Financial Statements **December 31, 2016**



February 24, 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of the Alberta Lawyers Insurance Exchange

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Alberta Lawyers Insurance Exchange, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and the statements of net and comprehensive (loss)/income and changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Alberta Lawyers Insurance Exchange as at December 31, 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Pricewaterhouse Coopers U.P.

Chartered Professional Accountants

The Alberta Lawyers Insurance Exchange Statement of financial position

	December 31, 2016 \$	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2) Investments (note 3) Accrued interest receivable Prepaid expenses Deferred premium tax	37,241 15,893,188 32,985 112,617	137,554 12,343,529 28,051 163,350 61,500
Total assets	16,076,031	12,733,984
Liabilities and Equity		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Unearned premiums Premium deficiency (note 10) Provision for claims and related costs – Professional liabili Provision for claims and related costs – Trust safety (note 5	•	177,160 2,050,000 - 3,379,000 200,000
Total liabilities	10,407,600	5,806,160
Equity Contributed capital (note 4) Retained earnings	5,000,000 668,431	5,000,000 1,927,824
Total equity	5,668,431	6,927,824
Total liabilities and equity	16,076,031	12,733,984
Approved by the Advisory Board		
Original signed by Doug McKenzie	Original signed by Steve Raby	

Director

_Director

The Alberta Lawyers Insurance Exchange
Statement of net and comprehensive (loss)/income and changes in equity For the year ended December 31, 2016

	December 31, 2016 \$	December 31, 2015 \$
Income		
Premium - Professional liability	3,550,000	3,734,925
Premium - Trust safety	550,000	300,000
Premium ceded	(267,113)	(283,350)
Net premium	3,832,887	3,751,575
Investment income	390,943	332,341
Unrealized (loss) gain on fair market value of investments	(209,450)	127,844
Total income	4,014,380	4,211,760
Expenses Provision for claims and related costs - Professional liability (note 5) Provision for claims and related costs - Trust safety (note 5) Premium deficiency (note 10) Management fee (note 6) Premium taxes Professional fees Employment services contracts Board expenses Investment counsel fee Administration	4,280,000 178,000 85,513 200,000 233,076 103,666 78,733 62,423 33,254 19,108	2,189,000 200,000 - 200,000 119,677 154,328 - 25,567 13,810
		10,010
Total expenses	5,273,773	2,902,382
Net and comprehensive (loss)/income	(1,259,393)	1,309,378
Total equity – beginning of year	6,927,824	5,618,446_
Total equity – end of year	5,668,431	6,927,824

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2016

	December 31, 2016 \$	December 31, 2015
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities Net and comprehensive (loss)/income for the year Items not affecting cash	(1,259,393)	1,309,378
Gain on sale of investments Unrealized loss (gain) on fair market value of investments Provision for claims and related costs – Professional liability Provision for claims and related costs - Trust safety	(87,743) 209,450 4,280,000 178,000	(65,865) (127,844) 2,189,000 200,000
	3,320,314	3,504,669
Changes in non-cash working capital items	250,740	27,258
Cash provided by operating activities	3,571,054	3,531,927
Investing activities Sale of investments Purchase of investments	20,243,798 (23,915,165)	16,662,240 (20,921,809)
Cash provided by investing activities	(3,671,367)	(4,259,569)
Increase (decrease) in cash	(100,313)	(727,642)
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year	137,554	865,196
Cash and cash equivalents – end of year	37,241	137,554
Interest received	194,423	151,569

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

1 Nature of operations

The Alberta Lawyers Insurance Exchange (the Exchange) is a reciprocal insurance exchange pursuant to the Province of Alberta's *Insurance Act* (the *Act*) formed in accordance with a Subscribers Agreement dated May 14, 2014 among the Law Society of Alberta (the Law Society), the Alberta Lawyers Insurance Association (the Association), and active members of the Society in private practice (insured lawyers). The Exchange underwrites coverage under the Alberta Lawyers' Professional Liability and Trust Safety Insurance Group Policy (the Policy). The Exchange commenced operations on July 1, 2014.

