TTC INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
REPORT NO.

MEETING DATE: June 24, 2014

SUBJECT: Actuarial Financial Review

ACTION ITEM

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Directors receive the attached summary from the Annual Actuarial Report (Attachment A) and approve the attached Expected Future Financial Condition (EFFC) report that forecasts the expected future financial condition of TTC Insurance Company Limited (Attachment B) as prepared by our Appointed Actuary J.S. Cheng & Partners Inc.

FUNDING

Sufficient funds are included in the 2014 TTC operating budget.

BACKGROUND

Subsection 121.17(1) of the Insurance Act states that “an actuary of the insurer shall meet with the directors of the insurer or, if the directors so choose, with the audit committee of the insurer at least once during each fiscal year”.

DISCUSSION

J.S. Cheng & Partners Inc. provides an actuarial estimate of reserves for outstanding claims for TTC Insurance Company Limited. As part of the Appointed Actuary’s duties, J.S. Cheng & Partners Inc. prepares the Expected Future Financial Condition report annually. The actuary will be present to answer any questions.

JUSTIFICATION

As set out in Subsection 121.17 of the Insurance Act, it is mandatory for the actuary to meet with the insurer at least once per year and report on the financial position of the insurer and the expected future financial condition of the insurer.

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Attachment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is part of the annual statement required by Financial Services Commission of Ontario ("FSCO"). The purpose of this report is to provide an opinion on the appropriateness of policy provisions for TTC Insurance Company Limited as at December 31, 2013. The standard of materiality used in this report is $700,000, versus $775,000 last year.

TTC Insurance Company Limited (hereafter referred to as "the Company" or "TTCICL") is a provincially registered insurance company whose main purpose is to provide liability cards to the vehicles operated by the Toronto Transit Commission. Starting in 2007, the Company issued two annual OAPI policies to three named insureds: Toronto Transit Commission, Toronto Transit Infrastructure Limited (formerly, Toronto Transit Consultants Limited) and Toronto Coach Terminal (collectively referred to as "the policyholder").

The Company does not have ceded reinsurance agreements. However, the named insureds have excess limit insurance coverage of $95 million excess of $5 million per occurrence for both auto and general liability. This excess insurance does not apply to no-fault claims.

By way of a special deductible on liability and accident benefit claims, the Toronto Transit Commission will reimburse the Company up to $5 million per claim. If an accident benefit claim should exceed $5 million and since it is not covered by external insurance, the Toronto Transit Commission unconditionally guarantees to reimburse the Company for all claims or expenses in excess of $5 million. Consequently, the Company has no insurance exposure at all.

On September 1, 2010, Ontario introduced automobile insurance reforms reducing accident benefits. At the request of the policyholder, the Company amended the two policies so that only the new standard accident benefits will apply to accidents after August 31, 2010. These reforms should reduce the cost of accident benefits and increase the cost of bodily injury liability cost.

In May 2011, Ontario passed a law that applies to public transit. Essentially, the law allows the Company not to pay accident benefits to the injured person on an insured transit automobile if the TTC vehicle does not hit any object. The injured person will continue to have the right to sue and claim tort benefits through the legal system.

Since the enactment of the reform and the new law, accident benefits claim cost per insured vehicle has fallen from approximately $10,000 in 2010 to $2,800 in 2013. Claim cost per vehicle by line is summarized below:

Year	Claim Cost per Vehicle ($)				
	Bodily Injury (Liability)	Acc. Benefits (No Fault)	Other (PD/UM)	Expense	Total
2010	6,183	10,000	169	1,127	17,479
2011	6,384	3,631	178	1,180	11,373
2012	7,041	2,760	164	1,047	11,013
2013	7,556	2,803	200	1,342	11,901

A comparison of the actual experience with the expected experience for the last nine years on a pre-deductible basis is shown in detail in the report. The comparison shows that the unpaid estimates as of December 31, 2012 were higher than the current estimates by $12.4 million on a ground- up basis.

Since the date of this opinion, I am not aware of any subsequent event that would materially affect the results of my valuation.

DISTRIBUTION AND USE

This report is part of the annual statement required by the Financial Services Commission of Ontario. The report contains confidential information about TTC Insurance Company Limited. It does not deal with the future financial condition or profitability of the Company. Its sole purpose is to provide an opinion on the appropriateness of policy provisions for TTC Insurance Company Limited as at December 31, 2013.

