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United States Securities and Exchange Commission Washington, D.C. 20549

	RMIO-Q
(Mark One) [X] Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)	of the Securities Exchange act of 1934
	,
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014	
[] Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) For the transition periodFromto	
Commission file	number: 000-52613
	ANCIAL CORPORATION nt as specified in its charter)
Oklahoma	34-1991436
(State or other jurisdiction ofincorporation or organization)	(I.RS. Employer Identification Number)
	rd Place, Suite 230 noma 74133-1246
(Address ofprinc	pal executive offices)
	249-2438
(Registrant's telephone	number, including area code)
Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for shorter period) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 9.	od that the registrant was required to file such reports), and
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted every Interactive DataFile required to be submitted and pospreceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registres ill No \Box	ted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the
•	accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, non-accelerated filer, or a rated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company"
Large accelerated filer: \Box Accelerated filer: \Box filer:	Non-accelerated Smaller reporting company: Ill □
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell com Yes	pany (as defined by Rule 12b-2 ofthe Exchange Act). No Ill
State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's Common stock .01 par value as of August 11, 2014: 7,831,9	

FIRSTTRINITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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Exhibit No. 101.PRE

PART I-FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements

First Trinity Financial Corporation and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

	June30, 2014 (Unaudited)	December31, 2013
Assets		
Investments		
Available-for-sale fixed maturity securities at fair value (amortized cost: \$105,305,377 as ofJune30, 2014 and \$98,218,823 as ofDecember31, 2013) Available-for-sale equity securities at fair value (cost: \$593,558 as ofJune30,	\$ 110,590,195	\$ 100,429,711
2014 and \$567,697 as of December 31, 2013)	746,081	717,433
Mortgage loans on real estate	28,662,291	19,124,869
Investment real estate	9,237,834	6,531,971
Policy loans	1,517,997	1,488,646
Other long-term investments	22,487,895	21,763,648
Total investments	173,242,293	150,056,278
Cash and cash equivalents	8,881,179	10,608,438
Short-term investments	1,392,649	· · ·
Accrued investment income	1,680,209	1,558,153
Recoverable from reinsurers	1,181,055	1,200,807
Agents' balances and due premiums	271,568	285,033
Deferred policy acquisition costs	8,644,979	8,172,627
Value of insurance business acquired	6,884,192	7,086,790
Property and equipment, net	104,460	130,287
Other assets	4,847,600	4,074,746
Total assets	\$ 207,130,184	\$ 183,173,159
Liabilities and Shareholders'Equity		
Policy liabilities		
Policy holders' account balances	\$ 128,271,756	\$ 113,750,681
Future policy benefits	34,586,650	33,354,454
Policy claims	630,030	611,417
Other policy liabilities	93,749	<u>89,50</u> 4
Total policy liabilities Notes pay able	163,582,185 4,076,473	147,806,056
Deferred federal income taxes	3,115,239	2,543,825
Other liabilities	2,676,217	2,343,823 2,182,264
Total liabilities		
	1/3,430,114	132,332,143
Shareholders'equity Common stock, par value \$.01 per share (20,000,000 shares authorized, and 8,050,193 issued as ofJune30, 2014 andDecember31, 2013 and7,831,934 and		
7,851,984 outstanding as of June30, 2014 andDecember31, 2013,	00 707	00 707
respectively)	80,502	80,502
Additional paid-in capital	28,684,748	28,684,748
Treasury stock, at cost (218,259 and 198,209 shares as of June 30, 2014 and	/=== ===	, · ·
December 31, 2013, respectively)	(773,731)	` ' '
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,319,879	1,878,157
Accumulated earnings	1,368,672	691,338

Total shareholders' equity Total liabilities and shareholders' equity

<u>33,680,070</u> 30,641,014 \$207,130,184 \$183,173,159

See notes to consolidatedfinancial statements (unaudited).

First Trinity Financial Coiporation and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

	Three Month		Six Months Ended June		
	30		30		
Devenues	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Revenues	* 1.022.055	1 001 404	¢ 2.042.020	* 2.040.044	
Premiums	\$ 1,932,055	\$ 1,921,494	\$ 3,942,038	\$ 3,849,044	
Net investment income	2,261,603	1,764,367	4,232,411	3,415,990	
Net realized investment gains	465,151	126,932	761,716	276,201	
Other income	6,763	4,739	20,075	7,758	
Total revenues	4,665,572	3,817,532	8,956,240	7,548,993	
Benefits, Claims and Expenses					
Benefits and claims	504.922	575.056	1 214 904	1 165 747	
Increase in future policy benefits	594,832	575,056	1,214,804	1,165,747	
Death benefits Surrenders	750,013	601,828	1,472,462 243,938	1,095,694	
	152,492	179,940	•	308,976	
Interest credited to policyholders Dividend, endowment and supplementary life contract	1,079,517	892,263	2,101,727	1,795,303	
benefits	71,390	69,108	137,600	121,938	
Total benefits and claims	2,648,244	2,318,195	5,170,531	4,487,658	
Policy acquisition costs deferred	(558,309)	(511,059)	, ,	(1,152,594)	
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	308,272	126,171	589,554	383,709	
Amortization of value of insurance business acquired	96,744	120,956	202,598	215,800	
Commissions	529,531	533,795	1,039,981	1,052,437	
Other underwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses	1,189,823	1,137,657	2,323,282	2,120,038	
Total expenses	1,566,061	1,407,520	3,068,944	2,619,390	
Total benefits, claims and expenses	4,214,305	3,725,715	8,239,475	7,107,048	
Income before total federal income tax expense (benefit)	451,267	91,817	716,765	441,945	
Current federal income tax expense	28,191	55,724	78,450	103,248	
Deferred federal income tax benefit	(11,104)	(36,457)	(39,019)	(114,845)	
Total federal income tax expense (benefit)	17,087	19,267	39,431	(11,597)	
Net income	\$ 434,180	\$ 72,550	\$ 677,334	\$ 453,542	
Net income per common share basic and diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06	

See notes to consolidatedfinancial statements (unaudited).

First Trinity Financial Coiporation and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June			Six Months Ended June				
		3	0,		30,			
	20)14	90	2013		2014		2013
Net income	\$ 4	34,180	\$	72,550	\$ 6	577,334	\$	453,542
Other comprehensive income (loss)								
Total net unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	2,1	83,448	(2,349,888)	3,8	838,433	((2,008,477)
Less net realized investment gains	4	65,151		126,932		761,716		276,201
Net unrealized gains (losses)	1,7	18,297	(2,476,820)	3,0	076,717	((2,284,678)
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs		(15,055)		12,197		(24,565)		11,681
Other comprehensive income (loss) before income tax		-						
expense	1,7	03,242	(2	2,464,623)	3,0	052,152	(2,272,997)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(3	40,648)		492,927	(610,430)		454,602
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	1,3	62,594	(1,971,696)	2,4	441,722	((1,818,395)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 1,7	96,774	\$ (1,899,146)	\$ 3,	119,056	\$ ((1,364,853)

See notes to consolidatedfinancial statements (unaudited).

First Trinity Financial Cotporation and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)

	C	ommon				Α	ccumulated			
		Stock	Additional				Other	A	ccumulated	Total
	\$	5.01 Par	Paid-in		Treasury	\mathbf{C}	omprehensive		Earnings	Shareholders'
		Value	Capital		Stock		Income		(Deficit)	Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2013	\$	80,374	\$28,707,648	\$	(648,595)	\$	5,780,670	\$	(197,985)	\$ 33,722,112
Subscriptions of common										
stock		128	(33,360)		\$ <u>27-</u>		 \\		0 7 4	(33,232)
Repurchase of common stock		-	=		(45,136)		⊕ 1		X(=)	(45,136)
Comprehensive income:										
Net income		=	70		-		 (1		453,542	453,542
Other comprehensive loss					i.		(1,818,395)		×=	(1,818,395)
Balance as ofJune 30, 2013	\$	80,502	\$28,674,288	\$	(693,731)	\$	3,962,275	\$	255,557	\$ 32,278,891
,			=======================================		-	1.0				7.
Balance as of January 1, 2014	\$	80,502	\$28,684,748	\$	(693,731)	\$	1,878,157	\$	691,338	\$ 30,641,014
Repurchase of common stock		_	2		(80,000)		=		34	(80,000)
Comprehensive income:										
Net income		÷.	=				=:		677,334	677,334
Other comprehensive										
income	_	<u> </u>	<u>-1</u>	_	4 <u>31</u>		2,441,722		91 <u>2</u> 7	2,441,722
Balance as ofJune 30, 2014	\$	80,502	\$28,684,748	\$	(773,731)	\$	4,319,879	\$	1,368,672	\$33,680,070

See notes to consolidatedfinancial statements (unaudited).