The Exchange is licensed in Alberta and regulated by the Superintendent of Insurance of Alberta (the Superintendent) and subject to the *Act* and its regulations. The Exchange is an entity domiciled in Canada and the address of its registered office is Suite 500, 919 11th avenue, SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2R 1P3.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Advisory Board of the Exchange on February 23, 2017.

Professional Liability Insurance

Under the Professional Liability Insurance section (or Part A) of the Policy, insured lawyers have coverage for claims and potential claims arising from negligent acts, errors or omissions for \$1,000,000 per occurrence, with an annual aggregate limit of \$2,000,000 per insured lawyer. The Association pays the first \$500,000 of a professional liability claims and the Exchange pays the next \$500,000.

For the 2016 and 2015 policy years (beginning July 1 to June 30), the Exchange and the Association have obtained stop-loss reinsurance in the amount of \$10,000,000 to cover annual aggregate payments over \$26,000,000 to a maximum of \$36,000,000. This \$10,000,000 coverage layer is co-insured with the reinsurer paying 80% of losses and the Association paying 20%.

Trust Safety Insurance

Effective July 1, 2014, the Trust Safety Insurance section (or Part B) of the Policy provides defined insurance coverage for misappropriation of money or other property entrusted to and received by insured lawyers in their capacity as barristers and solicitors and in relation to the provision of professional services. For the 2015 and 2016 policy years, there is a \$5,000,000 per misappropriation limit and a \$25,000,000 profession-wide annual aggregate limit. This coverage is subject to a \$3,000,000 group deductible with the Association paying the first \$500,000 of a misappropriation claim and the Exchange paying the next \$2,500,000.

For the 2016 and 2015 policy years, the Exchange and the Association have purchased excess insurance in the amount of \$22,000,000 to cover aggregate payments over \$3,000,000.

Claims for trust misappropriation arising before July 1, 2014 were covered under the provisions of the Law Society's Assurance Fund.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the presentation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the periods presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the valuation of certain financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss.

As a financial services company, the statement of financial position is presented on a non-classified basis. Assets expected to be realized and liabilities expected to be settled within the Exchange's normal operating cycle of one year would typically be considered as current, including the following balances: cash and cash equivalents, treasury bills included in investments, prepaid expenses, deferred premium taxes, accrued interest receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and unearned premiums.

The following balances are generally comprised of current and non-current amounts: bonds and equity investments included in investments, and the reserve for claims and related costs. The current and non-current portions of such balances are disclosed, where applicable, throughout the notes to the financial statements.

b) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Information about judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts reflected in the financial statements is included in note 6 – Reserve for claims and related costs.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Exchange's functional currency.

d) Financial instruments

The Exchange initially measures financial assets and financial liabilities at cost. It subsequently measures its investments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued interest receivable. The financial liabilities subsequently recorded at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Exchange's investments consist of equity securities, corporate bonds, provincial government bonds and federal government bonds. Investments in equity securities which are traded on active markets are recorded at fair value. The Exchange has elected to record the investments in corporate bonds, provincial government bonds and federal government bonds at fair value. Changes in fair value of the investments are recorded in the statement of net and comprehensive income and changes in equity. Investments which are not traded on active markets are recorded at fair value.

Financial assets are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period and when there are indications that the assets may be impaired.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Exchange and it can be reliably measured.

f) Premium income

Premiums are determined annually prior to July 1st, the commencement of the policy year, and amounts are due from insured lawyers prior to that date. Premium revenue is recorded evenly throughout the policy year as the services are rendered. Premiums are billed and collected by the Association on the Exchange's behalf.

g) Investment income

Investment income comprises of interest, dividends, fund distributions, and gains and losses realized on the disposal of investments. Interest and dividends earned on investments are included as revenue on an accrual basis.

h) Provision for claims and related costs

The provision for claims and related costs includes provisions for claims incurred but not reported and a provision for adverse deviation. The provision for claims and related costs represents an estimate of the ultimate net cost of all amounts related to the settlement of claims incurred prior to the date of the statement of financial position.

The provision for claims and related costs is based upon the change from the period in the reserve for claims and related costs. The provision liability is the actuarially determined discounted cost of possible claims and related costs as at the end of the fiscal period.