This report may be distributed to any regulator in a jurisdiction where the Company operates or intends to obtain a license. Furthermore, the Company may distribute this report to its parent, its affiliated companies and its External Auditor. Anyone else should be considered as a third party.

This report is neither intended nor necessarily suitable for any other use. Distribution beyond the parties mentioned in paragraph two is permitted provided that it is authorized by the Company and the recipient acknowledges that he or she is a third party to this report.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third party. J. S. Cheng & Partners Inc. accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions or actions made based on this report.

Third party agrees to keep this report confidential and make no further distribution of this report without the expressed written consent of the Company.

VARIABILITY OF ACTUARIAL ESTIMATES

There is a limitation upon the accuracy of claims liability as there is an inherent uncertainty in any estimate of claims liability. There is uncertainty in any estimate because future events could affect the ultimate claim payments. Some examples of future events are:

1. Severe inflation or deflation;
2. More or less lawsuits than in the historical period;
3. Extreme late reporting of claims; and
4. Judicial decisions which affect the amount of damages awarded.

Therefore, one must acknowledge that actual ultimate claim amounts may differ materially from our estimates. In our judgment, however, we have employed standard actuarial techniques and assumptions which are appropriate, and our conclusions presented in this report are reasonable, given the information currently available.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The scope of this report is to:

1. Estimate the unpaid automobile claims liability on a direct, assumed, ceded, and net basis, including the liability assumed from Markel Insurance Company of Canada;
2. Estimate the premium liability including the provision for premium deficiency; and
3. Determine the maximum deferred policy acquisition expense allowed.

All valuations are done as of December 31, 2013, in accordance with FSCO's instructions.

For the purpose of this valuation, future reimbursements from the named insureds are treated as receivables and claims liabilities are estimated before reimbursements.

The general liability figures shown in this report do not form part of the liability on the Company's balance sheet. The analysis performed on general liability is for the benefit of the Toronto Transit Commission ("TTC"). They are shown in this report for reconciliation purposes.

Since the Company is an automobile insurer, it would normally have to assume a share of the Facility Association or Risk Sharing Pool ("FA/RSP") losses. However, FSCO granted the Company an exemption from participating in the FA/RSP in March 2005.

DATA AND RELIANCE

Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) is responsible for TTCICL's claims management and data processing. For this report, we have relied on the direct claim payments and case reserves from TTC's Legal Department. Claim payments were available by file year and calendar year; data for the last 24 calendar years (1990-2013) were available. Case reserves were available by file year and valued as of December 31, 2013. TTC's case reserves and claim payments were also available by policy type. However, automobile claim payments were combined with non-automobile liabilities for calendar years 1990-1993.

As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate case reserves for the Company's auto policies were approximately $61,643,000. The aggregate general liability case reserves were approximately $7,659,000. The total case reserves of TTC (excluding the 1997 subway accident and class action suit of 2001) were $69,302,000.

The Company's aggregate payments of $35,263,000 included $3,806,000 for general liability and full amount of HST paid. The HST rebate from the paid amount will be about $535,000. This amount, when received, will not be credited as a negative payment to any individual claim file.

We did not audit the claim data but reconciliation was performed to ensure that no material data was omitted (see Appendix E). We have used the work of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the External Auditor of the Company, to verify our valuation data against the financial data of the Company. A copy of the letter sent to the External Auditor is included in Appendix F.

STANDARD OF MATERIALITY

For the purpose of this valuation, an omission or inexplicable difference of $700,000, about 0.5% of the unpaid claims, would be considered material. However, this does not imply that the actuary's provision is accurate within 0.5%. In fact, future claim payments could be significantly different from the actuary's estimates due to adverse or favourable claims development.

Some causes of adverse/favourable claims development are:

1. Higher/lower claims inflation rate than that prevailed in the recent past;
2. Future judicial decisions that could increase/decrease bodily injury claim amounts;
3. Potential decrease/increase in termination rate of no fault claims;
4. Substantially different claims development pattern from the historical pattern due to some of the reasons cited above; and
5. An unexpected increase/decrease of loss of earning capacity type of claims.

EXPRESSION OF OPINION

I have valued the policy liabilities of TTC Insurance Company Limited for its statement of financial position at December 31, 2013 and their changes in the statement of income for the year then ended in accordance with the accepted actuarial practice in Canada, including selection of appropriate assumptions and methods.

