YARMOUTH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2025

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For the year ended December 31, 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Policyholders of
YARMOUTH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of YARMOUTH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statements of comprehensive income, members' surplus and cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRS Accounting 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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other 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 Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRS Accounting 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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 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 Company'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 Company'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 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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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
February 27, 2026

YARMOUTH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31		2025		2024
Assets				
Cash	$	5,749,125	$	3,971,348
Investments (Note 4)		20,596,149		18,449,810
Investment income accrued		137,234		130,490
Income taxes recoverable		-		3,574
Reinsurance contract assets (Note 3.2)		409,396		1,771,181
Property, plant & equipment (Note 11)		395,322		431,501
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)		95,000		93,500
Other assets		60,086		55,528
	$	27,442,312	$	24,906,932
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	227,432	$	297,266
Income taxes payable		1,052,128		-
Insurance contract liabilities (Note 3.2)		9,226,295		10,971,099
		10,505,855		11,268,365
Members' Surplus				
Unappropriated members' surplus		16,936,457		13,638,567
	$	27,442,312	$	24,906,932

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

______________________________, Director

______________________________, Director

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

YARMOUTH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31	2025	2024
Insurance revenue (Note 3.2)	$19,891,830	$ 18,224,698
Insurance service expense (Note 3.2)	(12,219,881)	(14,292,209)
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts	7,671,949	3,932,489
Allocation of reinsurance premiums (Note 3.2)	(4,247,370)	(4,142,252)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims (Note 3.2)	398,501	1,932,645
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	(3,848,869)	(2,209,607)
Insurance service result	3,823,080	1,722,882
Insurance finance expenses for insurance contracts issued (Note 3.2)	(416,000)	(497,000)
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held (Note 3.2)	68,000	84,000
Net insurance financial result	3,475,080	1,309,882
Investment and other income (Note 5)	1,647,316	1,679,956
Other operating and administrative expenses (Note 7)	(776,006)	(840,140)
Income before tax	4,346,390	2,149,698
Provision for income taxes (Note 9)	1,048,500	524,800
Comprehensive income for the year	3,297,890	1,624,898

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

YARMOUTH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Statement of Members' Surplus

For the year ended December 31	2025	2024
Unappropriated members' surplus		
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 13,638,567	$ 12,013,669
Comprehensive income for the year	3,297,890	1,624,898
Balance, end of the year	$ 16,936,457	$ 13,638,567

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

YARMOUTH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Comprehensive income for the year	$ 3,297,890	$ 1,624,898
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	38,858	32,654
Unrealized gain on investments	(888,892)	(642,734)
Provision for income taxes	1,048,500	524,800
Interest and dividend income	(742,092)	(703,111)
Realized gain from disposal of investments	(53,730)	(345,570)
	2,700,534	490,937
Changes in working capital		
Change in reinsurance contract assets	1,361,785	676,224
Change in other assets	(4,558)	3,583
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(64,133)	103,229
Change in insurance contract liabilities	(1,744,804)	202,782
	(451,710)	985,818
Cash flows related to interest, dividends and income taxes		
Interest and dividends received	735,348	700,699
Total cash inflows from operating activities	2,984,172	2,177,454
Investing activities		
Sale of investments	2,456,500	3,248,427
Purchase of investments	(3,660,217)	(3,365,559)
Purchase of property plant & equipment	(2,678)	-
Total cash outflows from investing activities	(1,206,395)	(117,132)
Net increase in cash	1,777,777	2,060,322
Cash, beginning of year	3,971,348	1,911,026
Cash, end of year	$ 5,749,125	$ 3,971,348

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

1. Corporate Information

YARMOUTH 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 and automobile insurance in Ontario. The Company's head office is located at 1229 Talbot Street in St.Thomas, Ontario.

The Company is subject to rate regulation on the automobile business that it writes. Before automobile insurance rates can be changed, a combined rate filing is prepared for most Ontario Farm Mutual Insurance Companies. 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 (FSRA). Rate regulation may affect the automobile revenues that are earned by the Company. The actual impact of rate regulation would depend on the competitive environment at the time.

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 23, 2026.

2. Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

- The Company applies the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) to simplify the measurement of insurance contracts as the coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.
- The Company has not made the election in IFRS 17.59(a) to recognize any insurance acquisition cash flows as an expense when it incurs those costs therefore defers insurance acquisition cash flows.

2. Basis of Presentation (cont'd)

- For groups of contracts that are onerous, the liability for the remaining coverage is determined by the fulfillment cash flows. Any loss/recovery is recognized on underlying contracts and the recovery expected on claims from reinsurance contracts held.
- The Company does not adjust the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage to include the time value of money or the effect of financial risk for any of its product lines.
- The cost of outstanding claims is estimated using appropriate standard actuarial claims projection techniques. The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs.
- Insurance contract liabilities are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at the risk free rate, plus illiquidity premium (when applicable). Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yield of highly liquid A-rated sovereign securities.

  Discount rates applied are listed below:

	1 year		3 years		5 years		10 years	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Insurance Contract Liabilities	2.3%	3.1%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.9%	3.8%

- The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the entity fulfils insurance contracts. The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a cost of capital approach at 6%. The Company has estimated the probability distribution of future cash flows, and the additional amount above the expected present value of future cash flows required to meet the target percentiles.
- The Company has elected not to disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk in accordance with IFRS 17.81 and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- The Company applies judgment over the inputs and methods used to allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to the related contracts. This includes judgments about the amounts allocated to insurance contracts expected to arise from renewals of insurance contracts in that group. The Company will revisit the assumptions at the end of each reporting period and revise the amounts of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as necessary.
- The classification of financial assets at FVTPL, which includes assessing the business model within which the assets are held and whether the contractual terms of the assets are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (Note 4).

The notes to the 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 financial statements. The determination of the relevance and materiality of disclosures involved significant judgment.

Material Accounting Policies

3. Insurance Contracts

3.1.1 Classification

Insurance contracts are those contracts that have significant insurance risk at the inception of the contract. The Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing the benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. The Company issues non-life insurance products including automobile (personal and commercial), personal property and liability, and commercial property and liability (including farm). These products offer protection of policyholder’s assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damages as a result of a policyholder’s accident.

3.1.2 Level of Aggregation and Recognition

Insurance contracts and reinsurance contract assets held are required to be aggregated into portfolios of insurance contracts, based on underlying risk and the management of those risks, then further aggregated into groups based on the underlying expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder. The profitability of groups of contracts is assessed by actuarial valuation models that take into account existing and new business. IFRS 17 also requires that no group for level of aggregation purposes may contain contracts issued more than one year apart. The Company assumes that no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstance indicate otherwise. The Company considered facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of contracts are onerous based on (i) pricing information, (ii) results of similar contracts it has recognized, and (iii) environmental factors (i.e., change in market experience or regulations).

Insurance contracts are recognized from the earliest of: the beginning of the insurance contract's coverage period; when payment from the policyholder becomes due or, if there is no contractual due date, when it is received; and when a contract is onerous.

Reinsurance contract assets held that provide proportionate reinsurance coverage are recognized from the later of: the beginning of the reinsurance contract's coverage period; and when underlying insurance contracts are initially recognized.

Other reinsurance contract assets held are recognized at the beginning of the coverage period for the reinsurance contract unless the Company recognizes onerous insurance contracts on an earlier date which are reinsured and the related reinsurance contract was entered into prior to the onerous contract being recognized, in which case the reinsurance contract assets held are recognized at the date the onerous groups of underlying insurance contracts are recognized.

The Company adds new contracts to the group in the reporting period in which that contract meets one of the criteria set out above.

3.1.3 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company assesses its insurance products to determine whether they contain distinct components which must be accounted for under another IFRS instead of under IFRS 17. After separating any distinct components, the Company applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract.

Currently, the Company’s products do not include any distinct components that require separation.

3.1.4 Measurement

The Company uses the PAA to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts held. Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are eligible for the PAA when the coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less or the Company reasonably expects that the resulting measurement of the liability for remaining coverage would not differ materially from that of applying the General Measurement Model.

