

Quarterly Financial Report

1st QUARTER

Three months ended
June 30, 2020



MANITOBA
PUBLIC INSURANCE

Management Discussion and Analysis

Management's discussion and analysis provides a review of the financial results and future outlook of Manitoba Public Insurance. It should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim financial statements and supporting notes for the first quarter ended June 30, 2020 included herein and the 2019/20 annual audited financial statements and supporting notes and the Corporation's 2019 Annual Report available at mpi.mb.ca. Certain information in this report may consist of forward-looking statements. These statements are based on various techniques and assumptions including predictions about future events which may not occur. Actual results could deviate significantly from the forward-looking statements.

Comparative information reflects the period of April 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019 due to the change in the Corporation's year-end as detailed in Note 2. Any comparative information that reflects the previous quarterly period of March 1, 2019 to May 31, 2019 is noted with an asterisk.

Q1

Corporate Performance Measures and Targets

Year-to-date first quarter results 2020/21

Financial Performance

Net Income after Surplus Distribution
In millions

\$0.0 ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **\$41.3** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **\$81.0** ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21

\$94.7
PAST Q1 2019/20

Net Premiums Earned
In millions

\$341.5 ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **\$340.6** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **\$1,394.0** ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21

\$332.0
PAST Q1 2019/20

Net Claims Incurred
In millions

\$288.1 ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **\$232.7** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **\$1,043.4** ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21

\$223.7
PAST Q1 2019/20

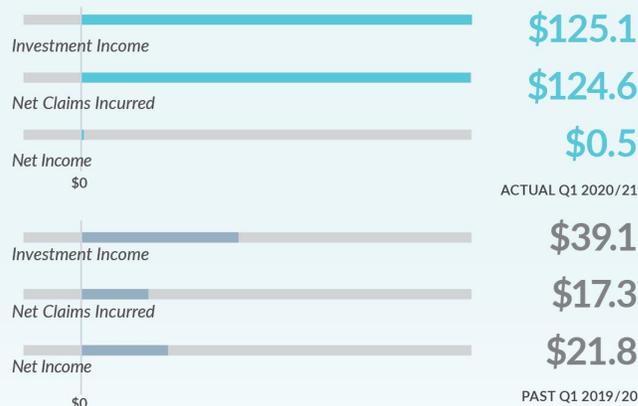
Loss Ratio
(Net Claims Incurred / Net Premiums Earned)

84.4% ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **68.3%** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **67.4%** PAST Q1 2019/20
74.8% ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21

Loss Ratio excluding Catastrophic Claims

84.4% ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **67.3%** PAST Q1 2019/20

Asset-Liability Management – Interest Rate Impact on:
In millions



Total Return – Investments
PAST Q1 2019/20

6.88% ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **0.74%** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **2.98%** ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21

Organizational Health

Capital Adequacy (Minimum Capital Test)

Basic
99% ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **100%** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **87%** *PAST Q1 2019/20

Extension
237% ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **200%** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **271%** *PAST Q1 2019/20

Special Risk Extension
262% ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **300%** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **267%** *PAST Q1 2019/20

Operational Excellence

Combined Expense Ratio
(Claims Expenses + Operating Expenses) / Net Premiums Earned

20.0% ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **22.8%** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **21.8%** PAST Q1 2019/20
22.6% ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21

Total Full-Time Equivalent (Average)

1,772 ACTUAL Q1 2020/21 **1,953** TARGET Q1 2020/21 **1,807** PAST Q1 2019/20
1,954 ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21

*Past year information is for the period ending May 31, 2019.

Results of Operations

Manitoba Public Insurance reported net income from operations of \$110.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2020. The net income after surplus distribution is nil compared to net income of \$94.7 million for the same period last year. This includes net income after surplus distribution of \$23.8 million (June 30, 2019 – \$67.0 million) from the Basic insurance line of business. Corporate net income decreased from the previous year by \$94.7 million due to:

- i) an increase in surplus distribution of \$110.1 million; and
- ii) an increase in claims costs of \$62.4 million; offset by
- iii) an increase in earned revenue of \$8.5 million;
- iv) an increase in investment income of \$63.8 million mainly due to higher unrealized gains on Fair Value Through Profit or Loss bonds of \$80.4 million, offset by lower gains on sale of equities of \$14.6 million; and
- v) a decrease in total expenses of \$5.4 million.

Current Year and Last Year

Total earned revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2020, increased from the previous year by \$8.5 million. This increase is primarily attributed to motor vehicle earned revenues which increased by \$7.6 million. The increase in motor vehicle earned revenues is primarily due to the growth in the number of vehicles on the road in Manitoba and the value of these vehicles.

