
Financial statements of Canadian Lawyers Liability Assurance Society

December 31, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Advisory Board of
Canadian Lawyers Liability Assurance Society

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Canadian Lawyers Liability Assurance Society (the "Society"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Society in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these 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 Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Society'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 Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 GAAS 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.
- 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 Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management'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 Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

The signature of Deloitte LLP is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
February 21, 2023
Toronto, Ontario

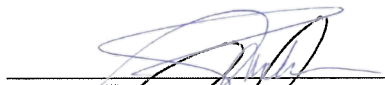
Canadian Lawyers Liability Assurance Society**Statement of financial position**

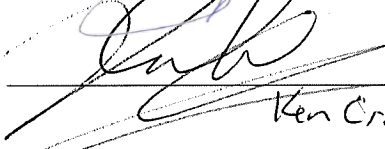
As at December 31, 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	\$	\$
Assets			
Cash at bank		2 872 993	3 533 877
Short term investments	4	11 590 166	11 361 485
Bonds	4	5 677 588	6 043 762
Interest income due and accrued		25 156	23 630
Premiums receivable	6	5 648 700	3 673 597
Prepaid expenses		236 651	150 827
Deferred policy acquisition costs		258 476	41 179
Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums		7 121 884	5 236 160
Reinsurance receivable		1 491 496	577 410
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses recoverable from reinsurers	5	73 415 025	64 708 168
		108 338 135	95 350 095
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued charges		2 030 279	359 714
Unearned premiums		9 135 323	6 244 910
Due to reinsurers		4 456 240	3 045 212
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	5	82 061 404	72 867 454
Premium deficiency liability			—
		97 683 246	82 517 290
Equity			
Minimum surplus	12	50 000	50 000
Additional surplus	12	10 934 525	12 677 965
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income		(329 636)	104 840
Total equity		10 654 889	12 832 805
		108 338 135	95 350 095

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

On behalf of the Advisory Board


 _____, Chair of the Audit Committee


 _____, Director
 Ken Crofoot

Canadian Lawyers Liability Assurance Society
Statement of comprehensive income
Year ended December 31, 2022

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
Premiums			
Written premium		16 894 559	12 594 326
Reinsurance ceded		(13 505 718)	(10 584 328)
Net written premiums		3 388 841	2 009 998
Change in unearned premiums		(1 004 689)	(6 396)
Earned premiums		2 384 152	2 003 602
Expenses			
Claims	5	96 072	(310 594)
Premium deficiency adjustment		—	(30 774)
Operating expenses	7	1 969 228	1 578 775
Premium taxes		260 856	323 610
		2 326 156	1 561 017
Underwriting income for the year		57 996	442 585
Net investment income	4	393 564	151 845
Net income for the year		451 560	594 430
Change in unrealized losses on available-for-sale financial assets arising during the year		(434 476)	(212 996)
Other comprehensive loss		(434 476)	(212 996)
Comprehensive income		17 084	381 434

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

Canadian Lawyers Liability Assurance Society**Statement of changes in equity**

Year ended December 31, 2022

	Minimum surplus \$	Additional surplus \$	Accumulated other comprehensive income \$	Total equity \$
Balance, December 31, 2020	50 000	12 083 535	317 836	12 451 371
Net income	—	594 430	—	594 430
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	(212 996)	(212 996)
Distribution of premium surplus	—	—	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2021	50 000	12 677 965	104 840	12 832 805
Net income		451 560		451 560
Other comprehensive loss			(434 476)	(434 476)
Return of premium surplus		(2 195 000)		(2 195 000)
Balance, December 31, 2022	50 000	10 934 525	(329 636)	10 654 889

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

Canadian Lawyers Liability Assurance Society

Statement of cash flows

Year ended December 31, 2022

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Operating activities		
Net income for the year	451 560	594 430
Changes in no-cash items		
Interest income due and accrued	(1 526)	(795)
Premiums receivable	(1 975 103)	108 736
Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums	(1 885 724)	(934 798)
Prepaid expenses	(85 824)	(7 077)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(217 297)	(41 179)
Reinsurance receivable	(914 086)	1 360 791
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses recoverable from reinsurers	(8 706 857)	1 538 254
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses	9 193 950	(1 963 530)
Premium deficiency liability	—	(30 774)
Unearned premiums	2 890 413	941 194
Due to reinsurers	1 411 028	(1 291 796)
Accounts payable and accrued charges	1 670 565	(74 084)
Amortization of bond premium	(110 702)	(5 205)
Amortization of bond discount	8 908	14 929
	1 729 305	209 096
Financing activity		
Return of premium surplus	(2 195 000)	—
Investing activities		
Purchase of bonds	(1 073 373)	(691 855)
Disposal of bonds	1 000 000	700 000
Purchase of short term investments	(58 136 191)	(62 107 653)
Disposal of short term investments	58 014 375	63 262 754
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(195 189)	1 163 246
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(660 884)	1 372 342
Cash balance, beginning of year	3 533 877	2 161 535
Cash beginning, end of year	2 872 993	3 533 877
Cash balance comprises		
Cash at bank	2 872 993	3 533 877
Interest received	290 242	160 774