<u>Contract Boundary</u>

The contract boundary determines the cash flows that are included in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contract assets held. Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services including insurance coverage. A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract is not recognized. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

<u>Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows</u>

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the cost of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. These costs are deferred and amortized into profit and loss as the related premiums are earned. Insurance acquisition cash flows paid before the recognition of the related group of contracts are recognized as an asset and subsequently derecognized and included within the group of insurance contracts when the related contracts are recognized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises amounts of insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts not yet recognized, to reflect changes in assumptions. At each reporting date, the company assesses for impairment and will recognize impairment losses when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the expected net cash inflows for the related group of insurance contracts. The Company reverses any impairment losses and increases the carrying amount of the asset to the extent that the impairment conditions have reversed.

<u>Insurance Contract Liabilities - Initial Measurement</u>

On initial recognition of each group of insurance contracts that is not onerous at initial recognition, the company measures the liability for remaining coverage as:

- Premiums received on initial recognition;
- Less any insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to the group, adjusted for any amounts previously recognized for cash flows related to the group; and
- Any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of contracts that the Company pays or receives before the group of insurance contracts is recognized.

3.1.4 Measurement (cont'd)

If there are indications that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, then the Company recognizes a loss in insurance service expense in the statement of comprehensive income and increases the liability for remaining coverage if the current estimates of the fulfillment cash flows that relate to remaining coverage exceed the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage. This excess is recognized as a loss component within the liability for remaining coverage, which is reported in insurance contract liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Insurance Contract Liabilities - Subsequent Measurement

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

The Company measures the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the end of each reporting period as the liability for remaining coverage at the beginning of the period:

- Plus premiums received in the period;
- Plus the amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows recognized as expenses;
- Minus the amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided;
- Minus any additional insurance acquisition cash flows allocated after initial recognition.

The liability for incurred claims includes the fulfillment cash flows for losses on claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including those that have been incurred but not reported. The liability for incurred claims reflects current estimates from the perspective of the Company and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk. The Company does not adjust the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims that are expected to be paid within one year of being incurred.

The Company remeasures the loss component using the same calculation as on initial recognition and reflects any changes by adjusting the loss component as required until the loss component is reduced to zero. If a loss component did not exist on initial recognition but there are indications that a group of contracts is onerous on subsequent measurement, then the Company establishes a loss component using the same methodology as on initial recognition.

Reinsurance Contract Assets – Initial Measurement

The Company measures its reinsurance contract assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues. However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued.

When there is an onerous group of underlying contracts, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses. The Company calculates the loss-recovery component by multiplying the loss recognized on the underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts the Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

This loss recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the reinsurance contract asset held.

3.1.4 Measurement (cont'd)

Reinsurance Contract Assets – Subsequent Measurement

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contract assets held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.

If a loss-recovery component exists, it is adjusted on subsequent measurement to reflect changes in the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts to the extent that it impacts reinsured cash flows, but it cannot exceed the portion of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contract assets held.

3.1.5 Derecognition and contract modification

An insurance contract is derecognized when it is extinguished, that is when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled. An insurance contract is also derecognized if its terms are modified in a way that would have significantly changed the accounting for the contract had the new terms always existed. In such cases, the Company derecognizes the initial contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract. If an insurance contract modification does not result in derecognition, then the changes in cash flows caused by the modification are treated as changes in estimates of fulfillment cash flows.

3.1.6 Presentation

The Company has presented separately, in the statement of financial position, the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets, portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts are allocated to the carrying amount of the portfolios of insurance contracts that they relate to.

The Company disaggregates the total amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income into a net insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expense, and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Company does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

The Company separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

Insurance Revenue

The Company recognizes insurance revenue based on the expected premium receipts and the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts unless the release of risk differs significantly from the passage of time, in which case insurance revenue is recognized based on the release of risk. For all periods presented, the Company has recognized insurance revenue based on the passage of time.

3.1.6 Presentation (Cont'd)

Insurance Service Expense

Insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as they are incurred and include losses on claims, other insurance service expenses, amortization of insurance acquisition costs, losses and reversals of losses on onerous contracts, and impairment losses and reversals of those impairment losses on insurance acquisition cash flow assets.