The estimates of loss activity are subject to a high level of uncertainty, and are derived from a wide range of possible outcomes. These estimates are continually reviewed as additional information affecting settlement is obtained.

The Exchange has engaged a third party actuary to provide an annual valuation of the provision for claims and related costs in accordance with the standards of practice adopted by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. For the purpose of the actuarial valuation, the actuary uses information contained in the Exchange's financial records.

i) Premium ceded

The Exchange enters into reinsurance treaties for contracts with coverage in excess of certain maximum amounts. Estimates of any amounts recoverable from reinsurers on unpaid claims will be recorded separately from other estimated amounts payable. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the liabilities associated with the reinsured policy.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the Exchange from its obligations to policyholders.

Reinsurance assets and liabilities are derecognized when the contractual rights are extinguished or expire, or when the contract is transferred to another party.

As of December 31, 2016, no reinsurance assets have been recorded (December 31, 2015 – NIL).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

j) Recoveries

Recoveries for claims and related costs from insurers and other third parties are recorded when they can be reasonably estimated and collectability is reasonably assured. Otherwise, the recovery is recorded when received.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on deposit with banks and other highly liquid short-term investment comprised of treasury bills with an original term to maturity of three months or less.

1) Donated services

A portion of the Exchange's work is dependent on the services of volunteers, in particular the significant contribution of members of the Advisory Board and committees of the Advisory Board. These services are not normally purchased by the Exchange and, due to the difficulty in determining their fair value, donated services are not recognized in these financial statements.

m) Unearned premiums

Insurance premiums for each fiscal year are billed in advance and recognized as revenue on a monthly basis during the fiscal year. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums remaining to be earned at the reporting date.

n) Income taxes

As a reciprocal insurance exchange under the *Act*, the Exchange is not subject to income taxes under the *Income Tax Act*. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made in these financial statements.

o) Insurance contracts

Contracts entered into by the Exchange meet the definition of an insurance contract and are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4). Insurance contracts are those contracts where the Exchange has accepted significant insurance risk. A contract is considered to have significant insurance risk if, and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to make significant additional payments in any scenario at the inception of the contract.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

p) New accounting standards issued but not yet adopted

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

A new standard on revenue recognition, superseding International Accounting Standard (IAS) 18, IAS 11, and related interpretations. The objective of IFRS 15 is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to improve comparability within industries, across industries and across capital markets. It contains principles that an entity will apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The underlying principle is that an entity will

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

recognize revenue to depict that transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is to be adopted retrospectively. Management is assessing the impact of this change on the Exchange.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9)

IFRS 9 includes a third measurement category for financial assets – fair value through OCI and a single, forward-looking expected loss impairment model. IFRS 7 was amended to require additional disclosures on transitions to IFRS 9. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 (potential to defer to align with IAS 17) and is to be adopted retrospectively. Management is assessing the impact of this change on the Exchange.

IFRS 17 (formerly IFRS 4) Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17)

On September 12, 2016, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. This addresses the concerns of insurance companies about the different effective dates of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, and the forthcoming new insurance contracts standard. The amendment to IFRS 4 provides two different solutions for insurance companies: a temporary exemption from IFRS 9 for entities that meet specific requirements (applied at the reporting entity level); and the "overlay approach". Both approaches are optional. The standard is expected to have an effective date of 2021. Management is assessing the impact of this change on the Exchange.

3 Investments

The Exchange's investments are governed by a Statement of Investment Policies and Goals as approved by the Advisory Board and managed under contract with an external investment manager. The Exchange's investments are carried at fair market value and the statement of net and comprehensive income and changes in equity reports both realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments. The Exchange's investments consist of treasury bills, bonds and equity investments.

