

**TRADITION MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Policyholders of
 Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
 Sebringville, Ontario

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Tradition Mutual Insurance Company**, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at **December 31, 2025** and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, members' surplus, and cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Tradition Mutual Insurance Company** as at **December 31, 2025**, its financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with international financial reporting standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT - continued

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT - continued

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

farmme & co.

Professional Corporation
Chartered Professional Accountants
*Authorized to practice public accounting by
the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario*

Stratford, Ontario
February 4, 2026

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2025

ASSETS

	2025	2024
Assets		
Cash	\$ 6,719,619	\$ 6,247,677
Investments (Note 6 and 7)	42,717,659	41,484,039
Reinsurance contract asset (Note 15)	3,515,088	2,830,402
Other assets	448,872	42,251
Income taxes receivable (Note 12)	407,214	-
Property, plant, and equipment - net of depreciation (Note 8)	<u>2,464,768</u>	<u>3,082,090</u>
	<u>\$ 56,273,220</u>	<u>\$ 53,686,459</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' SURPLUS

Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	871,349	1,197,546
Income taxes payable (Note 12)	-	288,346
Liability for remaining coverage (Note 10)	2,560,985	2,309,287
Liability for incurred claims (Note 10)	14,951,318	11,908,388
Deferred income taxes (Note 12)	<u>263,521</u>	<u>350,012</u>
	<u>18,647,173</u>	<u>16,053,579</u>
Members' Surplus	<u>37,626,047</u>	<u>37,632,880</u>
	<u>\$ 56,273,220</u>	<u>\$ 53,686,459</u>

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

Director

Director

(See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Consolidated Statement of Members' Surplus
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 37,632,880	\$ 35,472,478
Net income (loss) for the year	<u>(6,833)</u>	<u>2,160,402</u>
Balance - end of year	<u>\$ 37,626,047</u>	<u>\$ 37,632,880</u>

(See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Insurance revenue	\$ 26,719,953	\$ 24,340,668
Insurance service expenses (Note 9)	<u>21,540,862</u>	<u>20,561,821</u>
Insurance service result before reinsurance contracts held	\$ 5,179,091	3,778,847
Net income (expense) from reinsurance contracts held (Note 9)	(5,104,893)	(1,137,141)
Insurance service result	74,198	2,641,706
Total investment income (Note 7)	3,175,191	4,000,076
Insurance finance income (expense) for insurance contracts issued	(497,406)	(564,427)
Reinsurance finance income for reinsurance contracts held	<u>74,646</u>	<u>39,966</u>
	<u>(422,760)</u>	<u>(524,461)</u>
Net insurance financial result	2,826,629	6,117,321
Other income and expenses		
General and operating expenses (Note 9)	(3,106,459)	(3,595,950)
Other income	<u>133,254</u>	<u>56,312</u>
	<u>(2,973,205)</u>	<u>(3,539,638)</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) before income taxes	(146,576)	2,577,683
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes		
- current (Note 12)	(53,252)	650,808
- deferred (Note 12)	<u>(86,491)</u>	<u>(233,527)</u>
	<u>(139,743)</u>	<u>417,281</u>
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ (6,833)	\$ 2,160,402

(See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	2025	2024
Cash Provided By (Used In):		
Operating Activities		
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ (6,833)	\$ 2,160,402
Deferred income taxes	(86,491)	(233,527)
Provision for income taxes	(53,252)	650,808
Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment	652,939	619,436
Investment income	<u>(3,175,191)</u>	<u>(4,000,076)</u>
	(2,668,828)	(802,957)
Adjustments to convert income to cash basis:		
Increase (decrease) in liability for incurred claims	3,042,930	2,622,978
Increase (decrease) in liability for remaining coverage	251,698	577,506
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(326,197)	558,329
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	(288,346)	288,346
(Gain) loss on sale of investments	(1,952,879)	(160,285)
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance contract asset	(684,686)	(2,196,226)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(406,621)	(6,495)
Decrease (increase) in income taxes receivable	(407,214)	10,537
Market value (appreciation) depreciation on investments	<u>100,897</u>	<u>(2,188,420)</u>
	<u>\$ (3,339,246)</u>	<u>(1,296,687)</u>
Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments	35,238,535	7,574,735
Purchase of investments	(34,620,173)	(7,968,583)
Investment income received	3,175,191	4,000,076
Income taxes paid (recovery)	53,252	(650,808)
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	<u>(35,617)</u>	<u>(235,270)</u>
	<u>3,811,188</u>	<u>2,720,150</u>
Increase in cash during the year	471,942	1,423,463
Cash - beginning of year	<u>6,247,677</u>	<u>4,824,214</u>
Cash - end of year	<u>\$ 6,719,619</u>	<u>\$ 6,247,677</u>

Cash consists of cash on hand and balances with banks.

(See Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

1. Nature of Operations of Reporting Entity

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Tradition Mutual Insurance Company and Strong Roots Insurance Brokers Ltd. The consolidated entity is herein referred to as "the Company".

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company is incorporated under the laws of Ontario and is subject to the Ontario Insurance Act. It is licensed to write property, liability, automobile, and farmers' accident insurance in Ontario. Strong Roots Insurance Brokers Ltd. is incorporated under the laws of Ontario and is subject to the Ontario Registered Insurance Brokers Act. The Company's head office is located in Sebringville, Ontario.

The Company is subject to rate regulation in the automobile business that it writes. Before automobile insurance rates can be changed, a rate filing is prepared as a combined filing for most Ontario Farm Mutual's by the Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. The rate filing must include actuarial justification for rate increases or decreases. All rate filings are approved or denied by the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario. Rate regulation may affect the automobile revenues that are earned by the Company. The actual impact of rate regulation would depend on the competitive environment at the time.

These consolidated financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 4, 2026.

2. Basis of Presentation

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

These consolidated financial statements were prepared under historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of fair value through profit and loss financial assets.

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

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement of complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

i. Classification and measurement

IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Company.

Under IFRS 17, the Company's insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held are all eligible to be measured by applying the Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA"). The PAA simplifies the measurement of insurance contracts in comparison with the general model in IFRS 17.

The measurement principles of the PAA are as follows:

- The liability for remaining coverage reflects premiums received less deferred insurance acquisition cash flows and less amounts recognized in revenue for insurance services provided.
- Measurement of the liability for remaining coverage is adjusted to include a loss component to reflect the expected loss from onerous contracts.
- Measurement of the liability for incurred claims is determined on a discounted probability-weighted expected value basis and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The liability includes the Company's obligation to pay other incurred insurance expenses.
- Measurement of the asset for remaining coverage (reflecting reinsurance premiums paid for reinsurance held) is adjusted to include a loss-recovery component to reflect the expected recovery of onerous contract losses where such contracts reinsure onerous direct contracts.