Net Finance Income or Expense from Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contract Assets Held

Net finance income or expense from insurance contracts and reinsurance contract assets held as presented in the statement of comprehensive income are comprised of changes in the carrying amounts of insurance and reinsurance contracts arising from the effects of time value of money and changes in the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

3.2 Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

3.2.1 Movements in net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued is disclosed below:

	2025			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
Opening balance - Net insurance contract liabilities	$ 1,553,850	$ 9,085,249	$ 332,000	$ 10,971,099
Cash flows				
Premiums received	19,968,161	-	-	19,968,161
Claims and other expenses paid	-	(14,459,189)	-	(14,459,189)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	2,173	-	-	2,173
Total cash flows	19,970,334	(14,459,189)	-	5,511,145
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income				
Insurance Revenue	(19,891,830)	-	-	(19,891,830)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	14,475,600	-	14,475,600
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	(2,137,719)	(118,000)	(2,255,719)
Total insurance service expenses	-	12,337,881	(118,000)	12,219,881
Insurance service result	(19,891,830)	12,337,881	(118,000)	(7,671,949)
Insurance finance expenses	-	416,000	-	416,000
Total changes in in the statement of comprehensive income	(19,891,830)	12,753,881	(118,000)	(7,255,949)
Allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows after related groups of contracts	-	-	-	-
Closing balance - Net insurance contract liabilities	$ 1,632,354	$ 7,379,941	$ 214,000	$ 9,226,295

3.2.1 Movements in net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued (cont'd)

2024

	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
Opening balance - Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities	$ 1,269,733	$ 9,143,584	$ 355,000	$ 10,768,317
Cash flows				
Premiums received	18,531,013	-	-	18,531,013
Claims and other expenses paid	-	(14,870,544)	-	(14,870,544)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(22,198)	-	-	(22,198)
Total cash flows	18,508,815	(14,870,544)	-	3,638,271
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income				
Insurance Revenue	(18,224,698)	-	-	(18,224,698)
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	15,037,142	-	15,037,142
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	(721,933)	(23,000)	(744,933)
Total insurance service expenses	-	14,315,209	(23,000)	14,292,209
Insurance service result	(18,224,698)	14,315,209	(23,000)	(3,932,489)
Insurance finance expenses	-	497,000	-	497,000
Total changes in in the statement of comprehensive income	(18,224,698)	14,812,209	(23,000)	(3,435,489)
Allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows after related groups of contracts	-	-	-	-
Closing balance - Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities	$ 1,553,850	$ 9,085,249	$ 332,000	$ 10,971,099

3.2.2 Movements in net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held is disclosed below:

	2025			
	Assets for remaining coverage	Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
Opening balance - Net reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities	$ (335,825)	$ 2,012,006	$ 95,000	$ 1,771,181
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	4,253,266	-	-	4,253,266
Amounts received	-	(1,787,303)	-	(1,787,303)
Changes in funds withheld	89,121	-	-	89,121
Total cash flows	4,342,387	(1,787,303)	-	2,555,084
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income				
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(4,247,370)	-	-	(4,247,370)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	386,501	-	386,501
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	105,535	(93,535)	12,000
Total amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	492,036	(93,535)	398,501
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(4,247,370)	492,036	(93,535)	(3,848,869)
Reinsurance finance income	-	(68,000)	-	(68,000)
Total changes in in the statement of comprehensive income	(4,247,370)	424,036	(93,535)	(3,916,869)
Closing balance - Net reinsurance contract (assets)/liabilities	$ (240,808)	$ 648,739	$ 1,465	$ 409,396

3.2.2 Movements in net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held (cont'd)

	2024			
	Assets for remaining coverage	Assets for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	Total
Opening balance - Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities)	$ (139,859)	$ 2,490,264	$ 97,000	$ 2,447,405
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	3,913,237	-	-	3,913,237
Amounts received	-	(2,328,903)	-	(2,328,903)
Changes in funds withheld	33,049	-	-	33,049
Total cash flows	3,946,286	(2,328,903)	-	1,617,383
Changes in the statement of comprehensive income				
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	(4,142,252)	-	-	(4,142,252)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	2,068,645	-	2,068,645
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	(134,000)	(2,000)	(136,000)
Total amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	1,934,645	(2,000)	1,932,645
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(4,142,252)	1,934,645	(2,000)	(2,209,607)
Reinsurance finance income	-	(84,000)	-	(84,000)
Total changes in in the statement of comprehensive income	(4,142,252)	1,850,645	(2,000)	(2,293,607)
Closing balance - Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities)	$ (335,825)	$ 2,012,006	$ 95,000	$ 1,771,181