Investments are as follows:

	December 31, 2016 \$	December 31, 2015 \$
Bonds		
Corporate	3,198,719	2,368,460
Provincial government	2,649,194	2,104,965
Federal government	2,720,423	2,284,934
	8,568,336	6,758,359
T-Bills	4,628,707	3,582,909
Equities	2,696,145	2,002,261
Total investments	15,893,188	12,343,529

4 Contributed capital

Prior to the commencement of operations on July 1, 2014, the Association contributed \$5,000,000 to the Exchange which has been recorded as contributed capital.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

5 Provision for claims and related costs

The change in the Professional liability provision for claims and related costs is summarized as follows:

	December 31, I		
	2016 \$	2015 \$	
Provision for claims and related costs, Professional liability – beginning of year	3,379,000	1,190,000	
Claims paid and accrued Related costs paid and accrued Recoveries	- - -	 - -	
Increase due to claims experience	4,280,000	2,189,000	
Provision for claims and related costs, Professional liability – end of period	7,659,000	3,379,000	
Provision for adverse deviation Provision for incurred but unreported claims	1,179,000 6,480,000	519,000 2.860,000	
Provision for claims and related costs – Professional liability	7,659,000	3,379,000	

The change in the Trust safety provision for claims and related costs is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2016 \$	December 31, 2015
Provision for claims and related costs, Trust safety – beginning of year	200,000	-
Claims paid and accrued	-	
Related costs paid and accrued Recoveries	-	-
	-	
Increase due to claims experience	178,000	200,000
Provision for claims and related costs, Trust safety - end of		
year	378,000	200,000
Provision for adverse deviation	56,000	30,000
Provision for incurred but unreported claims	322,000	170,000
Provision for claims and related costs – Trust safety	378,000	200,000

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

Included in the Provision for claims and related costs in the statement of net and comprehensive income and changes in equity is the increase due to claims experience of \$4,280,000 for Professional liability (December 31, 2015 - \$2,189,000) and \$178,000 for Trust Safety (December 31, 2015 - \$200,000).

The discount rate applied by the actuary at December 31, 2016 is 1.80% (December 31, 2015 is 1.705%), which is based on the expected market yield of the Exchange's investment portfolio. The undiscounted provision balance at December 31, 2016 is \$6,996,000 for Professional liability (December 31, 2015 is \$3,071,000) and \$340,000 for Trust Safety (December 31, 2015 is \$180,000).

Actuarial analysis

The process of determining actuarial liabilities necessarily involves the risk that actual results may vary from assumed results. The risk varies in proportion to the length of period covered by each assumption and the potential volatility of the actual results.

The provision for incurred but not reported claims has been estimated for the period using actuarial methods and is based on expected claims development patterns and expected losses.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below is based on a change in assumption while holding all other conditions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The table below provides the impact on net income of the most significant assumption changes.

Assumption	Income impact December 31, 2016 \$	Income impact December 31, 2015 \$
10% increase in incurred but not reported claims	(570,000)	(353,000)
10% decrease in incurred but not reported claims	570,000	353,000
1% increase in discount rate impact on claims provision	361,000	141,000
1% decrease in discount rate impact on claims provision	(323,000)	(145,000)
1% increase in interest rate impact on bond values	(637,000)	(483,000)
1% decrease in interest rate impact on bond values	637,000	483,000

6 Related party transactions

During the year the Exchange paid the Association \$200,000 (2015 - \$200,000) for management fees. The Association provides and performs certain management, claims management and administrative duties and services to the Exchange as outlined within a Management Agreement. The Association paid the Exchange \$4,100,000 (2015 - \$4,100,000) for insurance premiums of which \$2,050,000 was recorded as income during the year with the balance of \$2,050,000 recorded as unearned premiums.

The Exchange is governed by the Advisory Board whose members include lawyers drawn from law firms across the province. These law firms may at times be engaged by the Exchange in the normal course of business. During the year expenses of \$33,747 were incurred with these law firms (2015 - \$30,968). The Advisory Board members are not involved in retaining these firms.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

All related party transactions occurred in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the agreed to exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

7 Financial instruments

The Exchange recognizes financial instruments at fair value upon initial recognition, plus transaction costs in the case of financial instruments measured at amortized cost. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Exchange has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, or has expired.

The Exchange's investments are classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term; or if, on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identifiable financial investments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of FVTPL financial instruments are presented in the statement of net and comprehensive income and changes in equity as unrealized (loss) gain on fair market value of investments in the period in which they arise.

