

SOUTH EASTHOPE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

South Easthope Mutual Insurance Company Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Policyholders of SOUTH EASTHOPE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of SOUTH EASTHOPE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, members' surplus and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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





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

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

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

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants Woodstock, Ontario January 27, 2022

SOUTH EASTHOPE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash	\$19,524,575	\$ 15,357,653
Investments (Note 4)	43,071,181	42,525,127
Investment income accrued	65,262	71,759
Income taxes recoverable	162,812	104,884
Due from policyholders	6,135,166	5,788,471
Reinsurers' share of provision for unpaid claims (Note 3)	1,916,673	2,482,992
Due from reinsurers (Note 3)	15,700	61,676
Other receivables	247,977	125,153
Deferred policy acquisition expenses (Note 3)	875,850	833,636
Property, plant & equipment (Note 11)	3,542,879	3,680,056
Intangible assets (Note 11)	404,254	518,030
Investment property (Note 12)	102,000	107,250
Other assets	166,217	157,703
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	1,404,358	2,166,530
	\$77,634,904	\$ 73,980,920
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,059,628	\$ 759,746
Provision for refund of premium	1,290,586	2,644,906
Unearned premiums (Note 3)	10,942,277	10,247,107
Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (Note 3)	17,087,891	16,276,635
	30,380,382	29,928,394
Members' Surplus		
Unappropriated members' surplus	47,254,522	44,052,526
	\$77,634,904	\$ 73,980,920

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

Lunga Vellatt , Director

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

SOUTH EASTHOPE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31	2021	2020
Underwriting income Gross premiums written Less reinsurance ceded	\$21,445,047 (1,878,320)	5 20,252,733 (1,578,202)
Net premiums written Less increase in unearned premiums	19,566,727 (662,259)	18,674,531 (727,493)
Net premiums earned	18,904,468	17,947,038
Service charges	67,211	65,562
	18,971,679	18,012,600
Direct losses incurred Gross claims and adjustment expenses Less reinsurers' share of claims and adjustment expenses	10,818,901 580,265	10,984,592 (1,564,202)
	7,572,513	9,420,390 8,592,210
Expenses Fees, commissions and other acquisition expenses Other operating and administrative expenses (Note 7)	3,149,372 2,708,061 5,857,433	3,009,533 2,404,948 5,414,481
Net underwriting income before refund	1,715,080	3,177,729
Refund of premium	(1,173,205)	(2,587,566)
Net underwriting income	541,875	590,163
Net income from subsidiary (Note 15)	340,767	213,665
Investment and other income (Note 5)	3,296,876	2,213,918
Income before taxes	4,179,518	3,017,746
Provision for income taxes (Note 9)	977,522	706,069
Comprehensive income for the year	\$ 3,201,996	2,311,677

SOUTH EASTHOPE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Consolidated Statement of Members' Surplus

For the year ended December 31	2021	2020
Unappropriated members' surplus		
Balance, beginning of year	\$44,052,526	\$ 41,740,849
Comprehensive income for the year	3,201,996	2,311,677
Balance, end of year	\$47,254,522	\$ 44,052,526

SOUTH EASTHOPE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31	2021	2020
Operating activities Comprehensive income for the year	\$ 3,201,996	\$ 2,311,677
Adjustments for: Depreciation of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	376,851	380,711
Depreciation of investment property Interest and dividend income Provision for income taxes	5,250 (1,270,216) 977,522	5,250 (1,814,750) 706,069
Realized gains from disposal of investments Unrealized gains on investments	(470,073) (1,671,131)	(179,741) (323,284)
omeanzed gams on investments	1,150,199	1,085,932
Changes in working capital Change in due from policyholders and other receivables Change in other assets	(469,519) (8,514)	(319,051) (39,828)
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities	(1,005,756)	1,715,109
Changes in insurance contract related belongs	(1,483,789)	1,356,230
Changes in insurance contract related balances Change in reinsurers share of unpaid claims Change in due from reinsurers	566,319 45,976	(1,211,583) (23,682)
Change in deferred policy acquisition expenses Change in unearned premiums	(42,214) 695,170	(48,297) 734,909
Change in provision for unpaid claims	811,256 2,076,507	2,695,703 2,147,050
Cash flows related to interest, dividends and income taxes		
Interest and dividends received Income taxes (paid) received Investment tax credits recoverable	1,275,842 (177,516) (144,444)	1,805,932 604,699 -
	953,882	2,410,631
Total cash inflows from operating activities	2,696,799	6,999,843
Investing activities Sale of investments Purchase of investments Purchase of property plant & equipment and intangibles assets	3,430,011 (1,833,990) (125,898)	3,174,408 (4,784,248) (321,907)
Total cash outflows from investing activities	1,470,123	(1,931,747)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	4,166,922	5,068,096
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	15,357,653	10,289,557
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$19,524,575	\$ 15,357,653