3.3 Insurance and Financial Risk

3.3.1 Insurance Risk

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 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. For longer term claims that take some years to settle, there is also inflation risk. 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 contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements. Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities and pricing appropriately.

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

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

The Company enters into reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit potential losses arising from certain exposures. Retention limits for the excess-of-loss reinsurance are set by product line. 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 (2024 - $400,000) in the event of a property claim, an amount of $600,000 (2024 - $500,000) in the event of an automobile claim and $400,000 (2024 - $400,000) in the event of a liability claim. The Company also obtained reinsurance which limits the Company's liability to $2,000,000 (2024 - $1,200,000) 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 80% (2024 – 80%) of gross net earned premiums for property and automobile.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurer 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 members and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that the reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements.

3.3.1.1 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 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 below show how the Company's estimate of cumulative incurred claim cost for each accident year has changed at successive year ends and reconcile the cumulative claims to the amount appearing in the statement of financial position. An accident-year basis is considered to be the most appropriate for the business written by the Company.

The Company has not disclosed previously unpublished information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the annual reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 17.

3.3.1.1.1 Claim development

Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims for 2025

Accident year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
At the end year of claim	$ 6,401,528	$ 6,893,680	$ 5,758,938	$ 6,094,762	$ 8,587,265	$ 10,274,525	$ 5,684,043	$ 6,759,549	
One year later	6,726,616	6,945,064	5,582,288	6,341,514	9,588,871	12,259,878	5,996,016		
Two years later	8,012,685	7,428,452	6,548,546	6,962,338	9,986,566	12,305,985			
Three years later	7,992,167	7,561,554	6,619,153	7,138,902	9,264,641				
Four years later	7,717,665	7,615,249	6,569,019	7,159,603					
Five years later	8,301,015	7,781,748	6,569,019						
Six years later	8,576,038	7,781,748							
Seven years later	8,810,133								
Gross estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims	8,810,133	7,781,748	6,569,019	7,159,603	9,264,641	12,305,985	5,996,016	6,759,549	64,646,694
Cumulative payments to date	8,810,133	7,781,748	6,562,705	6,691,546	9,648,892	12,097,502	5,292,100	5,302,395	62,187,021
Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims	$ -	$ -	$ 6,314	$ 468,057	$ (384,251)	$ 208,483	$ 703,916	$ 1,457,154	$ 2,459,673
2017 and prior									39,749
IBNR and effect of discounting									5,094,519
Total gross liabilities for incurred claims									$ 7,593,941

Net undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims for 2025

Accident year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
At the end year of claim	$ 5,943,648	$ 6,583,320	$ 5,677,450	$ 6,075,262	$ 7,903,069	$ 8,716,456	$ 5,684,043	$ 6,179,240	
One year later	6,180,935	6,632,178	5,489,454	6,180,401	8,120,632	8,921,809	5,996,016		
Two years later	6,548,785	7,115,566	5,795,647	6,856,073	8,384,323	8,947,273			
Three years later	6,591,979	7,248,668	5,985,658	7,032,637	7,996,019				
Four years later	6,605,404	7,302,363	5,935,524	7,023,263					
Five years later	7,189,855	7,456,831	5,935,524						
Six years later	7,464,878	7,456,831							
Seven years later	7,529,878								
Net estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims	7,529,878	7,456,831	5,935,524	7,023,263	7,996,019	8,947,273	5,996,016	6,179,240	57,064,044
Cumulative payments to date	7,529,878	7,456,831	5,929,210	6,585,281	8,420,861	8,931,299	5,292,100	4,732,115	54,877,575
Net undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims	$ -	$ -	$ 6,314	$ 437,982	$ (424,842)	$ 15,974	$ 703,916	$ 1,447,125	$ 2,186,469
2017 and prior									39,749
IBNR and effect of discounting									4,717,519
Total net liabilities for incurred claims									$ 6,943,737