Claims costs for the three months ended June 30, 2020, increased by \$62.4 million or 23.6 per cent compared to last year due primarily to an increase of \$106.7 million in bodily injury claims incurred offset by a decrease of \$42.2 million in physical damage claims incurred. The increase in bodily injury claims is primarily due to an unfavorable interest rate impact on unpaid claims of \$107.3 million compared to last year. The unfavorable impact on unpaid claims caused by changes in prevailing interest rates is largely offset by corresponding impacts on investment income through the Corporations asset-liability matching program. The \$42.2 million decrease in physical damage claims is due to a decrease in collision claims as well as comprehensive claims incurred. Excluding the impact of changing interest rates, net claims incurred decreased year over year by \$42.9 million. Claims expenses decreased by \$0.1 million or 0.4 per cent from the previous year, road safety and loss prevention expenses decreased by \$1.9 million or 62.5 per cent, primarily due to reduced driver education costs relating to COVID-19 restrictions.

Total expenses decreased by \$5.4 million compared to last year due primarily to decreases in operating expenses of \$1.8 million and \$3.0 million in premium taxes – due to impact of the premium rebates (surplus distribution).

Retained Earnings

Net income from operations of \$110.1 million for the first three months ending June 30, 2019, increased retained earnings while the surplus distribution decreased retained earnings by \$110.1 million (June 30, 2019 – nil), resulting in closing retained earnings of \$691.9 million (June 30, 2019 – \$623.6 million). Retained earnings are comprised of \$464.3 million from Basic insurance (June 30, 2019 - \$387.0 million) and \$227.6 million from non-Basic lines of business (June 30, 2019 - \$236.6 million).

Total Equity

Total equity of \$623.7 million (June 30, 2019 – \$559.5 million) are comprised of \$691.9 million retained earnings and \$68.2 million accumulated other comprehensive loss (June 30, 2019 - \$64.1 million accumulated other comprehensive loss).

Capital Management

The Corporation's Board of Directors has approved risk-based capital adequacy target levels by line of business. Targets are based upon the capital management framework of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada (OSFI) and the Minimum Capital Test (MCT). The MCT is a ratio of capital available to capital required and utilizes a risk-based formula to assess the capital adequacy of an insurance company. The Corporation's capital targets are determined based on the underlying risks and the competitive nature of each line of business.

The Corporation's Board of Directors' current capital target for Basic Insurance is 100 per cent MCT. Use of the MCT framework aligns with industry best practice and this target was selected to appropriately reflect the lower risk level of the Basic monopoly insurance program. On April 12, 2019, the Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation Act Reserves Regulation 76/2019 specified 100 per cent MCT as the capital requirement for Basic. In Order No. 176/19, issued December 3, 2019 the Public Utilities Board approved the Basic target capital level of 100 per cent MCT.

The Corporation ended the quarter with Basic MCT of 99 per cent which is almost on target of the Reserves Regulation target of 100 per cent.

The Corporation's Board of Directors' current target for Extension is 200 per cent MCT. This target was selected to reflect the higher relative risk level of operating in a competitive environment, while also aligning with private sector industry average MCT ratios. The Corporation ended the quarter with Extension MCT at 237 per cent.

The Corporation's Board of Directors' current target for Special Risk Extension is 300 per cent MCT. This target was selected to reflect the higher risk exposure of commercial trucking fleets operating out-of-province. The Corporation ended the quarter with Extension MCT at 262 per cent.

Outlook

The Corporation remains committed to achieving its Corporate goals. Actual results will be monitored, and corrective actions taken when necessary, to ensure that expected outcomes are realized.

As approved by the Public Utilities Board, effective March 1, 2020, there was a 0.6 per cent overall rate decrease to average Basic insurance rates for the 2020/21 insurance year. On June 17, 2020, Manitoba Public Insurance filed its general rate application for the 2021/22 fiscal year with the Public Utilities Board requesting a provisional 10.5 per cent overall rate decrease.

The requested 10.5 per cent overall general rate decrease does not mean that rates for all vehicles within each major class will decrease by this amount. Based on MPI's rate design, major vehicle classes will be impacted as follows:

- Private passenger (-11.0 per cent change)
- Commercial (-4.8 per cent change)
- Public (-6.1 per cent change)
- Motorcycle (+1.8 per cent change)
- Trailers (-11.4 per cent change)
- Off-road vehicles (0.0 no change)
- Total overall (-10.5 per cent change)

Over 1,155,965 vehicles (98.8 per cent) will experience either no change or a reduction in rates from the previous year. Rates paid by individual policyholders within each class will be determined based on their driving record, the registered vehicle (make and model and year), the purpose for which the vehicle is driven and the territory in which the policyholder resides. The breakdown of vehicles receiving a reduction, no change or an increase is as follows:

- 1,044,246 (89.3 per cent) of vehicles receiving a decrease in rate
- 111,719 (9.5 per cent) of vehicles receiving no change in rate
- 14,539 (1.2 per cent) of vehicles receiving an increase in rate

Manitoba Public Insurance is committed to keeping rates stable over the long term. Manitoba Public Insurance continues to have one of the lowest rates of year-over-year premium increases of all Canadian provinces.