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

SOUTH EASTHOPE 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, boiler and machinery, fidelity, farmer's accident and aviation (limited to drones for commercial and agricultural use) insurance in Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 62 Woodstock St. S., Tavistock, 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. The rate filing must include actuarial justification for rate increases or decreases. All rate filings are approved or denied by the Financial Services Regulatory Authority 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 consolidated financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 27, 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of SOUTH EASTHOPE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and those of its subsidiary company, SEH COMPUTER SYSTEMS INC.

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

These consolidated financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("CDN"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of consolidated 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 amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are:

- The calculation of unpaid claims and the related reinsurers' share, including the
 determination of the initial claim liability, the development of claims and the estimate of
 time until ultimate settlement and the performance of a liability adequacy test (Note 3);
- The determination of the recoverability of deferred policy acquisition expenses (Note 3);
 and
- The classification of financial assets at FVTPL, which includes assessing the business model within which the assets are held (Note 4).

The notes to the consolidated financial statements were prepared and ordered in such a way that the most relevant information was presented earlier in the notes, and disclosures that management deemed to be immaterial were excluded from the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The determination of the relevance and materiality of disclosures involves significant judgment.

3. 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 generally accepted accounting principles.

Balances arising from insurance contracts primarily include the following:

(a) Premiums and unearned premiums

Premiums written consist of 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 recognizes 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. Changes in unearned premiums recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position and the impact on net premiums earned are as follows:

Unearned Premiums	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 10,247,107 \$	9,512,198
Premiums written Premiums earned during year	21,445,047 (20,749,877)	20,252,733 (19,517,824)
Balance, end of the year	\$ 10,942,277 \$	10,247,107

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 Regulatory Authority 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, 2021 or 2020.

The COVID-19 crisis impacted amounts due from policyholders. The Company applied judgment in its evaluation of the provision to consider flexible payment options provided. Regular review of amounts outstanding is performed to ensure credit worthiness.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Deferred policy acquisition expenses

Acquisition costs consist of agents' and brokers' commissions and premium taxes. 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 consolidated statement of financial position and their impact on fees, commissions and other acquisition expenses are as follows:

Deferred policy acquisition expenses	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 833,636	785,339
Acquisition costs incurred Expensed during the year	1,760,816 (1,718,602)	1,669,042 (1,620,745)
Balance, end of the year	\$ 875,850	833,636

(c) 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.

Claims liabilities are carried on a discounted basis to reflect the time value of money. As required by actuarial standards in Canada, claims liabilities also include a provision for adverse deviation, which represents an additional margin on valuation variable factors, which are claim development, reinsurance recoveries and interest rates used in discounting claims liabilities.

In relation to COVID-19, the Company applied judgement and actuarial standards to determine its unpaid claims, using different scenarios and assumptions based on the information currently available.

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.

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 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021					
	Gross Reinsurance Net					
Outstanding claims provision						
Long term	\$11,617,763 \$ 1,778,676 \$ 9,839,087					
Short term	2,003,835 1,997 2,001,838					
Facility Association and other residual pools	505,293 - 505,293					
	14,126,891 1,780,673 12,346,218					
Provision for claims incurred but not reported	2,961,000 136,000 2,825,000					
	\$17,087,891 \$ 1,916,673 \$15,171,218					
	December 31, 2020 Gross Reinsurance Net					
Outstanding claims provision						
Long term	\$ 11,545,554 \$ 2,035,983 \$ 9,509,571					
Short term	1,126,605 4,009 1,122,596					
Facility Association and other residual pools	457,476 - 457,476					
	13,129,635 2,039,992 11,089,643					
Provision for claims incurred but not reported	3,147,000 443,000 2,704,000					
	\$ 16,276,635 \$ 2,482,992 \$ 13,793,643					