3.3.2 Sensitivities

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 frequency, 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:

		2025			
	Change in assumptions $'000	Impact on profit before tax, gross of reinsurance $'000	Impact on profit before tax, net of reinsurance $'000	Impact on equity, gross of reinsurance $'000	Impact on equity, net of reinsurance $'000
Interest rate	+1%	(138)	(138)	(101)	(101)
Expected loss	+5%	439	364	323	268
Inflation rate	+1%	147	147	108	108
Interest rate	-1%	144	144	106	106
Expected loss	-5%	(438)	(363)	(322)	(267)
Inflation rate	-1%	(143)	(143)	(105)	(105)

		2024			
	Change in assumptions $'000	Impact on profit before tax, gross of reinsurance $'000	Impact on profit before tax, net of reinsurance $'000	Impact on equity, gross of reinsurance $'000	Impact on equity, net of reinsurance $'000
Interest rate	+1%	(173)	(137)	(127)	(101)
Expected loss	+5%	427	346	314	254
Inflation rate	+1%	184	146	135	107
Interest rate	-1%	180	143	132	105
Expected loss	-5%	(423)	(342)	(311)	(251)
Inflation rate	-1%	(180)	(142)	(132)	(104)

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.

3.3.3 Liquidity Risk

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

3.3.3 Liquidity Risk (cont'd)

The Company’s investment policy requires that 0% to 15% of the Company's portfolio be held in cash and short-term investments, which mitigates liquidity risk. Short-term investments include treasury bills, commercial paper and term deposits with an original maturity of less than one year.

The following table summarizes the maturity profile of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities and portfolios of reinsurance contract held that are liabilities of the Company based on the estimates of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be paid out in the periods expected:

Amounts in $000s	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
December 31, 2025 Insurance liabilities	3,481	972	858	905	777	387	7,380
Percent of Total	48%	12%	12%	12%	11%	5%	100%
December 31, 2024 Insurance liabilities	4,188	1,346	1,451	1,164	882	386	9,417
Percent of Total	44%	15%	14%	14%	9%	4%	100%

Amounts invested in bond funds that are available in the short-term (< 1 month) includes $6,314,709 (2024 - $5,298,761)

In addition, the following table presents the maturity profile of GICs, bonds and private loans held:

	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	>4 years	Total
December 31, 2025 Debt instruments at FVTPL	2,099,224	2,212,803	1,738,742	299,184	7,931,487	14,281,440
Percent of Total	15%	15%	12%	2%	56%	100%
December 31, 2024 Debt instruments at FVTPL	2,189,485	2,100,926	2,207,316	841,175	5,812,147	13,151,049
Percent of Total	17%	16%	17%	6%	44%	100%

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

3.3.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument, insurance contract issued or reinsurance contract held will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. 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. 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 8% for the five major Canadian banks and 4% for all other corporations of the total equity portfolio.

The Company’s currency risk is related to stock holdings which are limited to United States equities in sectors which are not readily available in Canada. Foreign exchange risk is limited to the company's stock portfolio. The Company limits its holdings in foreign equity to 20% of the total investment portfolio in accordance with its investment policy. The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance or reinsurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through its interest bearing investments (Bankers Acceptance, T-Bills, GICs, Bonds, and Fixed Income Mutual Funds).

At December 31, 2025, a 1% move in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, could impact the market value of bonds and GICs by $(551,758) (2024 - $(462,872)). These changes would be recognized in comprehensive income.

The Company is exposed to equity risk through its portfolio of stocks in unlisted Canadian companies and listed Canadian and US companies. At December 31, 2025, 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 listed Canadian common equities of $344,188 (2024 - $342,826) and the US common equities of $114,876 (2024 - $105,096). This change would be recognized in comprehensive income.

The Company’s investment policy limits investment in preferred and common shares to a maximum of 25% of the market value of the portfolio. The total investment in preferred and common shares cannot exceed 25% of total assets.