The Company offers three main types of coverages ("product lines"). These product lines are automotive, property, and liability. The Company defers insurance acquisition cash flows for all product lines over the contract boundary. The Company allocates the acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts issued or expected to be issued using a systematic and rational basis.

The Company's classification and measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts is explained in Note 3(b).

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (continued)

ii. Presentation and disclosure

For presentation in the statement of financial position, the Company aggregates insurance and reinsurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held, respectively and presents separately:

Portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities;

Portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets;

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets; and

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

The portfolios referred to above are those established at initial recognition in accordance with the IFRS 17 requirements. Portfolios of insurance contracts issued include any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows.

(b) Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Accounting Treatment

i. Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting classification

The Company issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Company issues property and casualty insurance to individuals and businesses, which includes property, liability, and auto. These products offer protection of policyholder's assets and indemnification of other parties that have suffered damage as a result of a policyholder's accident.

ii. Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company assesses its insurance products to determine whether they contain distinct components which must be accounted for under another IFRS instead of under IFRS 17. After separating any distinct components, the Company applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Company's products do not include any distinct components that require separation.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Accounting Treatment (continued)

iii. Levels of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires a company to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The level of aggregation for the Company is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder. No group for level of aggregation purposes may contain contracts issued more than one year apart.

The profitability of groups of contracts is assessed by actuarial valuation models that take into consideration existing and new business. The Company assumes that no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. For contracts that are not onerous, the Company assesses, at initial recognition, that there is no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently by assessing the likelihood of changes in applicable facts and circumstances. The Company considers facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of contracts are onerous based on:

- Pricing information;
- Results of similar contracts it has recognized; and
- Environmental factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulations.

The Company divides portfolios of reinsurance contracts held applying the same principles set out above, except that the references to onerous contracts refer to contracts on which there is a net gain on initial recognition. For some groups of reinsurance contracts held, a group can comprise a single contract.

iv. Recognition

The Company recognizes groups of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due or when the first payment is received if there is no due date; and
- For a group of onerous contracts, if facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Accounting Treatment (continued)

iv. Recognition (continued)

The Company recognizes a group of reinsurance contracts held it has entered into from the earlier of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. However, the Company delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date any underlying insurance contract is initially recognized, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held; and
- The date the Company recognizes an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Company entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

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

v. Contract boundary

The Company includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services.

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract is not recognized. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

vi. Insurance contracts - initial measurement

The Company applies the premium allocation approach (PAA) to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds as the coverage period for all contracts is one year or less.

For a group of contracts that is not onerous at initial recognition, the Company measures the liability for remaining coverage as:

- The premiums, if any, received at initial recognition;
- Minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date; and
- Any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of contracts that the Company pays or receives before the group of insurance contracts is recognized.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Accounting Treatment (continued)

vi. Insurance contracts - initial measurement (continued)

Where facts and circumstances indicate that contracts are onerous at initial recognition, the Company performs additional analysis to determine if a net outflow is expected from the contract. Such onerous contracts are separately grouped from other contracts and the Company recognizes a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognized.

vii. Reinsurance contracts held - initial measurement

The Company measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues (i.e. the PAA). However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue. Where the Company recognizes a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses. The Company calculates the loss-recovery component by multiplying the loss recognized on the underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts the Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. The Company uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognized on the group to insurance contracts covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held where some contracts in the underlying group are not covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held. The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage.

viii. Insurance contracts - subsequent measurement

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

- Plus premiums received in the period;
- Minus insurance acquisition cash flows;
- Plus any amounts relating to the amortization of the insurance acquisition cash flows recognized as an expense in the reporting period for the group; and
- Minus the amount recognized as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period.

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing, and uncertainty of those future cash flows, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the Company, and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment).

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Accounting Treatment (continued)

viii. Insurance contracts - subsequent measurement (continued)

Where, during the coverage period, facts, and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company recognizes a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognized.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated on a straight-line basis as a portion of premium to profit or loss (through insurance service expense).

ix. Reinsurance contracts - subsequent measurement

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

Where the Company has established a loss-recovery component, the Company subsequently reduces the loss-recovery component to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

x. Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the costs of selling, underwriting, and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs. The Company uses a systematic and rational method to allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to each group of insurance contracts.

Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognized in the statement of financial position, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognized for each related group.

xi. Insurance contracts - modification and derecognition

The Company derecognizes insurance contracts when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the relevant contracts are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled, or expired); or
- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract, substantially changes the contract boundary, or requires the modified contract to be included in a different group. In such cases, the Company derecognizes the initial contract and recognizes the modified contract as a new contract.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Accounting Treatment (continued)

xi. Insurance contracts - modification and derecognition (continued)

When a modification is not treated as a derecognition, the Company recognizes amounts paid or received for the modification with the contract as an adjustment to the relevant liability for remaining coverage.

xii. Presentation

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

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

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

xiii. Insurance revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts allocated to the period. The Company allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time. But if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then the allocation is made on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

The Company changes the basis of allocation between the two methods above as necessary, if facts and circumstances change. The change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

For the periods presented, all revenue has been recognized on the basis of the passage of time.

xiv. Loss components

The Company assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. Where this is not the case, and if at any time during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group over the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage of the group. Accordingly, by the end of the coverage period of the group of contracts the loss component will be zero.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Accounting Treatment (continued)

xv. Loss-recovery components

As described in Note 3(b)(xiv), where the Company recognizes a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the expected recovery of the losses. A loss-recovery component is subsequently reduced to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

xvi. Insurance finance income and expense

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from the effect of the time value of money; and changes in the time value of money; and the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk. The Company presents insurance finance income or expenses within profit or loss each period.

xvii. Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held

The Company does not separately present on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The Company treats reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying contracts as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contract held and excludes commissions from an allocation of reinsurance premiums presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(c) Structured Settlements, Fire Mutual's Guarantee Fund and Financial Guarantee Contracts

The Company enters into annuity agreements with various life insurance companies to provide for fixed and recurring payments to claimants. Under such arrangements, the Company's liability to its claimants is substantially transferred, although the Company remains exposed to the credit risk should life insurers fail to fulfil their obligations.

The Company is a member of the Fire Mutual's Guarantee Fund ("the Fund"). The Fund was established to provide payment of outstanding policyholders' claims if a member company becomes insolvent. As a result, the Company may be required to contribute assets to their proportionate share in meeting this objective.

These exposures represent financial guarantee contracts. The company accounts for financial guarantee contracts in accordance with IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts.

