AYR FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NON-CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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NON-CONSOLIDATED
MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING
DECEMBER 31, 2013

The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements and all other information contained in this annual report are the responsibility of the management of Ayr Farmers Mutual Insurance Company. The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (including the accounting requirements of the Financial Services Commission of Ontario) and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

Preparation of financial information is an integral part of management's broader responsibilities for the ongoing operations of Ayr Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, which includes adherence by all employees to the company's Code of Conduct. Management maintains a system of internal accounting controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are accurately recorded on a timely basis, are properly approved and result in reliable financial information. Such information also includes data based on management's best estimates and judgments.

The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors review and approve the annual financial statements. In addition, the Audit Committee meets periodically with financial officers of Ayr Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and the external auditors, and reports to the Board of Directors thereon. The Audit Committee and Board of Directors also review the annual report in its entirety.

The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements have been audited by Graham Mathew Professional Corporation, authorized to practise public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario, who are engaged by the Board of Directors and whose appointment was ratified at the annual meeting of the policyholders. The auditors have access to the Audit Committee, without management present, to discuss the results of their work. Their report dated January 23, 2014 expresses their unqualified opinion on the Company's 2013 financial statements.

Jeff Whiting, CIP	David Paterson, BBA
President & CEO	Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Policyholders of
Ayr Farmers Mutual Insurance Company

We have audited the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements of **Ayr Farmers Mutual Insurance Company**, which comprise the non-consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2013, and the non-consolidated statements of comprehensive income, policyholders' equity 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 our 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, we consider 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, the non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Ayr Farmers Mutual Insurance Company** as at December 31, 2013, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Graham Mathews Professional Corporation

Cambridge, Ontario
January 23, 2014

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, authorized to practise public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2013

	2013 **$**	2012 $
ASSETS		
Cash and investments (note 4)	**58,675,987**	55,256,915
Due from reinsurer (note 6)	**2,312**	9,000
Premiums receivable	**5,479,740**	5,174,092
Receivable from Facility Association	**19,544**	11,431
Reinsurer's share of provision for unpaid claims (note 6)	**4,326,219**	6,327,110
Deferred policy acquisition expenses (note 6)	**1,322,856**	1,237,131
Property, plant and equipment (note 5)	**3,181,190**	2,098,562
Deferred income taxes (note 9)	**217,000**	105,000
Intangible assets (note 5)		13,762
	73,224,848	70,233,003
LIABILITIES		
Provision for unpaid claims (note 6)	**16,615,243**	19,312,560
Unearned premiums (note 6)	**11,611,331**	11,060,289
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**1,123,497**	875,174
Income taxes payable (note 9)	**1,435,035**	421,345
Provision for refund from premiums	**1,160,000**	1,610,000
	31,945,106	33,279,368
POLICYHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Policyholders' equity (page 5)	**41,279,742**	36,953,635
	73,224,848	70,233,003

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

Cathy Fornicker Director

Robt Sany Director

The explanatory financial notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	2013 **$**	2012 $
Gross premiums written	**24,329,589**	23,254,689
Deduct		
Reinsurance premiums	**2,511,013**	2,465,230
Increase in reserve for unearned premiums	**551,042**	636,615
	3,062,055	3,101,845
Net premiums earned	**21,267,534**	20,152,844
Service charge revenue	**350,398**	332,414
Net underwriting revenue	**21,617,932**	20,485,258
Direct losses incurred		
Gross claims and adjusting expenses	**9,272,969**	11,026,594
Reinsurers' share of claims and adjusting expenses	**(223,436)**	(2,710,161)
	9,049,533	8,316,433
Expenses		
Fees, commissions and other acquisition expenses (note 11)	**2,823,978**	2,751,966
Other operating and administrative expenses (note 12)	**4,640,833**	3,826,314
	7,464,811	6,578,280
Underwriting profit	**5,103,588**	5,590,545
Other revenue (expense)		
Investment income (note 14)	**2,448,240**	2,341,696
Other income (note 16)	**274,230**	
Loss for year, subsidiary company (note 7)		(118,985)
Gain on sale of subsidiary company (note 7)		128,863
Refund from premiums	**(1,156,213)**	(1,599,272)
Income before income tax expense	**6,669,845**	6,342,847
Income tax expense (note 9)		
Current	**(2,455,738)**	(1,115,627)
Deferred reduction	**112,000**	18,000
	(2,343,738)	(1,097,627)
Net income, being total comprehensive income for year	**4,326,107**	5,245,220

The explanatory financial notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF POLICYHOLDERS' EQUITY
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	2013 **$**	2012 $
Balance at beginning of year	**36,953,635**	31,708,415
Net income, being total comprehensive income for year	**4,326,107**	5,245,220
Balance at end of year	**41,279,742**	36,953,635