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

Condensed Interim Statement of Financial Position

(Unaudited-in thousands of Canadian dollars)	<i>Notes</i>	June 30 2020	March 31 2020 (Note 2)
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	235,842	236,815
Investments	4	3,219,359	3,069,398
Investment property	4	48,501	48,798
Due from other insurance companies		43	389
Accounts receivable		493,488	485,567
Prepaid expenses		9,046	4,374
Deferred policy acquisition costs		50,416	51,240
Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums		13,824	218
Reinsurers' share of unpaid claims		5,075	5,368
Property and equipment		112,760	114,055
Deferred development costs		40,693	44,034
		4,229,047	4,060,256
Liabilities			
Due to other insurance companies		9,746	702
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		72,126	85,591
Lease obligation		7,061	7,070
Unearned premiums and fees		683,788	696,966
Provision for employee current benefits		26,047	24,298
Provision for employee future benefits		547,845	448,660
Provision for unpaid claims	6	2,258,779	2,149,980
		3,605,392	3,413,267
Equity			
Retained Earnings		691,899	691,912
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		(68,244)	(44,923)
		623,655	646,989
		4,229,047	4,060,256

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

Condensed Interim Statement of Operations

For the periods ended (Unaudited-in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	3 months ended June 30 2020	3 months ended June 30 2019
Earned Revenues			
Gross premiums written		337,048	333,681
Premiums ceded to reinsurers		(18,353)	(479)
Net premiums written		318,695	333,202
Increase in gross unearned premiums		9,203	3,307
Increase in reinsurers' share of unearned premiums		13,606	(4,501)
Net premiums earned		341,504	332,008
Service fees and other revenue		8,892	9,856
<i>The Drivers and Vehicles Act</i> operations recovery		7,562	7,563
Total Earned Revenues		357,958	349,427
Claims Costs			
Direct claims incurred - gross		288,299	224,443
Claims recovered ceded to reinsurers		(168)	(746)
Net claims incurred		288,131	223,697
Claims expense		37,738	37,884
Loss prevention/Road safety		1,156	3,083
Total Claims Costs		327,025	264,664
Expenses			
Operating		28,566	30,357
Commissions		21,197	21,633
Premiums taxes		7,083	10,110
Regulatory/Appeal		809	1,000
Total Expenses		57,655	63,100
Underwriting income (loss)		(26,722)	21,663
Investment income	5	136,866	73,050
Net income from operations		110,144	94,713
Surplus distribution		(110,156)	-
Net income (loss) after surplus distribution		(12)	94,713

Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the periods ended (Unaudited-in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	3 months ended June 30 2020	3 months ended June 30 2019
Net income from operations		110,144	94,713
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to income			
Remeasurement of Employee Future Benefits		(95,185)	-
Items that will be reclassified to income			
Unrealized gains (losses) on Available for Sale assets		71,864	16,709
Reclassification of net realized losses (gains) related to Available for Sale assets		-	(16,041)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on Available for Sale assets		71,864	668
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the period		(23,321)	668
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)		86,823	95,381

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

Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

(Unaudited-in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss)	Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2019	528,828	(64,736)	464,092
Net income from operations for the period	94,713	-	94,713
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	668	668
Balance as at June 30, 2019	623,541	(64,068)	559,473
Balance as at April 1, 2020	691,911	(44,923)	646,988
Net income after surplus distribution for the period	(12)	-	(12)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	(23,321)	(23,321)
Balance as at June 30, 2020	691,899	(68,244)	623,655