(e) Financial Instruments

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

i. Fair value through profit and loss financial assets (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss investments are financial assets that are quoted in an active market and are being actively traded. Any increase or decrease in the market value is shown in the current year on the Statement of Comprehensive Income as market value appreciation (depreciation) of investments. Term deposits, bonds, publicly traded shares, and pooled funds principally comprise these investments. The quoted market price was used to determine the fair value of these investments. Transaction costs on these investments are expensed as incurred. Interest on debt securities classified as fair value through profit and loss is calculated using the effective interest method.

ii. Amortized cost

This category includes outstanding premiums receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. They are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses on financial assets.

Transaction costs related to financial instruments in the amortized cost category are added to the carrying value of the instrument.

Writedowns on financial assets in the amortized cost category are recognized when the amount of a loss is known with sufficient precision and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets are then written down to net recoverable value with the writedown being recognized in the statement of operations.

(f) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. Depreciation is recognized in net income and is provided at the following annual rates:

Buildings	5% declining balance
Office equipment	10% declining balance
Computers	33 1/3% straight-line
Computer software	20% straight-line

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

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

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

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

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

(h) Facility Association

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

(i) Income Taxes

Income tax expense includes current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of 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 or 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 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).

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Pension Plan

The Company participates in a defined contribution pension plan. The Company accounts for the plan by recognizing contributions as an expense in the year to which they relate.

(k) Provisions

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

(l) Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

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

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

(m) Leased Assets

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

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

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

The effect of a change in 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 change and future periods, if the change affects both.

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

(a) Insurance Contracts

The Company applies the PAA to simplify the measurement of insurance contracts. When measuring liabilities for remaining coverage, the Company includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Liability for remaining coverage

i. Onerous groups

For groups of contracts that are onerous, the liability for remaining coverage is determined by the fulfilment cash flows. Any loss-recovery component is determined with reference to the loss component recognized on underlying contracts and the recovery expected on such claims from reinsurance contracts held.

ii. Time value of money

The company does not adjust the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage to reflect the time value of money or the effect of financial risk for any of its product lines.

Liability for incurred claims

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

(a) Insurance contracts (continued)

Liability for incurred claims (continued)

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. These methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (including claims handling costs), and claim numbers based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analyzed by accident years, but can also be further analyzed by geographical area, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

The Company also has the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs. Estimates of salvage recoveries and subrogation reimbursements are considered as an allowance in the measurement of ultimate claims costs.

Other key circumstances affecting the reliability of assumptions include variation in interest rates, delays in settlement and changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Discount rates

Insurance contract liabilities are calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at a risk-free rate, plus an illiquidity premium where applicable. Risk free rates are determined by reference to the yields of highly liquid sovereign securities. The illiquidity premium is determined by reference to observable market rates.

Discount rates applied for discounting of future cash flows are listed below:

	1 year		3 years		5 years		Over 5 years	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Insurance contract liabilities	2.33%	3.06%	2.75%	3.01%	3.11%	3.20%	3.94%	3.84%
Reinsurance contract assets	2.33%	3.06%	2.75%	3.01%	3.11%	3.20%	3.94%	3.84%

A sensitivity analysis of how the insurance liabilities respond to changes in the discount rates has been disclosed in Note 15(a).

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

(a) Insurance contracts (continued)

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount.

The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a confidence level (probability of sufficiency) approach at the 60 to 70 percentile. That is, the Company has assessed that in order to be indifferent to uncertainty for all product lines, (as an indication of the compensation that it requires for bearing non-financial risk), they require an additional amount equivalent to the 60 to 70 percentile level less the mean of an estimated probability distribution of the future cash flows. The Company has estimated the probability distribution of the future cash flows, and the additional amount above the expected present value of future cash flows required to meet the target percentiles.

A sensitivity analysis of how the insurance liabilities respond to changes in the risk adjustments has been disclosed in Note 15(a).

(b) Impairment of Investments

The Company determines that its 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 judgement. In making this judgement, the Company considers, among other factors, the normal volatility in market price, the financial health of the investee and industry and sector performance.

(c) Income Taxes

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

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

5. Financial Instrument Classification

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

	FVTPL	Assets at amortized cost	Liabilities at amortized cost	Total
December 31, 2025				
Cash	\$ 6,719,619	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,719,619
Investments (Note 6)	42,717,659	-	-	42,717,659
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(871,349)</u>	<u>(871,349)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 49,437,278</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (871,349)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 48,565,929</u></u>
December 31, 2024				
Cash	6,247,677	-	-	6,247,677
Investments (Note 6)	41,484,039	-	-	41,484,039
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,197,546)</u>	<u>(1,197,546)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 47,731,716</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1,197,546)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 46,534,170</u></u>

6. Investments

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

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024		
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Debt securities				
Pooled funds	\$ 6,381,252	\$ 6,458,550	\$ 26,609,788	\$ 26,409,833
Federal	<u>4,417,950</u>	<u>4,389,011</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Provincial	<u>7,566,700</u>	<u>7,553,396</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Corporate	<u><u>8,437,415</u></u>	<u><u>8,465,475</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
	<u><u>26,803,317</u></u>	<u><u>26,866,432</u></u>	<u><u>26,609,788</u></u>	<u><u>26,409,833</u></u>
Equity investments				
Canadian	<u>9,412,496</u>	<u>10,770,018</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
U.S.	<u><u>1,755,428</u></u>	<u><u>1,773,097</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
	<u><u>11,167,924</u></u>	<u><u>12,543,115</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Other investments				
Mutual funds	<u>574,728</u>	<u>733,244</u>	<u>5,392,511</u>	<u>6,152,314</u>
Pooled funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,321,795</u>	<u>6,459,667</u>
GICs	<u>2,533,100</u>	<u>2,533,100</u>	<u>2,420,750</u>	<u>2,420,750</u>
Fire Mutuals	<u>41,768</u>	<u>41,768</u>	<u>41,475</u>	<u>41,475</u>
Guarantee fund	<u><u>3,149,596</u></u>	<u><u>3,308,112</u></u>	<u><u>13,176,531</u></u>	<u><u>15,074,206</u></u>
Total investments	<u><u>\$ 41,120,837</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 42,717,659</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 39,786,319</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41,484,039</u></u>

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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6. Investments (continued)

The following table provides an analysis of investments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1 - fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date;