First Trinity Financial Corporation and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

	S	ix Months Endec	d June 30,
		2014	2013
Operating activities			4-0-40
Net income	\$	677,334 \$	453,542
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		101 001	104045
Provision for depreciation		101,821	104,045
Accretion of discount on investments		(459,252)	(436,232)
Net realized investment gains		(761,716)	(276,201)
Loss on sale ofreal estate		= 500.554	833
Amortization of policy acquisition cost		589,554	383,709
Policy acquisition cost deferred		(1,086,471)	(1,152,594)
Mortgage loan origination fees deferred		(49,500) 47,937	(88,458) 23,974
Amortization of loan origination fees Amortization of value of insurance business acquired		202,598	25,974
Provision for deferred federal income tax benefit		(39,019)	(114,845)
		2,101,727	1,795,303
Interest credited to policyholders Change in assets and liabilities:		2,101,727	1,795,505
Allowance for mortgage and premium finance loan losses		36,904	40,787
Policy loans		(29,351)	(31,251)
Short-term investments		(1,392,649)	(31,231)
Accrued investment income		(122,056)	(84,972)
Recoverable from reinsurers		19,752	(232,944)
Agents' balances and due premiums		13,465	15,544
Other assets (excluding \$9,500 net changes in 2014 premium financing		15,155	10,0
loans)		(782,354)	(508,817)
Future policy benefits		1,232,196	1,195,268
Policy claims		18,613	(41,891)
Other policy liabilities		4,245	(54,220)
Other liabilities		493,953	(390,217)
Net cash provided by operating activities		817,731	816,163
Investing activities			
Purchases offixed maturity securities		(15,551,685)	(7,200,433)
Maturities offixed maturity securities		3,309,000	1,592,000
Sales offixed maturity securities		5,271,058	1,451,743
Purchases ofequity securities		(105,542)	(4,291)
Sales ofequity security securities		101,080	-
Purchases and originations of mortgage loans		(12,342,197)	(4,340,626)
Payments on mortgage loans		3,010,790	1,440,236
Purchases of other long-term investments		(1,837,619)	(3,831,065)
Payments on other long-term investments		1,947,162	2,104,326
Loans repaid for premiums financed		19,000	116,714
Sale ofreal estate		36,000	40,000
Purchases ofreal estate Purchases offurniture and equipment		(2,817,857)	(10,656) (46,158)
Net cash used in investing activities		(18,960,810)	(8,688,210)
Financing activities			
Policyholders' account deposits		15,658,605	11,310,286
Policyholders' account withdrawals		(3,239,258)	(3,213,166)
•		(80,000)	(45,136)
Purchases oftreasury stock			

Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	4,076,473	-
Proceeds from stock offerings		(33,232)
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,415,820	8,018,752
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,727,259)	146,705
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning ofperiod	10,608,438	10,947,474
Cash and cash equivalents, end ofperiod	\$ 8,881,179	11,094,179

See notes to consolidatedfinancial statements (unaudited).

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature o/Operations

First Trinity Financial Corporation (the "Company") is the parent holding company of Trinity Life Insurance Company ("TLIC"), Family Benefit Life Insurance Company ("FBLIC"), First Trinity Capital Corporation ("FTCC") and Southern Insurance Services, LLC ("SIS"). The Company was incorporated in Oklahoma on April 19, 2004, for the primary purpose of organizing a life insurance subsidiary.

The Company owns 100% of TLIC. TLIC owns 100% of FBLIC. TLIC and FBLIC are primarily engaged in the business of marketing, underwriting and distributing a broad range of individual life and annuity insurance products to individuals. TLIC's and FBLIC's current product portfolio consists of a modified premium whole life insurance policy with a flexible premium deferred annuity rider, whole life, term, final expense, accidental death and dismemberment and annuity products. The term products are both renewable and convertible and issued for 10, 15, 20 and 30 years. They can be issued with premiums fully guaranteed for the entire term period or with a limited premium guarantee. The final expense is issued as either a simplified issue or as a graded benefit, determined by underwriting. The TLIC and FBLIC products are sold through independent agents. TLIC is licensed in the states of Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas. FBLIC is licensed in the states of Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. FBLIC also has certificate of authority applications pending in Alabama, Georgia, Michigan and Mississippi.

The Company owns 100% of FTCC that was incorporated in 2006, and began operations in January 2007. FTCC provided financing for casualty insurance premiums for individuals and companies and was licensed to conduct premium financing business in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma. FTCC currently has no operations other than minor premium refunds and collections of past due accounts and accounts involved in litigation. The Company also owns 100% of SIS, a limited liability company acquired in 2009 that operated as a property and casualty insurance agency but currently has no operations.

Company Capitalization

The Company raised \$1,450,000 from two private placement stock offerings during 2004 and \$25,669,480 from three public stock offerings from June 22, 2005 through February 23, 2007; June 29, 2010 through April 30, 2012; and August 15, 2012 through March 8, 2013. The Company issued 7,347,488 shares of its common stock and incurred \$3,624,518 of offering costs during these private placements and public stock offerings.

The Company also issued 702,705 shares of its common stock in connection with two stock dividends paid to shareholders in 2011 and 2012 that resulted in accumulated earnings being charged \$5,270,288 with an offsetting credit of \$5,270,288 to common stock and additional paid-in capital. The impact of these two stock dividend charges of \$5,270,288 to accumulated earnings decreased the balance of accumulated earnings as of June 30, 2014 to \$1,368,672, as shown in the accumulated earnings caption in the June 30, 2014 consolidated statement of financial position.

The Company has also purchased 218,259 shares oftreasury stock at a cost of\$773,731 from former members of the Board of Directors, a former agent and a charitable organization where a former member of the Board of Directors had donated shares of the Company's common stock.

Acquisition of Other Companies

On December 23, 2008, FTFC acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of First Life America Corporation ("FLAC") from an unaffiliated company. The acquisition of FLAC was accounted for as a purchase. The aggregate purchase price for

FLAC was approximately \$2,695,000 (including direct cost associated with the acquisition of approximately \$195,000). The acquisition of FLAC was financed with the working capital of FTFC. On December 31,2008, FTFC made FLAC a 15 year loan in the form of a surplus note in the amount of \$250,000 with an interest rate of 6% payable quarterly, that was approved by the Oklahoma Insurance Department ("OID"). This surplus note is eliminated in consolidation.

1. **Organization and Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)

On August 31, 2009, two of the Company's subsidiaries, Trinity Life Insurance Company ("Old TLIC") and FLAC, were merged, with FLAC being the surviving company. Immediately following the merger, FLAC changed its name to TLIC.

On December 28, 2011, TLIC acquired 100% of the outstanding common stock of FBLIC from FBLIC's shareholders. The acquisition of FBLIC was accounted for as a purchase. The aggregate purchase price for the acquisition of FBLIC was \$13,855,129. The acquisition of FBLIC was financed with the working capital of TLIC.

Basis ofPresentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting primarily of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods have been included. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ended December 31, 2014 or for any other interim period or for any other future year. Certain financial information which is normally included in notes to consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, but which is not required for interim reporting purposes, has been condensed or omitted. The accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the prior year and prior quarter financial statements to conform to current year and current quarter classifications. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported net income or shareholders' equity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions it may undertake in the future, they may ultimately differ from actual results.

Common Stock

Common stock is fully paid, non-assessable and has a par value of \$.01 per share.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated all events subsequent to June 30, 2014 through the date that these financial statements have been issued and no disclosures are required.

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued revised guidance to reduce diversity in practice for reporting discontinued operations. Under the previous guidance, any component of an entity that was a reportable segment, an operating segment, a reporting unit, a subsidiary, or an asset group was eligible for discontinued operations presentation. The revised guidance only allows disposals of components of an entity that represent a strategic shift (e.g., disposal of a major geographical area, a major line ofbusiness, a major equity method investment, or other major parts of an entity) and that have a major effect on a reporting entity's operations and financial results to be reported as discontinued operations. The revised guidance also requires expanded disclosure in the financial statements for discontinued operations as well as for disposals of significant components of an entity that do not qualify for discontinued operations presentation. The updated guidance is effective for the quarter ending March 31, 2015. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue. While insurance contracts are not within the scope ofthis updated guidance, the Company's fee income related to providing limited services will be subject to this updated guidance.

The updated guidance requires an entity to recognize revenue as performance obligations are met, in order to reflect the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity is entitled to receive for those goods or services. The following steps are applied in the updated guidance: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when, or as, the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The updated guidance is effective for the quarter ending March 31, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position, or liquidity.

Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period

In June 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance to resolve diversity in practice concerning employee share-based payments that contain performance targets that could be achieved after the requisite service period. Many reporting entities account for performance targets that could be achieved after the requisite service period as performance conditions that affect the vesting of the award and, therefore, do not reflect the performance targets in the estimate of the grant-date fair value of the award. Other reporting entities treat those performance targets as nonvesting conditions that affect the grant-date fair value of the award.

The updated guidance requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that can be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. As such, the performance target that affects vesting should not be reflected in estimating that fair value of the award at the grant date. Compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the periods for which service has been rendered. If the performance target becomes probable of being achieved before the end ofthe service period, the remaining unrecognized compensation cost for which requisite service has not yet been rendered is recognized prospectively over the remaining service period. The total amount ofcompensation cost

recognized during and after the service period should reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest and should be adjusted to reflect those awards that ultimately vest.

1. **Organization and Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)

The updated guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Future Application of Accounting Standards

The Company is currently required to prepare its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as promulgated by the FASB. During the last several years, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has been evaluating whether, when and how International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") should be incotporated into the U.S. financial reporting system. Before making a decision, the SEC set forth a work plan to evaluate the remaining differences between GAAP and IFRS, determine whether IFRS represent high quality standards, consider how the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") is funded and its governance structure and examine the variations in the way IFRS was applied by various foreign companies that file financial statements with the SEC. In July 2012, the SEC staffissued a final report on the SEC work plan which concluded that IFRS provided high quality accounting standards, but also indicated concerns with funding, consistency of application and enforcement of IFRS globally. The report did not give a recommendation to the SEC on whether, when and how IFRS should be incotporated into the U.S. financial reporting system. In addition, the SEC has not indicated a timeline for further consideration of incotporating IFRS.

The FASB and the IASB have a convergence program with the intent ofdeveloping global standards for several significant areas of accounting, including the accounting for insurance contracts. In June 2012, the FASB issued a statement that indicated that based on the nature and totality of differences between the FASB's and IASB's views, it is not likely that the two boards will achieve convergence on this project. The FASB further noted that the FASB and IASB have very different perspectives on the project, given that the U.S. has existing guidance on insurance contracts whereas there is currently no comprehensive IFRS accounting standard for insurance contracts.

In June 2013, each board issued for comment an exposure draft of the accounting for insurance contracts that has significant differences from the other board's draft as well as from current GAAP. Both exposure drafts proposed changes that, if ultimately adopted, could significantly impact the accounting by insurers, including the Company, for premiums, policyholders' account balances, future policy benefits, policy claims and claims adjustment expenses, reinsurance and deferred acquisition costs. In February 2014, due to the evaluation of responses received from its 2013 exposure draft, the FASB announced that it has decided to consider targeted improvements to GAAP related to insurance contracts rather than a comprehensive overhaul of GAAP related to insurance contracts.