The explanatory financial notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income, being total comprehensive income for year	**4,326,107**	5,245,220
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization and depreciation	**352,434**	294,431
Gain on sale of subsidiary company		(128,863)
Amortization, bonds	**31,301**	32,737
Deferred income tax reduction	**(112,000)**	(18,000)
Loss of subsidiary company		118,985
Unrealized gains on investments	**(988,296)**	(677,739)
	3,609,546	4,866,771
Net change in non-cash working capital balances relating to operations:		
Unearned premiums	**551,042**	636,615
Reinsurer's share of provision for unpaid claims	**2,000,891**	(2,731,868)
Provision for unpaid claims	**(2,697,317)**	2,177,038
Other payables	**1,262,013**	590,188
Receivables, premiums and other	**(307,073)**	(495,948)
Deferred policy acquisition expenses	**(85,725)**	(59,836)
Investment income due and accrued	**(32,577)**	(5,957)
Recognized gain on investments	**(76,751)**	(68,919)
	4,224,049	4,908,084
Cash flows from investment activities:		
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary company		478,000
Proceeds from sale of investments	**22,099,953**	13,560,531
Purchase of investments	**(25,147,164)**	(16,851,999)
Net additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(1,421,300)**	(190,930)
	(4,468,511)	(3,004,398)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Provision for refund from premiums, net change	**(450,000)**	1,105,000
Increase (decrease) in cash during year	**(694,462)**	3,008,686
Cash, beginning of year	**8,129,952**	5,121,266
Cash, end of year (note 4)	**7,435,490**	8,129,952

The explanatory financial notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reporting entity

Ayr Farmers Mutual 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 at 1400 Northumberland Street in Ayr, 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 January 23, 2014.

(b) Basis of presentation

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

These financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis except for those financial assets and financial liabilities that have been measured at fair value.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

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 a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

(c) Insurance contracts

In accordance with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts, the Company has continued to apply the accounting policies it applied in accordance with pre-changeover Canadian GAAP.

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

(i) 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 premium 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.

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (continued)

(ii) Reinsurance

The company reflects reinsurance balances on the statement of financial position on a gross basis to indicate the extent of credit risk related to reinsurance and its obligations to policyholders and in the statement of comprehensive income to indicate the results of its retention of premiums written.

Reinsurance premiums ceded and reinsurance recoveries on losses incurred are recorded as reductions of the respective income and expense accounts. A contingent liability exists with respect to reinsurance ceded which could become a liability of the Company in the event that the reinsurer might be unable to meet its obligation under the reinsurance agreements. The Company ascertained that no provision is necessary at December 31 for doubtful collection of reinsurance recoveries.

(iii) Deferred policy acquisition expenses

Acquisition costs are comprised of agents' and brokers' commissions. 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.

(iv) Provisions for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

Individual loss estimates are provided on each claim reported. In addition, provisions are made for adjustment expenses, 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 current income.

Claim liabilities are carried on an undiscounted basis.

(v) 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 statement of comprehensive income initially by writing off the deferred policy acquisition expense and subsequently by recognizing an additional claims liability for claims provisions.

(vi) Reinsurers' share of provisions for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

The Company enters into reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit potential losses arising from certain exposures. Reinsurance liabilities, comprised of premiums payable for the purchase of reinsurance contracts, are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and are recognized as an expense when due.

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.

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Insurance contracts (continued)

(vii) Salvage and subrogation recoverable

In the normal course of business, the Company obtains the ownership of damaged property, which they resell to various salvage operations. Unsold property is valued at its estimated net realizable value.

Where the Company indemnifies policyholders against a liability claim, it acquires rights to subrogate its claim against other parties. These claims are reflected at amounts expected to be received from the subrogated parties net of related costs.

(viii) Refund from premium

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

(d) 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 Company's liability to its claimants is substantially transferred, although the Company remains exposed to the credit risk that life insurers fail to fulfill their obligations.

The Company is a member of the Fire Mutuals Guarantee Fund ("the Fund"). The Fund was established to provide payment of outstanding policyholders' claims 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.

(e) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired or liability incurred. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

(i) Held-to-maturity financial assets

If the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then such financial assets are classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Any sale or reclassification of a more than insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments not close to their maturity would result in the reclassification of all held-to-maturity investments as fair value through profit and loss, and prevent the Company from classifying investment securities as held-to-maturity for the current and the following two financial years.

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) 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. They 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.

Impairment provisions are recognized when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the Company will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. For amounts due from policyholders and reinsurers, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognized in net income. On confirmation that the amounts receivable will not be collectable, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

(iv) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include all financial liabilities and comprise accounts payable, and other short-term monetary liabilities. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carrying in the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

(f) 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 net income and is provided on a straight-line or declining-balance basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Building	4%	Declining-balance
Computer hardware	3 years	Straight-line
Furniture and fixtures	5 years	Straight-line
Vehicles	30%	Declining-balance

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

1. **Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

(g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software which are not integral to the computer hardware owned by the Company. Software is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years. The amortization expense is included within other operating and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly. For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Impairment charges are included in net income, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

(i) Facility Association

As a member of the Facility Association, the Company records its proportionate share of the Association's revenue, expenses, unearned premiums and provision for unpaid claims.