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

1. Description of business

The Canadian Lawyers Liability Assurance Society (the "Society") was formed under the Reciprocal Insurance Exchange Agreement for select Canadian Law Firms dated December 22, 1986 ("Subscription Agreement"). The Society is licensed by the Superintendent of Insurance, Alberta and other provinces in Canada to provide lawyers professional liability insurance and cyber insurance to its subscribers. The Society commenced operations on June 30, 1987.

The address and registered office is Bay Adelaide Centre – West Tower, 333 Bay Street, Suite 3400, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2S7.

The Society does not have any employees and is managed by an independent third party that reports to the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. The Chair of the Advisory Board receives an annual honorarium of \$150,000 (\$150,000 in 2021) and the other members of the Advisory Board receive no compensation.

2. Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the valuation of financial instruments which are measured at fair value and outstanding claims and reinsurance are measured at discounted amounts.

3. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements reflect the following policies:

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and any future periods affected. Information about judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts reflected in the financial statements are reflected in the following notes:

Note 5: Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

Note 8: Reinsurance Program

Insurance premiums and deferred acquisition costs

Insurance premiums are recorded as written at the inception date of the policies and deferred as unearned premiums to be taken into income as earned on a pro-rata basis over the terms of the underlying policies. Retro-assessment calls are recorded as written and earned at the date of approval by the Society's Advisory Board. Premium taxes are recorded as deferred policy acquisition costs and expensed in the periods in which related premiums are earned.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Insurance premiums and deferred acquisition costs (continued)

At each reporting period, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure that the unearned premiums are sufficient to pay expected claims and expenses. If not, a premium deficiency will occur. Premium deficiencies are recognized initially by reducing the deferred acquisition cost asset and, if necessary, establishing an additional provision.

Reinsurance

The Society participates in, and enters into, reinsurance contracts in the normal course of business in order to limit the potential for losses arising from certain exposures. Reinsurance premiums are recognized in the same period as the related insurance premiums that are earned as described above.

Reinsurance assets include balances due from reinsurance companies for paid and unpaid losses. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimates and recognized in a manner consistent with the reserve for losses from the underlying insurance contracts. The Society reflects reinsurance balances on a gross basis in the statement of financial position to reflect the credit risk related to reinsurance.

Certain of the Society's reinsurance contracts contain additional premium liability clauses which require that the Society pay additional premium if paid claims and case reserves exceed certain pre-determined levels. The Society accrues such additional premiums based upon current actuarial estimates of ultimate loss experience.

Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

The provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses represents an estimate of the ultimate gross amounts payable for all claims, including investigation costs and the projected final settlements of claims incurred prior to the statement of financial position date. The provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses is calculated in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada taking into consideration the time value of money and explicit provisions for adverse deviation ("PFAD"). The estimates of loss activity are, by necessity, subject to uncertainty and are derived from a wide range of possible outcomes. These estimates are continually reviewed as additional information affecting the estimated quantum of claims settlement is obtained. All changes in estimated claim amounts are recorded as incurred claims in the period in which the change in estimate is determined.

The amounts recoverable from reinsurers are calculated based upon the same principles as the gross liability and are reflected as assets in the statements of financial position.

Investments

The investment portfolio is comprised of bonds and short term investments which are classified as available-for-sale ("AFS") and their fair value is established using quoted market close prices, see Note 4 Investments. The Society does not have investments in bonds or other investments for which the fair value is determined using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by observable market prices or rates.

AFS investments are recorded at value with changes in the fair value recorded as unrealized gains and losses, which is included in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Realized gains and losses on sale, as well as losses from impairment are recorded in net investment income in the statement of comprehensive income.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Investments (continued)

The Society accounts for the purchase and sale of investments using trade date accounting. Realized gains or losses on sale of investments are determined on a first in first out basis. Transaction costs related to the purchase of these bonds are recorded as part of the carrying value of the bond at the date of purchase. Discounts or premiums on the purchase of bonds are deferred and amortized over the remaining term of the bonds using the effective interest method and recorded in investment income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairments

AFS bonds are assessed for impairment on at least a quarterly basis. Objective evidence of impairment includes financial difficulty of the issuer, bankruptcy or defaults and delinquency in payments of interest or principal. When an investment is impaired it is written down to its fair value and associated unrealized losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to net investment income in the statement of comprehensive income. Once an impairment loss is recorded to income, the loss can only be reversed for fixed income securities to the extent a subsequent increase in fair value can be objectively correlated to an event occurring after the loss was recognized. Recovery in the fair value of a previously impaired AFS fixed income security up to the original amortized cost is recognized in net income. Following the impairment loss recognition, these assets will continue to be recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded to OCI, and tested for further impairment quarterly.