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

Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows

For the periods ended (Unaudited-in thousands of Canadian dollars)	<i>Notes</i>	3 months ended June 30 2020	3 months ended June 30 2019
Cash Flows from (to) Operating Activities:			
Net income after surplus distribution		(12)	94,713
Non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property and equipment, and investment property		1,665	1,356
Amortization of deferred development costs		4,578	4,316
Amortization of bond discount and premium		1,854	1,304
Loss (gain) on sale of investments		(14,154)	(114,013)
Unrealized (gain) loss on Fair Value Through Profit or Loss bonds		(113,316)	(32,883)
Unrealized (gain) loss on pooled real estate fund		4,172	89,976
Unrealized (gain) loss on infrastructure investments		3,843	1,628
Unrealized (gain) loss on Private debt		(741)	-
Impairment of deferred development costs		-	1,778
		(112,111)	48,175
Net change in non-cash balances:			
Due from other insurance companies		346	495
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses		(12,593)	2,137
Deferred policy acquisition costs		824	182
Reinsurers' share of unearned premiums and unpaid claims		(13,313)	5,848
Due to other insurance companies		9,044	(5,093)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(13,465)	5,555
Unearned premiums and fees		(13,178)	(5,769)
Provision for employee current benefits		1,749	1,081
Provision for employee future benefits		4,000	3,757
Provision for unpaid claims		108,799	6,984
		72,213	15,177
		(39,898)	63,352
Cash Flows from (to) Investment Activities:			
Purchase of investments		(196,922)	(627,141)
Proceeds from sale of investments		237,166	757,815
Acquisition of property and equipment net of proceeds from disposals		(73)	(3,194)
Lease obligation		(9)	1,519
Deferred development costs incurred		(1,237)	(2,217)
		38,925	126,782
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(973)	190,134
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of the period		236,815	183,769
Cash and Cash Equivalents end of the period	<i>4</i>	235,842	373,903

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

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Status of Corporation

The Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation (the "Corporation") was incorporated as a Crown Corporation under *The Automobile Insurance Act* in 1970. The Corporation is owned by the Province of Manitoba and the financial results of the Corporation are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Province of Manitoba. In 1974, *The Automobile Insurance Act* was revised and became *The Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation Act* (Chapter A180 of the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba). In 1988, the Act was re-enacted in both official languages as Chapter P215 of the Statutes of Manitoba. The address of the Corporation's registered office is 234 Donald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Under the provisions of its Act and regulations, the Corporation operates an automobile insurance division and a discontinued general insurance division. The lines of business for the automobile insurance division provide for Basic Universal Compulsory Automobile Insurance, Extension and Special Risk Extension coverages. For financial accounting purposes, the lines of business for the automobile insurance division and the discontinued general insurance division are regarded as separate operations and their revenues and expenses are allocated on a basis described in the summary of significant accounting policies. For financial reporting purposes, due to the immateriality of the financial results of the discontinued general insurance operations, the operations are reported as part of the Special Risk Extension line of business. The Basic Universal Compulsory Automobile Insurance line of business rates are approved by the Public Utilities Board of Manitoba.

Under *The Drivers and Vehicles Act* (DVA), the Corporation is responsible for DVA operations pertaining to driver safety, vehicle registration and driver licensing, including all related financial, administrative and data processing services.

2. Basis of Reporting

Statement of Compliance

In April 2019, Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation's board approved a change to the Corporation's fiscal year-end from February 28 to March 31 as directed by the provincial government to coincide with the Government of Manitoba and other Provincial Crown Corporations. These financial statements represent the first quarterly reporting subsequent to the change in year-end effective in 2019/20, and accordingly the prior year comparative figures have shifted to align to the new fiscal quarters.

The financial statements of the Corporation are in such form as prescribed by Section 43(1) of *The Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation Act* and are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

References to IFRS are based on Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for publicly accountable enterprises as set out in Part 1 of the CPA Canada handbook. Part 1 of the CPA Canada handbook incorporates IFRS as issued by the IASB and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

Appointment of External Actuary

The external actuary is appointed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. With respect to preparation of these financial statements, the Appointed Actuary is required to carry out a valuation of the insurance contract liabilities and to report thereon to the Corporation's Board of Directors. Insurance contract liabilities include unearned premiums and unpaid claims and adjustment expenses.

The Appointed Actuary also uses the work of the external auditors in their verification of the information prepared by the Corporation used in the valuation of the insurance contract liabilities.

Appointment of External Auditors

The external auditors are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to conduct an independent and objective audit of the financial statements of the Corporation in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. In carrying out their audit, the external auditors also make use of the work of the Appointed Actuary and their report on the Corporation's insurance contract liabilities. The external auditors' report outlines the scope of their audit and their opinion.

Basis of Presentation

The Corporation presents its Statement of Financial Position broadly in order of liquidity.

The following balances are generally classified as current: cash and cash equivalents, investments, due to/from other insurance companies, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, deferred policy acquisition costs, reinsurers' share of unearned premiums and unpaid claims, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, unearned premiums and fees and provision for employee current benefits.

The following balances are generally classified as non-current: investment property, property and equipment (including right-of-use assets), deferred development costs, lease obligations, provision for employee future benefits and provision for unpaid claims.

These statements are presented in thousands of Canadian dollars which is the Corporation's functional and presentational currency except as otherwise specified.