In my opinion, the amount of policy liabilities makes appropriate provision for all policy obligations and the financial statements fairly present the results of the valuation.

The results of my valuation together with amounts carried in the Annual Return are the following:

Claims Liabilities	Carried in Annual Return	Actuary's Estimate
	$000	$000
(1) Direct unpaid claims and adjustment expenses:	0	0
(2) Assumed unpaid claims and adjustment expenses:	0	0
(3) Gross unpaid claims and adjustment expenses:	0	0
(4) Ceded unpaid claims and adjustment expenses:	0	0
(5) Other amounts to recover:	141,462	141,462
(6) Other net liabilities:	141,462	141,462
(7) Net unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (3)-(4)-(5)+(6):	0	0

Premium Liabilities	Carried in Annual Return (Col.1)	Actuary's Estimate (Col.2)
	$000	$000
(1) Gross policy liabilities in connection with unearned premiums:		0
(2) Net policy liabilities in connection with unearned premiums:		0
(3) Gross unearned premiums:	0	
(4) Net unearned premiums:	0	
(5) Premium deficiency:	0	0
(6) Other net liabilities:	0	0
(7) Deferred policy acquisition expenses:	0	
(8) Maximum policy acquisition expenses deferrable $[(4)+(5)+(9)]_{Col.1} - (2)_{Col.2}$:		0
(9) Unearned Commissions:	0	

____________________ February 20, 2014

Signature of Appointed Actuary — Date opinion was rendered

JOE S. CHENG, FCIA

Printed name of Appointed Actuary

Toronto, Ontario

Copy #_____

APPOINTED ACTUARY'S REPORT ON THE

EXPECTED FUTURE FINANCIAL CONDITION

OF

TTC INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

Prepared by: Joe S. Cheng, F.C.I.A.

Date of Opinion: June 24, 2014

Date of Release:

J. S. CHENG & PARTNERS INC.
JSCP
ACTUARIES Who Care™

1500 Don Mills Road, Suite 706, Toronto ON M3B 3K4 Canada
T• 416.510.8360 F• 416.510.8359 E• jscp@jscp.com
www.jscp.com

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J. S. CHENG & PARTNERS INC.
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TRANSMITTAL LETTER

June 24, 2014

Financial Services Commission of Ontario
5160 Yonge Street, 17th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M2N 6L9

Dear Sir or Mesdames:

I hereby submit my report on the expected future financial condition of TTC Insurance Company Limited using data as of December 31, 2013.

My presentation to the Board of Directors of TTC Insurance Company Limited was made on June 24, 2014. The presentation covered the major assumptions and results of the base and adverse scenarios in my report.

Since the date of my opinion, I am not aware of any subsequent event that might affect the conclusions of my report.

Yours truly,

Joe S. Cheng, FCIA

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to assess the expected future financial condition of TTC Insurance Company Limited, hereafter referred to as "the Company" or "TTCICL". The Company is deemed to have a satisfactory financial condition if its Minimum Capital Test (MCT) score is greater than 150% in the base scenario for all projection years and its equity is greater than zero in all adverse scenarios. The standard of materiality used in this report is $80,000.

TTCICL was incorporated in 1994 to provide liability cards to the vehicles operated by the Toronto Transit Commission. From 1994 to 2006, only one annual policy was issued to the named insured. In 2007, the Company started to issue two annual OAP1 policies (TAP A and B) to three named insureds: Toronto Transit Commission, Toronto Transit Infrastructure Limited (formerly Toronto Transit Consultants Limited), and Toronto Coach Terminal. Each policy provides minimum statutory limits and runs from January 1st to December 31st each year; the vehicles covered are those owned, registered and/or leased by the named insureds, except for those insured under other policies. In the past, TAP A policy covered non-revenue vehicles such as trucks and TAP B policy covered revenue vehicles such as buses. Effective January 1, 2012, TAP A covers heavy commercial vehicles and TAP B covers all other vehicles (both revenue and non-revenue vehicles).

In addition to the policies issued by the Company, the named insureds have excess limit liability coverage of $95 million in excess of $5 million per occurrence. (The excess insurance does not apply to accident benefit claims.) By way of a special deductible on liability and accident benefit claims, the Toronto Transit Commission will reimburse the Company up to $5 million per claim. If an accident benefit claim should exceed $5 million (and because it is not covered by external insurance), the Toronto Transit Commission unconditionally guarantees to reimburse the Company of all claims and expenses in excess of $5 million. Consequently, the Company has no insurance exposure at all.