Insurance and reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment on a quarterly basis. If objective evidence arises indicating a receivable from a policyholder or reinsurer is uncollectible, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its expected recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the net income.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Future changes in accounting policies:

(i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"):

On July 24, 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued the complete amended IFRS 9 standard. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and must be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. The restatement of prior periods is not required and is only permitted if information is available without the use of hindsight.

IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. The impairment model by introducing a new 'expected credit loss' model for calculating impairment.

On September 12, 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 4 to address accounting mismatches and volatility that may arise in profit or loss in the period between the effective date of IFRS 9, and the new insurance contracts standard, IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts ("IFRS 17"), issued May 2017. The amendments apply in the same period in which a company adopts IFRS 9.

As at January 1, 2018, the Society has elected to apply the optional transitional relief under IFRS 4 that permits the deferral of the adoption of IFRS 9 for eligible insurers. The Society will continue to apply IAS 39 until January 1, 2023.

On January 1, 2023, the Society will adopt IFRS 9, which replaces the guidance in IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 includes requirements on: (1) Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; (2) Impairment of financial assets; and (3) General hedge accounting.

On adoption of IFRS 9, in accordance with its transitional provisions, the Society will not restate the prior periods but has reclassified the financial assets held at January 1, 2023, retrospectively, based on the new classification requirements and the characteristics of each financial instrument as at the transition date.

The Society continues to assess the impact of these changes on the financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Future changes in accounting policies:(continued)

(ii) IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts ("IFRS 17"):

On May 18, 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17. On June 25, 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 17 aimed at helping companies implement the standard and to defer the effective date. IFRS 17 replaces existing accounting under IFRS 4. IFRS 17 is effective beginning on January 1, 2023 with a transition date of January 1, 2022 and will be applied retrospectively.

Below is an analysis of the expected qualitative impact as a result of IFRS 17. The Society's expected key policies around these topics are discussed further below.

IFRS 17 provides guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts. IFRS 17 requires an insurance company to measure insurance contracts using a current measurement of discounted, expected cash flows plus a risk adjustment to reflect the variability in the amount and timing of expected insurance cash flows. A simplified approach (the "Premium Allocation Approach") is allowed that is similar to the current accounting for the liability for remaining coverage and the recognition of earned premium under IFRS 4 for contracts meeting certain criteria, including all policies with coverage periods of one year or less.

The Society is still evaluating if it is eligible to use the simplified Premium Allocation Approach for its insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts.

There are significant differences between IFRS 17 and IFRS 4 as it pertains to the Society's accounting policies. The following are the accounting policies which primarily impact the balance equity upon transition:

- There are differences in the nature of the risk margin and how the risk margin is determined under IFRS 17. IFRS 17 requires a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. This risk adjustment represents the compensation the Society requires for bearing the uncertainty that arises from non-financial risk.
- IFRS 17 continues to require that estimates of unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses reflect the time value of money however there are differences in the determination of the discount rates used to reflect the time value of money. IFRS 17 requires the discount rates to reflect the time value of money, the characteristics of the cash flows, and the liquidity characteristics of the insurance and reinsurance contracts. The Society has determined that discount rates will be based on a risk-free rate plus an liquidity premium reflective of the cash flow characteristics of the respective insurance contract and reinsurance contracts.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Future changes in accounting policies:(continued)

(iii) IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts ("IFRS 17") (continued):

- Under the IFRS 17 Premium Allocation Approach, insurance acquisition cash flows may be expensed if the coverage period of the contracts is no more than 12 months. The Society has elected to expense all acquisition cash flows as incurred.

The impact of IFRS 17 will be applied by adjusting the Society's statement of financial position on January 1, 2022. Impacts on the equity include changes in the discount rates and the risk adjustment applied to the liabilities for incurred claims, and changes in the calculation of onerous contract provisions and deferred acquisition costs as it relates to the liabilities for remaining coverage.

The Society is still evaluating the impact of IFRS 17.

