

**Dumfries Mutual
Insurance Company
Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2012**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Policyholders of Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2012 and the statements of comprehensive income and unappropriated members' surplus and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's 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.

Opinion

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

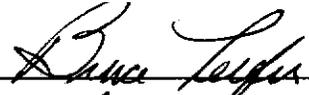
BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Mississauga, Ontario
February 12, 2013

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2012	2011
Assets		
Cash	\$ 1,986,658	\$ 974,804
Due from policyholders	3,512,370	3,390,087
Investments (Note 3)	39,555,682	37,011,913
Prepaid expenses	60,337	23,893
Income taxes recoverable	-	518,750
Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurer (Note 5)	5,604,000	7,510,000
Deferred acquisition expenditures (Note 5)	784,478	765,291
Property and equipment (Note 4)	429,242	464,009
Deferred tax asset (Note 6)	150,000	413,907
	\$ 52,082,767	\$ 51,072,654
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 309,808	\$ 223,169
Provision for refund of premium	269,101	-
Income taxes payable	687,561	-
Due to reinsurer	197,188	199,513
Unpaid claims	17,497,000	19,995,000
Unearned premiums (Note 5)	6,832,477	6,525,567
	25,793,135	26,943,249
Members' equity		
Unappropriated members' surplus	26,289,632	24,129,405
	\$ 52,082,767	\$ 51,072,654

On behalf of the Board:

 _____	Director
 _____	Director

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company
Statement of Comprehensive Income and Unappropriated
Members' Surplus

For the year ended December 31	2012	2011
Revenue		
Gross premiums written	\$ 13,965,546	\$ 13,178,919
Less: reinsurance ceded	(2,584,623)	(2,443,662)
Net premiums written	11,380,923	10,735,257
Less: change in unearned	(306,910)	(476,770)
Net premiums earned	11,074,013	10,258,487
Service charge income	138,862	162,636
	11,212,875	10,421,123
Expenses		
Gross claims and adjusting expenses	6,059,069	7,966,405
Reinsurance recoveries	(908,958)	(525,996)
Commissions expense	1,655,392	1,510,033
Operating expenses	1,934,876	1,735,269
	8,740,379	10,685,711
Underwriting gain (loss)	2,472,496	(264,588)
Other income		
Investment income (Note 7)	1,016,133	925,372
Comprehensive income before refund and income taxes	3,488,629	660,784
Refund of surplus to policyholders	269,101	-
Comprehensive income before income taxes	3,219,528	660,784
Income taxes		
Current (Note 6)	795,394	108,618
Deferred (recovery)	263,907	49,429
	1,059,301	158,047
Comprehensive income for the year	2,160,227	502,737
Unappropriated members' surplus, beginning of year as previously stated	24,900,193	24,487,637
Change in accounting policy (Note 9)	(770,788)	(860,969)
Unappropriated members' surplus, beginning of year as restated	24,129,405	23,626,668
Unappropriated members' surplus, end of year	\$ 26,289,632	\$ 24,129,405

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

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31	2012	2011
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Comprehensive income	\$ 2,160,227	\$ 502,737
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	41,579	42,208
Provision for income taxes	1,059,301	158,047
Realized loss from disposal of investments	381,438	60,374
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments	(409,102)	439,272
	3,233,443	1,202,638
Changes in working capital and insurance contract related balances		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	86,639	676
Due to reinsurer	(2,325)	93,951
Unpaid claims	(2,498,000)	2,826,000
Unearned premiums	306,910	476,770
Provision for refund of premium	269,101	(254,732)
Due from policyholders	(122,283)	(287,778)
Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurer	1,906,000	(1,068,000)
Deferred acquisition expenditures	(19,187)	(65,555)
Prepaid expenses	(36,444)	(23,893)
	(109,589)	1,697,439
Cash flows related to income taxes paid	410,917	(799,688)
	3,534,771	2,100,389
Total cash inflows from operating activities		
Investing activities		
Purchase of investments, net	(2,516,105)	(1,921,320)
Purchase of property and equipment	(6,812)	(2,462)
	(2,522,917)	(1,923,782)
Total cash outflows from investing activities		
Increase in cash		
	1,011,854	176,607
Cash, beginning of year		
	974,804	798,197
Cash, end of year		
	\$ 1,986,658	\$ 974,804

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

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies

Reporting entity

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company (the "Company" or "Dumfries") was incorporated without share capital under the laws governed in Ontario on May 10, 1856. The Company is licensed to write property, auto and liability insurance in Ontario. The Company's products are marketed through independent agents and brokers located throughout Ontario. The Company is licensed in Ontario and the Company's registered office is 12 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Ontario.