The FASB and the IASB also continue to deliberate the two remaining projects intended to bring convergence between GAAP and IFRS for accounting for financial instruments and leasing. The Boards currently have different positions on certain key aspects ofthe financial instrument project (the classification and measurement and impairment) but both Boards intend to complete their financial instrument project during the first halfof2014. The timing ofthe leasing project is not known at this time.

The Company is not able to predict whether it will be required to adopt IFRS or how the adoption of IFRS (or the potential convergence of GAAP and IFRS, including the joint project for valuing insurance contract liabilities) may i_{mp} act the Company's financial statements in the future.

2. Investments

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities Available-For-Sale

Investments in fixed maturity and equity securities available-for-sale as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

June 30, 2014 (J. Jnaudited)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed maturity securities				
U.S. government and U.S. government agencies States and political subdivisions	\$ 2,631,575 658,225	\$ 180,966 4,242	\$ 143,874 3,590	\$ 2,668,667 658,877
Residential mortgage-backed securities	76,709	68,661	3,370	145,370
Corporate bonds	89,986,345	4,629,603	200,170	94,415,778
Foreign bonds	11,952,523	749,275	295_	12,701,503
Total fixed maturity securities	105,305,377	5,632,747	347,929	110,590,195
		Gross	Gross	
		Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair
Equity securities	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Mutual funds	73,070	19,723	-	92,793
Corporate preferred stock	369,505	4,042	19,256	354,291
Corporate common stock	150,983	148,014	10.056	298,997
Total equity securities	593,558	<u>171,779</u>	19,256	746,081
Total fixed maturity and equity securities	\$105,898,935	\$ 5,804,526	\$ 367,185	\$111,336,276
		Gross	Gross	
	Amortized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair
<u>December 31, 2013</u>	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Fixed maturity securities				
U.S. government and U.S. government agencies	\$ 3,163,203	\$ 177,700	\$ 285,282	\$ 3,055,621
States and political subdivisions	209,495	601	9,698	200,398
Residential mortgage-backed securities	86,022	62,588	_	148,610
Corporate bonds	89,683,844	3,332,305	1,262,513	91,753,636
Foreign bonds	5,076,259	234,153	38,966	5,271,446
Total fixed maturity securities	98,218,823	3,807,347	1,596,459	100,429,711
		Gross	Gross	
		Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair
Equity securities	Cost	<u>Gains</u>	Losses	Value
Mutual funds	68,808	15,759	-	84,567
Corporate preferred stock	347,905	21,752	32,605	337,052
Corporate common stock	150,984	144,830	22.605	295,814
Total equity securities	567,697	182,341	32,605	717,433

Total fixed maturity and equity securities

'3/7/2016

<u>\$98,786,520</u> \$3,989,688 \$1,629,064 \$101,147,144

2. Investments (continued)

All securities in an unrealized loss position as of the financial statement dates, the estimated fair value, pre-tax gross unrealized loss and number ofsecurities by length of time that those securities have been continuously in an unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

June 30, 2014 (Unaudited) Fair	Unrealized Number of Value Loss Securities
Fixed maturity securities	
Less than 12 months	
States and political subdivisions \$	267,163 \$ 2,690 2
•	112,998 45,211 20
Foreign bonds	101,386 295 1
Total less than 12 months 5.	481,547 48,196 23
More than 12 months	
U.S. government and U.S. government agencies	286,126 143,874 2
States and political subdivisions	106,142 900 1
<u>*</u>	152,570 154,959 22
Total more than 12 months 7,	544,838 299,733 25
Total fixed maturity securities 13.	026,385 347,929 48
Equity securities	
Less than 12 months	
Corporate preferred stock	199,190 19,256 3
Total equity securities	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} $
Total fixed maturity and equity securities \$\frac{13}{2}\$	225,575 \$ 367,185 51
	Unrealized Number of
December 31, 2013 Fair	Value Loss Securities
Fixed maturity securities	
Less than 12 months	
U.S. government and U.S. government agencies \$ 1,	144,718 \$ 285,282 3
States and political subdivisions	97,934 9,698 1
•	495,624 1,225,816 141
	364,449 38,966 5
	102,725 1,559,762 150
More than 12 months	
Corporate bonds	531,683 36,697 4
Total more than 12 months	531,683 36,697 4
Total fixed maturity securities 34.	7. 1
1 otal linea matarity securities	634,408 1,596,459 154
Equity securities	634,408 1,596,459 154
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, , ,
Equity securities Less than 12 months Corporate preferred stock	, , ,
Equity securities Less than 12 months Corporate preferred stock	, , ,

2. Investments (continued)

As of June 30, 2014, all of the above fixed maturity securities had a fair value to cost ratio equal to or greater than 88%. As of December 31, 2013, all of the above fixed maturity securities had a fair value to cost ratio equal to or greater than 77%. Fixed maturity securities were 97% and 96% investment grade as rated by Standard & Poor's as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. As of June 30, 2014, all of the above equity securities had a fair value to cost ratio equal to or greater than 86%. As of December 31, 2013, all of the above equity securities had a fair value to cost ratio equal to or greater than 78%.

The Company's decision to record an impairment loss is primarily based on whether the security's fair value is likely to remain significantly below its book value based on all of the factors considered. Factors that are considered include the length of time the security's fair value has been below its carrying amount, the severity of the decline in value, the credit worthiness of the issuer, and the coupon and/or dividend payment history of the issuer. The Company also assesses whether it intends to sell or whether it is more likely than not that it may be required to sell the security prior to its recovery in value.

For any fixed maturity securities that are other-than-temporarily impaired, the Company determines the portion of the other-than-temporary impairment that is credit-related and the portion that is related to other factors. The credit-related portion is the difference between the expected future cash flows and the amortized cost basis of the fixed maturity security, and that difference is charged to earnings. The non-credit-related portion representing the remaining difference to fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Only in the case of a credit-related impairment where management has the intent to sell the security, or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis, is a fixed maturity security adjusted to fair value and the resulting losses recognized in realized gains (losses) in the consolidated statements of operations. Any other-than-temporary impairments on equity securities are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations in the periods incurred as the difference between fair value and cost.

Based on management's review, the Company experienced no other-than-temporary impairments during the six months ended June 30, 2014 and the year ended December 31, 2013. Management believes that the Company will fully recover its cost basis in the securities held as of June 30, 2014, and management does not have the intent to sell nor is it more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell such securities until they recover or mature. The remaining temporary impairments shown herein are primarily the result of the current interest rate environment rather than credit factors that would imply other-than-temporary impairment.

Net unrealized gains included in other comprehensive income for investments classified as available-for-sale, net of the effect ofdeferred income taxes and deferred acquisition costs assuming that the appreciation had been realized as ofJune 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, are summarized as follows:

Unrealized appreciation on available-for-sale securities
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs
Deferred income taxes
Net unrealized appreciation on available-for-sale securities

(U	naudited)	December 31,				
Jun	e 30, 2014	2013				
\$	5,437,341	\$ 2,360,624				
	(37,492)	(12,927)				
	(1,079,970)	(469,540)				
\$	4,319,879	<u>\$1,878157</u>				

2. **Investments** (continued)

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturity available-for-sale securities and other long-term investments as of June 30, 2014, by contractual maturity, are summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)						
	Fixed Maturity Available-For-Sale Securities				ong-Term tments		
	Am	ortized Cost		S Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	
Due in one year or less Due in one year through five years Due after five years through ten years	\$	4,736,604 37,169,207 52,561,331	\$	4,812,154 39,605,904 54,990,188	\$ 3,837,695 9,617,236 5,990,938	\$ 3,916,696 10,429,258 7,446,929	
Due after ten years Due at multiple maturity dates		10,761,526		11,036,579 145,370	3,042,026	4,425,582	
	\$	105,305,377	\$	110,590,195	\$ 22,487,895	\$ 26,218,465	

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Proceeds and gross realized gains (losses) from the sales, calls and maturities of fixed maturity securities available-for-sale and mortgage loans on real estate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, (Unaudited)			udited)	Six Months Ended June 30, (Unaudited)				
	Fixed Mat	turity and	Mortgage	Loans on	Fixed Mat	urity and	Mortgage Loans on Real		
	Equity Sec	curities	Real Es	tate	Equity Sec	curities	Estate		
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Proceeds	\$5,250,808	\$1,256,225	\$2,300,954	\$ 749,432	\$8,681,138	\$3,043,743	\$3,010,790	\$1,440,236	
Gross realized gains	287,893	8,582	177,324	120,754	567,463	59,595	195,285	223,269	
Gross realized losses	(66)	(2,404)	-	-	(1,032)	(6,663)	-	-	

The accumulated change in net unrealized investment gains for fixed maturity and equity securities available-for-sale for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and the amount of realized investment gains on fixed maturity and equity securities available-for-sale and mortgage loans on real estate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,			
(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)				
	2014	2013	2014	2013		

Change in unrealized investment gains:

Available-for-sale securities:

2. Investments (continued)

Major categories ofnet investment income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	Three Month	s Ended June	Six Months Ended June	
	30, (Una	udited)	30, (Unaudited)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 1,128,167	\$ 1,094,086	\$ 2,248,063	\$ 2,192,919
Equity securities	10,747	7,371	21,404	14,686
Other long-term investments	418,379	419,843	833,790	815,478
Mortgage loans	581,733	266,145	1,035,705	476,167
Policy loans	25,435	24,961	50,378	49,065
Real estate	204,799	90,710	377,994	181,420
Short-term and other investments	35,781	17,536	72,078	27,964
Gross investment income	2,405,041	1,920,652	4,639,412	3,757,699
Investment expenses	(143,438)	(156,285)	(407,001)	(341,709)
Net investment income	\$ 2,261,603	\$ 1,764,367	\$ 4,232,411	3,415,990

TLIC and FBLIC are required to hold assets on deposit with various state insurance departments for the benefit of policyholders and other special deposits in accordance with statutory rules and regulations. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, these required deposits, included in investment assets, had amortized costs that totaled \$3,245,734 and \$3,220,853, respectively. As of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, these required deposits had fair values that totaled \$3,264,760 and \$3,097,372, respectively.