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONTINUED)

Changes in claim liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position and their impact on claims and adjustment expenses are as follow:

Claims and adjustment expenses	2021	2020
Unpaid claim liabilities - beginning of year - net of reinsurance	\$13,793,643	\$ 12,309,523
Decrease in estimated losses and expenses, for losses occurring in prior years	(1,558,358)	(921,830)
Provision for losses and expenses on claims occurring in the current year	12,041,417	9,514,844
Payment on claims:		
Current year	(6,623,454)	(4,691,065)
Prior years	(2,482,030)	(2,417,829)
Unpaid claims - end of year - net	15,171,218	13,793,643
Reinsurer's share and subrogation recoverable	1,916,673	2,482,992
	\$17,087,891	\$ 16,276,635

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 claims reporting patterns. 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 follows present the development of claims payments and the estimated ultimate cost of claims for the claim year 2013 to 2021. The tables show 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.

December 31, 2021

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONTINUED)

Gross claims	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Gross estimate of cumulative claims cost At the end year of claim One year later Two years later Three years later Four years later Five years later Six years later Seven years later Eight years later	\$ 13,201,857 12,596,858 11,539,464 11,370,222 11,145,236 11,301,218 11,289,528 11,275,319 11,277,727	\$ 7,375,409 6,420,753 5,559,875 5,033,078 4,677,792 4,690,693 4,674,405 4,643,414	\$ 11,153,337 11,311,414 10,411,301 10,292,588 10,609,175 10,212,438 10,205,055	\$ 8,968,660 8,383,425 6,347,166 6,469,463 6,354,285 6,414,654	\$ 11,903,598 11,218,578 9,663,696 9,425,245 9,380,431	\$ 10,599,026 9,416,866 9,258,934 8,476,892	\$ 11,724,459 11,471,610 10,859,495	\$ 9,882,415 9,107,287	\$ 12,071,417	
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost Cumulative payments	11,277,727 10,933,735	4,643,414 4,643,414	10,205,055 9,229,831	6,414,654 5,843,738	9,380,431 8,884,975	8,476,892 7,702,109	10,859,495 6,796,304	9,107,287 6,150,457	12,071,417 6,623,454	\$ 82,436,372 66,808,017
Outstanding claims Outstanding claims 2012 and prior	\$ 343,992	\$ -	\$ 975,224	\$ 570,916	\$ 495,456	\$ 774,783	\$ 4,063,191	\$ 2,956,830	\$ 5,447,963	15,628,355 1,459,536
Total gross outstanding claims and claims handling expens	e									\$17,087,891
Net of Reinsurance	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Net of Reinsurance Net estimate of cumulative claims cost At the end year of claim One year later Two years later Three years later Four years later Five years later Six years later Seven years later Eight years later	\$ 8,605,416 8,028,111 7,672,541 7,429,873 7,261,462 7,434,444 7,424,754 7,410,545 7,412,953		\$ 8,424,287 8,082,353 7,453,330 7,389,868 7,434,753 7,219,971 7,199,588	\$ 8,222,660 7,630,563 6,168,212 6,325,509 6,251,331 6,312,700	\$ 11,297,597 11,085,578 9,628,696 9,370,245 9,379,431	\$ 10,173,489 9,092,017 8,960,085 8,224,043	\$ 11,555,459 11,260,610 10,725,495		\$ 12,041,417	Total
Net estimate of cumulative claims cost At the end year of claim One year later Two years later Three years later Four years later Five years later Six years later Seven years later	\$ 8,605,416 8,028,111 7,672,541 7,429,873 7,261,462 7,434,444 7,424,754 7,410,545	\$ 6,528,258 5,837,753 5,405,875 4,988,078 4,677,792 4,690,693 4,674,405	\$ 8,424,287 8,082,353 7,453,330 7,389,868 7,434,753 7,219,971	\$ 8,222,660 7,630,563 6,168,212 6,325,509 6,251,331	\$ 11,297,597 11,085,578 9,628,696 9,370,245	\$ 10,173,489 9,092,017 8,960,085	\$ 11,555,459 11,260,610	\$ 9,514,843		
Net estimate of cumulative claims cost At the end year of claim One year later Two years later Three years later Four years later Five years later Six years later Six years later Seven years later Eight years later Current estimate of cumulative claims cost	\$ 8,605,416 8,028,111 7,672,541 7,429,873 7,261,462 7,434,444 7,424,754 7,410,545 7,412,953	\$ 6,528,258 5,837,753 5,405,875 4,988,078 4,677,792 4,690,693 4,674,405 4,643,414 4,643,414	\$ 8,424,287 8,082,353 7,453,330 7,389,868 7,434,753 7,219,971 7,199,588	\$ 8,222,660 7,630,563 6,168,212 6,325,509 6,251,331 6,312,700 6,312,700 5,743,784	\$ 11,297,597 11,085,578 9,628,696 9,370,245 9,379,431 9,379,431 8,884,975	\$ 10,173,489 9,092,017 8,960,085 8,224,043 8,224,043 7,450,260	\$ 11,555,459 11,260,610 10,725,495	\$ 9,514,843 8,876,881 8,876,881 5,924,071	\$ 12,041,417 12,041,417 6,623,454	\$ 74,815,922