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 12, 2013.

Basis of Preparation

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

These financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets.

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

Significant accounting policies

Insurance contracts

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

Balances arising from insurance contracts primarily include unearned premiums, unpaid claims, the reinsurer's share of provisions for unearned premiums and unpaid claims recoverable, and deferred acquisition expenditures.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Premiums and unearned premiums

Premiums written comprise the premiums on contracts incepting in the financial year. Premiums written are exclusive of taxes levied on premiums.

The Company earns premium income evenly over the term of the insurance policy using the pro rata method. The portion of the premium related to the unexpired portion of the policy at the end of the fiscal year is reflected in unearned premiums.

(b) Deferred acquisition expenditures

Acquisition costs are comprised of commissions. These costs are deferred and amortized over the terms of the related policies to the extent that they are considered to be recoverable from unearned premiums, after considering the related anticipated claims and expenses.

(c) Unpaid claims

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

Claim liabilities are carried on a discounted basis (see Note 9).

(d) Liability adequacy test

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

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurer and adjustment expenses

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

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

(f) Provision for refund of premium

Under the discretion of the Board of Directors the Company may declare a refund to its policyholders based on premiums.

Financial instruments

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

(a) Loans and receivables

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

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Loans and receivables (continued)

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

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

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. The fair value on initial recognition is the fair value of the consideration given. Subsequent to initial recognition, fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would currently be agreed upon between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

(c) Available-for-sale investments

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale and comprise investments in equity instruments and debt securities. These instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition. Subsequently they are carried at fair value, unless they do not have a quoted market price in an active market and fair value is not reliably determinable. When they do not have a quoted market price in an active market and fair value is not reliably determinable, they are carried at cost.

Changes in fair value are recognized as a separate component of other comprehensive income. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset, which constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI"), is recognized in net income.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Available-for-sale investments (continued)

Purchases and sales of equity instruments are recognized on trade date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

On sale, the amount held in accumulated other comprehensive income associated with that asset is removed from equity and recognized in net income. Interest on debt securities classified as available-for-sale is calculated using the effective interest method and is included in comprehensive income.

(d) Other financial liabilities

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

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized in comprehensive income and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Building	2.5%
Equipment and fixtures	10.0%
Computer equipment	20.0%

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

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

For the purpose of assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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

Impairment charges of \$NIL (2011 - \$NIL) are included in comprehensive income.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current 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 or in other comprehensive income.

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

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

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

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

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

1. Nature of operations and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 or later periods that the Company has decided not to early adopt. The standards, amendments and interpretations that will be relevant to the Company are:

An amendment to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, provides guidance on transitional disclosures an entity is required to disclose upon adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. These disclosures relate to changes in classifications of financial assets and liabilities upon initial adoption of IFRS 9. For reclassified financial assets and liabilities, an entity is required to disclose information surrounding fair value, the basis for measurement of reclassified items, the changes in carrying amount, the fair value of gains/losses that would have been recognized in profit or loss or OCI during the reporting period if the financial assets or liabilities had not been reclassified, the effective interest rate determined at the date of reclassification and the interest income/expense recognized. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets, amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IFRS 13 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs. The Company has assessed the impact of IFRS 13 and determined it will not have a material impact on its financial statements. The Company will adopt the standard for the accounting period beginning on January 1, 2013.

IAS 1 was amended to change the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that would be reclassified to profit or loss at a future point in time will be presented separately from items that will never be recalssified. The amendments do not change the nature of the items that are currently recognized in OCI, nor do they impact the determination of whether items in OCI are recalssified through profit or loss in future periods. The Company does not anticipate a material impact on its financial statements and will adopt the standard for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2013.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

Estimates

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

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

Unpaid claims

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

Judgments

Impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Company determines that available-for-sale investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment the Company considers among other factors, the normal volatility in market price, the financial health of the investee and industry and sector performance.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