The Company's mortgage loans by property type as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

	June 30	, 2014	December 31, 2013		
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
Commercial mortgage loans					
Retail stores Office buildings	\$ 1,698,527 335,893	5.93% 1.17%	\$ 1,801,443 349,508	9.42% 1.83%	
Total commercial mortgage loans	2,034,420	7.10%	2,150,951	11.25%	
Residential mortgage loans	26,627,871	92.90%	16,973,918	88.75%	
Total mortgage loans	\$28,662,291	100.00%	\$19,124,869	100.00%	

TLIC owns approximately six and one-halfacres ofland located in Topeka, Kansas that includes a 20,000 square foot office building on approximately one-halfofthis land. The Company also owns one acre ofland in Greensburg, Indiana that includes a 3,975 square foot retail building on approximately 8% of this land, another acre of land in Norman, Oklahoma that includes a 9,100 square foot retail building on approximately 18% of this land, one acre of land in Houston, Texas that includes a 9,195 square foot building constructed on approximately 25% of this land and three-fourths of an acre of land in Harrisonville, Missouri that includes a 6,895 square foot building constructed on approximately 20% of this land.

2. **Investments** (continued)

The Company's investment real estate as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is summarized as follows:

	Jui	June 30, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Land	\$	2,247,638	\$	1,453,135	
Buildings Less - accumulated depreciation Buildings net ofaccumulated depreciation		7,676,169 (685,973) 6,990,196		5,688,816 (609,980) 5,078,836	
Investment real estate, net ofaccumulated depreciation	\$	9,237,834	\$	6,531,971	

3. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) on the measurement date. The Company also considers the impact on fair value of a significant decrease in volume and level of activity for an asset or liability when compared with normal activity.

The Company holds fixed maturity and equity securities that are measured and reported at fair market value on the statement offinancial position. The Company determines the fair market values of its financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, as follows:

<u>Level 1</u> - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company's Level 1 assets include equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market.

<u>Level 2</u> - 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 or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. The Company's Level 2 assets and liabilities include fixed maturity securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments or assets and liabilities whose value is determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. This category generally includes U.S. Government and agency mortgage-backed debt securities and corporate debt securities.

<u>Level 3</u> - 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 Company's Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. This category generally includes certain private equity investments where independent pricing information was not able to be obtained for a significant portion of the underlying assets.

The Company has categorized its financial instruments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into the three-level fair value hierarchy. If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument. A review of fair value hierarchy classifications is conducted on a quarterly basis. Changes in the valuation

inputs, or their ability to be observed, may result in a reclassification for certain financial assets or liabilities. Reclassifications impacting Level 3 ofthe fair value hierarchy are reported as transfers in and out of the Level 3 category as ofthe beginning of the period in which the reclassifications occur.

3. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The Company's fair value hierarchy for those financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is summarized as follows:

June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale				
U.S. government and U.S. government agencies	\$	\$ 2,668,667	\$ -	\$ 2,668,667
States and political subdivisions		658,877	-	658,877
Residential mortgage-backed securities		145,370	5 7 1	145,370
Corporate bonds	7.2	94,415,778	-	94,415,778
Foreign bonds	<u> </u>	12,701,503	n	12,701,503
Total fixed maturity securities	\$	<u>\$110,590,195</u>	\$	\$110,590,195
Equity securities, available-for-sale				
Mutual funds	\$ -	\$ 92,793	\$ -	\$ 92,793
Corporate preferred stock	199,420	154,871	<u>*</u>	354,291
Corporate common stock	280,997		18,000	298,997
Total equity securities	\$ 480,417	\$ 247,664	\$ 18,000	\$ 746,081
December 31, 2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fixed maturity securities, available-for-sale	-		-	
U.S. government and U.S. government agencies	\$ -	\$ 3,055,621	\$ -	\$ 3,055,621
States and political subdivisions		200,398	·=:	200,398
Residential mortgage-backed securities	:=:	148,610	-	148,610
Corporate bonds	18	91,753,636	÷	91,753,636
Foreign bonds		5,271,446		5,271,446
Total fixed maturity securities	\$	\$100,429,711 \$		\$100,429,711
Equity securities, available-for-sale				
Mutual funds	\$ -	\$ 84,567	\$ -	\$ 84,567
Corporate preferred stock	81,540	255,512	¥ (4)	337,052
Corporate common stock	277,814	255,512	18,000	295,814
Total equity securities	\$ 359,354	\$ 340,079	\$ 18,000	<u>\$ 717.433</u>
Total equity securities	ψ 557,557	ψ 5.0,075	Ψ 10,000	<u>————————————————————————————————————</u>

As of both June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, Level 3 financial instruments consisted of two private placement common stocks that have no active trading. These private placement stocks represent investments in small development stage insurance holding companies. The fair value for these securities was determined through the use of unobservable assumptions about market participants. The Company has assumed a willing market participant would purchase the securities for the same price as the Company paid until such time as the development stage company commences operations.

Fair values for Level 1 and Level 2 assets for the Company's fixed maturity and equity securities available-for-sale are primarily based on prices supplied by a third party investment service. The third party investment service provides quoted prices in the market which use observable inputs in developing such rates.

3. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The Company analyzes market valuations received to verify reasonableness and to understand the key assumptions used and the sources. Since the fixed maturity securities owned by the Company do not trade on a daily basis, the third party investment service prepares estimates of fair value measurements using relevant market data, benchmark curves, sector groupings and matrix pricing. As the fair value estimates of the Company's fixed maturity securities are based on observable market information rather than market quotes, the estimates of fair value on these fixed maturity securities are included in Level 2 of the hierarchy. The Company's Level 2 investments include obligations of U.S. government, U.S. government agencies, state and political subdivisions, mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds and foreign bonds.

The Company's equity securities are included in Level 1 and Level 2 and the private placement common stocks included in Level 3. Level 1 for those equity securities classified as such is appropriate since they trade on a daily basis, are based on quoted market prices in active markets and are based upon unadjusted prices. Level 2 for those equity securities classified as such is appropriate since they are not actively traded as ofJune 30, 2014.

The Company's fixed maturity and equity securities available-for-sale portfolio is highly liquid and allows for a high percentage of the portfolio to be priced through pricing services.

3. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The canying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities disclosed, but not carried, at fair value as ofJune 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and the level within the fair value hierarchy at which such assets and liabilities are measured on a recurring basis are summarized as follows:

Financial Instruments Disclosed, But Not Carried, at Fair Value:

	June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)				
	Canying	Fair			
	Amount	Value	Levell	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	·	5	=		
Mortgage loans on real estate					
Commercial	\$ 2,034,420	\$ 2,080,498	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,080,498
Residential	26,627,871	27,329,677	=	9 2	27,329,677
Policy loans	1,517,997	1,517,997	· -	25	1,517,997
Other long-term investments	22,487,895	26,218,465	820	82	26,218,465
Cash and cash equivalents	8,881,179	8,881,179	8,881,179	<u>∰</u>	8
Short-term investments	1,392,649	1,392,649	1,392,649	÷=	
Accrued investment income	1,680,209	1,680,209	:	2#	1,680,209
Total financial assets	\$ 64,622,220	\$ 69,100,674	\$10,273,828	\$	\$ 58,826,846
Financial liabilities	 	<u> </u>			***
Policyholders' account balances	\$128,271,756	\$114,702,605	\$ -	\$ -	\$114,702,605
Notes payable	4,076,473	4,076,473	T _w	62	4,076,473
Policy claims	630,030	630,030	: :	: =	630,030
Total financial liabilities	\$132,978,259	\$119,409,108	\$ -	\$	\$119,409,108
100011000101000000000000000000000000000				*	
		De	ecember 31, 20)13	
	Canying	Fair			
	Amount	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	2. -	- -			—u ()
Mortgage loans on real estate					
Commercial	\$ 2,150,95	51 \$ 2,169,618	3 \$	- \$	- \$ 2,169,618
Residential	16,973,91	8 17,758,414	E-	K	- 17,758,414
Policy loans	1,488,64	6 1,488,646	#2	2	1,488,646
Other long-term investments	21,763,64	8 24,728,710	2 .	t.	- 24,728,710
Cash and cash equivalents	10,608,43	8 10,608,438	10,608,438		-; -
Accrued investment income	1,558,15	3 1,558,153	19		1,558,153
Total financial assets	\$ 54,543,75	4 \$58,311,979	\$10,608,438	\$	- \$47,703,541
Financial liabilities	()		3		
Policyholders' account balances	\$113,750,68	1 \$96,709,910	\$. \$	- \$96,709,910
Policy claims	611,41	7 611,417			611,417
Total financial liabilities	\$114,362,09	8 \$97,321,327	\$	\$	- \$97,321,327
	3 				-

3. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The estimated fair value amounts have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment was required to interpret market data to develop these estimates. Accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts which could be realized in a current market exchange. The use ofdifferent market assumptions or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the fair value amounts.

The following methods and assumptions were used in estimating the fair value disclosures for financial instruments in the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto:

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

The fair value offixed maturity and equity securities are based on the principles previously discussed as Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

The fair values for mortgage loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses. For residential mortgage loans, the discount rate used was indexed to the LIBOR yield curve adjusted for an appropriate credit spread. For commercial mortgage loans, the discount rate used was assumed to be the interest rate on the last commercial mortgage acquired by the Company.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Short-Term Investments, Accrued Investment Income and Policy Loans

The carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair values. Cash and cash equivalents are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy due to their highly liquid nature.