Seasonality

The automobile insurance business, which reflects the primary business of the Corporation, is seasonal in nature. While net premiums earned are generally stable from quarter to quarter, underwriting income is typically highest in the first and second quarter of each year and lowest in the fourth quarter of each year. This is driven mainly by weather conditions which may vary significantly between quarters.

Basis of Measurement

The Corporation prepares its financial statements as a going concern, using the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments and insurance contract liabilities and reinsurers' share of unpaid claims.

Measurement of the financial instruments is detailed in Note 3 of the March 31, 2020 audited financial statements available at mpi.mb.ca. Insurance contract liabilities and reinsurers' share of unpaid claims are measured on a discounted basis in accordance with accepted actuarial practice (which in the absence of an active market provides a reasonable proxy for fair value) as explained in Note 3.

Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Emergency measures enacted by the federal and provincial governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including physical distancing, travel restrictions, and the temporary closure of non-essential businesses, have created significant additional estimation uncertainty in the determination of reported amounts as at June 30, 2020. The Corporation has made assumptions with respect to the duration and severity of these emergency measures as well as the duration of the subsequent economic recovery in estimating the amount and timing of reported amounts as at June 30, 2020. As a result of this significant estimation uncertainty there is a risk that the assumptions used as at June 30, 2020 may change as more information becomes available, resulting in a material adjustment to reported amounts in future reporting periods.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For a complete listing of significant accounting policies, please refer to the March 31, 2020 audited financial statements available at mpi.mb.ca.

The following are excerpts from the summary of significant accounting policies contained in the audited financial statements and do not represent full disclosure of significant accounting policies.

Investments

Funds available for investments are managed by the Manitoba Department of Finance or administered by external managers that are under contract with the Manitoba Department of Finance, on behalf of the Corporation, in accordance with Section 12(1) of *The Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation Act*.

The Corporation's directly held real estate investments are recorded at cost and are being depreciated over their estimated useful life.

The Corporation has classified or designated its financial assets and liabilities in the following categories:

- available for sale (AFS)
- held to maturity (HTM)
- financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- loans and receivables
- other financial liabilities

The Corporation accounts for the purchase and sale of securities using settlement date accounting.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

For equity investments classified as AFS, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider; or
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

When an AFS asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in OCI are reclassified to net income (loss) in the period. Subsequent declines in value continue to be recorded through net income (loss).

With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through net income (loss) to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

In respect of AFS equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in net income (loss) are not reversed through net income (loss). Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized in OCI.

Fair Value Determination

The fair values of financial instruments are obtained from external pricing services and are based on bid prices for financial assets. Cash equivalent investments comprise investments due to mature within 90 days from the date of purchase and are carried at fair value. Refer to Note 4 of the March 31, 2020 audited financial statements available at mpi.mb.ca for further information on the fair value of financial instruments.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Replacement costs are capitalized when incurred and if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net income (loss) during the period in which they occur.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis which will depreciate the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life:

Land & Buildings

• HVAC systems	20 years
• land improvements	25 years
• roofing systems	30 years
• elevators/escalators	30 years
• buildings	40 buildings

Furniture & Equipment

• computer equipment	3 years
• vehicles	5 years
• furniture and equipment	10 years
• demountable wall systems	10 years

Buildings held under a long-term lease arrangement are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 40 years. Leasehold improvements are carried at cost and are depreciated over the term of the lease plus the first renewal period. Depreciation of construction in progress will begin, in accordance with the above policy, when construction has been completed. Land is not subject to depreciation and is carried at cost.

Deferred Development Costs (Intangible Assets)

The costs of developing major information systems that are expected to provide an economic benefit to the Corporation are deferred to future periods. These information system expenditures are stated at cost net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses and are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years unless the useful life is deemed to be shorter, starting the month after the asset becomes available for use.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred, including directly assigned employee costs, from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditures are recognized in net income (loss) in the period in which they are incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets (Other Than Financial Assets)

When specific events or circumstances arise, the Corporation reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

Revenue

Premiums

Written premiums comprise the premiums on contracts commencing in the fiscal year. Earned premiums represent the portion of written premiums earned through the year on a prorata basis by way of insurance coverage. Written and earned premiums are stated gross of commissions and premium taxes payable and are reported on a gross basis and net of amounts ceded to reinsurance companies.

Unearned Premiums

The liability for unearned premiums is the portion of premiums that relate to the unexpired term of each insurance contract.

Interest Revenue

Interest revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Investment Income

Investment income is recorded as it accrues. Dividend income from investments is recognized when the Corporation's rights to receive payments is established. Dividend income on common and preferred shares is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Distributions on pooled funds are recorded on the income distribution date. Gains and losses are determined and recorded as at the trade date, and are calculated on the basis of average cost. The effective interest rate method is used to amortize premiums or discounts on the purchase of bonds.