(j) Income taxes

Income tax expense includes current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in policyholders' equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

The amount of the deferred tax asset or liability is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. This amount is determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date and are expected to apply when the liabilities / (assets) are settled / (recovered).

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Pension plan

The Company participates in a multi-employer defined benefit pension 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.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal, equitable or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

(m) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses arising on the retranslation of monetary available-for-sale financial assets are treated as a separate component of the change in fair value and recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses on non-monetary available-for-sale financial assets form part of the overall gain or loss recognized in respect of that financial instrument.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net income or other comprehensive income consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

(n) Leased assets

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset have been transferred to the Company (a "finance lease"), the asset is treated as if it had been purchased outright. The amount initially recognized as an asset is the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding lease commitment is shown as a liability. Lease payments are analyzed between capital and interest. The interest element is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the lease liability. The capital element reduces the balance owed to the lessor.

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to the Company (an "operating lease"), the total rentals payable under the lease are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognized as a reduction of the rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(o) Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 or later periods that the Company has decided not to early adopt. The standards, amendments and interpretations that will be relevant to the Company are:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes 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, 2015. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

None of the other new standards, interpretations and amendments, which are effective for the Company's accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2014 and which have not been adopted early, are expected to have a material effect on the Company's future financial statements.

2. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only; or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Provision for unpaid claims

The estimation of the provision for unpaid claims and the related reinsurers' share are the Company's most critical accounting estimates. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered by the Company in estimating the amount that will ultimately be paid on these claims. The uncertainty arises because all events affecting the ultimate settlement of claims have not taken place and may not take place for some time. Changes in the estimate of the provision can be caused by receipt of additional claim information, changes in judicial interpretation of contracts, or significant changes in severity or frequency of claims from historical trends. The estimates are based on the Company's historical experience and industry experience. More details are included in note 6.

(b) Income taxes

The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies related to income taxes for all years open to audit based on the latest information available. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

3. Financial Instrument Classification

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments by classification is as follows:

	Held to maturity $	Fair value through profit or loss $	Loans and receivables $	Other financial liabilities $	Total $
December 31, 2013					
Cash		7,435,490			**7,435,490**
Investments (note 4)	6,399,519	44,685,647			**51,085,166**
Due from policyholders and reinsurer			5,482,052		**5,482,052**
Investment income accrued			155,331		**155,331**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities				(1,123,497)	**(1,123,497)**
	6,399,519	52,121,137	5,637,383	(1,123,497)	**63,034,542**
December 31, 2012					
Cash		8,129,952			8,129,952
Investments (note 4)	6,282,466	40,721,743			47,004,209
Due from policyholders and reinsurer			5,183,092		5,183,092
Investment income accrued			122,754		122,754
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities				(875,174)	(875,174)
	6,282,466	48,851,695	5,305,846	(875,174)	59,564,833

The breakdown of the above fair value through profit and loss investments into held-for-trading and designated upon initial recognition is as follows:

2013

Held-for-Trading	8,763,794
Designated upon recognition (originally AFS)	43,357,343
	52,121,137

2012

Held-for-Trading	9,548,086
Designated upon recognition (originally AFS)	39,303,609
	48,851,695

4. Investments

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.

The book values and market values of cash and investments as at December 31 were as follows:

	2013		2012	
	Book value	**Market value**	Book value	Market value
	$	**$**	$	$
Cash	**7,435,490**	**7,435,490**	8,129,952	8,129,952
Debt securities	**34,281,930**	**34,543,027**	31,424,850	31,804,536
Preferred shares	**5,000**	**5,000**	5,000	5,000
Common shares	**16,798,236**	**16,798,236**	15,574,359	15,574,359
Accrued interest	**155,331**	**155,331**	122,754	122,754
	58,675,987	**58,937,084**	55,256,915	55,636,601

The market value of the debt securities and preferred and common shares is based on quoted market values.

	2013	2012
	$	$
The debt securities mature as follows:		
Within 1 year	**1,634,886**	1,877,511
Over 1 to 5 years	**12,214,967**	10,961,437
Over 5 years	**20,432,077**	18,585,902
	34,281,930	31,424,850

The effective investment yield for the year is 4.4% (4.6% for 2012).

The book value of the investments is shown in the following tables categorized by fair value through profit or loss and held-to-maturity. Book values are equal to their fair values. The maximum exposure to credit risk would be the fair value indicated.