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 uses various techniques based on past claims development experience to quantify these sensitivities. This includes indicators such as average claim cost, frequency of claims occurrence, expected loss ratios and claims development.

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

	Property claims		Auto claims			Liability claims				
	2021		2020	2021		2020		2021		2020
5% change in Gross Net	\$ 546,181	\$	488,289	\$ llowing inc 455,730 417,897	\$	459,830	\$	70,341 65,020	•	64,517 59,347

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 which take 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 in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. It is recognized by initially writing off the deferred policy acquisition expense and subsequently by recognizing additional unearned premiums.

(e) 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 premiums are accounted for in the same period as the related premiums for the direct insurance business being reinsured. Reinsurance liabilities, consist of premiums payable for the purchase of reinsurance contracts, are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and are recognized as an expense on the same basis as revenue on the underlying policies being reinsured.

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 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 \$850,000 (\$850,000 in 2020) in the event of a property claim, an amount of \$900,000 (\$850,000 in 2020) in the event of an automobile claim and \$850,000 (\$850,000 in 2020) in the event of a liability claim. The Company also obtained reinsurance which limits the Company's liability to \$2,550,000 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 the gross net earned premiums income.

3. INSURANCE CONTRACTS (CONTINUED)

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 consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

Due from reinsurers	_	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of the year	\$	61,676 \$	37,994
Submitted to reinsurer Received from reinsurer		(3,847) (42,129)	345,690 (322,008)
Balance, end of the year	\$	15,700 \$	61,676

Reinsurance is placed with Farm Mutual Re, a Canadian registered reinsurer. Management monitors the creditworthiness of Farm Mutual Re by reviewing their annual financial statements and through ongoing communications. Reinsurance treaties are reviewed annually by the board and management prior to renewal of the reinsurance contract.

Changes in reinsurer's share of provision for unpaid claims recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position and their impact on net premiums earned are as follows:

Reinsurers share of provision for unpaid claims	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 2,482,992 \$	1,271,409
New claims reserve Change in prior year's reserve Submitted to reinsurer	30,000 (600,166) 3,847	367,572 1,189,701 (345,690)
Balance, end of the year	\$ 1,916,673 \$	2,482,992

(f) Refund from premium

Under the discretion of the board of directors, the Company may declare a refund to qualifying policy holders based on the premiums paid in the fiscal period. This refund is recognized as a reduction of underwriting income in the period for which it is declared.

(g) 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.

4. INVESTMENTS

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

The Company recognizes debt instruments on the date on which they are originated. Equity instruments (including investments in pooled funds) are recognized on the settlement date, which is the date that the asset is received by the Company. The instruments are initially measured at fair value.

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its debt instruments and bonds as FVTPL because the Company manages the debt instruments and evaluates their performance on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented investment strategy and the instruments are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

The Company's pooled funds are redeemable at the option of the holder and therefore considered debt instruments under IFRS 9 that do not give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest and therefore are classified as FVTPL.

The Company classifies its equity instruments in listed and unlisted companies, as FVTPL.

The debt and equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value where the net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognized in comprehensive income.

(c) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes investments when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the investment expires or the Company transfers the investment. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognized in comprehensive income.