Equities are monitored by the Investment Committee and the board of directors and holdings are adjusted following each quarter to ensure the investments portfolio remains 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 market risk.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument, insurance contract issued in an asset position or reinsurance contract held will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk relating to its bond holdings in its investment portfolio.

3.3.4 Market risk (cont'd)

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

	2025	2024
Guaranteed Investment Certificates	3,733,000	4,298,000
Bonds issued by:		
Provincial	5,946,516	5,505,325
Corporate - A or better	3,699,970	2,948,096
Corporate - BBB	901,954	399,628
	10,548,440	8,853,049
Equity Investments		
Canadian	4,102,385	3,378,128
US	1,510,096	1,195,317
Preferred shares	360,480	350,160
	5,972,961	4,923,605
Mutual Funds	311,342	345,471
Fire Mutuals Guarantee Fund	30,406	29,685
Total Investments	20,596,149	18,449,810

The Company’s credit risk policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Company. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

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 includes 91% (2024 – 95%) of bonds rated A or better. The Company’s investment policy limits investment in bonds and debentures of the various ratings to limits ranging from 0% to 100% of the Company's portfolio. The Company’s policy requires that funds be invested in bonds and debentures of Federal, Provincial or Municipal Government and corporations 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.

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 management prior to renewal of the reinsurance contract. At year-end, the Company reviewed the amounts owing from its reinsurer and determined that no allowance is necessary.

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

4. Investments

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

The Company recognizes debt instruments, including pooled funds, on the date on which they are originated. Equity instruments 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 (GIC's 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 mutual 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.

4. Investments (cont'd)

(d) Fair value measurement

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, 2025				
GIC's	$ 3,733,000	$ -	$ -	$ 3,733,000
Bonds	-	10,548,440	-	10,548,440
Equity investments	5,972,961	-	-	5,972,961
Pooled funds	-	311,342	-	311,342
Other investments	-	30,406	-	30,406
Total	$ 9,705,961	$10,890,188	$ -	$20,596,149
December 31, 2024				
GIC's	$ 4,298,000	$ -	$ -	$ 4,298,000
Bonds	-	8,853,049	-	8,853,049
Equity investments	4,923,605	-	-	4,923,605
Pooled funds	-	345,471	-	345,471
Other investments	-	29,685	-	29,685
Total	$ 9,221,605	$ 9,228,205	$ -	$ 18,449,810

There were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the year end December 31, 2025 and 2024.

5. Investment and Other Income

	2025	2024
Interest income	$ 532,168	$ 476,101
Dividend and pooled fund income	209,924	227,010
Realized gains (losses) on disposal of investments	53,730	345,570
Investment expenses	(53,172)	(49,562)
Unrealized gain (losses) on investments	888,892	642,734
Other income	15,774	38,103
	$ 1,647,316	$ 1,679,956

6. Capital management

For the purpose of capital management, the Company has defined capital as unappropriated 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 dependant 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 350%. As at December 31, 2025, 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 or deemed necessary.

7. Insurance Service Expenses and Operating and Administrative Expenses

	2025	2024
Claims and benefits	$ 7,566,592	$ 9,935,537
Commissions	2,892,841	2,677,505
Computer costs	526,997	508,102
Depreciation	31,135	26,165
Licenses, fees and dues	242,155	222,241
Postage and office supplies	64,152	52,293
Professional fees	64,865	152,972
Occupancy costs	17,146	29,609
Salaries, benefits and directors fees	1,365,117	1,243,138
Utilities and property taxes	28,884	32,400
Other	196,003	252,387
	$12,995,887	$ 15,132,349
Insurance service expenses	$12,219,881	$ 14,292,209
Operating and administrative expenses	776,006	840,140
	$12,995,887	$ 15,132,349

8. Salaries, Benefits and Directors Fees

	2025	2024
Adjusting salaries and benefits	$ 228,660	$ 216,335
Agent commissions	1,020,211	926,835
Other salaries, benefits and directors fees (Note 7)	1,365,117	1,243,138
	$ 2,613,988	$ 2,386,308