4. Investments

(a) The Society's investments consist of the following:

	Fair value and carrying value	2022 Amortized cost	Fair value and carrying value	2021 Amortized cost
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Short term investments	11,590,166	11,596,070	11,361,485	11,363,552
Bonds	5,677,588	6,001,319	6,043,762	5,936,854
	17,267,754	17,597,389	17,405,247	17,300,406

The difference between amortized cost and market value of the AFS investments consists of gross unrealized gains of \$0 (\$117,496 in 2021) and gross unrealized losses of \$329,635 (\$12,655 in 2021).

The Society limits its bonds to securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada, any province of Canada or Canadian corporations having a rating of A or better. In December 2021 the investment policy was amended to allow up to 10% of long term investments to be invested in BBB Corporate Bonds. Short term investments are invested in securities issued by the Government of Canada or a Canadian Province having a rating of A or better, or a Canadian Chartered Bank having a rating of R-1 or better. These securities have a maturity of less than 1 year from the purchase date.

(b) Maturity profile of investments as at December 31:

	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	2022 Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Short term investments	11,590,166			11,590,166
Government of Canada bonds	196,916	531,363	729,626	1,457,905
Canadian public authorities bonds	496,392	1,051,054	566,119	2,113,565
Canadian corporate bonds	444,922	1,320,661	340,535	2,106,118
	12,728,396	2,903,078	1,636,280	17,267,754

	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	2021 Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Short term investments	11,361,485	—	—	11,361,485
Government of Canada bonds	203,126	773,566	723,558	1,700,250
Canadian public authorities bonds	404,582	1,289,961	518,006	2,212,549
Canadian corporate bonds	401,289	1,655,633	74,041	2,130,963
	12,370,482	3,719,160	1,315,605	17,405,247

4. Investments (continued)

(c) Net investment income has the following components:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Interest income		
Bonds	151,683	147,764
Cash, cash equivalents and short term investments	140,087	13,805
	291,770	161,569
Amortization of discount (premium) on investments	101,794	(9,724)
Total net investment income	393,564	151,845

(d) Fair value measurements

The Society measures certain assets and liabilities using fair value. Fair value is a market-based measurement and not an entity-specific measurement, and requires the use of a fair value hierarchy with the highest priority given to quoted prices in active markets. Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The following table presents the Society's financial instruments that have been measured at fair value, on a recurring basis, as at December 31.

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	2022 Total \$
Cash at bank	2,872,993	—	—	2,872,993
Investments - available-for-sale				
Short term investments	—	11,590,166	—	11,590,166
Bonds	—	5,677,588	—	5,677,588
	2,872,993	17,267,754	—	20,140,747

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	2021 Total \$
Cash at bank	3,533,877	—	—	3,533,877
Investments - available-for-sale				
Short term investments	—	11,361,485	—	11,361,485
Bonds	—	6,043,762	—	6,043,762
	3,533,877	17,405,247	—	20,939,124

The Society did not have any transfers between any levels during the year.

5. Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

(a) Nature of unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

The establishment of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses is based on known facts and interpretation of circumstances and is therefore a complex and dynamic process influenced by a large variety of factors. These factors include the Society's experience with similar cases and historical trends involving claim payment patterns, loss payments, pending levels of unpaid claims, claims severity and claim frequency patterns.

Other factors include the continually evolving and changing regulatory and legal environment, actuarial studies, professional experience and expertise of the Society's consultants retained to handle individual claims, the quality of the data used for projection purposes, existing claims management practices including claims handling and settlement practices, the effect of inflationary trends on future claims settlement costs, court decisions, economic conditions and public attitudes. In addition, time can be a critical part of the provision determination. The longer the span between the incidence of a loss and the payment or settlement of the claims, the more variable the ultimate settlement amount can be.

Consequently, the establishment of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses process relies on the judgment and opinions of a large number of individuals, on historical precedent and trends, on prevailing legal, economic, social and regulatory trends and on expectations as to future developments. The process of determining the provisions necessarily involves risks that the actual results will deviate, perhaps materially, from the best estimates made.

The Society has considered the impact from COVID-19 and economic factors on the assumptions used in determining the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expense. In determining the adequacy of the provision, the Society reviewed the discount rate and assumptions in calculating the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expense and how experience to date from the COVID-19 pandemic could impact these assumptions.

5. Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (continued)

- (b) Activity in the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses is summarized as follows:

	Gross \$	Ceded \$	Net \$
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, December 31, 2020	74,830,984	66,246,422	8,584,562
Incurring claims and claim adjustment expenses			
Provision for current year claims	8,374,295	7,488,566	885,729
Increase (decrease) in provision for claims of prior years	(5,906,047)	(5,028,438)	(877,609)
Increase (decrease) in provision due to discount rate change	(2,871,546)	(2,552,832)	(318,714)
Total incurred	(403,298)	(92,704)	(310,594)
Payments and recoveries attributable to			
Current year claims	—	—	—
Prior years claims	(1,560,232)	(1,445,550)	(114,682)
	(1,560,232)	(1,445,550)	(114,682)
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, December 31, 2021	72,867,454	64,708,168	8,159,286
Incurring claims and claim adjustment expenses			
Provision for current year claims	8,740,455	7,676,836	1,063,619
Increase (decrease) in provision for claims of prior years	11,055,695	11,199,076	(143,381)
Increase (decrease) in provision due to discount rate change	(6,989,866)	(6,165,700)	(824,166)
Total incurred	12,806,284	12,710,212	96,072
Payments and recoveries attributable to			
Current year claims	—	—	—
Prior years claims	(3,612,334)	(4,003,355)	391,021
	(3,612,334)	(4,003,355)	391,021
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses, December 31, 2022	82,061,404	73,415,025	8,646,379

5. Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (continued)

(c) Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses

Under accepted actuarial practice in Canada, the appropriate value of the claims liabilities is the discounted value of such liabilities plus the provision for adverse deviation ("PFAD").

	Undiscounted \$	Discounted at 3.95% \$	Provisions for adverse deviation \$	2022 Value per accepted actuarial practice \$
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses				
Gross	84,866,864	71,963,134	10,098,271	82,061,405
Recoverable from reinsurers	79,421,893	67,329,615	6,085,411	73,415,026
Net	5,444,971	4,633,519	4,012,860	8,646,379

	Undiscounted \$	Discounted at 1.30% \$	Provisions for adverse deviation \$	2021 Value per accepted actuarial practice \$
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses				
Gross	69,568,159	65,574,650	7,292,803	72,867,454
Recoverable from reinsurers	64,690,957	60,975,248	3,732,919	64,708,168
Net	4,877,202	4,599,402	3,559,884	8,159,286

(d) Key assumptions

The best estimate of the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses as reported in these financial statements has been determined by the Society's appointed actuary in accordance with accepted actuarial practice as determined by the Standards of Practice of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries ("CIA"), including the selection of appropriate assumptions and methods.

The Incurred But Not Reported ("IBNR") liabilities have been estimated for each coverage period using the Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method which is based on expected claims development patterns and expected losses.

The estimated undiscounted outstanding liabilities are discounted to reflect the time value of money using a selected discount rate of 3.95% (1.30% in 2021) which is based on the expected market yield of the Society's investment portfolio of bonds and short term assets.

Based on the recommended margin for adverse deviation ranges prescribed by the CIA, a provision for adverse deviation is selected for the following variables: claims development, reinsurance recovery and interest rate.

5. Unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (continued)

(d) Key assumptions

Changes in the assumptions used in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation resulted in a total increase in net liabilities of \$267,713 (decrease of \$95,916 in 2021), which is due to the change in loss development factors used in the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method and unallocated loss adjustment expense load increase from 3.40% to 3.95% (decreased from 3.55% to 3.40% in 2021). The change in the discount rate and provisions for adverse deviation assumptions led to a decrease in the net liabilities of \$824,166 (decrease of \$318,985 in 2021).

Sensitivities regarding these assumptions are provided in Note 11 Insurance Risk Management.

6. Premiums receivable

All subscribers are large reputable Canadian law firms, and no significant credit risk is expected. All amounts are due by April 1, 2023.

7. Expenses by nature

The following table presents the Society's expenses by nature:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Management services	1,049,493	797,379
Legal and professional	696,704	590,161
Other expenses	223,031	191,235
Total	1,969,228	1,578,775

8. Reinsurance program

- (a) The Society has obtained proportional reinsurance coverage which limits its net liability to a maximum amount of \$975,000 effective for the annual coverage period beginning on July 1, 2022 (\$975,000 in July 1, 2021) on any one loss.
- (b) On July 1, 2022 CLLAS introduced a Cyber Insurance policy of up to \$10 million aggregate per insured firm. CLLAS retains the first \$1 million and purchases reinsurance for \$9 million excess \$1 million.
- (c) Colchester Reinsurance Limited (Colchester) is an off-shore captive reinsurer domiciled in Barbados. The shareholders of Colchester are twelve Toronto based legal firms or their related service corporations. Those twelve shareholders are unrelated to each other. However, each of Colchester's shareholders is, or is related to the Society's current and past subscribers. For the annual coverage period beginning on July 1, 2022, Colchester received from the Society premiums of \$3,603,874 (\$3,231,090 in July 1, 2021).