Realized Gains and Losses

The realized gain or loss on disposal of an investment is the difference between the proceeds received, net of transaction costs, and its original cost or amortized cost as appropriate.

The realized gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment is the difference between the proceeds received, net of transaction costs, and its original cost or depreciated cost as appropriate.

Unrealized Gains and Losses

Unrealized gains or losses represent the difference between the carrying value at the period-end and the carrying value at the previous period-end or purchase value during the period, less the reversal of previously recognized unrealized gains or losses in respect of disposals during the period.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Corporation will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provision for Employee Current Benefits

The provision for employee current benefits includes accruals for vacation pay and sick pay determined in accordance with the Collective Agreement and Corporate policy.

Provision for Employee Future Benefits

Included in the provision for employee future benefits are the pension benefit plan and other benefit plans.

i. Pension Benefit Plan

The employees of the Corporation are members of a defined benefit pension plan administered under *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*. Included in the accounts is a provision for the employer's future pension liability calculated on an indexed basis. The provision for pension is actuarially determined on an annual basis using the projected benefit method prorated on services.

The actuarial present value of the accrued pension benefits is measured using the Corporation's best estimates based on assumptions relating to market interest rates at the measurement date based on high quality debt instruments, salary changes, withdrawals and mortality rates. Changes in experience gains and losses are recognized in the current period. Current service costs and interest costs are recognized in net income (loss) in the current period. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in OCI in the current period.

The Corporation values its pension benefit plan annually, the most recent valuation is at December 31, 2019. Roll-forward procedures are performed to ensure that the December 31, 2019 valuation is a reliable estimate of the valuation at March 31, 2020.

ii. Other Benefit Plans

Other benefit plans consist of two post-retirement extended health plans and severance pay benefits.

The provision for post-retirement extended health benefits is actuarially determined on an annual basis using the projected benefit method prorated on services, which includes the Corporation's best estimates based on assumptions relating to retirement ages of employees and expected health costs. Changes in experience gains and losses are recognized in the current period. Current service costs and interest costs are recognized in net income (loss) in the current period. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in OCI in the current period.

Employees of the Corporation are entitled to severance pay in accordance with the Collective Agreement and Corporate policy. The provision for severance pay is actuarially determined on an annual basis using the projected benefit method prorated on services, without salary projection, which includes the Corporation's best estimates based on assumptions relating to the proportion of employees that will ultimately retire.

Provision for Unpaid Claims

IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* permits the continued use of insurance liability valuation methods previously used under pre-IFRS Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The Corporation establishes reserves for payment of claims and adjustment expenses that arise from the Corporation's insurance products. The reserve balance represents the expected ultimate cost to settle claims occurring prior to, but still outstanding as of, the reporting date. There are two categories of loss reserves: (1) reserves for reported losses and (2) reserves for incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) losses. In addition, reserves are set up for internal loss adjustment expenses, which include estimated internal costs and other expenses that are expected to be incurred to finalize the settlement of the losses. The Corporation discounts its liabilities for unpaid claims and includes a provision for adverse deviations. Liabilities for unpaid claims are estimated using the input of assessment for individual cases reported to the Corporation and statistical analyses for the claims incurred but not reported. Claims and adjustment expenses are charged to income as incurred.

All of the Corporation's insurance policies meet the definition of an insurance contract and have been accounted for in accordance with IFRS 4.

Reinsurers' share of unpaid claims are recognized when the related gross insurance claim is recognized according to the terms of the relevant reinsurance contracts.

Liability Adequacy Test

At each reporting period, insurance liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the contract liabilities, net of related Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs (DPAC) and Reinsurers' Share of Unpaid Claims. In performing these tests, current best estimates of future contractual cash flows and claims handling and administration expenses, as well as investment income from the assets backing such liabilities, are used. A premium deficiency exists when estimated future claims and related expenses exceed unearned premiums. Any resulting deficiency is recognized first by writing down the DPAC with any remainder recognized as a premium deficiency in unpaid claims.

Reinsurance Ceded

Premiums, claims and expenses are reported gross and net of amounts due to and recoverable from reinsurers. Estimates of amounts recoverable from reinsurers on unpaid claims are recorded separately from estimated amounts payable to policyholders.

The reinsurers' share of unearned premiums is recognized as an asset in a manner which is consistent with the method used in determining the unearned premium liability.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income from operations and other comprehensive income (loss). Changes in unrealized gains and losses on financial assets classified as AFS are recorded in OCI, and included in AOCI until recognized in the Statement of Operations. Actuarial gains and losses on employee future benefits amounts are recorded in OCI and included in AOCI. AOCI is included on the Statement of Financial Position as a separate component.

4. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash consists of cash net of cheques issued in excess of amounts on deposit.

Cash equivalent investments have a total principal amount of \$141.5 million (June 30, 2019 – \$346.7 million) comprised of provincial short-term deposits with effective interest rates of 0.12 per cent (June 30, 2019 – 1.63 per cent), with interest receivable at varying dates.

The Corporation has an unsecured operating line of credit with its principal banker in the amount of \$5.0 million (June 30, 2019 – \$5.0 million). The unsecured operating line of credit remained unutilized at June 30, 2020 (June 30, 2019 – nil).

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

As at June 30, 2020 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Financial Instruments			Non- Financial Instruments	Total Carrying Value
	Classified as AFS	Classified as HTM	Classified as FVTPL		
Cash and cash equivalents	235,842	-	-	-	235,842
Bonds					
Federal	-	-	37,545	-	37,545
Manitoba:					
Provincial	6,145	-	134,205	-	140,350
Municipal	-	24,316	38,838	-	63,154
Schools	-	483,009	-	-	483,009
Other provinces:					
Provincial	103,872	-	941,049	-	1,044,921
Municipal	-	-	78,157	-	78,157
Corporations	151,046	-	446,523	-	597,569
	261,063	507,325	1,676,317	-	2,444,705
Private debt	120,880	-	14,086	-	134,966
Other investments	349	-	-	-	349
Infrastructure	-	-	109,099	-	109,099
Equity investments	414,575	-	-	-	414,575
Pooled real estate fund	-	-	115,665	-	115,665
Investments	796,867	507,325	1,915,167	-	3,219,359
Investment property	-	-	-	48,501	48,501
Total	1,032,709	507,325	1,915,167	48,501	3,503,702

Financial Instruments					Total
As at June 30, 2019 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Classified as AFS	Classified as HTM	Classified as FVTPL	Non-Financial Instruments	Carrying Value
Cash and cash equivalents	373,903	-	-	-	373,903
Bonds					
Federal	-	-	32,006	-	32,006
Manitoba:					
Provincial	-	-	125,838	-	125,838
Municipal	-	24,686	36,105	-	60,791
Schools	-	527,831	-	-	527,831
Other provinces:					
Provincial	35,883	-	959,408	-	995,291
Municipal	-	-	68,103	-	68,103
Corporations	152,313	-	250,381	-	402,694
	188,196	552,517	1,471,841	-	2,212,554
Private debt	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments	378	-	-	-	378
Infrastructure	-	-	110,831	-	110,831
Equity investments	359,344	-	-	-	359,344
Pooled real estate fund	-	-	112,015	-	112,015
Investments	547,918	552,517	1,694,687	-	2,795,122
Investment property	-	-	-	48,692	48,692
Total	921,821	552,517	1,694,687	48,692	3,217,717

Gross unrealized gains and gross unrealized losses included in AOCI on AFS equity and other investments are comprised as follows:

As at June 30, 2020 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Book Value	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Fair Value
Equity Investments			
With unrealized gains	373,926	40,649	414,575
Subtotal - Equity Investments	373,926	40,649	414,575
Bonds			
With unrealized gains	226,464	19,572	246,036
With unrealized losses	15,034	(7)	15,027
Subtotal - Bonds	241,498	19,565	261,063
Private Debt			
With unrealized gains	109,707	11,173	120,880
Subtotal - Private Debt	109,707	11,173	120,880
Other Investments			
With unrealized gains	314	35	349
Subtotal - Other Investments	314	35	349
Total AFS Investments	725,445	71,422	796,867

As at June 30, 2019 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Book Value	Unrealized Gains/Losses	Fair Value
Equity Investments			
With unrealized gains	112,295	1,692	113,987
With unrealized losses	249,908	(4,551)	245,357
Subtotal - Equity Investments	362,203	(2,859)	359,344
Bonds			
With unrealized gains	181,884	6,312	188,196
Subtotal - Bonds	181,884	6,312	188,196
Other Investments			
With unrealized gains	314	64	378
Subtotal - Other Investments	314	64	378
Total AFS Investments	544,401	3,517	547,918

AFS financial assets where the investment's underlying cost is greater than the fair value, the loss has not been recognized in net income either because:

- there is not objective evidence of impairment, or
- the loss is not considered to be significant or prolonged.

Fair Value Measurement

Financial assets that are measured at fair value are classified by their level within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy consists of three levels that are defined on the basis of the type of inputs used to measure fair value. The classification cannot be higher than the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement:

Level 1 – Fair value is determined based on unadjusted quoted prices of identical assets in active markets. Inputs include prices from exchanges where equity and debt securities are actively traded.