In September 2010, Ontario introduced automobile insurance reforms that have reduced the cost of accident benefits and increased the cost of bodily injury claims. In May 2011, Ontario passed a law applicable to only public transit, which has further reduced accident benefit claims. Since the enactment of the reforms and the new law, claim cost per insured vehicle has fallen significantly. Details are in Section 5 of this report.

The Company started with only $100,000 paid-up capital by permission through "Order in Council". Currently, the Company holds about $3.4 million cash, the equivalent amount of one month's claim payments before reimbursement from the Toronto Transit Commission.

We established a base scenario using December 31, 2013 data. We assumed 5% annual growth in Other Liabilities except for 2014 which is a 0.2% annual growth. We also assumed a flat 1.25% investment yield in year 2014 – 2016. Management fees, the only general expenses that the Company has, are set equal to the Company's revenues.

Based on our analysis, the Company has no insurance or investment risk; the only risk is a regulatory change that would affect the existence of the Company. I believe that such change in regulation is very unlikely to occur during the forecast period.

The MCT score of the Company is above 150% in 2014 – 2016 in the base scenario. (Note: the MCT score is infinitely large due to division by zero.) The equity remains above zero in all adverse scenarios. Consequently, I conclude that the Company's future financial condition is satisfactory.

1.1 Opinion

I have completed my investigation of the future financial condition of TTC Insurance Company Limited as at December 31, 2013 in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada.

I have analyzed the forecasted financial positions of the insurer during the three-year forecast period under a series of scenarios. A description of these scenarios and their impact on the insurer is included within this report.

The most significant assumptions are described within this report. The investigation incorporates assumptions relating to business growth, investments, claims experience, capital injections and other internal and external conditions during the forecast period.

My report includes the identification of key risk exposures and corrective management actions that could be taken to mitigate the effect of plausible adverse scenarios.

In my opinion, the future financial condition of the insurer is satisfactory under these assumptions.

Joe S. Cheng,
Fellow, Canadian Institute of Actuaries

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Date: June 24, 2014

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose and Scope of the Report

The purpose of this report is:

(1) To inform the Company management of the likely implications of the business plan on capital and provide guidance on the significant risks to which the Company will be exposed;

(2) To satisfy the requirements of the Insurance Act (Ontario);

(3) To recommend courses of action that may mitigate any plausible threat to the Company's financial condition.

The scope of this report is to assess the financial condition of the Company during the forecast period (from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2016), in accordance with the standards of practice of Canadian Institute of Actuaries and the regulatory requirements of Financial Services Commission of Ontario (FSCO).

2.2 Distribution and Use

This report is prepared for TTC Insurance Company Limited for its internal use and filing with the regulatory authorities under the Insurance Act.

This report is confidential in nature. It may be distributed to any regulator in a jurisdiction where the Company operates or intends to obtain a license. Furthermore, the Company may distribute this report to its parent company and its external auditor.

This report is neither intended nor necessarily suitable for any use other than that stated in Section 2.1. Distribution beyond the intended audiences is permitted provided that it is authorized by the Company and the recipient acknowledges that he or she is a third party to this report.

Any use which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. J. S. Cheng & Partners Inc. accepts no responsibility for damages suffered by any third party as a result of decisions or actions made based on this report.

2.3 Role of the Appointed Actuary

Mr. Joe S. Cheng, the Appointed Actuary, being duly appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company, is required by applicable insurance legislation to report on the expected future financial condition of the Company in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada.

2.4 Process

First, we developed a base scenario using the Company's business plan and, where necessary, made suitable modifications and provided additional details. We examined nine risk categories that the Company would most likely face:

1. Claim frequency and severity risk
2. Policy liability risk
3. Inflation risk
4. Premium risk
5. Reinsurance risk
6. Investment risk
7. Government and political risk
8. Off-balance sheet risk
9. Related Company risk

For each of the above risk categories, we subjected the Company to a plausible adverse scenario and determined if its equity would remain positive throughout the forecast period.

In our investigation, we tested the adverse scenarios against FSCO's supervisory MCT target score of 150% and reported any scenario in which the Company's MCT score could fall below 150%.

2.5 Data and Reliance

We used the 2013 Annual Statement and the 2013 Appointed Actuary's Report that the Company submitted to FSCO.