Colchester provides aggregate stop-loss reinsurance protection for a portion of the Society's retained risk. On July 1, 2022 this reinsurance had an attachment point of \$5,000,000 (\$5,000,000 on July 1, 2021), and an annual aggregate limit of \$10,000,000 (\$10,000,000 on July 1, 2021). Starting July 1, 2011, the attachment point and limit were determined with reference to the combined net claim liabilities of the Society and Colchester. Starting on July 1, 2012 the attachment point and limit are solely determined with reference to the net claim liabilities of the Society.

8. Reinsurance program (continued)

- (d) In 2012, the Society initiated a Loss Portfolio Transfer (LPT) with Colchester to transfer the outstanding net retained liabilities for the policy year periods from inception to the period ended June 30, 2012 for a premium of \$44,260,000. The net retained liability was estimated as \$33,103,000 at the time of LPT.

As at December 31, 2022, the total reserves held and recoverable on the Society's financial statements relating to LPT was \$4,604,951 (\$4,066,955 in 2021). A Reinsurance Security Agreement (RSA) is in place which requires Colchester to set up on behalf of the Society deposits equal to 120% of Colchester's share of claim liabilities. At December 31, 2022 the value of the security deposits exceeds the required amount.

- (e) Reinsurance does not discharge the primary liability of the Society.

9. Income taxes

The Society is a reciprocal as defined under Part 1 of the Alberta Insurance Act, RSA 2000, c I- 3. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is made in these financial statements.

10. Equity

In accordance with the Reciprocal Insurance Exchange Agreement, subscribers were not obliged to contribute any amounts to the Society in the form of a capital contribution. The subscribers' surplus therefore represents cumulative surplus and may be used to cover potential future catastrophe claims or reduce future premiums, if appropriate. The Agreement provides that additional assessments may be made to cover the actual loss, claims and costs experienced by the Society.

Under the terms of the Society's Reciprocal Insurance Exchange Agreement, the Society is obligated to return a share of the Society's surplus (if any) to a departed Subscriber subsequent to the fifth anniversary of its departure, based on that Subscriber's participation in the Society. A Subscriber withdrew from the Society on June 30, 2012 and another on June 30, 2017. As a result, an initial refund of premium of \$1,500,000 at December 31, 2017 and \$2,195,000 during the year were paid.

11. Risk management

Insurance risk management

The Society accepts insurance risks through its insurance contracts where it assumes the risk of loss from persons or organizations subject to the underlying loss. The Society is exposed to uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these contracts and the principal risk that the actual claims payments exceed the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities or that claims are under-reserved.

The Society manages insurance risk via its underwriting and reinsurance strategy within an overall risk management framework. Pricing is based on assumptions which have regard to trends and past experience. Exposures are managed by having documented underwriting limits and rating criteria. Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate the effect of potential loss to the Society from individual large events. Reinsurance policies are written with approved reinsurers (two of the current reinsurers are unlicensed) on either a proportional, aggregate or excess of loss treaty basis.

11. Risk management (continued)

Insurance risk management (continued)

There is some concentration of risk since all coverage is related to professional liability and the underlying insured's are a homogeneous group since all are engaged in the practice of law in Canada. There is some risk of increased claim activity due to the occurrence of events that could increase the number of or value of legal actions against lawyers. Examples could be changes in legislation or a severe economic downturn. This risk is mitigated to some extent by the use of aggregate and excess of loss reinsurance. Concentration risk regarding reinsurance is mitigated by the use of multiple reinsurers with varying participations and an annual assessment of the financial strength of all reinsurers.

Claim development

Uncertainty exists on reported claims in that all information may not be available at the reporting date; therefore, the claim cost may rise or fall at some date in the future when the information is obtained. In addition, claims may not be reported to the Society immediately; therefore, estimates are made as to the value of claims incurred but not yet reported, a value which may take some months to finally determine. In order to determine the liability, assumptions are developed considering the characteristics of the line of business, the historical pattern of payments, the amount of data available and any other pertinent factors. In general, the longer the term required for the settlement of a group of claims, the more variable the estimates. Short settlement term claims are those which are expected to be substantially paid within a year of being reported. The following table shows the development of claims over a 10 year period, on both a gross and net of reinsurance basis:

11. Risk management (continued)

Claim development (continued)