Level 2 - fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 - fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2025				
Debt securities				
Pooled funds	\$ -	\$ 6,458,550	\$ -	\$ 6,458,550
Federal	-	4,389,011	-	4,389,011
Provincial	-	7,553,396	-	7,553,396
Corporate	-	8,465,475	-	8,465,475
Equity investments				
Canadian	10,770,018	-	-	10,770,018
U.S.	1,773,097	-	-	1,773,097
Other investments				
Mutual funds	733,244	-	-	733,244
GICs	-	2,533,100	-	2,533,100
Fire Mutuals				
Guarantee fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,768</u>	<u>41,768</u>
	<u>\$ 13,276,359</u>	<u>\$ 29,399,532</u>	<u>\$ 41,768</u>	<u>\$ 42,717,659</u>

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2024				
Debt securities				
Pooled funds	-	32,869,500	-	32,869,500
Other investments				
Mutual funds	6,152,314	-	-	6,152,314
GICs	-	2,420,750	-	2,420,750
Fire Mutuals				
Guarantee fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,475</u>	<u>41,475</u>
	<u>\$ 6,152,314</u>	<u>\$ 35,290,250</u>	<u>\$ 41,475</u>	<u>\$ 41,484,039</u>

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

6. Investments (continued)

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025. The following table presents a reconciliation of the other investments which are only the Level 3 investments:

	2025	2024
Balance - beginning of year	\$ 41,475	\$ 33,236
Gains recognized in net income	293	182
Purchases	-	8,057
Balance - end of year	<u>\$ 41,768</u>	<u>\$ 41,475</u>

For the Level 3 investments in unquoted equities, fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow model which includes some assumptions that are not supportable by observable market prices or rates. In determining the fair value, an earnings growth factor of 2.1% and a risk adjusted discount factor of 1.9% are used. If these inputs to the valuation model were 1.0% higher or lower, while all the other variables were held constant, the carrying amount of the shares would be affected by \$ 1,000.

Maturity profile of bonds held is as follows:

	Within 1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	Over 10 years	No fixed	Total
December 31, 2025						
Bonds - FVTPL	\$ 2,066,596	\$ 11,217,631	\$ 7,123,655	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,407,882
GICs	-	2,533,100	-	-	-	2,533,100
	<u>\$ 2,066,596</u>	<u>\$ 13,750,731</u>	<u>\$ 7,123,655</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,940,982</u>
Percentage of total	9 %	60 %	31 %	- %	- %	100 %
December 31, 2024						
Bonds - FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-
GICs	-	2,420,750	-	-	-	2,420,750
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,420,750</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,420,750</u>
Percentage of total	- %	100 %	- %	- %	- %	100 %

See the chart at the beginning of Note 6 for cost and fair values.

Shares, mutual funds, pooled funds, and the Fire Mutuals Guarantee fund have no specific maturity. The effective interest rate of the bonds portfolio held is 3.26% and 0% at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

7. Investment Income

2025	FVTPL	Other	Total
Interest income	\$ 1,112,244	\$ -	\$ 1,112,244
Dividend and other income	368,859	-	368,859
Investment expense	(157,894)	-	(157,894)
Net realized gains	1,952,879	-	1,952,879
Change in unrealized gains	(100,897)	-	(100,897)
	<u>\$ 3,175,191</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,175,191</u>

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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7. Investment Income (continued)

2024	FVTPL	Other	Total
Interest income	\$ 1,365,053	\$ -	\$ 1,365,053
Dividend and other income	462,448	-	462,448
Investment expense	(176,021)	-	(176,021)
Net realized gains	160,285	-	160,285
Change in unrealized gains	<u>2,188,311</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,188,311</u>
	<u><u>\$ 4,000,076</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,000,076</u></u>

8. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Cost	Land	Building	Office Equipment	Computers	Computer Software	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 362,013	\$ 1,704,732	\$ 383,560	\$ 741,129	\$ 2,518,797	\$ 5,710,231
Additions	-	112,830	102,250	10,020	10,170	235,270
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	362,013	1,817,562	485,810	751,149	2,528,967	5,945,501
Additions	-	-	4,441	21,006	10,170	35,617
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 362,013</u>	<u>\$ 1,817,562</u>	<u>\$ 490,251</u>	<u>\$ 772,155</u>	<u>\$ 2,539,137</u>	<u>\$ 5,981,118</u>
 Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	846,329	160,873	674,735	562,038	2,243,975
Depreciation expense	-	76,320	40,544	31,466	471,106	619,436
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	922,649	201,417	706,201	1,033,144	2,863,411
Depreciation expense	-	73,998	41,065	30,788	507,088	652,939
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 996,647</u>	<u>\$ 242,482</u>	<u>\$ 736,989</u>	<u>\$ 1,540,232</u>	<u>\$ 3,516,350</u>
 Net book value						
December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 362,013</u>	<u>\$ 894,913</u>	<u>\$ 284,393</u>	<u>\$ 44,948</u>	<u>\$ 1,495,823</u>	<u>\$ 3,082,090</u>
December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 362,013</u>	<u>\$ 820,915</u>	<u>\$ 247,769</u>	<u>\$ 35,166</u>	<u>\$ 998,905</u>	<u>\$ 2,464,768</u>

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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For the year ended December 31, 2025

9. Insurance Service Expense

The breakdown of insurance service expenses by major product lines is presented below:

	2025	2024
Claims and benefits	\$ 14,789,844	\$ 13,189,414
Salaries and employee benefits	3,519,718	3,322,390
Professional fees (other than legal)	127,828	238,720
Legal fees	7,941	12,540
Commissions	2,219,415	3,493,715
Depreciation and amortization	652,939	619,437
Occupancy expenses	385,895	370,886
Information technology	1,916,453	1,847,920
Other general expenses	<u>1,027,288</u>	<u>1,062,749</u>
Total	\$ 24,647,321	\$ 24,157,771
Represented by:		
Insurance service expenses	21,540,862	20,561,821
General and operating expenses	<u>3,106,459</u>	<u>3,595,950</u>
Total	\$ 24,647,321	\$ 24,157,771

Claims and benefits expense has been reduced by two large recoveries received in the year. These relate to two claims that originated in 2009 and 2019. Recoveries for these two claims total to \$ 862,500 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Both of these claims were into reinsurance and the Company had received reimbursement from the reinsurance carrier (FMRe) in prior years. Of the combined amount recovered for these claims, \$ 698,273 was remitted to FMRe. As such, net expense from reinsurance contracts on the statement of comprehensive income has been increased by this amount for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Management has determined these recoveries and associated remittances to FMRe are an unusual event and not expected to occur regularly in the future.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

10. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

a) Roll forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts

The Company provides disclosure for its entire portfolio on an overall basis without further disaggregating information based on major product lines. This approach reflects the company's management and reporting practices.