2.6 Variability of Actuarial Estimates

There is a limitation upon the accuracy of actuarial forecast as there is inherent uncertainty in any estimate of future premiums, claims, expenses, investment incomes, taxes and regulatory reserves required.

The emphasis of the actuarial forecast is to measure the marginal change in equity and capital adequacy under various adverse scenarios, and determine if the Company can continue to discharge its policy obligations. The actual result may differ from the expected result due to the risks discussed in Section 3 of this report. The base scenario is the best estimate forecast.

2.7 Actuarial Present Value

All reserves are calculated on an actuarial present value basis.

2.8 Standard of Materiality

The materiality standard we used in this report is $80,000, about 0.055% of the Company's assets at the end of 2013.

2.9 Rounding

Figures in this report may differ slightly from figures on detailed worksheets due to rounding.

2.10 Changes from Last Year's Report

There are no material changes from last year's report.

2.11 Dynamic Capital Adequacy Testing (DCAT) Model

This report utilizes an internally developed DCAT model to forecast pro-forma financial statements and to model expected changes during and after adverse events. The model has been extensively tested and locked to allow users to input only historical figures and forecast parameters. The model is annually updated to incorporate changes in P&C1 statements and current underwriting and investment trends.

The model has three main modules. The first deals with underwriting activities, the second deals with investments, and the third deals with corporate activities.

The underwriting activities are reflected either by a growth factor from the previous year plus a flat amount if required, or by a percentage of a reference value. For example, written premiums (direct, assumed and ceded) are derived by applying a growth factor to the previous year's value plus a flat amount. Gross and ceded unearned premiums are derived as a percentage of the respective written premiums. Similarly, net and ceded loss ratio are derived as a percentage of net and ceded earned premiums respectively.

Investment activities are captured by purchases, maturities and sales. Purchases of bonds are from a small group of pre-selected government and corporate bonds. In each year, half of the purchases are made on January 1st and the other half on December 31st; this is intended to reflect the equivalent effect of evenly distributed purchases throughout the year.

Individual bond details such as maturity, coupon rate, frequency of interest payment (default is semi-annual), amortized cost and market value, are kept. The model has pre-determined yield curves based on the credit risk profile of individual bonds in relationship to government bonds. This allows the model to estimate future market values of each bond as it marches toward maturity. The amount of investment income for each bond is accounted for depending on the bond's classification: held till maturity, available for sale or held for trading.

Equity (common and preferred stock) investments are made in bulk on July 1st of each year. The cost, market value and annualized income (e.g. stock dividends) are kept at a bulk level. Future market values are driven by selected price trends.

Term deposits are purchased in bulk on July 1st of each year. Cost and market value are deemed to be the same.

Other investments are made based on specific formulas to reflect their unique characteristics.

Corporate activities are captured by tax provisions, dividends to shareholders, additions and withdrawals of capital, and MCT calculations. Tax provisions would capture timing differences as well as permanent differences. Tax effects of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) gains or losses are done through the OCI account. A composite tax rate is used for each year, based on the provincial premium weight and the latest budgetary information in Canada as well as each province.

2.12 International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)

TTCICL's arrangements with its named insureds, which provide for full reimbursement of claims incurred, are not considered as insurance contracts under IFRS. TTCICL treats premiums and losses from its named insureds as deposits and payables respectively; unpaid claims are classified as Other Liabilities with corresponding receivables from its named insureds.

Phase 1 implementation of IFRS in Canada has been in place since the financial statement year 2011. Any significant actuarial impact has already been reflected in the pro-forma financial statements. Phase 2 implementation of IFRS will have more actuarial impacts; however, many issues have yet to be finalized. Until those issues are finalized, further impacts cannot be estimated.

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3.0 ANALYSIS OF NINE RISK CATEGORIES

1. Claim Frequency & Severity Risk

All claims will be zero after indemnification from the named insureds. This risk is not applicable.

2. Policy Liability Risk

The Company has no policy liabilities. If Other Liabilities should increase, then there will be a corresponding increase in Other Receivables to offset the increase. This risk is immaterial.

3. Inflation Risk

This risk is not applicable (please refer to point 1 above).

4. Premium Risk

The sole purpose of the Company is to provide liability cards to the named insureds. There is no competition for these insureds. This risk is not applicable.

5. Reinsurance Risk

The Company has no reinsurance arrangements. This risk is not applicable.