3. Financial instrument classification

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

	Fair value through profit or loss	Available- for-sale	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities	Total
December 31, 2012					
Cash	\$ 1,986,658	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,986,658
Investments	39,522,916	32,766	-	-	39,555,682
Due from policyholders	-	-	3,512,370	-	3,512,370
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	-	(241,107)	(241,107)
Due to reinsurer	-	-	-	(197,188)	(197,188)
	\$ 41,509,574	\$ 32,766	\$ 3,512,370	\$ (438,295)	\$ 44,616,415
December 31, 2011					
Cash	\$ 974,804	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 974,804
Investments	36,979,312	32,601	-	-	37,011,913
Due from policyholders	-	-	3,390,087	-	3,390,087
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	-	-	(223,165)	(223,165)
Due to reinsurer	-	-	-	(199,513)	(199,513)
	\$ 37,954,116	\$ 32,601	\$ 3,390,087	\$ (422,678)	\$ 40,954,126

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

3. Financial instrument classification (continued)

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

	2012 Fair Value	2011 Fair Value
Available-for-sale:		
Fire Mutual Guarantee Fund	\$ 32,767	\$ 32,601
Fair value through profit or loss:		
Guaranteed investment certificates	490,000	-
Bonds and debentures - Canadian Federal	15,837,771	15,769,543
Canadian common shares	3,279,932	3,097,694
Foreign common shares	1,902,052	1,558,689
Farm Mutual Fixed Income Pooled Fund	14,784,375	14,035,090
Farm Mutual Equity Pooled Fund	3,228,785	2,518,296
	\$ 39,555,682	\$ 37,011,913

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).

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

3. Financial instrument classification (continued)

Financial assets recorded at fair value by the level of the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2012				
Available-for-sale				
Fire Mutual Guarantee Fund \$	-	\$ 32,767	-	\$ 32,767
Fair value through profit or loss				
Guaranteed investment certificates	490,000	-	-	490,000
Bonds and debentures - Canadian Federal	-	15,837,771	-	15,837,771
Canadian common shares	3,279,932	-	-	3,279,932
Foreign common shares	1,902,052	-	-	1,902,052
Farm Mutual Fixed Income Pooled Fund	-	14,784,375	-	14,784,375
Farm Mutual Equity Pooled Fund	-	3,228,785	-	3,228,785
Total	\$ 5,671,984	\$ 33,883,698	\$ -	\$ 39,555,682
December 31, 2011				
Available-for-sale				
Fire Mutual Guarantee Fund \$	-	\$ 32,601	-	\$ 32,601
Fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds and debentures - Canadian Federal	-	15,769,543	-	15,769,543
Canadian common shares	3,097,694	-	-	3,097,694
Foreign common shares	1,558,689	-	-	1,558,689
Farm Mutual Fixed Income Pooled Fund	-	14,035,090	-	14,035,090
Farm Mutual Equity Pooled Fund	-	2,518,296	-	2,518,296
Total	\$ 4,656,383	\$ 32,355,530	\$ -	\$ 37,011,913

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

3. Financial instrument classification (continued)

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year ended December 31, 2012. There were also no transfers in or out of Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Maturity profile of bonds held is as follows:

	Within 1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Fair Value
December 31, 2012	\$ -	\$ 8,733,020	\$ 7,104,753	\$ -	\$15,837,773
Percent of Total		55.14%	44.86%		100%
December 31, 2011	\$ 952,042	\$14,817,502	\$ -	\$ -	\$15,769,544
Percent of Total	6.04%	93.36%	-	-	100%

The effective interest rate of the bonds portfolio held at December 31, 2012 is 2.3% (2011 - 2.4%).

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

4. Property and equipment

	Land and building	Computer equipment	Equipment and fixtures	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 739,232	\$ 206,481	\$ 236,104	\$ 1,181,817
Additions	-	2,462	-	2,462
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 739,232	\$ 208,943	\$ 236,104	\$ 1,184,279
Additions	-	3,387	3,425	6,812
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 739,232	\$ 212,330	\$ 239,529	\$ 1,191,091
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 341,454	\$ 151,107	\$ 185,501	\$ 678,062
Depreciation	15,943	15,148	11,117	42,208
Balance at December 31, 2011	\$ 357,397	\$ 166,255	\$ 196,618	\$ 720,270
Depreciation	15,944	14,524	11,111	41,579
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ 373,341	\$ 180,779	\$ 207,729	\$ 761,849
Net book value				
December 31, 2011	\$ 381,835	\$ 42,687	\$ 39,486	\$ 464,009
December 31, 2012	\$ 365,891	\$ 31,551	\$ 31,800	\$ 429,242

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

5. Insurance contracts

Due to reinsurers

	2012	2011
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ (199,513)	\$ (102,594)
Submitted to reinsurer	(1,629,258)	(1,933,111)
Received from reinsurer	1,631,583	1,836,192
Balance, end of the year	\$ (197,188)	\$ (199,513)

Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurer

	2012	2011
Balance , beginning of the year	\$ 7,510,000	\$ 6,442,000
New claims reserve	448,672	1,150,929
Change in prior years reserve	(1,008,004)	1,055,307
Submitted to reinsurer	(1,346,668)	(1,138,236)
Balance , end of the year	\$ 5,604,000	\$ 7,510,000

Deferred acquisition expenditures

	2012	2011
Balance , beginning of the year	\$ 765,291	\$ 699,736
Acquisition expenses incurred	1,677,451	1,603,954
Expensed during the year	(1,658,264)	(1,538,399)
Balance , end of the year	\$ 784,478	\$ 765,291

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

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

5. Insurance contracts (continued)

Unearned premiums

	2012	2011
Balance , beginning of the year	\$ 6,525,567	\$ 6,048,797
Premiums written	11,380,923	10,735,256
Premiums earned during year	(11,074,013)	(10,258,486)
Balance , end of the year	\$ 6,832,477	\$ 6,525,567

Unpaid claims

The determination of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses and the related reinsurer's share requires the estimation of the development of claims, reinsurance recoveries and future investment income.

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 and the characteristics of the claim. In general, the longer the term required for the settlement the more variable the estimates. Short settlement term claims are those which are expected to be substantially paid within a year of being reported. Historically substantially all of the Company's claims have long settlement terms.

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

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

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

5. Insurance contracts (continued)

Gross claims (000's)

Reporting date	Accident Year						Total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
At end of claim year	\$7,468	\$7,774	\$8,825	\$6,944	\$9,179	\$5,701	
1 year later	6,558	6,976	9,357	6,884	9,851		
2 years later	6,198	6,214	9,366	6,994			
3 years later	6,444	5,188	9,427				
4 years later	6,308	4,477					
5 years later	6,533						
Current estimate of ultimate cost	6,533	4,477	9,427	6,994	9,851	5,701	42,983
Cumulative payments	5,329	4,063	5,875	3,487	4,641	3,203	26,598
Outstanding claims	\$1,204	\$ 414	\$3,552	\$3,507	\$5,210	\$2,498	\$16,385
Liability for all prior accident years							1,112
Total gross claims							\$17,497

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

5. Insurance contracts (continued)

Net of reinsurance (000's)

Reporting date	Accident Year						Total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
At end of claim year	\$5,815	\$5,869	\$6,465	\$4,563	\$7,683	\$5,404	
1 year later	5,323	5,455	7,718	5,495	9,040		
2 years later	5,010	5,512	7,108	5,732			
3 years later	5,301	4,868	7,103				
4 years later	5,241	4,476					
5 years later	5,219						
Current estimate of ultimate cost	5,219	4,476	7,103	5,732	9,040	5,404	36,974
Cumulative payments	4,662	4,063	5,400	3,487	4,915	3,076	25,603
Outstanding claims	\$ 557	\$413	\$1,703	\$2,245	\$4,125	\$2,328	\$11,371
Liability for all prior accident years							522
Total net claims							\$11,893

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

6. Income taxes

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

	2012	2011
Current tax expense		
Based on current year taxable income	\$ 795,394	\$ 108,618
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,596)	(3,510)
Non-deductible claims	266,913	39,326
Mark-to-market transition deductions	-	3,652
Rate difference	590	9,961
	263,907	49,429
Total income tax expense	\$ 1,059,301	\$ 158,047

Reasons for the difference between tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory tax rate of 26.5% (2011 – 28.25%) are as follows:

	2012	2011
Comprehensive income for the year	\$ 3,219,528	\$ 660,784
Expected taxes based on the statutory rate	853,175	186,671
Non deductible expenses	2,923	2,430
Rate difference	-	9,961
Canadian dividend income not subject to tax	(28,783)	-
Effect of small business deduction rate	(35,000)	-
Effect of accounting policy change	276,959	-
Effect of foreign non-business tax credit	(6,912)	(36,240)
Effect of provincial foreign tax credit	(5,488)	(4,013)
Other	2,427	(762)
	2,427	(762)
Total income tax expense	\$ 1,059,301	\$ 158,047

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

6. Income taxes (continued)

	Opening balance at Jan 1, 2012	Recognize in comprehensive income	Closing balance at Dec 31, 2012
2012			
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>			
Non-deductible claims	\$ 424,495	\$ (266,913)	\$ 157,582
Other	(10,588)	3,006	(7,582)
2012 deferred tax asset	\$ 413,907	\$ (263,907)	\$ 150,000