All other financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Under this method, financial assets and liabilities reflect the amount required to be received or paid, discounted, when appropriate, at the contract's effective interest rate.

Fair value hierarchy

A fair value hierarchy is presented below that distinguishes the significance and objectivity of the inputs used in determining the fair value measurements of financial instruments. The hierarchy contains the following levels based on the nature of the pricing inputs:

Level 1 – Inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are publicly available at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.

Level 3 – Inputs that are largely unobservable. Fair value requires significant management estimate and judgment.

The following table illustrates the fair value classification of the Exchange's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

As at December 31, 2016:

	Estimated fair value (2016)		Estimated fair value (2015)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
T-Bills	4,628,707	-	4,628,707	3,582,909	-	3,582,909
Bonds	8,568,336	-	8,568,336	6,758,359	-	6,758,359
Equities	-	2,696,145	2,696,145	-	2,002,261	2,002,261
Total Investments	13,197,043	2,696,145	15,893,188	10,341,268	2,002,261	12,343,529

Equities classified as Level 2 are invested in pooled funds, the underlying assets of which are traded in active markets. The pooled funds are valued based on the net asset value per share of the pooled fund.

The Exchange did not have any transfers between levels and there were no level 3 investments as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

8 Reinsurance

The Association and the Exchange have entered into stop loss reinsurance and excess insurance contracts as described in Note 1.

As of December 31, 2016 there were no claims above the Exchange's Professional Liability and Trust Safety coverage of \$1,000,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively and no claims above these levels considered to be incurred but not reported as determined by the appointed actuary (2015 - NIL). As such, no assets for reinsurance or excess insurance contracts have been recognized in the statement of financial position.

9 Insurance and financial risk management

In the normal course of business, the Exchange enters into contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both. The Exchange monitors and manages these risks through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risk.

Insurance risk

The insurance risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random and therefore unpredictable. The key risk related to insurance is that the actual claims payment amounts or timing are different from expectations.

The Exchange manages insurance risk rating within an overall risk management framework that includes a focus on rating, use of reinsurance and surplus management. Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate the effect of potential loss to the Exchange from individual large events. Reinsurance policies are written with reinsurers who meet the Exchange's standards for financial strength. Reinsurers and reinsurer security is monitored on a continuous basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

Financial risk

The Exchange is exposed to a range of financial risks. The key financial risk is that in the long term its investment proceeds are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance contracts. The most important components of this financial risk are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The Exchange separates market risk into three categories: foreign exchange risk, price risk, and interest rate risk.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from the possibility that changes in the price of foreign currencies will result in losses. The Exchange holds assets and liabilities, including cash and investments, in Canadian dollars.

Price risk

General economic conditions affect the market value of equity investments and currency exchange rates impact the market value of the investments denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The risk is mitigated by engaging an investment manager for the long term portfolio investments and by investing other funds in short term fixed rate products with high credit ratings. The Exchange's investment policy specifies limits to the exposure to equities.

A 10% increase in the market value of equities would result in an increase in net and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$269,615 (2015 - \$200,226). A 10% decrease in the market value of equities would result in a decrease in net and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$269,615 (2015 - \$200,226).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of financial loss arising from changes in interest rates. Fluctuations in interest rates will impact the market value of the fixed income portion of the investment portfolio. The Exchange is exposed to interest rate risk if the cash flows from investments are not matched to the liabilities they support. The Exchange manages the interest rate risk on fixed income bonds by engaging an investment manager who operates subject to investment parameters designed to mitigate this risk.

An interest rate sensitivity analysis is provided in Note 5.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Exchange's financial assets exposed to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments in bonds and accrued interest receivable. The maximum exposure of the Exchange to credit risk is the carrying amount of these financial instruments as presented in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

The Exchange manages credit risk by maintaining bank accounts with reputable financial institutions, only investing in securities that are highly rated and traded in active markets and by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty.