4. Investments (Continued)

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2013		2012	
	Cost	**Fair value (Book value)**	Cost	Fair value (Book value)
	$	**$**	$	$
Debt securities:				
Corporate				
A or better	**6,612,836**	**6,528,115**	6,379,688	6,671,152
Below A	**6,865,562**	**6,804,318**	3,975,731	4,037,125
Pooled funds	**13,358,198**	**13,162,161**	12,798,833	12,958,070
Fire Mutual Guarantee Fund	**59,513**	**59,513**	57,903	57,903
Linked notes	**1,309,128**	**1,328,304**	1,309,128	1,418,134
	28,205,237	**27,882,411**	24,521,283	25,142,384
Equity investments:				
Canadian common	**12,782,037**	**13,496,133**	13,751,006	13,282,756
Canadian preferred	**5,000**	**5,000**	5,000	5,000
U.S. equities	**2,471,581**	**3,302,103**	2,210,957	2,291,603
	15,258,618	**16,803,236**	15,966,963	15,579,359
	43,463,855	**44,685,647**	40,488,246	40,721,743

b) Held-to-Maturity

Debt securities:				
Provincial	**4,074,300**	**4,074,300**	4,099,691	4,099,691
Municipal	**2,325,219**	**2,325,219**	2,182,775	2,182,775
	6,399,519	**6,399,519**	6,282,466	6,282,466

The following table provides an analysis of the 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 that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- 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).

4. Investments (Continued)

On December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the company held only Level 1 and 2 investments.

December 31, 2013	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	**Total** **$**
Cash and cash equivalents	7,435,490			**7,435,490**
Bonds				
Corporate		13,332,433		**13,332,433**
Linked notes		1,328,304		**1,328,304**
Fire Mutual Guarantee Fund		59,513		**59,513**
Pooled funds				
Canadian fixed income		13,162,162		**13,162,162**
Canadian equity		897,765		**897,765**
U.S. equity		1,281,142		**1,281,142**
Equity investments				
Canadian	10,300,220	5,000		**10,305,220**
U.S.	2,020,961			**2,020,961**
Mutual funds		2,298,147		**2,298,147**
Total assets measured at fair value	19,756,671	32,364,466	NIL	**52,121,137**

December 31, 2012	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Cash and cash equivalents	8,129,952			8,129,952
Bonds				
Corporate		10,708,277		10,708,277
Linked notes		1,418,134		1,418,134
Fire Mutual Guarantee Fund		57,903		57,903
Pooled funds				
Canadian fixed income		12,958,070		12,958,070
Canadian equity		942,823		942,823
U.S. equity		1,094,455		1,094,455
Equity investments				
Canadian	10,410,508	5,004		10,415,512
U.S.	1,197,148			1,197,148
Mutual funds		1,929,421		1,929,421
Total assets measured at fair value	19,737,608	29,114,087	NIL	48,851,695

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

	Property, plant and equipment						Intangible assets
	Land	Building	Computer hardware	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total	Computer Software
Cost	**$**	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at January 1, 2012	154,073	2,457,806	509,103	407,336	151,781	3,680,099	70,563
Additions		19,693	117,997	50,254	27,162	215,106	
Disposals			(124,726)		(53,552)	(178,278)	
Balance on December 31, 2012	154,073	2,477,499	502,374	457,590	125,391	3,716,927	70,563
Additions		899,307	81,485	424,949	53,544	1,459,285	
Disposals					(98,229)	(98,229)	
Balance on December 31, 2013	**154,073**	**3,376,806**	**583,859**	**882,539**	**80,706**	**5,077,983**	**70,563**
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2012		873,251	286,124	295,649	46,533	1,501,557	33,280
Depreciation expense		64,170	140,539	34,709	31,492	270,910	23,521
Impairment losses							
Disposals			(124,726)		(29,376)	(154,102)	
Balance on December 31, 2012		937,421	301,937	330,358	48,649	1,618,365	56,801
Depreciation expense		97,575	133,327	80,683	27,087	338,672	13,762
Impairment losses							
Disposals					(60,244)	(60,244)	
Balance on December 31, 2013		**1,034,996**	**435,264**	**411,041**	**15,492**	**1,896,793**	**70,563**
Net book value							
December 31, 2012	154,073	1,540,078	200,437	127,232	76,742	2,098,562	13,762
December 31, 2013	**154,073**	**2,341,810**	**148,595**	**471,498**	**65,214**	**3,181,190**	**NIL**

5. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets (Continued)

The unamortized cost of capital assets available to reduce net income for income tax purposes amounts to approximately $2,975,000 ($1,842,000 in 2012).

6. Insurance Contracts

Due From Reinsurers

	2013 $	2012 $
Balance, beginning of year	**9,000**	140,079
Submitted to reinsurer	**1,238,326**	111,294
Received from reinsurer	**(1,245,014)**	(242,373)
Balance, end of year	**2,312**	9,000
Expected settlement		
Within one year	**2,312**	9,000
More than one year	**NIL**	NIL
	2,312	9,000

At year-end, the company reviewed the amounts owing from its reinsurer and determined that no allowance is necessary.

