

SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2012



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the policyholders of Southeastern Mutual Insurance Company:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of Southeastern Mutual Insurance Company as at December 31, 2012 and the statements of changes in equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Southeastern Mutual Insurance Company as at December 31, 2012, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Other Matters

In accordance with section 78 of the Insurance Act of New Brunswick, we confirm that, within the scope of materiality we have verified cash, bank balance and securities, we have checked the reserve of unearned premiums and it is calculated as required by the Insurance Act, we have examined the reserve for unpaid claims and in our opinion it is adequate, we have verified the balances owing by agents and other insurers, we have verified that the statement of financial position does not include as assets items prohibited by the Insurance Act, and that all transactions of the company that have come within our notice have been within its power.

Stevenson + Partners

Riverview, NB
February 21, 2013

Chartered Accountants

SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Statement 1

DECEMBER 31, 2012

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 661,498	\$ 224,661
Accrued interest receivable	37,349	63,790
Premiums receivable	1,232,303	1,127,645
Reinsurance receivable	-	16,302
Income taxes recoverable (Note 10)	-	32,072
Reserve for reinsurance on policy claims and liabilities (Note 4)	224,958	287,439
Deferred premium acquisition costs (Note 4)	613,338	606,581
Investments (Note 5)	14,777,620	13,996,303
Property and equipment (Note 7)	635,381	695,351
Intangible assets (Note 7)	26,711	45,618
Investment property (Note 8)	<u>137,530</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$18,346,688</u>	<u>\$17,095,762</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9)	\$ 441,631	\$ 386,741
Reserve for policy claims and liabilities (Note 4)	688,250	1,025,174
Income taxes payable (Note 10)	87,719	-
Unearned premiums (Note 4)	3,439,899	3,197,934
Agents' future retirement compensation (Note 11)	<u>91,928</u>	<u>109,374</u>
	<u>4,749,427</u>	<u>4,719,223</u>
Contingent Liabilities (Note 14)		
EQUITY		
General Reserve - Statement 2	13,496,457	12,297,441
Accumulated other comprehensive income - Statement 2	<u>100,804</u>	<u>79,098</u>
	<u>13,597,261</u>	<u>12,376,539</u>
	<u>\$18,346,688</u>	<u>\$17,095,762</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Pete M L Director

Donald E Jm Director

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.



SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

Statement 2

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	2012	2011
General Reserve (Note 15)		
General Reserve, beginning of year	\$12,297,441	\$12,144,297
Net income for the year - Statement 3	<u>1,199,016</u>	<u>153,144</u>
General Reserve, end of year - Statement 1	<u>\$13,496,457</u>	<u>\$12,297,441</u>
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Accumulated other comprehensive income, beginning of year	\$ 79,098	\$ 157,945
Total other comprehensive income (loss) - Statement 3	<u>21,706</u>	<u>(78,847)</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive income, end of year - Statement 1	<u>\$ 100,804</u>	<u>\$ 79,098</u>

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.



SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Statement 3

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	2012	2011
Premiums written	\$ 6,446,046	\$ 6,137,268
Less: Premiums (ceded) quota share recovery	87,384	(224,608)
Reinsurance premiums	(1,184,101)	(1,128,645)
Change in unearned premiums (Note 4)	<u>(241,965)</u>	<u>(112,193)</u>
Net premiums earned	<u>5,107,364</u>	<u>4,671,822</u>
Losses		
Claims and adjusting expenses incurred including depreciation of \$nil (2011 - \$6,788)	2,063,563	2,751,090
Reinsurance (recoveries) charges	<u>21,725</u>	<u>(399,840)</u>
Net claims incurred	<u>2,085,288</u>	<u>2,351,250</u>
	<u>3,022,076</u>	<u>2,320,572</u>
Premium acquisition expenses		
Commissions expense	986,061	1,002,751
Change in commissions earned	<u>(547)</u>	<u>(90,975)</u>
Net commissions	985,514	911,776
Premium tax	187,037	180,986
Fire Marshall's tax	44,451	42,690
Advocacy and Insurance Act assessment	<u>8,156</u>	<u>6,080</u>
	1,225,158	1,141,532
Operating expenses - Schedule 1	<u>1,639,497</u>	<u>1,464,464</u>
	<u>2,864,655</u>	<u>2,605,996</u>
Underwriting profit (loss)	157,421	(285,424)
Investment and other items (Note 13)	<u>1,143,595</u>	<u>400,568</u>
Income before income taxes	1,301,016	115,144
Recovery of (provision for) income taxes (Note 10)	<u>(102,000)</u>	<u>38,000</u>
Net income for the year - Statement 2	1,199,016	153,144
Other comprehensive income:		
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) from associate - Statement 2	<u>21,706</u>	<u>(78,847)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,220,722</u>	<u>\$ 74,297</u>

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.



SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Statement 4

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income for the year - Statement 3	\$ 1,199,016	\$ 153,144
Items not requiring an outlay of cash:		
Depreciation and amortization	119,630	134,165
Loss on disposal of investments	255,408	26,093
Equity income from associate	(609,487)	(294,788)
Amortization of bond premiums	49,431	52,079
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(3,832)	-
Change in fair value through profit or loss financial instruments (Note 17)	<u>(428,026)</u>	<u>276,965</u>
	582,140	347,658
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Accrued interest receivable	26,441	(8,002)
Premiums receivable	(104,659)	(77,370)
Reinsurance receivable	78,784	248,634
Deferred premium acquisition costs	(6,757)	(18,881)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	54,889	(62,804)
Claims payable	(336,924)	(303,027)
Income taxes payable/recoverable	119,792	(68,356)
Agents' future retirement compensation	(17,446)	5,200
Unearned premiums	<u>241,965</u>	<u>112,193</u>
Cash flows from operating activities	<u>638,225</u>	<u>175,245</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property, equipment and intangibles	(45,092)	(71,187)
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	10,620	-
Purchase of investment property	(139,979)	-
Investments matured/sold	1,375,000	1,561,766
Proceeds from sale of equity investments	2,164,607	-
Purchase of equity and other investments	(3,493,457)	-
Purchase of bonds and debentures	-	(2,176,232)
Reinvested dividends	<u>(73,087)</u>	<u>(73,519)</u>
Cash flows used for investing activities	<u>(201,388)</u>	<u>(759,172)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	436,837	(583,927)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>224,661</u>	<u>808,588</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year - Statement 1	<u>\$ 661,498</u>	<u>\$ 224,661</u>
See supplementary cash flow information		
Interest paid	<u>\$ 1,096</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Interest received	<u>\$ 326,168</u>	<u>\$ 340,028</u>
Income taxes paid	<u>\$ 3,616</u>	<u>\$ 30,355</u>
Income taxes received	<u>\$ 21,406</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.



SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES**

Schedule 1

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	2012	2011
Advertising and donations	\$ 71,337	\$ 80,192
Agents' benefits	111,013	108,317
Association fees and memberships	24,024	21,774
Building occupancy costs	79,283	76,252
Computer operations	122,129	98,087
Conventions and meetings	38,656	29,617
Depreciation and amortization	119,630	127,377
Directors' remuneration	112,728	87,146
Insurance and bonding	24,245	25,716
Interest and bank charges	33,876	33,835
Loss prevention	156,983	140,646
Office, postage and stationery	89,800	79,754
Professional fees	46,672	43,639
Salaries and employee benefits	485,362	404,929
Telephone	33,664	38,211
Training and education	9,594	7,551
Travel	<u>80,501</u>	<u>61,421</u>
	<u>\$ 1,639,497</u>	<u>\$ 1,464,464</u>

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of these financial statements.

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SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

General information and statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

Southeastern Mutual Insurance Company is incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick and is subject to the Insurance Act of New Brunswick. The company is a mutual insurance company which offers fire, extended peril and liability coverage to selected real property owners in the southeastern region of the province.

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

1. Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB and IFRS Interpretations committee (IFRIC) has issued the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective during period covered by these financial statements.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments (January 1, 2013)
IFRS 13 - Fair value measurement (January 1, 2013)
IAS 28 - Investments in associates and joint ventures (January 1, 2013)

The company anticipates that the application of these standards, amendments and interpretations will have no material impact on the results and financial positions of the company.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in accordance with the regulations of the Superintendent of Insurance of New Brunswick.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of financial instruments and deemed cost of land and building. The significant accounting policies adopted by the company are set out below.

In accordance with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, the company has applied previous Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) accounting policies modified as appropriate to comply with the IFRS framework. Previous Canadian GAAP accounting policies will continue to be applied for the company's insurance contracts until such time as the current project by IASB for insurance contracts is completed and subsequently adopted.

(a) Financial instruments

All financial instruments are classified as either fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, or other liabilities. FVTPL and available-for-sale financial instruments are revalued to their fair value as of the financial statement reporting date. FVTPL financial instruments are recognized through the statement of operations and available-for-sale financial instruments are recognized through other comprehensive income until the instrument is derecognized or impaired. Held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, and other liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Transactions costs are included in the carrying value of the financial instruments.

For information on the classification of each financial instrument of the company see Note 17.



SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting period date. They are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. A significant or prolonged decline in fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets and the loss is recognized in net income (loss) for the year.

In respect of available-for-sale financial instruments, impairment losses previously recognized through net income (loss) are not reversed through net income (loss) for the year. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in comprehensive income (loss) for the year.

Investments

Equities are classified as FVTPL financial instruments. They are carried at fair value based on bid prices published in financial newspapers or bid quotations received from securities dealers. Bonds and debentures are classified as held to maturity financial instruments. They are measured at amortized cost. Any premium or discounts on bond acquisition is amortized, and any specific investment provisions flow through net earnings.

Investment income

Realized gains and losses arising from the sale of investments are the difference between the proceeds received, net of transaction costs, and its original cost or amortized cost as appropriate, using the average cost basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis and dividends are recorded when the rights to receive payment have been established. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bond.

Unrealized gains and losses

Unrealized gains or losses on the Investments represents the difference between the carrying value at the year end and the carrying value at the previous year end or purchase value during the year, less the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains and losses in respect of disposals during the year.

SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Insurance contracts

Deferred premium acquisition costs

Deferred premium acquisition costs consist of agents' commissions and premium taxes related to unearned premiums. These costs, to the extent that they are considered recoverable, are deferred and written off to income over the same periods that the related premiums are earned. In determining the amount recoverable consideration is given to claims and related expenses expected to be incurred as the premiums are earned.

Reserves for policy and claims liabilities

Reserves for policy and claims liabilities includes claims and adjustment expenses which represent the estimated amounts required to settle all outstanding and unreported claims incurred to the end of the fiscal year. The valuation of the claims liabilities are determined on a non-discounted basis.

Earned/unearned premium revenue

Premium revenue is recognized on a daily pro rata basis over the terms of the insurance policies. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written which are applicable to the unexpired terms of the policy in force.

Premiums ceded

Premiums ceded and reinsurance recoveries on losses incurred are recorded as reductions of the respective income and expense accounts.