The credit quality of the Exchange's investment in bonds is described in the following table:

Securities:	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	\$	\$
Bonds – AAA rating	3,991,111	2,878,232
Bonds – AA rating	1,210,681	444,821
Bonds – A rating	2,467,961	2,953,538
Bonds – BBB rating	898,583	481,768
Total	8,568,336	6,758,359

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Exchange will be unable to meet its obligations when they fall due, or that it may be required to settle its obligations on terms that are disadvantageous. The Exchange engages an investment manager to administer the investments it plans to hold for a long period of time. These investments are subject to liquidity risk if the Exchange is required to sell at a time the market for these investments is unfavourable or the investments are illiquid.

Included in investments are fixed income bonds in the amount of \$8,568,336 (2015 - \$6,758,359). The maturity dates and interest rate ranges are as follows:

	December 31, 2016		December	31, 2015
Maturity dates (from balance sheet date)	Interest rate range	Market Value \$	Interest rate range	Market value \$
Within five years Greater than five years but less than ten years Greater than ten years	1.59-2.621% 1.50-3.94% 1.00-3.45%	1,753,503 4,682,914 2,131,919	2.42 - 3.66% 0.75 - 3.94% 1.50 - 3.45%	1,448,323 3,575,458 1,734,578
	_	8,568,336	_	6,758,359

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

The following tables present a comparison of the estimated maturities of the assets and liabilities of the Exchange as at December 31, 2016:

	Less than 1	From 1 to 5	Over 5	No specific	
Terms to maturity of assets	year	ye ars	years	maturity	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	37,241	-	-	-	37,241
Investments	4,628,707	1,753,503	6,814,833	2,696,145	15,893,188
Accrued interest receivable	32,985	-	-	-	32,985
Prepaid expenses	112,617	-	-	-	112,617
Deferred premium tax	-	-	-	-	
Total	4,811,550	1,753,503	6,814,833	2,696,145	16,076,031

	Less than 1	From 1 to 5	Over 5	No specific	
Terms to maturity of liabilities and equity	ye ar	years	ye ars	maturity	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	235,087	-	-	-	235,087
Unearned premiums	2,050,000	-	-	-	2,050,000
Premium deficiency	85,513	-	-	-	85,513
Claims liabilities - Professional liability	858,000	4,469,000	2,332,000	-	7,659,000
Claims liabilities - Trust safety	78,500	227,700	71,800	-	378,000
Equity	-	-	-	5,668,431	5,668,431
Total	3,307,100	4,696,700	2,403,800	5,668,431	16,076,031

10 Premium deficiency

The premium deficiency represents the difference between the projected costs of the program from January 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017 and unearned premiums recorded at December 31, 2016 as determined by the actuary. The premium deficiency does not include offsetting investment income that will accrue to the Exchange from January 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017.

11 Equity management

As at December 31, 2016 the Exchange's equity was \$5,668,431 (December 31, 2015 - \$6,927,824). The Exchange's objectives for managing the equity are for the prudent operation of the reciprocal and to provide relatively predictable premium costs for insured lawyers over time.

Under the requirements of Section 99 and 100 of the *Act*, the Exchange must maintain, as a reserve fund, a sum of cash or approved securities equal to at least 50% of the subscribers' annual premiums. In addition, the Exchange is required to maintain in a guarantee fund a sum of cash or approved securities of at least \$50,000 plus the sum of all liabilities excluding unearned premiums. As per section 101 if, at any time, the reserve

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2016

fund or the guarantee fund is less than the required amount, the parties to the Subscribers Agreement as outlined in Note 1 are required to make up the deficiency.

The total reserve and guarantee funds required are as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Reserve fund		
Premiums written	4,100,000	4,100,000
Less: Amount paid to licensed reinsurers	(207,525)	(326,700)
Subtotal	3,892,475	3,773,300
	50%	50%
Reserve fund required reserve	1,946,238	1,886,650
Guarantee fund required reserve	8,407,601	3,806,160
Cash and marketable securities required	10,353,839	5,692,810
Cash and marketable securities maintained	15,930,430	12,481,083
Cash and marketable securities maintained in excess of required amounts	5,576,591	6,788,273

The Superintendent of Insurance also expects reciprocals to meet a Minimum Capital Test (MCT) ratio of capital available to capital required of at least 210%. As of December 31, 2016 the Exchange's MCT was 250% (2015 - 458%).