Reinsurers' Share of Provision For Unpaid Claims

	2013 $	2012 $
Balance, beginning of year	**6,327,110**	3,595,242
New claims reserve	**50,598**	1,527,984
Change in prior years reserve	**(813,163)**	1,315,178
Submitted to reinsurer	**(1,238,326)**	(111,294)
Balance, end of year	**4,326,219**	6,327,110
Expected settlement		
Within one year	**506,052**	110,729
More than one year	**3,820,167**	6,216,381
	4,326,219	6,327,110

6. Insurance Contracts (Continued)	2013 $	2012 $
Deferred Policy Acquisition Expenses		
Balance, beginning of year	**1,237,131**	1,177,295
Acquisition costs incurred	**2,854,486**	2,759,433
Expense recognized as a result of liability adequacy tests	**NIL**	NIL
Expensed during the year	**(2,768,761)**	(2,699,597)
Balance, end of year	**1,322,856**	1,237,131

Deferred policy acquisition expenses will be recognized as an expense within one year.

Unearned Premiums (UEP)		
Balance, beginning of year	**11,060,289**	10,423,674
Premiums written	**24,329,589**	23,254,689
Premiums earned during year	**(23,778,547)**	(22,618,074)
Increase in reserve for unearned premiums	**551,042**	636,615
Balance, end of year	**11,611,331**	11,060,289

Insurance Contract Provisions and Related Reinsurance Assets

The following is a summary of the insurance contract provisions and related reinsurance assets.

December 31, 2013	Gross $	Re-insurance $	**Net $**
Outstanding claims provision			
Long settlement term	7,727,733	1,460,511	**6,267,222**
Short settlement term	3,191,019	509,708	**2,681,311**
Facility Association and other residual pools	449,877		**449,877**
Provisions for claims incurred but not reported, net	5,246,614	2,356,000	**2,890,614**
Balance, end of year	16,615,243	4,326,219	**12,289,024**

December 31, 2012	Gross $	Re-insurance $	Net $
Outstanding claims provision			
Long settlement term	9,974,505	2,860,791	7,113,714
Short settlement term	1,720,383	124,319	1,596,064
Facility Association and other residual pools	462,842		462,842
Provisions for claims incurred but not reported, net	7,154,830	3,342,000	3,812,830
Balance, end of year	19,312,560	6,327,110	12,985,450

6. Insurance Contracts (Continued)

Comments and Assumptions For Specific Claims Categories

The ultimate cost of long settlement general liability claims are difficult to predict for several reasons. Claims may not be reported until a number of years after a policy expires. Changes in the legal environment have created 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 liabilities provided by the actuaries of the pools.

Claims and Adjustment Expenses

Changes in claim liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 and their impact on claims and adjustment expenses:

	2013	2012
	$	$
Balance, beginning of year	**19,312,560**	17,135,522
New claims reserve	**3,767,867**	4,757,024
Change in prior years reserve	**(17,449,471)**	(11,562,541)
Paid claims		
Current year	**7,231,343**	5,572,063
Prior years	**3,752,944**	3,410,492
Balance, end of year	**16,615,243**	19,312,560

Expected settlement		
Within one year	**3,217,838**	1,813,956
More than one year	**13,397,405**	17,498,604
	16,615,243	19,312,560

The change in estimate of losses occurring in prior years is due to changes arising from new information received.

Provision For Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses

The determination of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses and the related reinsurers' share requires the estimation of three major variables which are the development of claims, reinsurance recoveries, and future investment income.

The Superintendent of the Financial Services Commission of Ontario has required that consideration of future investment income be disregarded except in the evaluation of automobile accident benefit claims.

6. Insurance Contracts (Continued)

Claim Development

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-term settlement 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 years 2007 to 2013. 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.

6. Insurance Contracts (Continued)

Gross Claims	2007 $	2008 $	2009 $	2010 $	2011 $	2012 $	2013 $	Total $
Gross estimate of cumulative claims cost								
At the end year of claim	9,826,912	13,120,618	13,359,764	12,820,335	13,658,668	12,605,047	14,654,676	
One year later	8,809,978	10,981,483	10,897,230	10,140,484	13,293,461	9,663,619		
Two years later	8,299,166	9,601,423	9,223,315	9,691,527	12,176,078			
Three years later	8,004,347	9,628,495	8,804,158	8,336,437				
Four years later	7,540,045	9,376,148	8,375,109					
Five years later	7,666,008	9,142,538						
Six years later	7,453,599							
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost	7,453,599	9,142,538	8,375,109	8,336,437	12,176,078	9,663,619	14,654,676	69,802,056
Cumulative payments	6,573,738	8,082,559	8,065,650	7,578,082	9,339,668	6,821,263	7,081,152	53,542,112
Outstanding claims	879,861	1,059,979	309,459	758,355	2,836,410	2,842,356	7,573,524	16,259,944
Outstanding claims 2006 and prior								355,299
Total gross outstanding claims and handling expenses								16,615,243