The movement in 2011 deferred tax liabilities and assets are:

	Opening balance at Jan 1, 2011	Recognize in comprehensive income	Closing balance at Dec 31, 2011
2011			
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>			
Non-deductible claims	\$ 477,428	\$ (52,933)	\$ 424,495
Other	(14,097)	3,509	(10,588)
2011 deferred tax asset	\$ 463,331	\$ (49,424)	\$ 413,907

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

7. Investment income

	2012	2011
Interest income	\$ 923,742	\$ 1,396,621
Dividend income	156,351	113,900
Realized loss from disposal of investments	(381,438)	(60,374)
Investment expenses	(91,624)	(85,503)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	409,102	(439,272)
	\$ 1,016,133	\$ 925,372

8. 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:

	2012	2011
Compensation		
Short term employee benefits and directors' fees	\$ 587,331	\$ 487,712
Total pension and other post-employment benefits	39,442	38,111
Premiums	67,891	54,244
Claims paid	7,487	400,561

9. Change in accounting policy

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company changed the method of calculating the provision for unpaid claims from an undiscounted basis to a discounted basis. The new approach estimates the fair value of the unpaid claims provision by recognizing the time value of money. This change will move the Company to a more widely accepted actuarial model. This change in accounting policy has been applied retroactively with a restatement of the prior period amounts. The change in policy increased / (decreased) the following in the financial statements;

	2012	2011
Unpaid claims	\$ 1,226,000	\$ 461,526
Unpaid claims recoverable from reinsurer	916,000	616,136
Deferred tax asset	4,558	(64,429)
Unappropriated members' surplus beginning of year	(770,788)	(860,969)
Gross claims and adjusting expense	310,000	(154,610)
Deferred tax expense	(4,558)	64,429

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

10. Capital management

The Company's objectives with respect to capital management are to maintain a capital base that is structured to exceed regulatory requirements and to best utilize capital allocations. Reinsurance is utilized to protect capital from catastrophic losses as the frequency and severity of these losses are inherently unpredictable. To limit their potential impact, the Company purchases reinsurance, the details of which are outlined in Note 11. For the purpose of capital management, the Company has defined capital as members' equity.

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 company. The risk-based capital adequacy framework assesses the risk of assets, policy liabilities and other exposures by applying various factors that are dependent on the risks associated with the Company's assets. Additionally, an interest rate risk margin is included in the MCT by assessing the sensitivity of the Company's interest-sensitive assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates. The regulator indicates that the Company should produce a minimum MCT of 150%. During the year, the Company has consistently exceeded this minimum. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the Company's operations if the Company falls below this requirement and if deemed necessary.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

11. Financial instrument and insurance risk management

Insurance risk management

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

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

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

The Company writes insurance primarily over a twelve month duration on a claims made basis.

The Company follows a policy of underwriting and reinsuring contracts of insurance which, in the main, limit the liability of the Company to the first \$275,000 plus 10% of the next \$775,000 on any property and automobile claim (2011 - \$225,000 plus 10% of the next \$775,000). It further limits the liability of the Company to the first \$225,000 plus 10% of the next \$775,000 on any liability claim (2011 - \$225,000 plus 10% of the next \$775,000).

The Company is exposed to a pricing risk to the extent that unearned premiums are insufficient to meet the related future policy costs. Evaluation is performed regularly to estimate future claims costs, related expenses, and expected profit in relation to unearned premiums. There was no premium deficiency at December 31, 2012 or 2011.

The risks associated with insurance contracts are complex and subject to a number of variables which complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Company uses various techniques based on past claims development experience to quantify these sensitivities. This includes indicators such as average claim cost, amount of claims occurrence, expected loss ratios and claims development as described in Note 6.

The Company primarily insures in Ontario and as a result the Company is exposed to geographical risk. These risks are mitigated by regular review of the claims reserves as well as risk management strategies and the use of reinsurance arrangements.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

11. Financial instrument and insurance risk management (continued)

Insurance risk management (continued)

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

(000's)	Property claims		Auto claims		Liability claims	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
5% increase in loss ratios						
Gross	\$ 255	\$ 250	\$ 382	\$ 348	\$ 61	\$ 61
Net	227	216	304	283	38	38
5% decrease in loss ratios						
Gross	\$ (255)	\$ (250)	\$ (382)	\$ (348)	\$ (61)	\$ (61)
Net	(227)	(216)	(304)	(283)	(38)	(38)

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.