Level 2 – Level 2 valuations utilize inputs other than quoted market prices included in Level 1 that are observable, directly or indirectly, for the asset. These inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices, such as interest rates and yield curves. The fair values for some Level 2 securities were obtained from a pricing service. Pricing service inputs may include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes and bid/ask spreads.

Level 3 – Fair value measurements using significant inputs that are not based on observable market data are Level 3. This mainly consists of derivatives and private equity investments. In these cases prices may be determined by internal pricing models utilizing all available financial information, including direct comparison and industry sector data. For some investments, valuations are obtained annually. For periods between valuations, management assesses the validity of the valuation for current reporting purposes.

The following table presents financial instruments measured at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, classified by level within the fair value hierarchy.

As at June 30, 2020 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FVTPL financial assets			
Bonds	120,190	1,541,488	14,639
Infrastructure	-	-	109,099
Pooled real estate fund	-	115,665	-
Total FVTPL financial assets	120,190	1,657,153	123,738
AFS financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	235,842	-	-
Bonds	-	261,063	-
Private debt	-	120,880	-
Other investments	-	-	349
Equity investments	10,711	403,864	-
Total AFS financial assets	246,553	785,807	349
Total assets measured at fair value	366,743	2,442,960	124,087

As at June 30, 2019 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FVTPL financial assets			
Bonds	2,018	1,455,506	14,317
Infrastructure	-	-	110,831
Pooled real estate fund	-	112,015	-
Total FVTPL financial assets	2,018	1,567,521	125,148
AFS financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	373,903	-	-
Bonds	-	188,196	-
Other investments	-	-	378
Equity investments	-	359,344	-
Total AFS financial assets	373,903	547,540	378
Total assets measured at fair value	375,921	2,115,061	125,526

Fair value measurement of instruments included in Level 3

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	FVTPL		AFS	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Balance at April 1	138,302	126,776	349	378
Total gains/(losses)				
Included in net income	(1,466)	(1,628)	-	-
Included in OCI	-	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	-	-
Sales	(13,098)	-	-	-
Return of capital	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30	123,738	125,148	349	378

The fair value of HTM bonds, which include schools and certain municipalities, is based on their carrying value, which approximates fair value.

5. Investment Income

(unaudited-in thousands of Canadian dollars)	3 months ended	3 months ended
	June 30 2020	June 30 2019
Interest income	15,617	16,354
Gain on sale of FVTPL bonds	11,777	6,244
Unrealized gain on FVTPL bonds	113,316	32,883
Unrealized loss on pooled real estate fund	(4,172)	(89,976)
Unrealized gain on private debt	741	-
Dividends on infrastructure investments	11	553
Realized gain on infrastructure investments	2,782	-
Unrealized loss on infrastructure investments	(3,843)	(1,628)
Foreign exchange loss on infrastructure investments	(405)	-
Dividend income	1,963	1,380
Gain on sale of equities and other investments	-	14,605
Gain on foreign exchange	-	1,085
Gain on sale of investment property	-	-
Income from investment property	62	307
Realized gain on pooled real estate fund	-	92,079
Impairment of AFS investments	-	-
Investment management fees	(983)	(836)
Total	136,866	73,050

6. Provision for Unpaid Claims

The provision for unpaid claims, including adjustment expenses, represents an estimate for the full amount of all costs and the projected final settlement of claims incurred.

The provision for unpaid claims, including adjustment expenses, is subject to variability. This variability is related to future events that arise from the date the loss was reported to the ultimate settlement of the claims. Accordingly, short-tail claims such as physical damage claims tend to be more reasonably predictable than long-term claims such as Personal Injury Protection Plan (PIPP) and public liability claims. Factors such as the receipt of additional claims information during the claims settlement process, changes in severity and frequencies of claims from historical trends, and effect of inflationary trends contribute to this variability.

The determination of the provision for unpaid claims, including adjustment expenses, relies on judgment, analysis of historical claims trends, investment rates of return and expectation on the future development of claims. The process of establishing this provision necessarily involves risks which could cause the actual results to deviate, perhaps substantially, from the best determinable estimate.

7. Employee Future Benefits Expense

The total benefit costs included in expenses are as follows:

For the three months ended June 30 (unaudited-in thousands of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019
Pension benefits	3,444	3,398
Other post-retirement benefits	515	553
Total	3,959	3,951

8. Depreciation and Amortization

The total depreciation and amortization included in expenses are as follows:

For the three months ended June 30 (unaudited-in thousands of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019
Amortization - Deferred Development	4,578	4,316
Depreciation - Property and Equipment	1,362	1,356
Total	5,940	5,672

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