6. Insurance Contracts (Continued)

Net Claims	2007 $	2008 $	2009 $	2010 $	2011 $	2012 $	2013 $	Total $
Net estimate of cumulative claims cost								
At the end year of claim	9,126,563	11,413,358	11,567,725	11,807,507	13,241,436	11,073,407	13,105,450	
One year later	7,651,525	9,401,792	9,247,353	8,976,188	12,054,247	8,580,020		
Two years later	6,782,913	8,220,579	8,431,072	8,222,256	11,442,615			
Three years later	6,497,550	8,164,644	8,077,217	7,910,710				
Four years later	6,383,640	7,951,297	7,778,141					
Five years later	6,422,639	7,779,854						
Six years later	6,384,040							
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost	6,384,040	7,779,854	7,778,141	7,910,710	11,442,615	8,580,020	13,105,450	62,980,830
Cumulative payments	6,017,079	7,286,888	7,502,628	7,203,355	9,202,249	6,642,613	7,058,182	50,912,994
Outstanding claims	366,961	492,966	275,513	707,355	2,240,366	1,937,407	6,047,268	12,067,836
Outstanding claims 2006 and prior								221,188
Total net outstanding claims and claims handling expenses								12,289,024

7. Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

The operations of Ayr Farmers Financial Services Inc. (AFFS), a former wholly-owned subsidiary of this company, have not been consolidated with these financial statements in order to comply with the accounting requirements of the Financial Services Commission of Ontario.

On August 21, 2012 the subsidiary was sold, resulting in a gain of $128,863 shown as other revenue in fiscal 2012 on the non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

8. Pension Plan

The Company makes contributions on behalf of its employees to “The Retirement Annuity Plan for Employees of the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association and Member Companies”, which is a multiple employer plan. Each member company has signed an Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan Agreement. Eligible employees participate in the defined benefit plan and sales agents participate in the defined contribution plan. The defined benefit plan specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by the employee based on the number of years the employee has contributed and his/her final average earnings. The plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan as insufficient information is available to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan. The Company is one of a number of employers that participates in the plan and the financial information provided to the Company on the basis of the contractual agreements is insufficient to reliably measure the Company’s proportionate share in the plan assets and liabilities on defined benefit accounting requirements.

The Company matches the employee contributions and funds the excess defined benefit based on the Company’s percentage of pensionable earnings as calculated by the Pension Plan actuaries. The Pension Plan agreement states that the Company is responsible for its share of any deficit as a result of any actuarial valuation or cost certificate. The minimum funding requirement is the solvency valuation amount determined by the Pension Plan actuary on the valuation dates prescribed by the Pensions Benefit Act. In the event of a wind-up, voluntary withdrawal or bankruptcy, either by the Company or the group as a whole, the Company is responsible for its portion of all expenses and deficit related to such.

During 2013, the amount contributed to the plan was $235,649 ($214,436 in 2012). The contributions were made for current service and these have been recognized in comprehensive income. The Company had a 4.24% share of the total contributions to the Plan in 2013.

An actuarial valuation of the Pension Plan as of December 31, 2010 showed a deficit of $126,262 which was paid in a lump sum payment during 2011. The next actuarial valuation to be filed under the Pension Benefit Act will be as of December 31, 2013, and it is not expected to show a solvency deficit.

In 2013 there was a contractual requirement to provide additional funding which resulted in a lump sum payment of $303,534 recognized in comprehensive income.

The expected contribution to the Plan for 2014 is $247,000.

9. Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes on that portion of its income derived from insuring other than farm related risks.

During the year the Company was audited by Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) for the taxation years 2010, 2011 and 2012. Although the Company has not as yet received a reassessment for these years, CRA has provided a written summary of proposed adjustments that include a) reducing the farm-exempt portion of taxable income, and b) including a proportionate amount of underwriting expenses as deferred policy acquisition costs for income tax purposes. As a result of these proposed adjustments, it is estimated that the amount of additional income tax plus interest that will likely be assessed for these three years will be approximately $1,050,000.

9. Income Taxes (Continued)

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

	2013	2012
	$	$
Current tax expense		
Based on current year taxable income	**1,405,738**	1,115,627
Adjustments for (over) under provision in prior periods	**1,050,000**	NIL
	2,455,738	1,115,627
Deferred tax expense reduction		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(112,000)**	(18,000)

Reasons for the difference between tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory tax rate of 25.8% (25.7% in 2012) are as follows:

Income before income taxes	**6,669,845**	6,342,847
Expected taxes based on the statutory rate of 25.8% (25.7% in 2012)	**1,720,820**	1,630,112
Income from insuring farm related risks	**(172,058)**	(395,396)
Non deductible portion of claims liabilities	**(8,566)**	(7,074)
Other non deductible expenses	**2,954**	1,902
Capital cost allowance in excess of depreciation	**17,908**	21,871
Other non taxable income	**(155,320)**	(135,788)
Current year income tax expense	**1,405,738**	1,115,627