Other Long-Term Investments

Other long-term investments are comprised oflottery prize receivables and fair value is derived by using a discounted cash flow approach. Projected cash flows are discounted using the average Citigroup Pension Liability Index in effect at the end ofeach period.

Investment Contracts - Policyholders' Account Balances

The fair value for liabilities under investment-type insurance contracts (accumulation annuities) is calculated using a discounted cash flow approach. Cash flows are projected using actuarial assumptions and discounted to the valuation date using risk-free rates adjusted for credit risk and the nonperformance risk of the liabilities.

The fair values for insurance contracts other than investment-type contracts are not required to be disclosed.

Policy Claims

The carrying amounts reported for these liabilities approximate their fair value.

Notes Payable

The carrying amounts reported for these liabilities approximate their fair value. These notes payable were just issued on March 26, 2014 and current refinancing of these liabilities would result in notes payable yielding approximately the

carrying amount as shown in the June 30, 2014 consolidated statement offinancial position.

4. Segment Data

The Company has a life insurance segment, consisting of the life insurance operations of TLIC and FBLIC, an annuity segment, consisting of the annuity operations of TLIC and FBLIC and a corporate segment. Results for the parent company and the operations of FTCC and SIS, after elimination of intercompany amounts, are allocated to the corporate segment. Prior to January 1, 2014, the Company's quarterly and annual segment data was reported based upon a life insurance segment, consisting of the operations of TLIC and FBLIC, a premium financing segment, consisting of the operations of FTCC and SIS and a corporate segment. Prior to January 1, 2014, the results for the parent company, after elimination of intercompany amounts, were included in the corporate segment.

The segment data as ofDecember 31, 2013 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 have been restated from what was previously reported and now follows the new segmentation methodology established on January 1, 2014.

These segments as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, (Unaudited) Six Months Ended June 30, (Unaudited)
	2014 2013 2014 2013
Revenues:	
Life insurance operations	\$ 2,501,936 \$ 2,352,794 \$ 5,015,313 \$ 4,717,945
Annuity operations	2,091,196 1,405,019 3,752,434 2,726,142
Corporate operations	72,440 59,719 188,493 104,906
Total	<u>\$ 4,665,572</u> <u>\$ 3,817,532</u> <u>\$ 8,956,240</u> <u>\$ 7,548,993</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes:	
Life insurance operations	\$ (110,708) \$ (102,239) \$ (121,275) \$ 224,476
Annuity operations	502,614 333,806 726,655 573,694
Corporate operations	<u>59,361</u> <u>(139,750)</u> <u>111,385</u> <u>(356,225)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 451,267</u> <u>\$ 91,817</u> <u>\$ 716,765</u> <u>\$ 441,945</u>
Depreciation and amortization expense:	
Life insurance operations	\$ 304,173 \$ 262,884 \$ 659,460 \$ 623,072
Annuity operations	126,927 42,479 276,880 92,437
Corporate operations	<u>2,227</u> <u>6,371</u> <u>5,570</u> <u>12,019</u>
Total	<u>\$ 433,327</u> <u>\$ 311,734</u> <u>\$ 941,910</u> <u>\$ 727,528</u>
	(Unaudited) December 31,
	June 30, 2014 2013
Assets:	44.065.006 + 44.500.500
Life insurance operations	\$ 44,065,886 \$ 41,720,508
Annuity operations	156,722,340 134,934,891
Corporate operations	6,341,958 6,517,760
Total	<u>\$ 207,130,184</u> <u>\$ 183,173,159</u>

(Unaudited)

First Trinity Financial Corporation and Subsidiaries Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)

5. Notes Payable

Notes payable as ofJune 30, 2014 are summarized as follows:

	`	ne 30, 2014
Promissory note payable to Grand Bank, secured by real estate and tenant leases located in Indiana, Oklahoma and Texas, 35 monthly payments of offinterest at 4.50% with a final payment in the 36th month of \$3,009,265 of principal plus unpaid accrued interest at 4.50%, maturity date is March 26, 2017	\$	3,009,265
Promissory note payable to Grand Bank, secured by real estate and tenant leases located in Missouri, 35 monthly payments of offinterest at 4.50% with a final payment on the 36th month of \$1,067,208 of principal plus unpaid accrued		4.0.5
interest at 4.50%, maturity date is March 26, 2017	-	1,067,208
Total promissory notes payable	\$	4,076,473

The \$3,009,265 promissory note is collateralized by three properties, located in Indiana, Oklahoma and Texas, purchased for \$4,940,647 in December 2013 and February 2014 including assignment of the tenant leases.

In December 2013, TLIC purchased one acre of land in Greensburg, Indiana that included a 3,975 square foot building constructed on approximately 8% ofthis land at a cost of\$2,444,203 (including closing costs of\$50,516). The building is leased through October 31, 2027 plus four future five year extensions effective on November 1, 2027, November 1, 2032, November 1, 2037 and November 1, 2042. The terms ofthe lease have the lessee responsible for paying real estate taxes, building insurance and building and ground maintenance. The monthly lease payments are as follows: \$14,661 in 2014; \$14,881 in 2015; \$15,104 in 2016 and \$15,331 in 2017, \$15,561 in 2018 and \$15,794 in 2019.

In December 2013, TLIC also purchased one acre ofland in Norman, Oklahoma that included a 9,100 square foot building constructed on approximately 18% of this land at a cost of \$1,519,431 (including closing costs of \$37,931). The building is leased through August 31, 2028 plus three future five year extensions on September 1, 2028, September 1, 2033 and September 1, 2038. The terms of the lease have the lessee responsible for paying real estate taxes, building insurance and building and ground maintenance. The monthly lease payments are \$8,004 through August 31, 2028.

In February 2014, TLIC purchased one acre of land in Houston, Texas that included a 9,195 square foot building constructed on approximately 25% of this land at a cost of \$977,013 (including closing costs of \$31,063). The building is leased through December 31, 2023 plus four future five year extension effective on January 1, 2024, January 1, 2029, January 1, 2034 and January 1, 2039. The terms of the lease have the lessee responsible for paying real estate taxes and building insurance. TLIC is responsible for building and ground maintenance. The monthly lease payments are \$5,833 through December 31, 2018 and \$6,417 in 2019.

The \$1,067,208 promissory note is collateralized (including assignment of the tenant leases) by the February 2014 TLIC purchase of three-fourths of an acre of land in Harrisonville, Missouri that included a 6,895 square foot building constructed on approximately 20% of this land at a cost of \$1,752,397 (including closing costs of \$44,864). The building is leased through October 31, 2028 plus three future five year extensions on November 1, 2028, November 1, 2033 and November 1, 2038. The terms of the lease have the lessee responsible for paying real estate taxes, building insurance and building and ground maintenance. The monthly lease payments are \$9,463 through October 31, 2028.

6. Federal Income Taxes

The provision for federal income taxes is based on the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred income taxes are provided for the cumulative temporary differences between balances of assets and liabilities determined under GAAP and the balances using tax bases. A valuation allowance has been established due to the uncertainty of certain loss carryforwards.

The Company has no known uncertain tax benefits within its provision for income taxes. In addition, the Company does not believe it would be subject to any penalties or interest relative to any open tax years and, therefore, has not accrued any such amounts. The Company files U.S. federal income tax returns and income tax returns in various state jurisdictions. The 2010 through 2013 U.S. federal tax years are subject to income tax examination by tax authorities. The Company classifies any interest and penalties (ifapplicable) as income tax expense in the financial statements.

7. Legal Matters and Contingent Liabilities

The Company and Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Gregg E. Zahn, filed an action in the District Court of Tulsa County, Oklahoma in 2013, Case No. CJ-2013-03385, against former Company Board of Directors member, Wayne Pettigrew and Mr. Pettigrew's company, Group & Pension Planners, Inc. (the "Defendants"). The petition filed in the case alleges that Mr. Pettigrew, during and after the time he was a member of the Company's Board of Directors, made defamatory statements regarding the Company and Mr. Zahn. The defendants are alleged to have made defamatory statements to certain shareholders of the Company, to the press and to the OID and the Oklahoma Department of Securities. Mr. Pettigrew has denied the allegations.

The Board of Directors, represented by independent counsel, concluded that there was no action to be taken against Mr. Zahn and that the allegations by Mr. Pettigrew were without substance. The Company has been informed by the OID that it would take no action and was also informed that the Oklahoma Department of Securities, after its investigation of the allegations, concluded that no proceedings were needed with respect to the alleged matters. It is the Company's intention to vigorously prosecute this action against the Defendants for damages and for the correction of the defamatory statements. In the opinion of the Company's management, the ultimate resolution of any contingencies that may arise from this litigation is not considered material in relation to the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

Prior to its acquisition by TLIC, FBLIC developed, marketed, and sold life insurance products known as "Decreasing Term to 95" policies. On January 17, 2013, FBLIC's Board of Directors voted that, effective March 1, 2013, it was not approving, and therefore was not providing, a dividend for the Decreasing Term to 95 policies. On November 22, 2013, three individuals who owned Decreasing Term to 95 policies filed a Petition in the Circuit Court of Greene County, Missouri asserting claims against FBLIC relating to FBLIC's decision to not provide a dividend under the Decreasing Term to 95 policies.

The Petition asserts claims for breach of contract and anticipatory breach of contract and alleges that FBLIC breached, and will anticipatorily breach, the Decreasing Term to 95 policies of insurance by not providing a dividend sufficient to purchase a one year term life insurance policy which would keep the death benefit under the Decreasing Term to 95 policies the same as that provided during the first year of coverage under the policy. In addition to these claims, the Petition asserts claims for negligent misrepresentation, fraud, and violation of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act. It alleges that during its sale of the Decreasing Term to 95 policies, FBLIC represented that the owners of these policies would always be entitled to dividends to purchase a one-year term life insurance policy and that the owners would have a level death benefit without an increase in premium.