2025					
			Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of PVFCF*	Risk adjustments	Total
Insurance contract liabilities - beginning of year			\$ 11,461,044	\$ 447,344	\$ 14,217,675
Insurance revenue	\$ 2,309,287	\$ -			
Insurance service expenses	(26,719,953)	-		-	(26,719,953)
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	17,816,628	250,500	18,067,128
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortization	3,480,990	-	-	-	3,480,990
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	132,539	(139,795)	(7,256)
Total insurance service expense	3,480,990	-	17,949,167	110,705	21,540,862
Insurance service result	(23,238,963)	-	17,949,167	110,705	(5,179,091)
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	497,406	-	497,406
Total change in the statement of comprehensive income	(23,238,963)	-	18,446,573	110,705	(4,681,685)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	27,201,338	-	-	-	27,201,338
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(15,514,348)	-	(15,514,348)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(3,710,677)	-	-	-	(3,710,677)
Total cash flows	23,490,661	-	(15,514,348)	-	7,976,313
Insurance contract liabilities - end of year	\$ 2,560,985	\$ -	\$ 14,393,269	\$ 558,049	\$ 17,512,303

* PVFCF refers to present value of future cash flows

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

10. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (continued)

a) Roll forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts (continued)

2024					
		Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims	
Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of PVFCF*	Risk adjustments	Total	
\$ 1,731,781	\$ -	\$ 9,033,711	\$ 251,699	\$ 11,017,191	(24,340,668)
Insurance contract liabilities - beginning of year					
Insurance revenue					
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	3,871,678	-	15,815,949	250,551	16,066,500
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortization	-	-	-	-	3,871,678
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	3,871,678	-	678,549	(54,906)	623,643
Total insurance service expense	(20,468,990)	-	16,494,498	195,645	20,561,821
Insurance service result					
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	564,427	-	564,427
Total change in the statement of comprehensive income	(20,468,990)	-	17,058,925	195,645	(3,214,420)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	24,477,648	-	-	-	24,477,648
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(14,631,592)	-	(14,631,592)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(3,431,152)	-	-	-	(3,431,152)
Total cash flows	21,046,496	-	(14,631,592)	-	6,414,904
Insurance contract liabilities - end of year	\$ 2,309,287	\$ -	\$ 11,461,044	\$ 447,344	\$ 14,217,675

* PVFCF refers to present value of future cash flows

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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10. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (continued)

b) Roll forward of net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts

The company provides disclosure for its entire reinsurance portfolio on an overall basis without further disaggregating information based on specific reinsurance lines or segments. This approach aligns with the company's management and reporting practices.

2025					
Liabilities for remaining coverage			Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of PVFCF*	Risk adjustments	Total
Reinsurance contract assets - beginning of year	\$ (469,985)	\$ -	\$ 3,186,264	\$ 114,123	\$ 2,830,402
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	\$ (5,377,063)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5,377,063)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	759,152	16,514	775,666
Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses	-	-	(399,762)	(103,734)	(503,496)
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	(5,377,063)	-	359,390	(87,220)	(5,104,893)
Net income (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	74,646	-	74,646
Reinsurance finance income	-	-	434,036	(87,220)	(5,030,247)
Total change in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,377,063)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	5,334,376	-	-	-	5,334,376
Amounts received	-	-	380,557	-	380,557
Total cash flows	5,334,376	\$ -	\$ 380,557	\$ -	\$ 5,714,933
Reinsurance contract assets - end of year	\$ (512,672)	\$ -	\$ 4,000,857	\$ 26,903	\$ 3,515,088

* PVFCF refers to present value of future cash flows

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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10. Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (continued)

b) Roll forward of net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts (continued)

2024					
			Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of PVFCF*	Risk adjustments	Total
Reinsurance contract assets - beginning of year	\$ (215,745)	\$ -	\$ 795,925	\$ 53,996	\$ 634,176
Allocation of reinsurance premiums	\$ (4,247,787)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,247,787)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	-	(3,683,380)	47,398	(3,635,982)
Amounts recoverable for claims and other expenses	-	-	6,733,899	12,729	6,746,628
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	3,050,519	60,127	(1,137,141)
Net income (expense) from reinsurance contracts held	\$ (4,247,787)	\$ -	\$ 39,966	\$ -	\$ 39,966
Total change in the statement of comprehensive income	\$ (4,247,787)	\$ -	\$ 3,090,485	\$ 60,127	\$ (1,097,175)
Cash flows					
Premiums paid	3,993,547	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,993,547
Amounts received	-	-	(700,146)	-	(700,146)
Total cash flows	<u>3,993,547</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(700,146)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,293,401</u>
Reinsurance contract assets - end of year	\$ (469,985)	\$ -	\$ 3,186,264	\$ 114,123	\$ 2,830,402

* PVFCF refers to present value of future cash flows

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

11. Pension Plan

All employees are enrolled in the defined contribution pension plan. The amount contributed to the plan for 2025 was \$ 259,142 (2024 - \$ 264,517). The contributions were made for current service and have been recognized in comprehensive income.

12. Income Taxes

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

	2025	2024
Current tax expense (recovery)		
Based on current year taxable income	\$ (61,200)	\$ 682,342
Adjustments for over/under provision in prior periods	<u>7,948</u>	<u>(31,534)</u>
	<u><u>\$ (53,252)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 650,808</u></u>
Deferred tax expense (recovery)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(86,491)	(217,672)
Reduction in tax rate	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,855)</u>
	<u><u>\$ (86,491)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (233,527)</u></u>

Reasons for the difference between current tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on a statutory tax rate of 26.50% (2024 - 25.78%) are as follows:

	2025	2024
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the year before income taxes	<u><u>(146,576)</u></u>	<u><u>2,577,683</u></u>
Expected taxes based on the statutory rate of 26.50% (2024 - 25.78%)	(38,843)	664,527
Non-deductible portion of claims liabilities	(62,484)	(66,199)
Other non-deductible expenses	54,673	1,660
Market to market and other adjustments related to investments	(108,027)	(20,944)
Depreciation in excess of capital cost allowance	129,055	38,566
Income tax loss carryforward	(28,328)	64,732
Other	<u>(7,246)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total income (loss) tax expense	<u><u>\$ (61,200)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 682,342</u></u>

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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For the year ended December 31, 2025

12. Income Taxes (continued)

The movement in the 2025 deferred tax liabilities and assets are:

	Opening balance at January 1, 2025	Recognized in net income	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Reclassify from equity to net income	Closing balance at December 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities						
Tax losses and credits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Property, plant, and equipment	405,102	(126,188)	-	-	-	278,914
Claims liabilities	<u>33,810</u>	<u>5,413</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,223</u>
Deferred tax liability	<u>\$ 438,912</u>	<u>\$ (120,775)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 318,137</u>
Deferred tax assets						
Tax losses and credits	88,900	(34,284)	-	-	-	54,616
Claims liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant, and equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 88,900</u>	<u>\$ (34,284)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 54,616</u>
2025 net deferred tax asset (liability) movement	<u>\$ (350,012)</u>	<u>\$ 86,491</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (263,521)</u>