(d) Risks

The following table provides cost and fair value information of investments by type of security and issuer.

4. INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

	December 31, 2021 Fair			ember 31, 2020 Fair
	Cost			
Bonds issued by:				
Federal	\$ 3,602,473	\$ 3,614,146	\$ 3,622,642	
Provincial	6,464,584	6,598,225	6,755,682	7,182,972
Municipal	156,995	155,080	459,614	471,210
Corporate	1 201 221	1 200 724	1,323,312	1,368,991
AA A	1,281,321 2,047,660	1,288,734 2,097,837	2,491,941	2,634,371
BBB	298,299	309,948	297,481	322,023
555		307,710	277,101	322,023
	13,851,332	14,063,970	14,950,672	15,704,253
Equity Investments Canadian Common				
Finance/Utility	3,485,891	7,172,766	2,980,155	5,391,073
Consumer	-	-	177,327	157,025
Mining/Energy/Industrials	1,806,445	3,217,206	1,904,713	2,565,441
Technology	294,951	583,940	294,951	549,020
US Common Consumer	415,637	1,157,679	452,582	1,121,292
Mining/Energy/Industrials	30,373	230,040	44,700	267,746
Technology	627,326	1,132,975	623,736	847,959
	6,660,623	13,494,606	6,478,164	10,899,556
Due former d. Charman	2 404 042	2 250 000	2 (44 000	2 455 770
Preferred Shares	2,101,813	2,250,908	2,644,999	2,455,669
Pooled Funds				
Canadian Fixed Income	13,756,923	13,103,875	13,420,231	13,325,537
Other Investments				
Fire Mutuals Guarantee Fund	38,411	38,411	40,112	40,112
Collectivfide Equity	100,000	119,411	100,000	100,000
Total Investments	\$36,509,102	\$43,071,181	\$ 37,634,178	\$ 42,525,127

4. INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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. The bond portfolio remains a very high quality with 98% (2020 - 98%) of bonds rated A or better. The Company's investment policy limits investment in the Canadian Fixed Income Pool Fund to a maximum of 50% of investible assets. Funds are invested in bonds and debentures of Federal, Provincial or Municipal Government and Canadian companies rated BBB or better. 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.

The impact of COVID-19 has effected bond yields in the current year. The Company continues to monitor investments for credit ratings to ensure investments are made in bonds rated A or better.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure of risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the credit 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 2.5% to 10.0% of assets available for investments to be held in cash in an interest bearing demand account which includes a pre-approved line of credit to meet immediate cash flow requirements.

Maturity profile of bonds held is as follows:

	Within 1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Fair value
December 31, 2021	\$3,338,887	\$6,791,191	\$3,933,892	\$ -	\$14,063,970
Percent of Total	24 %	48 %	28 %	- %	
December 31, 2020	\$ 1,634,961	\$ 7,933,914	\$ 6,135,378	\$ -	\$ 15,704,253
Percent of Total	10 %	51 %	39 %	- %	

The effective interest rate of the bonds portfolio held is 2.37% at December 31, 2021 (2020 - 2.79%).

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

4. INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Market factors that will impact the fair value of investments 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 of Ontario. An investment policy is in place and its application is monitored by the Finance Committee and the Board of Directors. Diversification techniques are utilized to minimize risk. The Policy limits the investment in any one corporate issuer rated "AAA/AA" to a maximum of 5% and "A" to a maximum of 2.5% of the Company's fixed income portfolio. There is no single issuer limit on securities of the Government of Canada or of Provinces and guaranteed Crown Corporations rated A- or better.

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. The Company limits its holdings in foreign equities to 15% of the equity portfolio in accordance with its investment policy. Foreign currency changes are monitored by the investment committee and holdings are adjusted when offside of the investment policy. A 1% change in the value of the United States dollar would affect the fair value of stocks by \$25,235 (2020 - \$22,400) which would be recognized in comprehensive income.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through its interest bearing investments (bonds and fixed income pooled funds).

At December 31, 2021, a 1% move in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, could impact the market value of bonds by \$450,000 (2020 - \$586,000). Also, a 1% move in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, could impact the market value of the fixed income pooled fund by \$1,023,413 (2020 - \$1,012,741). These changes would be recognized in comprehensive income.

