management:

	2016	2015
Compensation		
Short-term employee benefits and directors' fees	$ 595,373	$ 525,444
Total pension and other post-employment benefits	50,905	39,080
	$ 646,278	$ 564,524
Premiums	$ 84,170	$ 85,441
Claims paid	$ 38,430	$ 46,519

Amounts owing from key management personnel at December 31, 2016 are $nil (2015 - $nil).

14. STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the Company's accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2017 or later periods that the Company has decided not to early adopt. As disclosed in Note 1 under the significant judgments and estimates, the Company applied judgments related to the order and exclusion of immaterial disclosures, consistent with the amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements.

The standards, amendments and interpretations that will be relevant to the Company are:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is being issued to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and IFRIC 9: Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and established two primary measurement categories for financial assets, amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts has been under development for many years and now appears to be close to being in its final standard. It is expected to be issued in early 2017 with an effective date of 2021. It is understood that this standard will be complex with fundamental differences to current accounting in both liability measurement and profit recognition.