The Petition also seeks to certify a class of individuals with similar claims but no class has been certified by the Court. FBLIC denies the allegations in the Petition and will continue to defend against them. It is the Company's intention to

vigorously defend the request for class certification, as well as to defend vigorously against the individual allegations. The Company is unable to determine the potential magnitude of the claims in the event of a final certification and the plaintiffs prevailing on the substantive action.

8. Other Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The changes in the components of the Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 (Unaudited)					
	Unrealized Appreciation on Available-For- Sale Securities			justment to Deferred cquisition Costs		Other nprehensive Income
Balance as of April 1, 2014 Other comprehensive income before reclassifications, net oftax Less amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive	\$	2,975,234 1,746,758	\$	(17,949) (12,044)	\$	2,957,285 1,734,714
income, net oftax Other comprehensive income		372,120 1,374,638		(12,044)		372,120 1,362,594
Balance as of June 30, 2014	\$	4,349,872	\$	(29,993)	\$	4,319,879
Balance as of April 1, 2013 Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications, net oftax Less amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive	\$	5,965,023 (1,879,909)	\$	(31,052) 9,759	\$	5,933,971 (1,870,150)
loss, net oftax Other comprehensive loss		101,546 (1,981,455)		9,759		101,546 (1,971,696)
Balance as of June 30, 2013	\$	3,983,568	\$	(21,293)	\$	3,962,275
		Six Months I	Ended June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)			nd 2013
			(L	Jnaudited)		
	App Av	Jnrealized preciation on vailable-For-Sale	Ad	justment to Deferred cquisition		ocumulated Other nprehensive
Balance as of January 1, 2014	App Av	preciation on vailable-For- Sale Securities	Ad A	justment to Deferred cquisition Costs	Coı	Other nprehensive Income
Balance as of January 1, 2014 Other comprehensive income before reclassifications, net oftax Less amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive	Apj Av	oreciation on vailable-For- Sale Securities 1,888,498 3,070,746	Ad	justment to Deferred cquisition	Coı	Other mprehensive Income 1,878,157 3,051,094
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications, net oftax Less amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income, net oftax	Apj Av	preciation on vailable-For- Sale Securities 1,888,498 3,070,746 609,372	Ad A	justment to Deferred cquisition Costs (10,341) (19,652)	Coı	Other mprehensive Income 1,878,157 3,051,094 609,372
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications, net oftax Less amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive	Apj Av	oreciation on vailable-For- Sale Securities 1,888,498 3,070,746	Ad A	justment to Deferred cquisition Costs (10,341)	\$	Other mprehensive Income 1,878,157 3,051,094
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications, net oftax Less amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income, net oftax Other comprehensive income Balance as of June 30, 2014 Balance as of January 1, 2013 Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications, net oftax Less amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive	\$ \$	preciation on vailable-For-Sale Securities 1,888,498 3,070,746 609,372 2,461,374 4,349,872 5,811,309 (1,606,781)	Ad A	justment to Deferred cquisition Costs (10,341) (19,652)	\$ 	Other mprehensive Income 1,878,157 3,051,094 609,372 2,441,722 4,319,879 5,780,670 (1,597,435)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications, net oftax Less amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income, net oftax Other comprehensive income Balance as of June 30, 2014 Balance as of January 1, 2013 Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications, net oftax	\$ \$	preciation on vailable-For-Sale Securities 1,888,498 3,070,746 609,372 2,461,374 4,349,872 5,811,309	Ad A \$	justment to Deferred cquisition Costs (10,341) (19,652) (19,652) (29,993) (30,639)	\$ 	Other mprehensive Income 1,878,157 3,051,094 609,372 2,441,722 4,319,879 5,780,670

8. Other Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (continued)

The pretax components of the Company's other comprehensive income and the related income tax expense for each component for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	Т	hree Months E	nded	June 30, 20	14 (L	Jnaudited)				
				ome Tax						
		Drotov		Expense		lot ofTov				
		Pretax	((Benefit)	I)	Net ofTax				
Other comprehensive income:										
Change in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities: Unrealized holding gains arising during the period Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income	\$	2,183,448 (465,151)	\$	436,690 (93,031)	\$	1,746,758 (372,120)				
Net unrealized gains on investments Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs		1,718,297 (15,055)		343,659 (3,011)		1,374,638 (12,044)				
Total other comprehensive income	\$	1,703,242	\$	340,648	\$	1,362,594				
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 (Unaudited)									
				ome Tax		_				
		Drotov		Expense		lot ofTov				
Other comprehensive loss:		Pretax		(Benefit)		let ofTax_				
Change in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities:	\$	(0.040.000)	•	(400.070)	•	(4.070.000)				
Unrealized holding losses arising during the period Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income		(2,349,888) (126,932)	\$	(469,979) (25,386)	\$	(1,879,909) (101,546)				
Net unrealized losses on investments		(2,476,820)		(495,365)		(1,981,455)				
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs		12,197		2,438		9,759				
Total other comprehensive loss	\$	(2,464,623)	\$	(492,927)	\$	(1,971,696)				
		Six Months En	ided .	June 30, 201	4 (Ur	audited)				
				ome Tax						
		5 .		Expense						
Other community income		Pretax	((Benefit)		let ofTax_				
Other comprehensive income: Change in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities:										
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	\$	3,838,433	\$	767,687	\$	3,070,746				
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income Net unrealized gains on investments		(761,716) 3,076,717		(152,344) 615,343		(609,372) 2,461,374				
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs		(24,565)		(4,913)		(19,652)				
Total other comprehensive income	\$	3,052,152	\$	610,430	\$	2,441,722				
		Six Months Er			3 (Ur	naudited)				
				come Tax						
		Pretax		Expense (Benefit)	Ν	let ofTax				
Other comprehensive loss:				·						

Change in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities:

Unrealized holding losses arising during the period	\$ (2,008,477) \$	(401,696)	\$ (1,606,781)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in income	(276,201)	(55,241)	
Net unrealized losses on investments	(2,284,678)	(456,937)	(1,827,741)
Adjustment to deferred acquisition costs	11,681	2,335	9,346
Total other comprehensive loss	\$ (2,272,997) \$	(454,602)	\$ (1,818,395)

8. Other Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (continued)

Realized gains and losses on the sales of investments are determined based upon the specific identification method and include provisions for other-than-temporary impairments where appropriate.

The pretax and the related income tax components of the amounts reclassified from the Company's accumulated other comprehensive income to the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended June		Six Months En			nded June		
		30, (Unaudited)			30, (Unaudited)			ited)
Reclassification Adjustments		2014		2013	-	2014	192	2013
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities:								
Realized gains on sales ofsecurities (a)	\$	465,151	\$	126,932	\$	761,716	\$	276,201
Income tax expenses (b)	137	(93,031)	9,	(25,386)	-	(152,344)	,	(55,241)
Total reclassification adjustments	\$	372,120	\$	101,546	\$	609,372	\$	220,960
	—							

- (a) These items appear within net realized investment gains in the consolidated statement of operations.
- (b) These items appear within federal income taxes in the consolidated statement of operations.

9. Allowance for Loan Losses from Mortgage Loans on Real Estate and Loans from Premium Financing

The allowance for possible loan losses from investments in mortgage loans on real estate and loans from premium financing is a reserve established through a provision for possible loan losses charged to expense which represents, in the Company's judgment, the known and inherent credit losses existing in the residential and commercial mortgage loan and premium financing loan portfolios. The allowance, in the judgment of the Company, is necessary to reserve for estimated loan losses inherent in the residential and commercial mortgage loan and premium finance loan portfolios and reduces the carrying value ofinvestments in mortgage loans on real estate and premium finance loans to the estimated net realizable value on the statement offinancial position.

While the Company utilizes its best judgment and information available, the ultimate adequacy of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond the Company's control, including the performance of the residential and commercial mortgage loan and premium finance loan portfolios, the economy and changes in interest rates. The Company's allowance for possible mortgage loan and premium finance loan losses consists of specific valuation allowances established for probable losses on specific loans and a portfolio reserve for probable incurred but not specifically identified loans.

Mortgage loans and premium finance loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the mortgage loan or premium finance loan agreement. Factors considered by the Company in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value of the real estate subject to the mortgage loan, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Mortgage loans and premium finance loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. The Company determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the mortgage loan or premium finance loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. hnpairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis.

9. Allowance for Loan Losses from Mortgage Loans on Real Estate and Premium Financing Loans (continued)

As ofJune 30, 2014, \$201,751 ofcash and \$439,828 ofindependent mortgage loan balances totaling \$641,579 are held in escrow by a third party for the benefit ofthe Company related to its investment in \$7,120,469 ofmortgage loans on real estate with one loan originator. In addition, the Company has an additional \$104,599 allowance for possible loan losses in the remaining \$21,541,822 of investments in mortgage loans on real estate as of June 30, 2014.

Through June 30, 2012, FTCC financed amounts up to 80% of the premium on property and casualty insurance policies after a 20% or greater down payment was made by the policy owner. The premiums financed were collateralized by the amount of the unearned premium of the insurance policy. Policies that became delinquent were submitted for cancellation and recovery of the unearned premium, up to the amount of the loan balance, 25 days after a payment became delinquent. Loans from premium financing of \$321,243 and \$340,243 as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, are carried net of unearned interest and any estimated loan losses.

There was no unearned interest as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013. Allowances for loan losses on premium financing were \$197,358 and \$206,858 as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

The balances of and changes in the company's credit losses related to mortgage loans on real estate and loans from premium financing as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, (Unaudited)					Six Months 30, (Una	 Ended June udited)	
	_	2014	13-	2013	_	2014	2013	
Allowance at beginning ofperiod Charges (credits) to operations	\$	282,656 19,301	\$	275,370 (5,584)	\$	265,053 36,904	\$ 228,999 40,787	
Allowance at end ofperiod	\$	301,957	\$	269,786	\$	301,957	\$ 269,786	

Item 2: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

First Trinity Financial Corporation ("we" "us", "our", "FTFC" or the "Company") conducts operations as an insurance holding company emphasizing ordinary life insurance products and annuities in niche markets.