The Company is exposed to equity risk through its investment portfolio. At December 31, 2021, 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 equities of \$1,575,000 (2020 - \$1,336,000). This change would be recognized in comprehensive income.

The Company's investment policy limits equity investments to 25% of total assets. Investment managers are mandated to follow the same conservative strategy that they have demonstrated to the Company since 1992. All stocks must be freely tradable and listed on a recognized stock exchange in Canada or the US. The Company investment policy limits the investment in any single issuer to a maximum of 15% by market value of the equity portfolio. In the 10 global classification sectors, sector weights are limited to a maximum of 35%. Holdings in the four economic sectors (Technology, Consumer, Energy/Industrials and Financials/Utilities) are maintained within 50% to 150% of the BMO/TSX CAP 10% index. The Investment Manager must suspend further sales when net realized losses in one quarter exceed \$40,000.

Equities are monitored by the Finance Committee and holdings are adjusted following each quarter to ensure holdings are in compliance with the investment policy.

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.

4. INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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, 2021				
Bonds	\$ -	\$14,063,970	\$ -	\$14,063,970
Equities	13,494,606	-	-	13,494,606
Preferred shares	2,250,908	-	-	2,250,908
Pooled funds	-	13,103,875	-	13,103,875
Collectivfide equity	-	-	119,411	119,411
Other investments	-	38,411	-	38,411
Total	\$15,745,514	\$27,206,256	\$ 119,411	\$43,071,181
December 31, 2020				
Bonds	\$ -	\$ 15,704,253	\$ -	\$ 15,704,253
Equities	10,899,556	-	-	10,899,556
Preferred shares	2,455,669	-	-	2,455,669
Pooled funds	-	13,325,537	-	13,325,537
Collectivfide equity	-	-	100,000	100,000
Other investments		40,112	-	40,112
Total	\$ 13,355,225	\$ 29,069,902	\$ 100,000	\$ 42,525,127

There were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the year end December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Level 3 investment:

	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of the year Change in net unrealized gains on investments	\$ 100,000 19,411	\$ 100,000
Balance, end of the year	\$ 119,411	\$ 100,000

The fair value of the Collectivfide equity is based on the valuation of the company as provided by the management of Collectivfide. Due to the use of unobservable data and their limited liquidity, this investment is classified as Level 3.

5. INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

	2021	2020
Interest income	\$ 747,677	\$ 1,297,894
Dividend income Realized gains on disposal of investments	522,538 470,073	516,856 179,741
Unrealized gains on investments	1,671,131	323,284
Investment expenses	(131,993)	(121,857)
Rental income	17,450	18,000
	\$ 3,296,876	\$ 2,213,918

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of capital management, the Company has defined capital as members' 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 require 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 that are dependent on the risks associated with the Company's assets. Additionally, an interest rate risk margin is included in the MCT by assessing the sensitivity of the Company's interest-sensitive assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates. The regulator indicates that the Company should produce a minimum MCT of 150%. As at December 31, 2021, the Company has 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 Company uses a ratio of unappropriated members' surplus to gross premiums written to monitor capital adequacy. The ratio the board of directors desires for the Company is 1.5:1 (150%) with a minimum not less than a 1:1 (100%). The Company's Surplus to Premiums Ratio at December 31, 2021 was 220% (2020 - 218%).

The Company's objective is to maintain this ratio by increasing surplus in proportion to written premium. Accordingly, this ratio is the primary consideration in determining the amount of new business written, allocating new business budgets for agents and brokers and policyholder premium refunds in years the Company realizes an underwriting profit.

7. OTHER OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	202	1	2020
Computer costs	\$ 402,77	5 \$	339,779
Depreciation	192,96	5	212,756
Licenses, fees and dues	61,92	3	73,457
Postage and office supplies	220,290)	196,377
Professional fees	82,927	7	45,564
Repairs and maintenance	46,119)	44,344
Salaries, benefits and directors fees	1,007,119)	874,121
Utilities	42,05		47,913
Other	651,892	2	570,637
	\$ 2,708,06	I \$	2,404,948

8. SALARIES, BENEFITS AND DIRECTOR FEES

	2021	2020
Sales salaries, commissions and benefits Other salaries and benefits Directors fees	\$ 3,060,644 \$ 4,225,078 141,631	2,912,562 3,920,489 124,008
	\$ 7,427,353 \$	6,957,059