Expected reinsurance recoveries on unpaid claims are recognized as assets at the same time and using principles consistent with the company's method for establishing the related liability.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, balances with banks and highly liquid temporary investments which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(d) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost or deemed cost less accumulated amortization and any recognized impairment loss. Depreciation is provided annually on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to write-off the cost or valuation of the property and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the following rates:

Building	2.5% to 10%
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Computers	33%
Vehicles	20%
Signs	20%

SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software, which are not integral to the operation of computer hardware owned by the company.

Software is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

(f) Investment property

The company's investment property consists of land and building held to earn rental income. Investment property is initially recorded at cost or deemed cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Land is not depreciated. Buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 40 years.

Rent receivable is recognized in net income/loss and is spread on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Where an incentive, such as a rent free period is given to a tenant, the carrying value of the investment property excludes any amount reported as a separate asset.

(g) Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset's useful life.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increase in carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Income taxes

The tax expense represents the sum of current income tax payable and deferred income tax.

The income tax currently payable is based on taxable income for the year. Taxable income differs from net income (loss) as reported in the statement of operations because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current income tax is calculated using income tax rates effective at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statement and the corresponding income tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax is accounted for as an asset or liability on the statement of financial position. Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax is calculated at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of operations, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred income tax is charged or credited in equity.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right of offset of current income tax assets and liabilities and when the company intends to settle its current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(i) Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income includes the change in the company's net assets that result from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the company's equity and includes items that would not normally be included in net income (loss), such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale financial instruments.

(j) Product classification

The company's product consists of property and liability insurance and is classified, for accounting purposes, as an insurance contract. A contract that is classified as an insurance contract remains an insurance contract until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Insurance contracts are those contracts that transfer significant insurance risk, if and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to make significant additional benefits in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance. Such contracts may also transfer financial risk.

3. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in a period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) Critical judgments in applying the company's accounting policies

Management has not made any critical judgments apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below) in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Valuation of reserves for policy and claims liabilities

Determining the reserve for policy and claims liabilities involves an assessment of the future development of the claims. The process takes into account the consistency of the company's claims handling procedures, the amount of information available, the characteristics of the line of business from which the claim arises, and the delays in reporting of claims. These reserves for policy and claims liabilities are estimates and, as such, are subject to variability, which could be material in the near term. Changes to the estimates could result from future events such as receiving additional claim information, changes in judicial interpretations of contracts or significant changes in severity or frequency of claims from past trends. In general, the longer the term required for settlement of a group of claims, the more variable the estimates.

The estimates are principally based on the company's historical experience. Methods of estimation have been used that the company believes produce reasonable results given current information. As additional experience and other data become available, the estimates could be revised. Any future changes in estimation would be reflected in the statement comprehensive income (loss) for the year in which the change occurred.

SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

3. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Equity income in associate

The company records equity income in its associate at each financial statement date (Note 6). There is currently a dispute among the shareholder mutual insurance companies of the associate with regards to the allocation of income and the interpretation of Clause 9 of the United General Insurance Corporation shareholder agreement. This dispute relates to the 2007 to 2012 years. The income recorded in the current year can be seen in Notes 6 and 13. The equity income recorded in the 2010 to 2012 years is based on the company's best estimate on what it expects to earn from the associate for those years. The current carrying amount of the asset which this estimation uncertainty relates is \$4,314,109. As of the financial statement date it is unknown what effect, if any, to the recorded equity income from the 2007 to 2012 year will result from the resolution of this dispute. Once this dispute is resolved, the carrying value of this asset and its related equity income recorded may vary materially from that recorded in these financial statements.

4. Insurance contracts

Deferred premium acquisition costs

The following is a schedule of the changes in deferred premium acquisition costs for the year:

	2012	2011
Beginning of year	\$ 606,581	\$ 587,701
Written in year	1,150,583	1,085,524
Incurred in year	<u>(1,143,826)</u>	<u>(1,066,644)</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 613,338</u>	<u>\$ 606,581</u>

Reserve for policy claims and liabilities

Changes in claim liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 and their impact on claims and adjustment expenses for the two years is as follows:

	2012	2011
Reserve, beginning of year		
Gross	\$ 1,025,174	\$ 1,328,201
Reinsurance recoverable	<u>(287,439)</u>	<u>(460,223)</u>
	<u>737,735</u>	<u>867,978</u>
Decrease in estimated losses and expenses, for losses occurring in prior years	(137,203)	(254,848)
Provision for losses and expenses on claims occurring in the current year	<u>2,135,804</u>	<u>2,523,586</u>
	<u>1,998,601</u>	<u>2,268,738</u>

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SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

4. Insurance contracts (continued)

Reserve for policy claims and liabilities (continued)

Paid claims occurring during:

Current year events	(1,798,313)	(1,899,774)
Prior events	<u>(474,731)</u>	<u>(499,207)</u>
	<u>(2,273,044)</u>	<u>(2,398,981)</u>
Reserve, end of year	<u>\$ 463,292</u>	<u>\$ 737,735</u>
Reserve for policy claims and liabilities, end of year:		
Gross	688,250	1,025,174
Reinsurer's share	<u>(224,958)</u>	<u>(287,439)</u>
	<u>\$ 463,292</u>	<u>\$ 737,735</u>

The company has determined estimated settlements in the next fiscal year on the reserve for policy claims and liabilities noted above to be \$321,000. This estimate was determined through the use of historical data on claims payments year over year.

Reinsurance ceded

Reinsurance premiums ceded and reinsurance recoveries on losses incurred are recorded as reductions of the respective income and expense accounts. Unearned premiums on business ceded and estimates of amounts recoverable from the reinsurer on reserve for policy claims and liabilities are recorded on the statement of financial position.