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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For the year ended December 31, 2025

12. Income Taxes (continued)

The movement in the 2024 deferred tax liabilities and assets are:

	Opening balance at January 1, 2024	Recognized in net income	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	Reclassify from equity to net income	Closing balance at December 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant, and equipment	\$ 587,744	\$ (182,642)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 405,102
Claims liabilities	-	33.810	-	-	-	33.810
Deferred tax liability	<u>\$ 587,744</u>	<u>\$ (148,832)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 438,912</u>
Deferred tax assets						
Tax losses and credits	-	88,900	-	-	-	88,900
Claims liabilities	4,205	(4,205)	-	-	-	-
Property, plant, and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 4,205</u>	<u>\$ 84,695</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 88,900</u>
2024 net deferred tax asset (liability) movement	<u><u>\$ (583,539)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 233,527</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (350,012)</u></u>
				2025	2024	
Deferred tax liabilities						
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months				39,223	33,810	
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months				<u><u>278,914</u></u>	<u><u>405,102</u></u>	
				<u><u>\$ 318,137</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 438,912</u></u>	
Deferred tax assets						
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months				-	-	
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months				<u><u>54,616</u></u>	<u><u>88,900</u></u>	
				<u><u>\$ 54,616</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 88,900</u></u>	
Net deferred tax asset (liability)				<u><u>\$ (263,521)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (350,012)</u></u>	

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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For the year ended December 31, 2025

13. Related Party Transactions

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

	2025	2024
Compensation		
Short-term employee benefits, wages and directors' fees	\$ 863,110	\$ 866,258
Total pension and other post-employment benefits	59,641	57,848
Premiums	84,565	89,423
Claims paid	60,273	22,873

Amounts owing to and from key management personnel at December 31, 2025 are \$ 25,070 (2024 - \$ 17,655) and \$ 9,495 (2024 - \$ 12,224), respectively.

14. Capital Management

The Company's objectives with respect to capital management are to maintain a capital base that is structured to exceed regulatory requirements and to best utilize capital allocations.

The regulators measure the financial strength of property and casualty insurers using a minimum capital test (MCT). The regulators generally expect property and casualty companies to comply with capital adequacy requirements. This test compares a company's capital against the risk profile of the organization. The risk-based capital adequacy framework assesses the risk of assets, policy liabilities and other exposures by applying various factors. The regulator indicates that the Company should produce a minimum MCT of 150%. During the year, the Company has consistently exceeded this minimum. The regulator has the authority to request more extensive reporting and can place restrictions on the Company's operations if the Company falls below this requirement as deemed necessary.

For the purpose of capital management, the Company has defined capital as members' surplus.

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management

a) Insurance Risk

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.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

a) Insurance Risk (continued)

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

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and are in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to ceded insurance, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations assumed under such reinsurance agreements.

The Company writes insurance primarily over a twelve month duration. The most significant risks arise through high severity, low frequency events such as natural disasters or catastrophes. A concentration of risk may arise from insurance contracts issued in a specific geographic location, since all insurance contracts are written in Ontario.

The Company manages the risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework. Exposures are limited by having documented underwriting limits and criteria. Pricing of property and liability policies are based on assumptions in regard to trends and past experience, in an attempt to correctly match policy revenue with exposed risk. Automobile premiums are subject to approval by the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario and, therefore, may result in a delay in adjusting the pricing to exposed risk; in this case the Company has policies regarding renewal and new business accepted. Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate the effect of the potential loss to the Company. Reinsurance is placed with Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan Inc. (FMRe), a Canadian registered reinsurer.

The Company follows a policy of underwriting and reinsuring contracts of insurance which, in the main, limit the liability of the Company to an amount on any one claim of \$ 800,000 (2024 - \$ 800,000) in the event of a property claim, an amount of \$ 800,000 (2024 - \$ 800,000) in the event of an auto claim, an amount of \$ 800,000 (2024 - \$ 800,000) in the event of a liability claim and an amount of \$ 60,000 (2024 - \$ 60,000) in the event of a farmer's accident claim. The Company also obtained reinsurance which limits the Company's liability to \$ 1,875,000 (2024 - \$ 1,875,000) in the event of a series of claims arising out of a single occurrence. In addition, the Company has obtained stop loss reinsurance which limits the liability of all claims in a specific year to 70% of gross net earned premiums for property, automobile and liability combined.

The risk associated with insurance contracts is complex and subject to a number of variables which complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Company's various techniques, based on past claims development experience, quantify these sensitivities. This includes indicators such as average claim costs, amount of claims occurrence, expected loss ratios, and claims development as described in Note 10.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

a) Insurance Risk (continued)

The following tables show the concentration of net insurance contract liabilities by type of contract:

Type of Unpaid Claim	2025		2024	
	Gross	Ceded	Gross	Ceded
Personal	\$ 4,287,074	\$ (446,993)	\$ 3,433,104	\$ (999,175)
Commercial	1,841,666	-	1,909,426	(60,073)
Automobile	<u>8,822,578</u>	<u>(3,068,095)</u>	<u>6,565,858</u>	<u>(1,771,154)</u>
	<u>\$ 14,951,318</u>	<u>\$ (3,515,088)</u>	<u>\$ 11,908,388</u>	<u>\$ (2,830,402)</u>

The risks written by the Company are concentrated within Ontario.

i. Sensitivities

The liability for incurred claims is sensitive to the key assumptions in the table below. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The following sensitivity analysis shows the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax, and equity for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impacts, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in each assumption, assumptions have been changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these assumptions are non-linear.

Change in assumptions	2025				
	Impact on profit before tax, gross of reinsurance		Impact on profit before tax, net of reinsurance		Impact on equity, gross of reinsurance
					Impact on equity, net of reinsurance
Expected loss	+5.0%	\$ 420,000	\$ 287,000	\$ 309,000	\$ 211,000
Inflation rate	+1.0%	218,000	142,000	160,000	104,000
Interest rate	+1.0%	(205,000)	(134,000)	(151,000)	(98,000)
Expected loss	-5.0%	(422,000)	(288,000)	(310,000)	(212,000)
Inflation rate	-1.0%	(213,000)	(139,000)	(157,000)	(102,000)
Interest rate	-1.0%	214,000	139,000	157,000	102,000

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

a) Insurance Risk (continued)

i. Sensitivities (continued)

	2024				
	Impact on profit before tax, gross of reinsurance	Impact on profit before tax, net of reinsurance	Impact on equity, gross of reinsurance	Impact on equity, net of reinsurance	
Change in assumptions					
Expected loss	+5.0%	\$ 378,000	\$ 308,000	\$ 278,000	\$ 226,000
Inflation rate	+1.0%	174,000	114,000	128,000	84,000
Interest rate	+1.0%	(163,000)	(107,000)	(120,000)	(79,000)
Expected loss	-5.0%	(376,000)	(307,000)	(276,000)	(226,000)
Inflation rate	-1.0%	(170,000)	(111,000)	(125,000)	(82,000)
Interest rate	-1.0%	170,000	111,000	125,000	82,000

ii. Claims development

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date.