9. INCOME TAXES

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

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

	 2021	2020
Current tax expense Based on current year taxable income Adjustments to provision of prior periods	\$ 214,500 \$ 850	130,972 (83)
Deferred to years	215,350	130,889
Deferred tax expense Origination and reversal of temporary differences	 762,172	575,180
Total income tax expense	\$ 977,522 \$	706,069

Reasons for the difference between the current tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory tax rate of 26.5%:

,	2021	2020
Income before taxes	\$ 4,179,518 \$	3,017,746
Expected taxes based on the statutory rate of 26.5%	1,107,572	799,703
Canadian dividend income Other non deductible expenses Adjustments related to investments Capital cost allowance/amortization - Intangible assets Adjustments to provisions of prior years Other	(94,406) 1,661 (37,525) 11 850 (641)	(91,999) 2,777 (4,329) - (83)
Total income tax expense	\$ 977,522 \$	706,069

At December 31, 2021, a deferred tax asset of \$1,404,358 (2020 - \$2,166,530) has been recorded. The utilization of this tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences. The Company believes that this asset should be recognized as it will be recovered through future rates.

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 Company's liability to its claimants is substantially transferred, although the Company remains exposed to the credit risk that life insurers will fail to fulfil 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 bankrupt. As a result, the Company may be required to contribute assets to their proportionate share in meeting this objective.

The Company is a member of the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. ("the Plan"), which is a general reinsurer that shares in the insurance risks originally accepted by member insurance companies. As a member of the Plan, the Company may be required to contribute additional capital to the Plan in the form of subordinated debt should the Plan's capital fall below a prescribed minimum.

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

11. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant & 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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software, which are not integral to the computer hardware owned by the Company, developed software, and a customer list. Computer 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 to 5 years. Developed software relates to the cost of developing new products. These costs are capitalized and amortized over the expected useful life of the software. The customer list is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years. The amortization expense is included in other operating and administrative expenses.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment

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		2021
	Useful Life	Accumulated Net Book Cost Depreciation Value
Land Buildings Land improvements Leasehold improvements Computer hardware Office equipment Vehicles	N/A 20-50 years 5-10 years 10 years 3-5 years 5-33 years 5 years	\$ 195,000 \$ - \$ 195,000 3,154,198 520,710 2,633,488 511,776 317,752 194,024 276,388 276,388 - 395,489 280,784 114,705 746,386 362,400 383,986 189,994 168,318 21,676
		\$ 5,469,231 \$ 1,926,352 \$ 3,542,879
	Useful	2020 Accumulated Net Book
Land Buildings Land improvements Leasehold improvements Computer hardware Office equipment Vehicles	N/A 20-50 years 5 -10 years 10 years 3-5 years 5-33 years	Cost Depreciation Value \$ 195,000 \$ - \$ 195,000 3,154,198 447,456 2,706,742 511,776 266,155 245,621 276,388 271,719 4,669 324,433 271,310 53,123 743,877 316,576 427,301 189,994 142,394 47,600
	5 years	107,771 112,371 17,000

11. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets

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	2021
	Accumulated Net Book Cost Amortization Value
Computer software Developed software Customer list	\$ 222,185 \$ 150,935 \$ 71,250 1,440,191 1,162,603 277,588 95,000 39,584 55,416
	\$ 1,757,376 \$ 1,353,122 \$ 404,254
	2020
	Accumulated Net Book Cost Amortization Value
Computer software Developed software Customer list	\$ 222,185 \$ 131,029 \$ 91,156 1,406,722 1,066,931 339,791 95,000 7,917 87,083
	\$ 1,723,907 \$ 1,205,877 \$ 518,030

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property 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 their estimated useful life.

			20	021		
	Useful Life	Cost		ccumulated epreciation		Net Book Value
Land Buildings Furniture and fixtures	N/A 20 years 5 years	\$ 60,000 105,000 1,362	\$	63,000 1,362	\$	60,000 42,000 -
		\$ 166,362	\$	64,362	\$	102,000
		2020				
	Useful Life	Cost		ccumulated epreciation		Net Book Value
Land Buildings Furniture and fixtures	N/A 20 years 5 years	\$ 60,000 105,000 1,362	\$	57,750 1,362	\$	60,000 47,250
		\$ 166,362	\$	59,112	\$	107,250

The fair value of the investment property is \$165,000 (2020 - \$165,000).