As an insurance provider, we collect premiums in the current period to pay future benefits to our policy and contract holders. Our core TLIC and FBLIC operations include issuing modified premium whole life insurance with a flexible premium deferred annuity, ordinary whole life, final expense, term and annuity products to predominately middle income households through independent agents. TLIC is licensed in the states of Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas. FBLIC is licensed in the states of Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia and has certificate of authority applications pending in Alabama, Georgia, Michigan and Mississippi.

We also realize revenues from our investment portfolio, which is a key component of our operations. The revenues we collect as premiums from policyholders are invested to ensure future benefit payments under the policy contracts. Life insurance companies earn profits on the investment spread, which reflects the investment income earned on the premiums paid to the insurer between the time of receipt and the time benefits are paid out under policies. Changes in interest rates, changes in economic conditions and volatility in the capital markets can all impact the amount of earnings that we realize from our investment portfolio.

Acquisitions

The Company also expects to facilitate growth through acquisitions of other life insurance companies and/or blocks of life insurance business. In late December 2008, the Company completed its acquisition of 100% of the outstanding stock of FLAC, included in the life insurance and annuity segments, for \$2,500,000 and had additional acquisition related expenses of \$195,000. In late December 2011, the Company completed its acquisition of 100% of the outstanding stock of FBLIC, also included in the life insurance and annuity segments, for \$13,855,129.

Our profitability in the life insurance and annuity segments is a function of our ability to accurately price the policies that we write, adequately value life insurance business acquired, administer life insurance company acquisitions at an expense level that validates the acquisition cost and invest the premiums and annuity considerations in assets that earn investment income with a positive spread.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity and capital resources is based on our consolidated financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions continually, including those related to investments, deferred acquisition costs, allowance for loan losses from mortgages and premium financing, value of insurance business acquired, policy liabilities, regulatory requirements, contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other factors and assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

For a description of the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates, please refer to "Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. The Company considers its most critical accounting estimates to be those applied to investments in fixed maturity and equity securities, deferred policy acquisition costs, value of insurance business acquired and future policy benefits. There have been no material changes to the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates since December 31, 2013.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity

In April 2014, the FASB issued revised guidance to reduce diversity in practice for reporting discontinued operations. Under the previous guidance, any component of an entity that was a reportable segment, an operating segment, a reporting unit, a subsidiary, or an asset group was eligible for discontinued operations presentation. The revised guidance only allows disposals of components of an entity that represent a strategic shift (e.g., disposal of a major geographical area, a major line of business, a major equity method investment, or other major parts of an entity) and that have a major effect on a reporting entity's operations and financial results to be reported as discontinued operations. The revised guidance also requires expanded disclosure in the financial statements for discontinued operations as well as for disposals of significant components of an entity that do not qualify for discontinued operations presentation. The updated guidance is effective for the quarter ending March 31, 2015. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue. While insurance contracts are not within the scope of this updated guidance, the Company's fee income related to providing limited services will be subject to this updated guidance.

The updated guidance requires an entity to recognize revenue as performance obligations are met, in order to reflect the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity is entitled to receive for those goods or services. The following steps are applied in the updated guidance: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when, or as, the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The updated guidance is effective for the quarter ending March 31, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position, or liquidity.

Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period

In June 2014, the FASB issued updated guidance to resolve diversity in practice concerning employee share-based payments that contain performance targets that could be achieved after the requisite service period. Many reporting entities account for performance targets that could be achieved after the requisite service period as performance conditions that affect the vesting of the award and, therefore, do not reflect the performance targets in the estimate of the grant-date fair value of the award. Other reporting entities treat those performance targets as nonvesting conditions that affect the grant-date fair value of the award.

The updated guidance requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that can be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. As such, the performance target that affects vesting should not be reflected in estimating that fair value of the award at the grant date. Compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the periods for which service has been rendered. If the performance target becomes probable of being achieved before the end ofthe service period, the remaining unrecognized compensation cost for which requisite service has not yet been rendered is recognized prospectively over the remaining service period. The total amount ofcompensation cost recognized during and after the service period should reflect the number of awards that are expected to vest and should be adjusted to reflect those awards that ultimately vest.

The updated guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Future Application of Accounting Standards

The Company is currently required to prepare its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. During the last several years, the SEC has been evaluating whether, when and how IFRS should be incorporated into the U.S. financial reporting system. Before making a decision, the SEC set forth a work plan to evaluate the remaining differences between GAAP and IFRS, determine whether IFRS represent high quality standards, consider how the IASB is funded and its governance structure and examine the variations in the way IFRS was applied by various foreign companies that file financial statements with the SEC. In July 2012, the SEC staffissued a final report on the SEC work plan which concluded that IFRS provided high quality accounting standards, but also indicated concerns with funding, consistency of application and enforcement of IFRS globally. The report did not give a recommendation to the SEC on whether, when and how IFRS should be incorporated into the U.S. financial reporting system. In addition, the SEC has not indicated a timeline for further consideration of incorporating IFRS.

The FASB and the IASB have a convergence program with the intent ofdeveloping global standards for several significant areas ofaccounting, including the accounting for insurance contracts. In June 2012, the FASB issued a statement that indicated that based on the nature and totality of differences between the FASB's and IASB's views, it is not likely that the two boards will achieve convergence on this project. The FASB further noted that the FASB and IASB have very different perspectives on the project, given that the U.S. has existing guidance on insurance contracts whereas there is currently no comprehensive IFRS accounting standard for insurance contracts.

In June 2013, each board issued for comment an exposure draft of the accounting for insurance contracts that has significant differences from the other board's draft as well as from current GAAP. Both exposure drafts proposed changes that, if ultimately adopted, could significantly impact the accounting by insurers, including the Company, for premiums, policyholders' account balances, future policy benefits, policy claims and claims adjustment expenses, reinsurance and deferred acquisition costs. In February 2014, due to the evaluation of responses received from its 2013 exposure draft, the FASB announced that it has decided to consider targeted improvements to GAAP related to insurance contracts rather than a comprehensive overhaul of GAAP related to insurance contracts.

The FASB and the IASB also continue to deliberate the three remaining projects intended to bring convergence between GAAP and IFRS for accounting for financial instruments and leasing. The Boards currently have different positions on certain key aspects ofthe financial instrument project (the classification and measurement and impairment) but both Boards intend to complete their financial instrument project during the first halfof2014. The timing ofthe leasing project is not known at this time.

The Company is not able to predict whether it will be required to adopt IFRS or how the adoption of IFRS (or the potential convergence of GAAP and IFRS, including the joint project for valuing insurance contract liabilities) may impact the Company's financial statements in the future.

Business Segments

FASB guidance requires a "management approach" in the presentation ofbusiness segments based on how management internally evaluates the operating performance ofbusiness units. The discussion of segment operating results that follows is being provided based on segment data prepared in accordance with this methodology.

Prior to January 1, 2014, the Company's quarterly and annual segment data was reported based upon a life insurance segment, consisting of the operations of TLIC and FBLIC, a premium financing segment, consisting of the operations of FTCC and SIS and a corporate segment. Prior to January 1, 2014, the results for the parent company, after elimination of intercompany amounts, were included in the corporate segment.

Our business segments beginning January 1, 2014 are as follows:

- Life insurance operations, consisting of the life insurance operations of TLIC and FBLIC;
- Annuity operations, consisting of the annuity operations of TLIC and FBLIC and
- Corporate operations, which includes the results of the parent company, FTCC and SIS after the elimination of intercompany amounts.

Please see below and Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 for additional information regarding segment information. The segment data as of December 31, 2013 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 have been restated from what was previously reported and now follows the new segmentation methodology established on January 1, 2014.

The following is a discussion and analysis of our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity and capital resources.

FINANCIAL IDGHLIGHTS

Consolidated Condensed Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

		(Unauc	lited)		
	T	hree Months	Ended June	Increase	Percentage
		30	,	(Decrease)	Change
	08-	2014	2013	2014 less 2013	2014 to 2013
Premiums	\$	1,932,055	\$ 1,921,494	\$ 10,561	0.5%
Net investment income		2,261,603	1,764,367	497,236	28.2%
Net realized investment gains		465,151	126,932	338,219	266.5%
Other income		6,763	4,739	2,024	42.7%
Total revenues		4,665,572	3,817,532	848,040	22.2%
Benefits and claims		2,648,244	2,318,195	330,049	14.2%
Expenses	700	1,566,061	1,407,520	158,541	11.3%
Total benefits, claims and expenses		4,214,305	3,725,715	488,590	13.1%
Income before federal income tax	100	31	***************************************		
expense		451,267	91,817	359,450	391.5%
Federal income tax expense		17,087	19,267	(2,180)	-11.3%
Net income	\$	434,180	\$ 72,550	\$ 361,630	498.5%
Net income per common share					
basic and diluted	<u>\$</u>	0.06	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.05	

Consolidated Condensed Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

		(Unaı	ıdite	d)			
							Percentage
		Six Months I	Ende	dJune 30,		Increase	Change
	-					2014 less	
		2014		2013		2013	2014 to 2013
Premiums	\$	3,942,038	\$	3,849,044	\$	92,994	2.4%
Net investment income		4,232,411		3,415,990		816,421	23.9%
Net realized investment gains		761,716		276,201		485,515	175.8%
Other income	-	20,075		7,758	123	12,317	158.8%
Total revenues		8,956,240		7,548,993	-	1,407,247	18.6%
Benefits and claims		5,170,531		4,487,658		682,873	15.2%
Expenses	·	3,068,944		2,619,390		449,554	17.2%
Total benefits, claims and expenses	_	8,239,475	_	7,107,048	_	1,132,427	15.9%
Income before federal income tax							
expense (benefit)		716,765		441,945		274,820	62.2%
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	_	39,431		(11,597)	_	51,028	-440.0%
Net income	\$	677,334	\$	453,542	\$	223,792	49.3%
Net income per common share							
basic and diluted	<u>\$</u>	0.09	<u>\$</u>	0.06	<u>\$</u>	0.03	

Consolidated Condensed Financial Position as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013

	(Unaudited) June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	Increase 2014 to 2013	Percentage Change 2014 to 2013
Investment assets	\$ 173,242,293	\$150,056,278	\$ 23,186,015	15.5%
Other assets	33,887,891	33,116,881	771,010	2.3%
Total assets	<u>\$ 207,130,184</u>	<u>\$183,173,159</u>	<u>\$ 23,957,025</u>	13.1%
Policy liabilities	\$ 163,582,185	\$147,806,056	\$ 15,776,129	10.7%
Notes payable	4,076,473	55 40	4,076,473	100.0%
Deferred federal income taxes	3,115,239	2,543,825	571,414	22.5%
Other liabilities	2,676,217	2,182,264	493,953	22.6%
Total liabilities	173,450,114	152,532,145	20,917,969	13.7%
Shareholders' equity	<u>33,680,070</u>	30,641,014	3,039,056	9.9%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 207,130,184	\$183,173,159	\$ 23,957,025	13.1%
Shareholders' equity per common share	\$ 4.30	\$ 3.90	\$ 0.40	

Results of Operations - Three Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

Revenues

Our primary sources of revenue are life insurance premium income and investment income. Premium payments are classified as first-year, renewal and single. In addition, realized gains and losses on investment holdings can significantly impact revenues from period to period.