6. Investment Risk

The Company only holds cash. The impact of this risk is very small because the amount of revenues is completely offset by an equal amount of management fees.

7. Government and Political Risk

If the regulator requires TTCICL to increase its capital to a normal level, then the named insureds of the Company could be forced to use an alternative carrier to issue liability cards, and the Company would have to start its run-off operation.

However, all claims would be indemnified by the named insureds. The impact of this risk is very small.

8. Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

There are none.

9. Related Company Risk

The receivables due from the Toronto Transit Commission (ultimate parent) are unconditionally guaranteed by both the Toronto Transit Commission and the City of Toronto. In the unlikely event that the Toronto Transit Commission is unable to meet its obligations to the Company, the City of Toronto will assume responsibility for these obligations. The impact of this risk is very small.

4.0 NOTES

The deductibles that are due from the Toronto Transit Commission are classified as receivables. As a condition to maintain the Company's license, these receivables must be unconditionally guaranteed by the Toronto Transit Commission and the City of Toronto. I infer that these receivables are government grade, and therefore, do not require any capital.

Consequently, the excess capital over the required amount is $100,000 (the equity of the Company). The Minimum Capital Test (MCT) score is not meaningful due to division by zero. Please refer to Appendix 1 for the pro-forma financial statements and MCT exhibits.

5.0 ONTARIO AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE REFORM

On September 1, 2010, Ontario introduced automobile insurance reforms reducing the standard level of accident benefits. At the request of the policyholder, the Company amended its policies so that only the new standard accident benefits would apply to accidents after August 31, 2010. These reforms have reduced the cost of accident benefits and increased the cost of bodily injury claims.

In May 2011, Ontario passed a law that applies to public transit only. Essentially, the law allows the Company not to pay accident benefits to injured persons on an insured transit vehicle if the vehicle does not hit an object. The injured person will continue to have the right to sue and claim tort benefits through the legal system.

Since the enactment of the reforms and the new law, accident benefits claim cost per insured vehicle has fallen from approximately $10,000 in 2010 to $2,800 in 2013. Claim cost per vehicle by line is summarized below:

Year	Claim Cost per Vehicle ($)				
	Bodily Injury (Liability)	Acc. Benefits (No Fault)	Other (PD/UM)	Expense	Total
2010	6,183	10,000	169	1,127	17,479
2011	6,384	3,631	178	1,180	11,373
2012	7,041	2,760	164	1,047	11,013
2013	7,556	2,803	200	1,342	11,901

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6.0 APPENDIX 1

Base Scenario

TTC Insurance Company Limited — Appendix 1

($000)
BASE SCENARIO

		Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	3,004	3,000	3,400	3,400	3,565	3,739
Investment Income due and accrued	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
Assets held for sale	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment							
Short Term Investments	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and Debentures	5	-	-	-	0	0	0
Mortgage Loans	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preferred Shares	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Shares	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Properties	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Loans and Invested Assets	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investments (lines 4 to 10)	19	-	-	-	0	0	0
Receivables:							
Unaffiliated Agents and Brokers	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policyholders	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instalment Premiums	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Insurers	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
"Facility Association" and the "P.R.R."	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income Taxes	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receivables	27	144,772	154,746	141,462	141,698	148,783	156,222
Recoverable from Reinsurers:							
Unearned Premiums	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Recoverables on Unpaid Claims	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Policy Acquisition Expenses	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Assets	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwill	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defined Benefit Pension Plan Assets	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	89	147,779	157,749	144,866	145,102	152,352	159,965

TTC Insurance Company Limited **Appendix 1**

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL , SURPLUS AND RESERVES
($000)
BASE SCENARIO

		Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016
LIABILITIES							
Overdrafts	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowed Money and Accrued Interest	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables:							
Agents and Brokers	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policyholders	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Insurers	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures	6	2,907	2,903	3,304	3,304	3,469	3,643
Expenses due and accrued	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income Taxes due and accrued	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Taxes due and accrued	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policyholder Dividends and Rating Adjustments	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encumbrances on Real Estate	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned Premiums	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid Claims and Adjustment Expenses	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned Commissions	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium Deficiency	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities held for sale	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-Insured Retention (SIR) portion of unpaid claims	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defined Benefit Pension Plan Obligation	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Benefits(not incl. amts on line 23 above)	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Debt	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preferred Shares - Debt	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions and Other Liabilities	28	144,772	154,746	141,462	141,698	148,783	156,222
Total Liabilities	29	**147,679**	**157,649**	**144,766**	**145,002**	**152,252**	**159,865**
EQUITY							
Shares issued and paid	41	100	100	100	100	100	100
Contributed Surplus	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
…………………………………………	43	-	-	-			
Retained Earnings	44	-	-	-	0	0	0
Reserves	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	47	-	-	-	0	0	0
Total Policyholder/Shareholders' Equity		100	100	100	100	100	100
Non-controlling Interests	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity	49	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	89	**147,779**	**157,749**	**144,866**	**145,102**	**152,352**	**159,965**