In setting claims provisions, the Company gives consideration to the probability and magnitude of future experience being more adverse than assumed which is reflected in the risk adjustment. In general, the uncertainty associated with the ultimate cost of settling claims is greatest when the claim is at an early stage of development. As claims develop, the ultimate cost of claims becomes more certain.

	Note	Estimates of the PVFCF	2025 Risk adjustment	Total	Estimates of the PVFCF	2024 Risk adjustment	Total
Total gross liabilities for incurred claims	10(a)	\$ 14,393,269	\$ 558,049	\$ 14,951,318	\$11,461,044	\$ 447,344	\$11,908,388
Amounts recoverable from reinsurance	10(b)	<u>(3,488,185)</u>	<u>(26,903)</u>	<u>(3,515,088)</u>	<u>(2,716,279)</u>	<u>(114,123)</u>	<u>(2,830,402)</u>
Total net liabilities for incurred claims		\$ 10,905,084	\$ 531,146	\$ 11,436,230	\$ 8,744,765	\$ 333,221	\$ 9,077,986

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

Insurance Risk (continued)

iii. Claims development (continued)

Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims for 2025

Total liabilities for incurred claims

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

a) **Insurance Risk (continued)**

ii. Claims development (continued)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Net undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims for 2025											
At the end year of claim	\$ 6,859,417	\$ 6,797,011	\$ 6,534,210	\$ 6,683,583	\$ 6,331,794	\$ 8,963,310	\$ 7,157,489	\$ 10,772,317	\$ 11,721,393	\$ 14,738,341	\$ -
One year later	6,132,992	6,926,433	7,085,460	7,004,466	5,967,142	8,856,545	7,445,933	9,872,193	11,904,443	-	-
Two years later	6,058,451	6,447,588	7,474,415	7,187,339	5,909,283	9,106,461	6,932,130	10,388,376	-	-	-
Three years later	5,759,544	6,736,184	7,666,011	7,081,162	5,755,255	8,827,128	7,198,466	-	-	-	-
Four years later	5,757,751	6,990,689	7,462,712	7,055,213	5,755,255	8,810,020	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later	5,833,228	7,201,484	7,947,360	7,359,920	5,621,327	-	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	5,790,314	7,252,749	7,934,229	7,539,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	5,935,590	7,270,318	7,916,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	5,959,037	7,270,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	5,934,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims											
Cumulative payments	5,934,704	7,270,318	7,916,450	7,539,960	5,621,327	8,810,020	7,198,466	10,388,376	11,904,443	14,738,341	87,322,405
Net undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,148	\$ 381,365	\$ 9,180	\$ 126,556	\$ 539,025	\$ 1,146,571	\$ 1,936,852	\$ 5,741,520	9,882,217
Outstanding claims 2015 and prior											(419,721)
Effect of discounting											1,973,734
Other attributable expenses											\$11,436,230
Total net liabilities for incurred claims											

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

a) **Insurance Risk (continued)**

ii. Claims development (continued)

Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims for 2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
At the end year of claim	\$ 6,614,391	\$ 8,099,986	\$ 8,085,387	\$ 9,333,540	\$ 7,996,597	\$ 6,789,459	\$ 11,625,705	\$ 7,847,535	\$ 11,207,763	\$ 12,883,548	\$ -
One year later	5,107,866	6,609,459	8,398,487	10,141,033	8,084,453	6,084,187	11,032,264	7,538,182	10,432,434	-	-
Two years later	4,501,770	6,508,260	8,155,627	10,871,681	9,278,483	6,093,985	11,051,138	7,053,181	-	-	-
Three years later	4,672,957	6,014,092	8,658,955	11,089,889	9,183,141	5,799,529	11,053,926	-	-	-	-
Four years later	4,691,446	6,016,128	8,948,456	11,301,476	9,981,228	5,693,034	-	-	-	-	-
Five years later	4,725,138	6,196,346	9,178,294	11,994,258	11,649,341	-	-	-	-	-	-
Six years later	4,639,620	6,154,169	9,231,033	12,177,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seven years later	4,606,053	6,286,899	9,244,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eight years later	4,606,053	6,316,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine years later	4,606,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims	4,606,053	6,316,734	9,244,502	12,177,139	11,649,341	5,693,034	11,053,926	7,053,181	10,432,434	12,883,548	91,109,892
Cumulative payments	<u>4,606,053</u>	<u>6,269,438</u>	<u>9,244,502</u>	<u>12,140,065</u>	<u>9,507,345</u>	<u>5,640,021</u>	<u>10,793,785</u>	<u>6,551,027</u>	<u>9,001,132</u>	<u>6,038,993</u>	<u>79,792,361</u>
Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims	\$ -	\$ 47,296	\$ -	\$ 37,074	\$ 2,141,996	\$ 53,013	\$ 260,141	\$ 502,154	\$ 1,431,302	\$ 6,844,555	11,317,531
Outstanding claims 2014 and prior											9,529
Effect of discounting											(569,965)
Other attributable expenses											1,151,293
Total liabilities for incurred claims											\$ 11,908,388

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

Insurance Risk (continued)

ii. *Claims development (continued)*

Net undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims for 2024

Total net liabilities for incurred claims

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
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For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Financial Risk Management

i. 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 related to its debt holdings in its investment portfolio and the reliance on reinsurers to make payment when certain loss conditions are met.

The Company manages its credit exposure based on the carrying value of the financial instruments and insurance and reinsurance contract assets. The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying assets according to the Company's credit ratings of counterparties:

	2025			
	A or better	Less than A	Not Rated	Total
Reinsurance				
contract assets	\$ -	\$ 1,054,781	\$ -	\$ 1,054,781
Investments - bonds	<u>18,871,547</u>	<u>2,097,151</u>	<u>5,897,734</u>	<u>26,866,432</u>
	<u>\$ 18,871,547</u>	<u>\$ 3,151,932</u>	<u>\$ 5,897,734</u>	<u>\$ 27,921,213</u>

	2024			
	A or better	Less than A	Not Rated	Total
Reinsurance				
contract assets	- -	1,118,426	- -	1,118,426
Investments - bonds	<u>16,125,857</u>	<u>4,706,666</u>	<u>5,577,310</u>	<u>26,409,833</u>
	<u>\$ 16,125,857</u>	<u>\$ 5,825,092</u>	<u>\$ 5,577,310</u>	<u>\$ 27,528,259</u>

The Company actively manages its product mix to ensure that there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk and concentration of this risk is outlined in Note 6.