Credit risk

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

The Company's investment policy puts limits on the bond portfolio including portfolio composition limits, issuer type limits, bond quality limits, aggregate issuer limits, and corporate sector limits. Funds should 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.

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

Accounts receivable are short-term in nature consisting of a large number of policyholders, and are not subject to material credit risk. Regular review of outstanding receivables is performed to ensure credit worthiness.

The maximum exposure to investment credit risk is outlined in Note 4.

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.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

11. Financial instrument and insurance risk management (continued)

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 Board of Directors. Diversification techniques are utilized to minimize risk. The Policy limits the investment in equities to 25% of the portfolio, international equities cannot exceed 50% of the total equity balance.

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.

Currency risk

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

The Company is exposed to currency risk on its investments in the USA. Included in the statement of financial position are investments denominated in U.S. dollars of \$1,902,052 CDN (2011 - \$1,558,689 CDN). If the U.S. dollar weakened/strengthened by 5% against the Canadian dollar, all other variables held constant, the net effect on the unappropriated members' surplus for the year would be \$95,102 lower/higher (2011 - \$77,934).

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.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

11. Financial instrument and insurance risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to this risk through its interest bearing investments (debt securities and fixed income pooled funds).

Historical data and current information is used to profile the ultimate claims settlement pattern by class of insurance, which is then used in a broad sense to develop an investment policy and strategy for its investments held in support of its claims liabilities. This allows the Company to effectively manage a portion of its interest rate risk. However, because a significant portion of the Company's assets relate to its capital rather than liabilities, the value of its interest rate based assets exceeds its interest rate based liabilities. As a result the Company is exposed to significant interest rate risk. Generally, the Company's investment income related to its fair value through profit or loss financial investment portfolio will move with interest rates over the medium to long-term with short-term interest rate fluctuations creating unrealized gains or losses in comprehensive income.

At December 31, 2012 a 1% move in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, could impact the market value of bonds by \$1,583,777 (2011 - \$1,185,467).

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. At December 31, 2012, a 10% movement in the stock markets with all other variables held constant would have an estimated effect on the fair values of the Company's equities of \$1,991,521 (2011 - \$1,811,208).

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.

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.

Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

12. Pension plan

The Company participates in a multi-employer pension plan that is a money purchase plan with a defined benefit option available to eligible employees at retirement. The amount of the retirement benefit to be received by an employee is based on the employee's length of service and final average earnings. Because the plan exposes the participating entities to actuarial risks associated with the current and former employees of other entities, there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, plan assets and cost to individual entities participating in the plan. The plan is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contribution plan.

For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company recognized an expense to income of \$83,699 (2011 - \$126,746) for current contributions.

The Pension Benefit Act requires the plan to file an actuarial valuation for the year ended December 31, 2013. In the current year, the plan actuary provided a "preliminary projected estimates" of the plan's assets and liabilities. Based on this review it is likely a pension deficit will occur when the actuarial valuation is completed. The amount of the deficit will be impacted by the return on the plan assets and the discount rate applied to the liabilities when the actuarial valuation is completed. The Company is not required to make a contribution for the year ended December 31, 2012 for the potential deficit and accordingly no amount is accrued in the statement of financial position or recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

13. Rate regulation

The Company's automobile insurance rates are subject to approval by Financial Services Commission of Ontario (FSCO). Application for automobile rate increases are presented to FSCO by the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. (FMRP) on behalf of members of OMIA (Ontario Mutual Insurance Association). FSCO approves these rates based on information submitted.

**Dumfries Mutual Insurance Company
Schedule of Operating Expenses**

For the year ended December 31	2012	2011
Advertising	\$ 55,773	\$ 55,834
Amalgamation costs	69,788	-
Association fees, training and other	71,568	50,407
Depreciation	41,579	42,208
Bad debts	8,223	48,143
Computer services	174,151	175,542
Employee benefits	244,346	229,828
Facility office costs	6,090	5,008
Inspection of risks and fire prevention	95,274	31,136
Insurance	44,523	22,869
Occupancy costs	59,816	60,167
Office and general	144,715	168,201
Postage and telephone	51,187	41,967
Provincial premium tax	23,760	24,198
Salaries and directors' fees	705,163	646,379
Scholarships	2,500	-
Statistics and assessments	49,183	38,337
Travel and conventions	87,237	95,045
	\$ 1,934,876	\$ 1,735,269