Claims development

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



SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

4. Insurance contracts (continued)

Reserve for policy claims and liabilities (continued)

Claims development (continued)

The table below presents the development of claims payments and the estimated total cost of claims for the years 2007 to 2012. The upper half of the table shows the cumulative amounts paid or estimated to be paid during successive years related to each claim year. The original estimates will be increased or decreased, as more information becomes known about the original claims and overall claim frequency and severity.

Claims net of reinsurer's share

(\$'000)

	2007 and prior	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Net estimate of cumulative claims cost							
At the end year of claim	339	\$ 1,322	\$ 1,784	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,973	\$ 1,862	
One year later	595	1,344	2,186	1,865	2,488		
Two years later	589	1,349	2,200	1,834			
Three years later	594	1,339	2,190				
Four years later	590	1,336					
Five years later	<u>595</u>						
Current estimate of cumulative claims cost	595	1,336	2,190	1,834	2,488	1,862	10,305
Cumulative payments	<u>590</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>2,459</u>	<u>1,523</u>	<u>9,842</u>
Outstanding claims	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>\$ 463</u>



SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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4. Insurance contracts (continued)

Unearned premiums

Unearned premiums on the statement of financial position consist of the unearned portions of premiums, reinsurance premiums and deferred commissions. The following is a schedule of the changes in the above for the year:

	2012	2011
Beginning of year	\$ 3,197,934	\$ 3,085,741
Premiums written in year	6,417,008	5,946,145
Premiums earned in year	<u>(6,175,043)</u>	<u>(5,833,952)</u>
Change in year	<u>241,965</u>	<u>112,193</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 3,439,899</u>	<u>\$ 3,197,934</u>

5. Investments

The carrying value and fair value of investments are summarized as follows:

	2012		2011	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<i>Held to maturity</i>				
Bonds and debentures maturing within five years:				
Government of Canada	\$ 1,400,700	\$ 1,483,521	\$ 1,406,685	\$ 1,532,578
Provincial/Municipal Governments	1,181,880	1,223,177	880,727	919,007
Canadian Corporate/Financial Institutions	3,066,242	3,121,457	2,777,512	2,874,719
Bonds and debentures maturing in more than five years:				
Government of Canada	161,619	181,424	161,872	183,120
Provincial/Municipal Governments	1,178,807	1,359,663	1,686,991	1,885,481
Canadian Corporate/Financial Institutions	<u>101,495</u>	<u>110,805</u>	<u>101,387</u>	<u>107,821</u>
	<u>7,090,743</u>	<u>7,480,047</u>	<u>7,015,174</u>	<u>7,502,726</u>
<i>Available-for-Sale</i>				
Guarantee Fund - N.B.M.I.A.	66,680	66,680	66,680	66,680
Investment in associate (Note 6)	<u>4,314,109</u>	<u>4,314,109</u>	<u>3,682,916</u>	<u>3,682,916</u>
	<u>4,380,789</u>	<u>4,380,789</u>	<u>3,749,596</u>	<u>3,749,596</u>
<i>Fair Value through Profit or Loss</i>				
Investment in Farm Mutual Pooled Funds	-	-	2,039,952	2,039,952
Other equity investments	<u>3,306,088</u>	<u>3,306,088</u>	<u>1,191,581</u>	<u>1,191,581</u>
	<u>3,306,088</u>	<u>3,306,088</u>	<u>3,231,533</u>	<u>3,231,533</u>
	<u>\$14,777,620</u>	<u>\$15,166,924</u>	<u>\$13,996,303</u>	<u>\$14,483,855</u>

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5. Investments (Continued)

The interest rates on bonds and debentures are as follows:

	Interest receivable basis	2012 Effective rates (% range)	2011 Effective rates (% range)
Government of Canada	semi-annual	3.75% to 5.25%	3.75% to 5.25%
Provincial/Municipal Governments	semi-annual	3.50% to 9.92%	4.25% to 9.92%
Canadian Corporate/Financial Institutions	semi-annual	3.35% to 6.79%	3.35% to 6.87%

6. Investment in associate

United General Insurance Corporation is owned by the four New Brunswick Mutual Insurance companies including Southeastern Mutual Insurance Company. United General writes automobile policies for these New Brunswick Mutuels. The automobile policies are sold by the company's agents and the company receives no direct benefit from these automobile policies.

The investment in associate, United General Insurance Corporation (United General), includes:

	2012	2011
Voting shares	\$ 73,838	\$ 73,838
Participating shares	2,668,788	2,668,788
Undistributed share of post-acquisition income	1,470,679	861,192
Undistributed share of income from other comprehensive income	<u>100,804</u>	<u>79,098</u>
	<u>\$ 4,314,109</u>	<u>\$ 3,682,916</u>

At December 31, 2012, the company held approximately 32% (2011 - 30%) of the total equity of United General and had 25% of voting control.

Subject to the terms of a shareholder agreement, the net income or loss of United General is allocated to each shareholder annually. Historically, for each dollar of income allocated to one of the shareholders, one share of United General's participating shares is issued by way of a stock dividend. For each dollar of loss attributable to one of the shareholders, they must surrender one of their participating shares for cancellation. There have been no stock dividends or shares surrendered since 2007.

Under the terms of a shareholder agreement, should the company wish to withdraw from United General, it would receive proceeds equal to 80% of the book value of the company's equity in United General. If the company was required to withdraw from United General, it would receive proceeds equal to 120% of the book value of the company's equity in United General.