Investment properties were subject to external valuation performed by a local real estate brokerage. The fair value of investment property is determined by discounting the expected cash flows of the properties based upon internal plans and assumptions and comparable market transactions.

13. PENSION PLAN

The Company makes contributions on behalf of its employees to the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan. This pension plan is accounted for as a multi-employer pension plan as defined by IAS 19 Employee Benefits. 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. Under the terms of the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan, the Company is liable for the obligations of other companies participating in the pension should they be unable to satisfy their respective funding requirements.

The Company is one of a number of employers who have pooled the assets and liabilities of the pension plan to take advantage of economies of scale in making investment decisions and in minimizing expenses. The information to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan is not readily available for each company to determine its share of the assets and liabilities of the plan. In the event of a wind-up or withdrawal from the plan, the Company is responsible for its portion of the deficit and all expenses as determined by the plan actuary.

The amount contributed to the plan for 2021 was \$364,267 (2020 - \$349,867). The contributions were made for current service and these have been recognized in comprehensive income. The current service amount is determined by the plan actuary using the projected accrued benefit actuarial cost method. These contributions amount to 7.72% of the total contributions made to the Ontario Mutual Insurance Association Pension Plan by all participating entities during the current fiscal year.

Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period amount to \$365,086.

Due to the complexity of the valuation and its long-term nature, the funding valuation is highly sensitive to changes in the assumptions, which are reviewed at each reporting date. The COVID-19 crisis has created additional uncertainty which could impact assumptions going forward. This uncertainty could create volatility in the funding status of the plan.

During the year, the Company paid a contribution of \$95,787 as part of an agreement to reduce the plan deficit based on the 2021 actuarial valuation.

The defined benefit pension plan has been closed to future eligible employees effective July 1, 2013. The Company and all current employees who are accruing benefits under the defined benefit plan will continue to contribute to the defined benefit plan according to the existing terms of the agreement. Future eligible employees will become part of a defined contribution plan. The amount contributed to the defined contribution plan for 2021 was \$132,446 (2020 -\$119,283).

Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period amount to \$137,025, which is based on payments made to the multi-employer plan during the current fiscal year.

14. 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:

	 2021	2020
Short term employee benefits and directors' fees Total pension and other post-employment benefits	\$ 807,552 62,572	\$ 813,001 72,541
	\$ 870,124	\$ 885,542
Premiums written	\$ 131,163	\$ 118,915
Claims paid	\$ 27,986	\$ 8,312

Amounts owing to and from key management personnel at December 31, 2021 are \$11,059 (2020 - \$15,202) and \$31,959 (2020 - \$25,655) respectively. The amounts are included in due from policyholders and accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position.

15. SUBSIDIARY OPERATIONS		
	2021	2020
Revenue	\$ 4,082,674 \$	3,621,245
Expenses Salaries and benefits Depreciation General and administrative Premise expenses	2,821,250 164,838 648,576 107,243	2,668,673 146,300 469,188 123,419
	3,741,907	3,407,580
	\$ 340,767 \$	213,665

The subsidiary company recognizes revenue from its customers as follows:

- Monthly for its annual maintenance contracts;
- Technical support is recognized monthly based on an hourly rate for services rendered; and
- At point in time of sale for sale of licences, hardware and software products.

16. NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting years beginning after January 1, 2022 or later that the Company has decided not to adopt early.

Of those new standards, interpretations and amendments that are not yet effective, IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts is expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts supercedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. IFRS 17 requires entities to measure insurance contract liabilities using updated estimates and assumptions that reflect the timing of cash flows and any uncertainty relating to insurance contracts. Additionally, IFRS 17 requires entities to recognize profits as it delivers insurance services. The effective date for IFRS 17 is January 1, 2023. The Company has considered the impact of the new standards and is in the process of quantifying the impact on January 1, 2022 opening balances. The adoption of IFRS 17 is expected to significantly impact the overall financial statements.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 provides guidance and examples to assist entities in applying material judgments to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to IAS 1 aim to help entities improve the usefulness of its accounting policy disclosures by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 provide guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The effective date for the amendments to IAS 1 is January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Company's accounting policy disclosure.