The movement in 2013 deferred tax liabilities and assets are:

	Opening balance at Jan 1, 2013	Recognize in net income	Recognize in OCI	Recognize directly in policyholders' equity	Reclassify from policyholders' equity to net income	**Closing Balance at Dec 31, 2013**
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment	(24,344)	12,454				(11,890)
Deferred tax assets						
Claims liabilities	129,344	99,546				228,890
2013 net deferred tax asset movement	**105,000**	**112,000**				**217,000**

9 . Income Taxes (Continued)

The movement in 2012 deferred tax liabilities and assets are:

	Opening balance at Jan 1, 2012	Recognize in net income	Recognize in OCI	Recognize directly in policyholders' equity	Reclassify from policyholders' equity to net income	Closing Balance at Dec 31, 2012
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment	(37,878)	13,534				(24,344)
Deferred tax assets						
Claims liabilities	124,878	4,466				129,344
2012 net deferred tax asset movement	87,000	18,000				105,000

	2013 $	2012 $
Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	**NIL**	NIL
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	**228,890**	129,344
	228,890	129,344
Deferred tax liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	**1,200**	1,200
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	**10,690**	23,144
	11,890	24,344
Net deferred tax asset	**217,000**	105,000

10. Gross Claims and Adjustment Expenses

Included in claims expenses were salary costs of $436,688 ($437,817 in 2012).

11. Fees, Commissions and Other Acquisition Expenses

Commissions	**2,770,703**	2,700,680
Other	**53,275**	51,286
	2,823,978	2,751,966

	2013	2012
	$	$

12. Other Operating and Administrative Expenses

	2013 $	2012 $
Computer costs	**455,228**	321,426
Licenses, fees and dues	**32,883**	34,119
Depreciation	**345,711**	286,224
Repairs and maintenance	**75,322**	80,941
Utilities	**35,955**	35,486
Property taxes	**69,965**	69,467
Postage, office supplies and telephone	**179,431**	169,978
Professional fees	**76,569**	112,168
Salaries, benefits and directors fees	**2,771,436**	2,144,444
Employee development, travel and conventions	**216,424**	196,496
Advertising and promotion	**150,814**	151,256
Statistical service	**109,220**	80,703
Memberships	**50,063**	48,762
Other	**71,812**	94,844
	4,640,833	3,826,314

13. Salaries, Benefits and Directors Fees

	2013 $	2012 $
Underwriter salaries and benefits	**590,224**	531,046
Sales salaries and commissions	**2,770,703**	2,700,680
Other salaries, benefits and directors fees	**2,181,212**	1,613,398
	5,542,139	4,845,124

14. Investment Income

	Held to maturity $	Fair value through profit or loss $	Loans and receivables $	**2013 Total $**
Interest income	209,253	847,576		**1,056,829**
Dividend income		574,711		**574,711**
Realized gains on disposal of investments	(54)	76,805		**76,751**
Unrealized gains on investments		988,296		**988,296**
Investment expenses		(280,422)		**(280,422)**
	209,199	2,206,966	NIL	**2,416,165**
			Other investment income	**32,075**
			Investment and other income	**2,448,240**

14. Investment Income (Continued)

	Held to maturity $	Fair value through profit or loss $	Loans and receivables $	2012 Total $
Interest income	199,037	1,117,310		1,316,347
Dividend income		518,603		518,603
Realized gains on disposal of investments	1,595	67,324		68,919
Unrealized losses on investments		677,739		677,739
Investment expenses		(271,254)		(271,254)
	200,632	2,109,722	NIL	2,310,354
		Other investment income		31,342
		Investment and other income		2,341,696

15. 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:

	2013 $	2012 $
Compensation		
Salaries	**1,039,694**	924,448
Employee benefits and director's fees	**102,373**	120,792
Pension and other post-employment benefits	**86,323**	80,675
	1,228,390	1,125,915
Premiums	**142,301**	143,235
Claims paid	**44,080**	37,316

Amounts owing to and from key management personnel at December 31, 2013 are $NIL ($111 in 2012) and $22,740 ($23,272 in 2012) respectively. The amounts are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due from policyholders on the statement of financial position.

16. Other Income

In fiscal 2013, the board of directors of Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc., the Company's reinsurers, declared refunds of premiums payable to qualifying member companies. The Company's proportionate share of the refunds, which amount to $274,230, has been included in "other income" in the non-consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

17. Capital Management

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 if deemed necessary.

The MCT for the company at December 31, 2013 was 601% (587% at December 31, 2012).

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

18. Financial Instrument and Insurance Risk Management

Insurance risk management

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 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 Company purchases reinsurance as part of its risk mitigation program. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance vary by product line.

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.