The company's portion of United General's underwriting income is based on the auto business written by the company's agents for United General, net of the expenses relating to those premiums. The company's portion of United General's investment income and other comprehensive is based on the average net assets of United General contributed by the company. The following is a summary of the company's portion of United General's financial position and operations:



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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2012

6. Investment in associate (continued)

Statement of financial position

	2012	2011
Assets		
Investments	\$ 5,358,121	\$ 4,527,619
Due from agents, brokers and policyholders	466,307	396,838
Reserve for policy claims and liabilities recoverable from reinsurers	630,098	558,921
Other assets	<u>344,676</u>	<u>432,963</u>
	<u>\$ 6,799,202</u>	<u>\$ 5,916,341</u>
Liabilities		
Reserve for policy claims and liabilities	\$ 1,349,456	\$ 1,275,946
Unearned premiums	892,828	773,287
Other liabilities	<u>242,809</u>	<u>184,192</u>
	2,485,093	2,233,425
Shareholder's equity	<u>4,314,109</u>	<u>3,682,916</u>
	<u>\$ 6,799,202</u>	<u>\$ 5,916,341</u>

Statement of income

	2012	2011
Gross premiums earned	\$ 2,464,532	\$ 2,354,427
Reinsurance costs	<u>(816,073)</u>	<u>(1,037,997)</u>
Net premiums earned	1,648,459	1,316,430
Net claims incurred	(399,751)	(694,203)
Commissions and other expenses	<u>(723,568)</u>	<u>(600,424)</u>
Underwriting income (loss)	525,140	21,803
Investment and other income	<u>202,451</u>	<u>409,733</u>
Income before income tax expense	727,591	431,536
Income tax expense	<u>(118,104)</u>	<u>(90,587)</u>
Company's portion of annual income before adjustment	609,487	340,949
Facility risk sharing pool adjustment	<u>-</u>	<u>(46,161)</u>
Company's portion of annual income	<u>\$ 609,487</u>	<u>\$ 294,788</u>

The four shareholders of United General Insurance Corporation are currently in discussions for updating the current shareholder agreement. The main changes in the shareholder agreement may affect the method of allocating income in United General Insurance Corporation to the individual mutual insurance companies.



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7. Property and equipment and intangibles

	Property and equipment						Intangibles	
	Land	Building	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers Hardware	Vehicles	Signs	Total	Computer Software
Gross Carrying Amount								
Balance December 31, 2011	\$ 150,000	\$ 497,355	\$ 93,725	\$ 254,410	\$ 33,940	\$ 35,682	\$ 1,065,112	\$ 246,928
Additions	-	2,798	11,741	9,725	-	-	24,264	20,829
Disposals	-	-	-	(131,535)	(33,940)	-	(165,475)	(127,222)
Balance December 31, 2012	<u>150,000</u>	<u>500,153</u>	<u>105,466</u>	<u>132,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,682</u>	<u>923,901</u>	<u>140,535</u>
Depreciation and impairment								
Balance December 31, 2011	-	51,776	65,311	192,170	27,151	33,353	369,761	201,310
Additions	-	27,039	8,639	41,013	-	754	77,445	39,736
Disposals	-	-	-	(131,535)	(27,151)	-	(158,686)	(127,222)
Balance December 31, 2012	<u>-</u>	<u>78,815</u>	<u>73,950</u>	<u>101,648</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,107</u>	<u>288,520</u>	<u>113,824</u>
Carrying amount, December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>\$ 421,338</u>	<u>\$ 31,516</u>	<u>\$ 30,952</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,575</u>	<u>\$ 635,381</u>	<u>\$ 26,711</u>
Gross Carrying Amount								
Balance January 1, 2010	\$ 150,000	\$ 480,000	\$ 88,537	\$ 244,583	\$ 33,940	\$ 35,342	\$ 1,032,402	\$ 208,451
Additions	-	17,355	5,188	9,827	-	340	32,710	38,477
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2011	<u>150,000</u>	<u>497,355</u>	<u>93,725</u>	<u>254,410</u>	<u>33,940</u>	<u>35,682</u>	<u>1,065,112</u>	<u>246,928</u>
Depreciation and impairment								
Balance January 1, 2010	-	25,023	57,227	146,741	20,363	32,598	281,952	154,954
Additions	-	26,753	8,084	45,429	6,788	755	87,809	46,356
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2011	<u>-</u>	<u>51,776</u>	<u>65,311</u>	<u>192,170</u>	<u>27,151</u>	<u>33,353</u>	<u>369,761</u>	<u>201,310</u>
Carrying amount, December 31, 2011	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>\$ 445,579</u>	<u>\$ 28,414</u>	<u>\$ 62,240</u>	<u>\$ 6,789</u>	<u>\$ 2,329</u>	<u>\$ 695,351</u>	<u>\$ 45,618</u>

The company did not record any impairment charges or reversals during the years noted above.



SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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8. Investment property

	Land	Building	Total
Gross Carrying Amount			
Balance December 31, 2011	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Additions	42,000	97,979	139,979
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2012	<u>42,000</u>	<u>97,979</u>	<u>139,979</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
Balance December 31, 2011	-	-	-
Additions	-	2,449	2,449
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2012	<u>-</u>	<u>2,449</u>	<u>2,449</u>
Carrying amount, December 31, 2012	<u>\$ 42,000</u>	<u>\$ 95,530</u>	<u>\$ 137,530</u>

The fair value of the investment property is \$140,000.

Investment property held by the company is leased out under an operating lease on a month to month basis.

9. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2012	2011
Payable to reinsurer	\$ 50,144	\$ 72,934
Premium and fire marshall taxes payable	99,531	93,833
Other payables and accruals	<u>291,956</u>	<u>219,974</u>
	<u>\$ 441,631</u>	<u>\$ 386,741</u>

10. Income taxes

Provision for income taxes included on the statement 3 is comprised of the following:

	2012	2011
Current income tax expense	\$ (53,951)	\$ (290)
Deferred income tax recovery (expense)	<u>(48,049)</u>	<u>38,290</u>
	<u>\$ (102,000)</u>	<u>\$ 38,000</u>

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

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10. Income taxes

In computing the company's taxable income there are certain items that are restricted in their deduction or are not taxable as follows:

	2012	2011
Company's income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 1,301,016	\$ 115,144
Temporary differences	37,631	15,972
Non taxable income from associate	(609,487)	(294,788)
Fair value adjustment for financial instruments	(334,903)	222,407
Taxable dividends deductible	(58,035)	(73,507)
Non deductible and restricted deductible expenses	<u>11,855</u>	<u>16,587</u>
Taxable income	348,077	1,815
Current Effective Rate	<u>15.5%</u>	<u>16%</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 53,951</u>	<u>\$ 290</u>

Income taxes recoverable (payable) is comprised of the following:

	2012	2011
Current income taxes (payable) recoverable	\$ (50,335)	\$ 21,406
Deferred income taxes (payable) recoverable	<u>(37,384)</u>	<u>10,666</u>
	<u>\$ (87,719)</u>	<u>\$ 32,072</u>

The effects of temporary differences, which give rise to the net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) reported, are as follows:

Net book value of property and equipment over their undepreciated capital cost for income tax purposes	\$ (47,639)	\$ (55,380)
Accumulated fair value adjustment for FVTPL financial assets	-	53,585
Other temporary differences	6,665	6,560
Policy and claims liabilities reserve for accounting purposes in excess of their carrying value for income tax purposes	<u>3,590</u>	<u>5,901</u>
	<u>\$ (37,384)</u>	<u>\$ 10,666</u>

11. Agents' future retirement compensation

United General Insurance Corporation (United General) had a contract with their agents to compensate them on retirement. The agents of Southeastern Mutual Insurance company are also agents of United General. In the 2006 fiscal year Southeastern Mutual Insurance Company had taken on the liability owed by United General to their common agents. A payment equal to the liability had also been received from United General and is included in the assets of the company. The amount payable to the agents has been capped at December 31, 2006, and will not change. As the company has the ability to utilize the funds paid for this retirement compensation, the amount included in the financial statements has been discounted using the average bond rate of the company as of December 31, 2006, and the difference between the retirement payment and value at that time is being accreted over the expected years to retirement of the individual agents. The ultimate liability will remain at \$127,025.

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12. Related party transactions

Key management of the company is senior employees, officers and members of the board of directors. Key management personnel remuneration includes the following expenses:

	2012	2011
Key management remuneration	\$ 428,893	\$ 355,802
Post-employment benefits	<u>22,216</u>	<u>19,551</u>
Total Remuneration	<u>\$ 451,109</u>	<u>\$ 375,353</u>

Included in the statement of operations are the following items relating to key management:

Premiums paid	<u>\$ 22,162</u>	<u>\$ 24,587</u>
Claims incurred	<u>\$ 875</u>	<u>\$ 3,293</u>

13. Investment and other income

	2012	2011
Interest from term deposits, bonds and debentures, net of bond amortization	\$ 254,128	\$ 295,951
Dividends	73,087	73,519
Loss on disposal of equity investments	(255,408)	(26,093)
Change in fair value through profit or loss financial instruments (Note 17)	428,026	(276,965)
Management fees on investments	(45,167)	(34,519)
Equity in associated company	609,487	294,788
Scholarships paid from interest earned	(6,000)	(6,000)
Interest on premiums receivable	<u>85,442</u>	<u>79,887</u>
	<u>\$ 1,143,595</u>	<u>\$ 400,568</u>

14. Contingent liabilities

In common with the insurance industry in general, the company is subject to litigation arising in the normal course of conducting its insurance business which is taken into account in establishing the reserve for policy claims and liabilities.



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15. Capital management

The company's objectives with respect to capital management are to maintain a capital base that is structured to exceed regulatory requirements. Reinsurance is utilized to protect capital from catastrophic losses as the frequency and severity of these losses are inherently unpredictable (see Note 16).

The company also maintains a required amount of general reserve. In accordance with the Insurance Act of New Brunswick this requirement at December 31, 2012 is computed as \$8,274,269 (2011 - \$7,790,877) and is available only to discharge obligations of the company not provided for out of its ordinary receipts. The ultimate disposition of this general reserve is at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Government regulators measure the financial strength of property and casualty insurers using a minimum capital test (MCT). The regulators generally expect property and casualty companies to comply with capital adequacy requirements. This test compares a company's capital against the risk profile of the organization. The risk-based capital adequacy framework assesses the risk of assets, policy liabilities and other exposures by applying various factors. The regulator indicates that the company should produce a minimum MCT of \$1,161,000 (2011 - \$1,123,000). As another measure of capital adequacy, the company has established a target MCT of 450%. As at December 31, 2012 the company's, as capital calculated by the NB Insurance Act, was \$8,976,000 (773% of required minimum capital, 2011 - 750%).

16. Risk management, reinsurance and other risks

(a) Risk management

Consistent with other similar entities, Southeastern Mutual Insurance Company's risk management policies are typically performed as part of the overall management of Southeastern Mutual Insurance Company's operations. Management is aware of risks related to these objectives through direct personal involvement with employees and outside parties. Management's close involvement in operations identifies risks and variations from expectations leading to changes in risk management activities and requirements and actions. Management has not entered into hedging transactions or other derivatives to manage risk. As part of the overall management of the entity's operations, management avoids undue concentrations of risk to mitigate credit risk.