Analysis of claims development – net and gross

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Estimate of ultimate (by underwriting year)											
End of year	411 000	440 000	424 000	444 000	387 000	419 000	1 244 000	451 976	478 224	429 572	
One year later	380 000	413 000	392 000	1 062 000	360 000	390 000	945 824	423 257	462 466		
Two years later	269 000	308 000	281 000	950 000	263 000	283 415	827 527	319 700			
Three years later	197 000	284 000	218 000	891 000	208 864	225 484	677 692				
Four years later	131 000	222 000	162 000	818 782	146 535	192 776					
Five years later	59 000	164 000	67 235	719 890	91 834						
Six years later	22 000	1 112 261	18 753	684 279							
Seven years later	16 681	1 110 357	22 613								
Eight years later	14 427	1 216 277									
Nine years later	17 646										
Current estimate of ultimate	17 646	1 216 277	22 613	684 279	91 834	192 776	677 692	319 700	462 466	429 572	4 114 855
Cumulative payments	—	(91 742)	—	(650 000)	—	—	(414 886)	—	—	—	(1 156 628)
Net liability	17 646	1 124 535	22 613	34 279	91 834	192 776	262 806	319 700	462 466	429 572	2 958 227
Provision for unpaid claims and adjusting expenses recoverable from insurers											
Ten year net liability											2 958 227
Liability in respect of prior years											14 894
Effect of discounting and PFAD											3 201 408
Unallocated loss adjustment expense											2 471 850
Provision for unpaid claims and adjusting expenses recoverable											73 415 025
Gross liability in statement of financial position											82 061 404

11. Risk management (continued)

Sensitivities

The insurance claim liabilities are sensitive to the key assumptions that follow. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The table below shows the effect on net income and equity of a +/- 5% change in the expected losses and the effect of +/- 0.5% change in the discount rate applied to claims provisions for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Net income for the year	2022 Equity	Net income for the year	2021 Equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$
5% increase in expected losses	183,778	183,778	160,440	160,440
5% decrease in expected losses	(188,923)	(188,923)	(201,919)	(201,919)
0.5% increase in discount rate	(166,110)	(166,110)	(177,670)	(177,670)
0.5% decrease in discount rate	172,410	172,410	184,961	184,961

Financial risk management

The Society was well-positioned heading into the market dislocation following the COVID-19 pandemic, given its investment holdings are in highly rated government and corporate bonds. The Society has continued to maintain funding and liquidity metrics comfortably above regulatory minimums.

The Society has policies related to the identification, monitoring and mitigation of risks associated with financial instruments. The key risks related to financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (interest rate, equity and currency). The following describes how the Society manages each of these risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of debtors to make payments when due. Credit risks are primarily associated with invested assets and amounts due from policyholders and reinsurance counterparties. The investment portfolio's exposure to credit risk is managed through policies and procedures including a credit evaluation by the investment manager and investment guidelines which specify investment quality and exposure limits. The portfolio is monitored and reviewed regularly by the Board. Premiums due from policyholders present minimal risk due to the short term nature of the receivable and the historic/financial relationship with the Society as a Reciprocal Insurance Exchange. The Society evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from their insolvency. The Society believes that it has taken appropriate steps to manage credit risk and has made appropriate provision for any such exposures. One of the primary reinsurers is Colchester Reinsurance Limited as discussed in Note 8. The credit risk related to Colchester is managed by maintaining a security account pursuant to the RSA and a quarterly review of Colchester's financial condition. The balance held in the account at December 31, 2022 is \$ 36,915,226 (\$40,286,013 in 2021).

11. Risk management (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The following table summarizes the exposure to credit risk related to financial instruments and certain insurance assets at carrying value:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash	2 872 993	3 533 877
Short term investments	11 590 166	11 361 485
Bonds	5 677 588	6 043 762
Interest income due and accrued	25 156	23 630
Premiums receivable	5 648 700	3 673 597
Reinsurance recoverable	1 491 496	577 410
Provision of unpaid claims and adjustment expenses recoverable from reinsurers	73 415 025	64 708 168
Total credit exposure	100 721 124	89 921 929

(ii) Concentration of credit risk

The Society utilizes an investment policy to minimize the concentration of credit risk by ensuring diversification across asset classes. The following table summarizes the distribution of investments by credit risk:

	2022	2021
	%	%
R-1 (high)	67	65
AAA	8	10
AA	22	25
A	1	—
BBB	2	—
	100	100

11. Risk management (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The primary potential cash outflow is the payment of insurance claims and is represented by the provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses liability on the statement of financial position. In order to manage the liquidity risk associated with this liability, an investment policy is in place. A summary of the invested assets by term to maturity is provided in Note 4. The following table summarizes the exposure to liquidity risk:

	Due within 1 year \$	1 to 5 year \$	Over 5 years \$	2022 Total \$
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (net)	1,403,647	4,114,616	3,128,116	8,646,379
Due to reinsurers	4,456,240			4,456,240
Accounts payable and accrued charges	2,030,279			2,030,279
	7,890,166	4,114,616	3,128,116	15,132,898

	Due within 1 year \$	1 to 5 year \$	Over 5 years \$	2021 Total \$
Provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses (net)	1,161,018	3,828,546	3,169,722	8,159,286
Due to reinsurers	3,045,212	—	—	3,045,212
Accounts payable and accrued charges	359,714	—	—	359,714
	4,565,944	3,828,546	3,169,722	11,564,212

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, equity markets and foreign currency rates. The primary market risk exposures are discussed below.