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 Company manages this risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework. Exposures are limited by having documented underwriting limits and criteria. 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. Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate the effect of the potential loss to the Company. Reinsurance is placed with Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. (FMRP), a Canadian registered reinsurer.

18. Financial Instrument and Insurance Risk Management (Continued)

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 $500,000 in the event of a property claim, an amount of $450,000 in the event of an automobile claim and $450,000 in the event of a liability claim. The Company also obtained reinsurance which limits the Company's liability to $1,350,000 plus 5% of the excess 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 80% of net earned premiums for property and 100% for automobile and liability.

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, 2013 and 2012.

The risks associated with insurance contracts are complex and subject to a number of variables which complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Company uses 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 as described in note 6.

The table below sets out the concentration of unpaid claims and adjustment expenses by class of insurance:

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Gross Liabilities $	**Reinsurance Of Liabilities $**	**Net Liabilities $**	Gross Liabilities $	Reinsurance Of Liabilities $	Net Liabilities $
Property	**2,496,316**	**375,708**	**2,120,608**	1,401,408	68,385	1,333,023
Automobile	**12,575,648**	**3,468,511**	**9,107,137**	15,557,570	5,411,778	10,145,792
Liability	**1,543,279**	**482,000**	**1,061,279**	2,353,582	846,947	1,506,635
	16,615,243	**4,326,219**	**12,289,024**	19,312,560	6,327,110	12,985,450

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	
	2013 $	2012 $	**2013 $**	2012 $	**2013 $**	2012 $
5% increase in loss ratios						
Gross	**(533,952)**	(492,196)	**(593,589)**	(583,624)	**(88,938)**	(87,000)
Net	**(499,310)**	(457,627)	**(520,463)**	(513,144)	**(71,156)**	(68,786)
5% decrease in loss ratios						
Gross	**533,952**	492,196	**593,589**	583,624	**88,938**	87,000
Net	**499,310**	457,627	**520,463**	513,144	**71,156**	68,786

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.

18. Financial Instrument and Insurance Risk Management (Continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a debtor fails to make payments of interest and principal when due. The Company is exposed to this risk relating to its debt holdings in its investment portfolio and the reliance on the reinsurer to make payment when certain loss conditions are met.

The Company's investment policy puts limits on the bond portfolio including portfolio composition limits, issuer type limits, bond quality limits, aggregate issuer limits and corporate sector limits. The bond portfolio remains very high quality with 76% of the bonds rated A or better. All fixed income portfolios are measured for performance on a quarterly basis and monitored by management on a monthly basis.

Reinsurance is placed with Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. (FMRP), a Canadian registered reinsurer. Management monitors the credit-worthiness of FMRP by reviewing their annual financial statements and through ongoing communications. Reinsurance treaties are reviewed annually by management and the Board prior to renewal of the reinsurance contract.

Amounts receivable are short-term in nature and are not subject to material credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk and concentration of this risk is outlined in note 4.

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. 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 Ontario 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 policy limits the investment in any one corporate issuer to a maximum of 10% of the company's total assets.

a) Currency risk

Currency risk relates to the company operating in different currencies and converting non Canadian earnings at different points in time at different foreign exchange levels when adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates occur.

The Company's foreign exchange risk is related to its stock holdings. The Company limits its holdings in foreign equity to 10% of investments in accordance with its investment policy. Foreign currency changes are monitored by the investment committee and holdings are adjusted when out of balance with its investment policy. A 1% change in the value of the United States dollar would affect the fair value of stocks and cash by approximately $33,021, which would be reflected in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

18. Financial Instrument and Insurance Risk Management (Continued)

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to this risk through its interest bearing investments, which include treasury bills, guaranteed investment certificates and bonds.

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 its 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 gains or losses in net 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.

The objective, policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk are to diversify the bond portfolio in such a way that the bond portfolio is laddered over a period of years. This protects the Company from fluctuations in the interest rates. At December 31 2013, a 1% move in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, could impact the market value of bonds by approximately $1,909,516.

There have been no significant changes from the previous period in the exposure to risk, nor any significant changes to policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

c) Equity risk

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets arising from changes in equity markets. The Company is exposed to this risk through its equity holdings within its investment portfolio.

The company's portfolio includes Canadian stocks with fair values that move with the Toronto Stock Exchange Composite Index, United States stocks with fair values that move with the S&P 500 Index, and international stocks that move with financial markets in Europe, Australia and Far East. A 10% movement in the stock markets with all other variables held constant would have an estimated effect on the fair values of the Company's Canadian common stocks and United States common stocks of approximately $1,679,824. A 10% move in the fair value of the Company's Canadian preferred stocks would have an impact of approximately $500. These changes would be recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Investment Committee of the Board of Directors follows investment policies, procedures and processes for managing equity 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, nor does it have 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.

There have been no significant changes from the previous period in the exposure to risk, nor significant changes in policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.