TTC Insurance Company Limited | Appendix 1

UNDERWRITING OPERATIONS
($000)
BASE SCENARIO

		Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016
Premiums Written							
Direct	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance Assumed	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance Ceded	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Premiums Written	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in Net Unearned Premiums	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Premiums Earned	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service Charges	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Underwriting Revenue	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Claims and Adjustment Expenses	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share of claims and adjustment expenses	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Claims and Adjustment Expenses	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition Expenses :							
Gross Commissions	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceded Commissions	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Expenses	16	31	39	40	42	45	47
Total Claims and Expenses	19	31	39	40	42	45	47
Premium Deficiency Adjustments	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underwriting Income (Loss)	29	(31)	(39)	(40)	(42)	(45)	(47)
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS							
Income	32	-	-	-	0	0	0
Recognized Gains (Losses)	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Investment Income	39	-	-	-	0	0	0
OTHER REVENUE AND EXPENSES							
Income (Loss) from Ancillary Operations (net of Expenses of $000.........)	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of Net Income (Loss) of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventur	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains (Losses) from fluctuations in Foreign Exchange Rates	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	44	31	39	40	42	45	47
Finance Costs	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	49	-	-	-	0	0	0
INCOME TAXES							
Current	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income Taxes	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	89	-	-	-	0	0	0
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:							
Non-controlling interests	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Holders	82	-	-	-	0	0	0
Loss Ratio		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expense Ratio		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Combined Ratio (LR + ER)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ROE		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

TTC Insurance Company Limited | Appendix 1

STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS
($000)
BASE SCENARIO

		Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016
Balance at beginning of year	1	-	-	-	-	0	0
Prior period adjustments………………………………………………	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
…………………………………………………………………………	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted balance at beginning of year	9	-	-	-	-	0	0
Net income (loss) for the Period	10	-	-	-	0	0	0
Dividends declared to shareholders	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in Reserves	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
………………………………………………………	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in Retained Earnings during the perioc	15	-	-	-	0	0	0
Balance at end of year	89	-	-	-	0	0	0
% of (11) to ES at the beginning of year			0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

TTC Insurance Company Limited — Appendix 1

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) AND
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
($000)
BASE SCENARIO

		Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016
Comprehensive Income (Loss)							
Net Income	1	-	-	-	0	0	0
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):							
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Net Income:							
Available for Sale:							
Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses:							
-Loans	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Bonds and Debentures	3	-	-	-	0	0	0
-Equities	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification to Earnings of Gains/(Losses)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges							
Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification to Earnings of Gains/(Losses)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation							
Change in Unrealized Gains and Losses	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of Hedging	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of items that may be reclassified subsequently to Net Income	19	-	-	-	0	0	0
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Net Income:							
Revaluation Surplus	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Net Income	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	21	-	-	-	0	0	0
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	39	-	-	-	0	0	0
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:							
Non-controling Interests	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Holders	62	-	-	-	0	0	0

		Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)							
Accumulated Gains/(Losses) on:							
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Net Income:							
Available for Sale:							
-Loans	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Bonds and Debentures	43	-	-	-	0	0	0
-Equities	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow Hedges	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation (net of Hedging Activities)	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of items that may be reclassified subsequently to Net Income	71	-	-	-	0	0	0
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Net Income:							
Revaluation Surplus	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal of items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Net Income	79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	59	-	-	-	0	0	0