The company purchases reinsurance to share part of the risks originally accepted by the company in writing the premiums. The reinsurance however does not relieve the company of its primary obligations to policyholders. The business risk of insurance resides in pricing the products, in management of investment funds, and in the estimation of claim costs. Ongoing management practices and policies of the company in underwriting, claims and investment activities control the risk exposure.

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DECEMBER 31, 2012

16. Risk management, reinsurance and other risks (continued)

(b) Insurance risk

Reserves for policy claims and liabilities

The reserves for policy claims and liabilities and related reinsurer's share are estimates subject to variability and the variability might be material in the near term. The variability arises because all events affecting the ultimate settlement of claims may not have taken place and may not take place for some time. Variability can be caused by receipt of additional claim information, changes in judicial interpretation of contracts or significant changes in severity or frequency of claims from historical trends. The estimates are principally based on the company's historical experience. Methods of estimation are used, which the company believes produce reasonable results given current information. All changes in estimates are recorded as incurred claims in the current period.

Reserves for policy claims and liabilities (continued)

The company assists in minimizing risk of the above by diversifying risk across a large portfolio of insureds.

Reinsurance and underwriting

The company mitigates its insurance risk by having in place underwriting guidelines as well as reinsuring insurance contracts which limit the liability of the company to a maximum amount on any one claim. The company uses its underwriting guidelines to minimize risk by assessing individual policies, determining if the risk is within the tolerable range and then pricing the policy accordingly.

The current reinsurance contracts are as follows:

Property claims

First \$200,000 plus 10% of any excess to \$1,000,000 per loss, which limits the company's exposure in any one property claim to \$280,000. In addition, the company has obtained reinsurance which limits the company's liability to \$600,000 in a catastrophe. Stop loss reinsurance is also in effect which protects the company to limit the "Net Incurred Loss Ratio" to 80% of its insurance premiums. For the 2013 fiscal year the reinsurance arrangements will change for property claims to a total of \$200,000 per loss, which limits the company's exposure in any one property claim to \$200,000. In addition, the limits on the company's liability in a catastrophe will be \$600,000.

Liability claims

The company will pay 100% of all losses, up to a maximum retention of \$150,000, plus 10% of any excess to \$1,000,000 per loss, which limits the company's exposure in any one liability claim to \$235,000. For the 2013 fiscal year the company will pay 100% of all losses, up to a maximum retention of \$200,000 per loss, which limits the company's exposure in any one liability claim to \$200,000.

The reinsurance of insurance contracts does not relieve the company's obligation to the policyholders. The company is exposed to the risk that the reinsurer will be unable to meet its obligations.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

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16. Risk management, reinsurance and other risks (continued)

(b) Insurance risk (continued)

Insurance pricing

The company is exposed to pricing risk to the extent that the company's unearned premiums are insufficient to meet related future policy cost. The company evaluates this risk on a regular basis by estimating future policy costs through extrapolation of historical loss trends.

Reinsurance undertaken

The company participates in programs to provide re-insurance for crop and catastrophe reinsurance. The maximum retained liability for the company in any one year is \$312,500 (2011 - \$312,500). For this reinsurance undertaken the company has recorded \$29,048 (2011 - \$29,129) of premiums included in premiums written on Statement 3. In the 2013 year the company has changed its participation in the crop re-insurance programs. The maximum retained liability for the 2013 year will be \$525,000.

Property insurance risk

In the current year the company has underwritten insurance on the two properties it owns (Note 7 and Note 8). There is a risk to the company if there is a claim under its property or liability insurance. The current maximum risk to the company is \$350,000 in property insurance and \$400,000 in liability insurance totaling \$750,000 in total risk exposure. This maximum risk exposure takes into consideration that the company will be subject to maximum property and liability claims, however this is unlikely to occur. The company's insurance policies follow standard reinsurance arrangements as noted above.

(c) Other risks

Credit risks

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counter party will fail to perform its obligations. The company conducts a thorough assessment of debtors prior to granting credit and actively monitors the financial health of its debtors on an on-going basis. The company is also exposed to this risk relating to its debt holdings in its investment portfolio, premiums receivable from policyholders and the reliance on reinsurers to make payment when certain loss conditions are met.

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

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

Accounts receivables are short-term in nature and are not subject to material credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk and concentration of this risk is outlined in Note 17.

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

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

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16. Risk management, reinsurance and other risks (Continued)

(c) Other risks (Continued)

Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they become due. The company mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows. 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.

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

Guarantee fund risk

The company has previously entered into a trust agreement with other fire mutual insurance companies. Under this trust agreement the company has on deposit \$66,680 in the trust fund. This fund is available to assist in discharging any outstanding claims under insurance contracts and costs relating to the windup of a participant in the trust to the extent the company being wound up does not have sufficient assets to cover these expenses. The portion of the expenses payable out of the fund is based on a pro-rata share of the amount of the trust fund, based on the amount of risk as set out in the report of the Superintendent for the fiscal year immediately preceding the date of the payment to the fund. If there is insufficient amounts in the fund to cover all the above liabilities, and an additional payment is required, the company is required to pay to the fund an amount equal to a pro rata share of the additional payment based on the amount of risk as set out in the report of the Superintendent for the fiscal year immediately preceding the date the notice is given by the trustee to the company. The maximum risk to the company is 50% of the real surplus of the company, which is defined as the investments of the company, less an allowance to reflect reductions in market value of the investments, less the unearned premiums reserve of the company, less the statutory reserve of the company as required by the Insurance Act (Note 15). The total at risk amount of the company as of December 31, 2012 is \$nil (2011 - \$nil).

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. Market factors include three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, and equity risk.

The company's investment policy operates within the guidelines of the Insurance Act. 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 company is not subject to significant currency risk as it holds no foreign currency instruments.