(i) 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. Interest rate fluctuations may create unrealized gains or losses which are recorded as OCI, however, these assets are ordinarily held until maturity which would result in a recovery of par value. A portion of these assets support the net provision for unpaid claims and adjustment expenses which is calculated, in part, using a discount factor based on the market rate of return of the investment portfolio.

11. Risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk (continued)

The Society is exposed to interest rate risk if the cash flows from the investments are not matched to the liabilities that they support. This risk is partially mitigated by the investment policy which specifies that the timing of the settlement of unpaid claims be considered when selecting the duration of invested assets.

The estimated impact of a 1% increase in interest rates would decrease the market value of the fixed income portion of the investment portfolio by \$432,658 (\$253,439 in 2021) which would be recorded in OCI. This impact would be offset on an economic basis by a decrease in the estimated unpaid claims and adjustment expense of \$326,227 (\$348,427 in 2021) recorded through net income. Conversely, a 1% decrease in interest rates would increase the market value of the fixed income portion of the investment portfolio by \$82,640 (\$226,391 in 2021) which would be recorded in OCI. This impact would be more than offset on an economic basis by an increase in the estimated unpaid claims and adjustment expense of \$351,447 (\$377,613 in 2021) recorded through net income.

(ii) Equity risk

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets arising from changes in equity markets. To mitigate this risk, the Society's investment policy does not allow exposure to equity markets.

(iii) Currency risk

The Society does not have any material exposure to foreign currency.

12. Surplus management and adequacy

Equity is comprised of minimum and additional surplus and AOCI. At December 31, 2022, the equity was \$10,654,889 (\$12,832,805 in 2021). The Society's objectives for the management of surplus are for the prudent operation of the reciprocal and to provide relatively predictable premium costs for its members over time. A surplus management policy is approved by the Advisory Board which oversees the surplus management process.

As a reciprocal insurance exchange, the requirement for surplus is lower than that of an incorporated insurance company. A reciprocal may rely on the contractual agreement among its members to contribute to the losses incurred by other members and to make assessments for additional contributions to surplus if required and accordingly, can rely on the credit worthiness of its subscribers.

12. Surplus management and adequacy (continued)

The Society is regulated by the Superintendent of Insurance, Alberta and in British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia where licenses are held, all of which expect incorporated insurance companies to meet a Minimum Capital Test ("MCT") ratio of capital available to capital required of at least 150%. As of December 31, 2022, the Society's MCT was 381% (555% in 2021). However, the minimum regulatory standard for reciprocals in Alberta is adjusted equity exceeding \$50,000. The Society's practice is to maintain a surplus level which is significantly higher than the regulatory minimum. The Society's surplus adequacy is evaluated regularly and this evaluation takes into account the gross exposure to risk, the level and nature of reinsurance purchased and the resulting net exposure to members. Input from the appointed actuary, which includes an assessment of loss volatility, is factored into this evaluation.

In accordance with sections 99 and 100 of the Alberta Insurance Act, the Society is required to maintain a reserve and guarantee fund. At December 31, 2022 the total reserve and guarantee funds required are as follows:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Reserve fund		
Net premiums written during the period	16,895,000	12,594,000
Less: Amounts paid to licensed reinsurers	13,394,000	10,493,000
	3,501,000	2,101,000
Requirement	50%	50%
	1,750,500	1,050,500
Guarantee fund		
Total liabilities	97,683,000	82,517,000
Less: Unearned premiums	9,135,000	6,245,000
Recoverable from licensed reinsurers	73,160,000	64,671,000
Add: Statutory margin	50,000	50,000
	15,438,000	11,651,000
Total of reserve and guarantee fund		
Cash and approved securities	17,188,500	12,701,500
Excess of cash and securities over reserve and guarantee fund	20,141,000	20,939,000
	2,952,500	8,237,500

13. Fair value disclosure

The fair value of the following classes of financial instruments is deemed to approximate carrying value due to the immediate or short term maturity of the financial instruments.

- (a) Cash at bank
- (b) Interest income due and accrued
- (c) Premiums receivable
- (d) Premium taxes receivable
- (e) Reinsurance receivable
- (f) Due to reinsurers
- (g) Accounts payable and accrued charges

14. Date of authorization for issue

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Advisory Board on February 21, 2023.