9. Income Taxes

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

The significant components of tax expense included in comprehensive income consist of:

	2025	2024
Current tax provision		
Based on current year taxable income	$ 1,050,000	$ -
Deferred tax provision		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,500)	524,800
Total income tax provision	$ 1,048,500	$ 524,800

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

	2025	2024
Income before taxes	$ 4,346,390	$ 2,149,698
Expected taxes based on the statutory rate of 26.5%	1,151,793	569,670
Small business deduction	(63,383)	-
Income from dividends	(50,815)	(53,516)
Other non deductible expenses	267	1,084
Other differences	(286)	-
Under provision in prior years	10,924	7,562
Total income tax provision	$ 1,048,500	$ 524,800

At December 31, 2025, a deferred tax asset of $95,000 (2024 - $93,500) 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 fail to fulfill their obligations, unless otherwise assigned.

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 Re ("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 17, Insurance Contracts.

11. 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 other operating and administrative expenses in the statement of comprehensive income and is provided for using the straight-line method based on useful life:

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

			2025	
	Useful Life	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Land	N/A	$ 100,000	$ -	$ 100,000
Buildings	25 years	1,255,977	963,675	292,302
Computer hardware	5 years	304,046	301,786	2,260
Computer software	2 years	177,641	177,641	-
Furniture and fixtures	5 years	250,284	249,524	760
		$ 2,087,948	$ 1,692,626	$ 395,322

			2024	
	Useful Life	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Land	N/A	$ 100,000	$ -	$ 100,000
Buildings	25 years	1,255,977	927,254	328,723
Computer hardware	5 years	301,368	300,110	1,258
Computer software	2 years	177,641	177,641	-
Furniture and fixtures	5 years	250,284	248,764	1,520
		$ 2,085,270	$ 1,653,769	$ 431,501

12. Pension Plans

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" ("the plan"). This pension plan is a multi-employer pension plan as defined by IAS 19 Employee Benefits. 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 related as sufficient information is not available to use the defined benefit accounting.

The Company matches 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. According to the most recent actuarial valuation dated September 2024, the going concern valuation for the defined plan shows a surplus as at December 31, 2023.

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

The amount contributed to the plan for 2025 was $70,139 (2024 - $79,100). The contributions were made for current service and these have been recognized in comprehensive income. The Company had a 1.50% (2024 - 1.50%) share of the total contributions to the plan in 2025.

Expected contributions to the plan for the next annual reporting period amount to $79,954.

The defined benefit pension plan was closed to future eligible employees effective December 31, 2015. 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.

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.

Defined contribution plan

The Company's agents and employees hired after December 15, 2015 participate in a defined contribution plan. The Company's obligation with respect to this plan is to make specified monthly payments based on a percentage of the employee's eligible earnings. The amount contributed to this plan for 2025 was $77,626 (2024 - $63,501).

Expected contributions to the defined contribution plan for the next annual reporting period amount to $72,043.

13. Related Party Transactions

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

	2025	2024
Short term employee benefits and directors' fees	$ 500,707	$ 453,010
Total pension and other post-employment benefits	84,309	81,091
	$ 585,016	$ 534,101
Premiums	$ 72,702	$ 61,301
Claims paid	$ -	$ 558

There are no amounts owing to or from key management personnel at December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

14. New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS7)

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" ("IFRS 7")) were issued in May 2024. The amendments clarify the classification of certain financial assets as well as the derecognition of a financial liability and introduce an accounting policy option for the derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic transfer if certain conditions are met. The amendments also add disclosure requirements for certain financial instruments.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted, and will be applied retrospectively.

The Company is assessing the impact of these amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements"

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ("IFRS 18") to improve reporting of financial performance. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, however, it carries forward many requirements from IAS 1 unchanged. IFRS 18 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 introduces three sets of new requirements for presentation of financial statements and disclosures within financial statements:

- Introduction of five defined categories of income and expenses: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, with defined subtotals and totals.
- Disclosure within a note to financial statements of Management-Defined Performance Measures (MPM) with a reconciliation between MPMs and IFRS performance measures.
- Enhanced guidance and additional requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of information.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard on the presentation and disclosure of its financial statements.