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16. Risk management, reinsurance and other risks (Continued)

(c) Other risks (Continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company is exposed to this risk through its interest bearing investments. The company's policy of using a "laddered" approach to its interest bearing investments helps to mitigate the effect of interest rate fluctuations on interest income. Interest income is affected negatively in falling rate conditions but positively in rising interest rate conditions. As the company does not possess any variable interest rate investments, and bonds and debentures are carried at their cost in the financial statements, any changes to the market interest would not have affected the net income for the year.

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.

Equity risk

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

The company's portfolio includes mutual funds and other equities with fair values that move with the changes in stock markets. 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 mutual funds of \$200,000 (2011 - \$234,000). For mutual funds that the company did not sell during the year and for those sold during the year, the change would be recognized in the asset value and in the statement of income.

The following shows the carrying amount, the fair value and the difference of each financial asset and liability by type. The maximum credit risk exposure to the below financial assets are their carrying amounts. Fair values are based on market conditions at a specific point in time and may not be reflective of future fair values.

	Carrying amount	2012 Fair value	Fair value difference
Financial assets			
<i>Loans and receivables</i>			
Accrued interest receivable	\$ 37,349	\$ 37,349	\$ -
Reinsurance receivable	224,958	224,958	-
<i>Available- for-sale</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	661,498	661,498	-
Investments	4,380,789	4,380,789	-
<i>FVTPL</i>			
Investments	3,306,088	3,306,088	-
<i>Held-to-maturity</i>			
Investments	<u>7,090,743</u>	<u>7,480,047</u>	<u>389,304</u>
Total financial assets	<u>\$15,701,425</u>	<u>\$16,090,729</u>	<u>\$ 389,304</u>

SOUTHEASTERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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17. Fair value of financial instruments

	Carrying amount	2012 Fair value	Fair value difference
Financial liabilities			
<i>Other liabilities</i>			
Accounts payable and accrued charges	\$ 441,631	\$ 441,631	\$ -
Agents' future retirement compensation	91,928	95,172	3,244
Reserves for policy claims and liabilities	<u>688,250</u>	<u>688,250</u>	<u>-</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>\$ 1,221,809</u>	<u>\$ 1,225,053</u>	<u>\$ 3,244</u>
		2011	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value difference
Financial assets			
<i>Loans and receivables</i>			
Accrued interest receivable	\$ 63,790	\$ 63,790	\$ -
Reinsurance receivable	303,741	303,741	-
<i>Available- for-sale</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	224,661	224,661	-
Investments	3,749,596	3,749,596	-
<i>FVTPL</i>			
Investments	3,231,533	3,231,533	-
<i>Held-to-maturity</i>			
Investments	<u>7,015,174</u>	<u>7,502,726</u>	<u>487,552</u>
Total financial assets	<u>\$14,588,495</u>	<u>\$15,076,047</u>	<u>\$ 487,552</u>
		2011	
Financial liabilities			
<i>Other liabilities</i>			
Accounts payable and accrued charges	\$ 386,741	\$ 386,741	\$ -
Agents' future retirement compensation	109,374	110,616	1,242
Reserves for policy claims and liabilities	<u>1,025,174</u>	<u>1,025,174</u>	<u>-</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>\$ 1,521,289</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,531</u>	<u>\$ 1,242</u>

The above estimates were determined by management using the assumption outlined below. Fair values are an estimate based on current market conditions and may not be reliable due to the use of assumptions.

The fair values of accrued interest receivable, cash and cash equivalents, reinsurance receivable, accounts payable and accrued charges and claims payable are the same as their carrying amount due to their short-term nature.

The fair value of investments was determined through information from the company's stock brokers which information is reflective of current market values.

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18. Fair value of financial instruments

The Company employs a fair value hierarchy to categorize the inputs it uses in valuation techniques to measure the fair value. The extent of use of (Level 1) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (Level 2) inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, and (Level 3) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data in the valuation of securities as at December 31, 2012 is as follows:

	Total Fair Value	Level 1 Quoted Prices	Level 2 Observable Inputs	Level 3 Unobservable Inputs
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 661,498	\$ 661,498	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued interest receivable	37,349	-	-	37,349
Reinsurance receivable	224,958	-	-	224,958
Guarantee Fund	66,680	-	66,680	-
Bonds and debentures	7,480,047	-	7,480,047	-
Investment in associate	4,314,109	-	-	4,314,109
Other equity investments	<u>3,306,088</u>	<u>3,306,088</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$16,090,729</u>	<u>\$ 3,967,586</u>	<u>\$ 7,546,727</u>	<u>\$ 4,576,416</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued charges	\$ 441,631	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 441,631
Agents' future retirement compensation	95,172	-	-	95,172
Reserves for policy claims and liabilities	<u>688,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>688,250</u>
	<u>\$ 1,225,053</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,225,053</u>

The cumulative fair value adjustment for the above fair value through income or loss financial assets is as follows:

	Beginning of year	Adjustment in year	End of year
Cumulative fair value adjustment for December 31, 2012			
FVTPL financial assets	<u>\$ (389,462)</u>	<u>\$ 428,026</u>	<u>\$ 38,564</u>
December 31, 2011			
FVTPL financial assets	<u>\$ (112,497)</u>	<u>\$ (276,965)</u>	<u>\$ (389,462)</u>

Adjustment to the cumulative reserve is as a result of the following:

	2012	2011
Adjustment for sale of FVTPL financial assets	\$ 334,903	\$ 15,857
Unrealized gains (losses) in FVTPL financial assets	<u>93,123</u>	<u>(292,822)</u>
	<u>\$ 428,026</u>	<u>\$ (276,965)</u>