MINIMUM CAPITAL TEST
($000)
BASE SCENARIO

		Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016
Capital Available							
Total Equity less Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	02	100	100	100	100	100	100
Add:							
Subordinated indebtedness and Redeemable Preferred Shares	03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income(Loss) on:							
Available for Sale Equities Securities	04	0	0	0	0	0	0
Available for Sale Debt Securities	06	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Currency (Net of Hedging Activities)	08	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of non-qualifying Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures not considered as capital	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation Losses in Excess of Gains on Own-use Property	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSFI Advisory on Fair Value Accounting	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less:							
Accumulated net after-tax fair value gains (losses) arising from changes in the company's own credit risk	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrealized Fair Value Gains (Losses) from Own-use Property at Conversion	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shadow Accounting Impact	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets with a Capital Requirement of 100%	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
…………………………	13	0	0	0			
Accumulated unrealized gains(losses) on remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans (Phase-in)	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Capital Available	19	100	100	100	100	100	100
Capital Required							
Balance Sheet Assets	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unearned Premiums / Unpaid Claims / Premium Deficiencies	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catastrophes	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurance Ceded to Unregistered Insurers	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Rate Risk	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Exchange Risk (for future use only)	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structured Settlements, Letters of Credit, Derivatives and Other Exposures	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
…………………………	34						
Minimum Capital Required	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Excess Capital Available over Capital Required (line 19 minus line 29)	89	100	100	100	100	100	100
Line 19 as a % of line 29	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minimum Gross Capital Level	96	-	-	-	-	-	-

TTC Insurance Company Limited **Appendix 1**

CAPITAL REQUIRED FOR BALANCE SHEET ASSETS
($000)
BASE SCENARIO

		Factor	Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016
Cash	01	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income due and accrued	02	2.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investments:								
Long-Term Obligations including Term Deposits Bonds and Debentures	06	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Short-term Obligations including Commercial Paper	07	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans (at amortized cost):								
Government Grade	13	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans rated A- and higher, and Residential Mortgages\	14	4.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial Mortgages	15	8.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	18	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustment to reflect difference between amortized cost and Balance Sheet value of loans	19	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preferred Shares	25		0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Shares	27	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Properties	30	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures	34	Note	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Investments	35	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receivables:								
Government Grade	50	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility Association" and the "P.R.R."	51	0.50%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agents, Brokers, Policyholders, Associates, Joint Ventures, Non-qualifying Subsidiaries and Other Receivables:								
- Instalment Prem(not yet due)	54	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Outstanding less than 60 days	55	4.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Outstanding 60 days or more	56	8.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurers - Registered Associated	42	0.00%				0	0	0
- Registered Non-Associated	57	0.50%	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Unregistered	58	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recoverable from Reinsurers:								
- Registered Associated - Unearned Premiums	45	0.00%				0	0	0
- Unpaid Claims	46	0.00%				0	0	0
- Registered Non-associated - Unearned Premiums	60	0.50%	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Unpaid Claims	61	2.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Unregistered	63							
Other Recoverables on Unpaid Claim including SIRs not deducted from capital	65	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Use Properties (valued using cost model)	75	8.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Policy Acquisition Expenses								
Premium Taxes	76	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commissions	77	35.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	78	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Tax Assets:								
Discounted Reserves, and Unrealized Gains	80	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	81	Note	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assets: Goodwill and Other Intangibles	85	Note	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer Software	84	35.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assets (net of lines 85 and 84) and Equipment	86	Note	0	0	0	0	0	0
	88	Note	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	89		-	-	-	-	-	-

TTC Insurance Company Limited **Appendix 1**

Net Unpaid Claims (60.30)
($000)
BASE SCENARIO

(default 2013)

		Factor	Dec. 2011	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2013	2014	2015	2016	Distribution 2013	Distr. Selected Forecast
Property - personal	03		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
- commercial	07		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Property - total	09	5.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Aircraft	10	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Automobile - liability	19	10.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
- personal accident	20	10.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
- other	21	5.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Automobile - total	29		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Boiler and Machinery	32	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Credit	34	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Credit Protection	35	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Fidelity	36	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Hail	38	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Legal Expense	40	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Liability	59	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Mortgage	62	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Other Approved Products	63	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Surety	64	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Title	66	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Marine	68	15.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Accident and Sickness	70	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	89		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%

Capital Required Margin on Claims/WP/UPR

	2014	2015	2016
a) Net Claims margin	-	-	-
b) 50% of WP (excl. A&S)	-	-	-
c) NUPR (excl. A&S)	-	-	-
d) 8% of max(b,c)	-	-	-
e) A&S Margin	-	-	-
f) 8% of Premium Deficiency	-	-	-
g) total net margin (a+d+e+f)	-	-	-
h) Minimum gross margin level (25%)	-	-	-