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. All fixed income portfolios are measured for performance on a quarterly basis and monitored by management on a monthly basis.

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

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued)

i. Credit risk (continued)

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 creditworthiness.

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.

ii. 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. Current liabilities arise as claims are made. There are no material liabilities that can be called unexpectedly at the demand of a lender or client. There are 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 year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures, and methods used to measure the risk.

The maturity profile of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding equities which have no set maturity) are summarized in the following table. Maturity profile amounts are stated at the expected undiscounted cash flows (principal and interest) and are analyzed by their expected payment dates.

	2025		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
Financial assets			
Cash	\$ 6,719,619	\$ -	\$ 6,719,619
Investments	2,066,596	40,651,063	42,717,659
Income taxes receivable	<u>407,214</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>407,214</u>
	<u>9,193,429</u>	<u>40,651,063</u>	<u>49,844,492</u>
Insurance assets			
Reinsurance asset contracts	<u>1,824,467</u>	<u>1,690,621</u>	<u>3,515,088</u>
Insurance liabilities			
Liability for incurred claims	11,213,488	3,737,830	14,951,318
Liability for remaining coverage	<u>2,560,985</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,560,985</u>
	<u>13,774,473</u>	<u>3,737,830</u>	<u>17,512,303</u>
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	871,349	-	871,349
Deferred tax (asset) liability	<u>39,223</u>	<u>224,298</u>	<u>263,521</u>
	<u>910,572</u>	<u>224,298</u>	<u>1,134,870</u>
Net liquidity gap	<u>\$ (3,667,149)</u>	<u>\$ 38,379,556</u>	<u>\$ 34,712,407</u>

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued)

ii. Liquidity risk (continued)

	Short-term	Long-term	2024 Total
Financial assets			
Cash	\$ 6,247,677	\$ -	\$ 6,247,677
Investments	<u>283</u>	<u>41,483,756</u>	<u>41,484,039</u>
	<u>6,247,960</u>	<u>41,483,756</u>	<u>47,731,716</u>
Insurance assets			
Reinsurance asset contracts	<u>1,630,419</u>	<u>1,199,983</u>	<u>2,830,402</u>
Insurance liabilities			
Liability for incurred claims	7,239,912	4,668,477	11,908,389
Liability for remaining coverage	<u>2,309,287</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,309,287</u>
	<u>9,549,199</u>	<u>4,668,477</u>	<u>14,217,676</u>
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,197,546	-	1,197,546
Deferred tax (asset) liability	33,810	316,202	350,012
Income taxes payable	<u>288,346</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>288,346</u>
	<u>1,519,702</u>	<u>316,202</u>	<u>1,835,904</u>
Net liquidity gap	<u>\$ (3,190,522)</u>	<u>\$ 37,699,060</u>	<u>\$ 34,508,538</u>

iii. Market risk

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

The Company's investment policy operates within the guidelines of the Ontario Insurance Act. An investment policy is in place and its application is monitored by the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors. Diversification techniques are utilized to minimize risk.

i. 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.

Historical data and current information are used to profile the ultimate claims settlement pattern by class of insurance, which is then used in a broad sense to develop an investment policy and strategy. However, because a significant portion of the Company's assets relate to its capital rather than liabilities, the value of its interest rate based assets exceeds its interest rate based liabilities. As a result, generally, the Company's investment income, as recognized on the statement of comprehensive income, will move with interest rates over the medium to long-term. There are no occurrences where interest would be charged on liabilities. Therefore, little protection is needed to ensure the fair market value of assets will be offset by a similar change in liabilities due to an interest rate change.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued)

iii. Market risk (continued)

i. Interest rate risk (continued)

The objective and policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk is to manage the bond portfolio in such a way that the bonds are a portfolio laddered over 10 years. One tenth of the bond portfolio would come due each year and be reinvested. This protects the Company from fluctuations in the interest rates.

Insurance finance income or expenses reflect changes in insurance contract liabilities valuations, driven by factors like discount rate adjustments and financial assumptions. These valuations, in turn, impact the Company's financial results. Prudent risk management strategies ensure stability in financial performance, underscoring the crucial link between investment returns and the Company's insurance business.

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax and equity. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact of interest rate risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables have been changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables has not changed from the previous period.

	Change in interest rate	2025		2024	
		Effect on Net profit	Effect on Equity	Effect on Net profit	Effect on Equity
Debt instruments	+ 100 bps	876,000	643,900	(790,000)	(580,650)
Debt instruments	- 100 bps	(876,000)	(643,900)	790,000	580,650

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.

ii. Price risk

The Company does not issue any participating contracts. Therefore, there are no insurance or reinsurance contracts which are exposed to price risk.

iii. Foreign currency risk

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

The Company's principal transactions are carried out in Canadian dollars and its exposure to foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to the United States dollar denominated bond, stock, and mutual fund holdings. The Company's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance contract liabilities.

Tradition Mutual Insurance Company
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2025

15. Insurance and Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Financial Risk Management (continued)

iii. Market risk (continued)

iii. Foreign currency risk (continued)

The Company mitigates some of the foreign currency risk associated with insurance contracts by holding reinsurance contracts denominated in the same currencies as its insurance contract liabilities. The Company's foreign exchange risk is also monitored by the Board of Directors. A 1% change in the value of the United States dollar would affect the fair value of bonds, stocks, and mutual funds by approximately \$ 25,000 (2024 - \$ nil) which would be reflected in net income.

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.

iv. Equity risk

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

The Company's portfolio includes Canadian stocks with fair values that move with the Toronto Stock Exchange Composite Index, United States stocks with fair values that move with the S&P 500 Index and international stocks that move with financial markets in Europe, Australia, and Asia. A 10% movement in the stock markets, with all other variables held constant, would have an estimated effect on the fair value of the company's Canadian common stocks and United States common stocks of approximately \$ 1,328,000 (2024 - \$ 1,262,000). For stocks that the Company did not sell during the period, the change would be recognized in the asset value and the statement of comprehensive income. For stocks that the Company did sell during the period, the change during the period and changes prior to the period would be recognized as net realized gains in income during the period.

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.