Our revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

		(Unaı	ıdite	ed)			
		hree Months	Enc	led June 30,		Increase 2014 less	Percentage Change
		2014		2013		2013	2014 to 2013
Premiums	\$	1,932,055	\$	1,921,494	\$	10,561	0.5%
Net investment income		2,261,603		1,764,367		497,236	28.2%
Net realized investment gains		465,151		126,932		338,219	266.5%
Other income		6,763	-	4,739	1 12	2,024	42.7%
Total revenues	<u>\$</u>	4,665,572	<u>\$</u>	3,817,532	<u>\$_</u>	848,040	22.2%

The increase in total revenues of \$848,040 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is discussed below.

Premiums

Our premiums for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

		(Unau	ıdite	ed)		
	-	Three Month	s E	nded June	Increase	Percentage
		30	0,		(Decrease)	Change
		2014	_	2013	2014 less 2013	2014 to 2013
Whole life and term first year	\$	12,386	\$	34,807	\$ (22,421)	-64.4%
Whole life and term renewal		617,086		667,077	(49,991)	-7.5%
Final expense first year		201,488		239,575	(38,087)	-15.9%
Final expense renewal	-	1,101,095	-	980,035	121,060	12.4%
Total premiums	\$	1,932,055	\$	<u>1,921,494</u>	\$ 10,561	0.5%

The\$10,561 increase in premiums for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to a\$121,060 increase in final expense renewal premiums that exceeded a\$110,499 decrease in whole life and term first year and renewal premiums and final expense first year premiums.

The increase in final expense renewal premiums reflects the persistency of prior years' final expense production. Our marketing efforts are focused on final expense and annuity production and we have not been focused on whole life and term production the past few years. The decrease in final expense first year premiums is primarily due to the impact of competition and the interrelationships of our premium rates, commission rates and underwriting policies compared to those of other life insurance companies also focusing on final expense production.

Net Investment Income

The major components of our net investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

		(Unau	dite	ed)		
	7	Three Month	s Eı	nded June	Increase	Percentage
		30),		(Decrease)	Change
		2014		2013	2014 less 2013	2014 to 2013
Fixed maturity securities	\$	1,128,167	\$	1,094,086	\$ 34,081	3.1%
Equity securities		10,747		7,371	3,376	45.8%
Other long-term investments		418,379		419,843	(1,464)	-0.3%
Mortgage loans		581,733		266,145	315,588	118.6%
Policy loans		25,435		24,961	474	1.9%
Real estate		204,799		90,710	114,089	125.8%
Short-term and other investments		35,781		17,536	18,245	104.0%
Gross investment income		2,405,041		1,920,652	484,389	25.2%
Investment expenses		(143,438)		(156,285)	(12,847)	8.2%
Net investment income	\$	2,261,603	\$	1,764,367	\$ 497,236	28.2%

The \$484,389 increase in gross investment income for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is due to the 2014 investment of excess cash primarily in mortgage loans, real estate and fixed maturity securities. In the twelve months since June 30, 2013, our investments in mortgage loans have increased approximately \$15.1 million. In addition, since December 1, 2013, we have purchased four retail business buildings located in Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas for approximately \$6.7 million. Investments in fixed maturity securities have also increased \$10.4 million since June 30, 2013. The interest and rental income on these investments in mortgage loans, real estate and fixed maturity securities accounted for \$463,758 of the \$484,389 increase in gross investment income.

The \$12,847 decrease in investment expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is due to the Company reversing approximately \$51,000 ofdepreciation on investment real estate that should not have been expensed during first quarter 2014. Without this reversal, investment expenses would have increased approximately \$38,000 in second quarter 2014 due to fees and expenses associated with our increased investments in mortgage loans and real estate.

Net Realized Investment Gains

There was a \$338,219 increase in net realized investment gains for the three months ended June 30, 2014.

The net realized investment gains from the sales and maturities offixed maturity securities available-for-sale of\$266,427 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 resulted from proceeds of\$5,149,728 for these securities that had canying values of \$4,883,301 at the 2014 disposal dates.

The net realized investment gains from the sales and maturities offixed maturity securities available-for-sale of\$6,178 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 resulted from proceeds of\$1,256,225 for these securities that had canying values of \$1,250,047 as ofthe 2013 disposal dates.

The net realized investment gains from mortgage loans on real estate of\$177,324 for the three months ended June 30, 2014, resulted from the early pay offormortgage loans that we had acquired at a discount price.

The net realized investment gains from mortgage loans on real estate of\$120,754 for the three months ended June 30, 2013, resulted from the early payoffofa mortgage loan that we had also acquired at a discount price.

The net realized investment gains from the sales of equity securities available-for-sale of \$21,400 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 resulted from proceeds of \$101,080 for these securities that had canying values of \$79,680 at the 2014 disposal dates.

We have recorded no other-than-temporary impairments in 2014 and 2013.

Total Benefits, Claims and Expenses

Our benefits, claims and expenses are primarily generated from benefit payments, surrenders, interest credited to policyholders, change in reserves, commissions and other undeiwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses. Benefit payments can significantly impact expenses from period to period.

Our benefits, claims and expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

		(Unau	dite	ed)		
	7	Three Month	s E	nded June	Increase	Percentage
		30	0,		(Decrease)	Change
		2014		2013	2014 less 2013	2014 to 2013
Benefits and claims	-		-	=======================================		3
Increase in future policy benefits	\$	594,832	\$	575,056	\$ 19,776	3.4%
Death benefits		750,013		601,828	148,185	24.6%
Surrenders		152,492		179,940	(27,448)	-15.3%
Interest credited to policyholders		1,079,517		892,263	187,254	21.0%
Dividend, endowment and						
supplementary life contract						
benefits	<u>. </u>	71,390	_	69,108	2,282	3.3%
Total benefits and claims		2,648,244		2,318,195	330,049	14.2%
_						
Expenses						
Policy acquisition costs deferred Amortization ofdeferred policy		(558,309)		(511,059)	(47,250)	9.2%
acquisition costs		308,272		126,171	182,101	144.3%
Amortization of value of insurance						
business acquired		96,744		120,956	(24,212)	-20.0%
Commissions		529,531		533,795	(4,264)	-0.8%
Other undetwriting, insurance and						
acquisition expenses		1,189,823	-	1,137,657	52,166	4.6%
Total expenses		1,566,061		1,407,520	158,541	11.3%
Total benefits, claims and	ih-					
expenses	\$	4,214,305	\$	3,725,715	\$ 488,590	13.1%

The increase of \$488,590 in total benefits, claims and expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is discussed below.

Benefits and Claims

The \$329,949 increase in benefits and claims for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the following:

- \$187,254 increase in interest credited to policyholders that is primarily due to an approximate \$23.3 million increase in the amount of policyholders' account balances in the consolidated statement of :financial position (increased deposits and interest credited in excess of withdrawals) since June 30, 2013.
- \$148,185 increase in death benefits is primarily due to increased number of claims and increased average amount per claim. This is as expected due to an increase in final expense life insurance in force.

Defe"al and Amortization of Defe"ed Acquisition Costs

Certain costs related to the successful acquisition oftraditional life insurance policies are capitalized and amortized over the premium-paying period ofthe policies. Certain costs related to the successful acquisition of insurance and annuity policies that subject us to mortality or morbidity risk over a period that extends beyond the period or periods in which premiums are collected and that have terms that are fixed and guaranteed (i.e., limited-payment long-duration annuity contracts) are capitalized and amortized in relation to the present value of actual and expected gross profits on the policies. These acquisition costs, which are referred to as deferred policy acquisition costs, include commissions and other successful costs of acquiring life insurance, which vary with, and are primarily related to, the successful production of new and renewal insurance and annuity contracts.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, capitalized costs were \$558,309 and \$511,059, respectively. Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$308,272 and \$126,171, respectively.

The \$47,250 increase in the acquisition costs deferred primarily relates to increased production offinal expense products by FBLIC appointed agents based upon expansion into additional states and recruiting of additional agents. The \$182,101 increase in the 2014 amortization ofdeferred acquisition costs is due to increased lapsation ofwhole life and term renewal products originally sold by TLIC. This does not include the in force business acquired as a result of the purchases of FLAC and FBLIC in 2008 and 2011, respectively.

Amortization of Value of Insurance Business Acquired

The cost of acquiring insurance business is amortized over the emerging profit of the related policies using the same assumptions that were used in computing liabilities for future policy benefits. Amortization of the value of insurance business acquired was \$96,744 and \$120,956 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The \$24,212 decrease in the 2014 amortization of value of insurance business acquired is due to the persistency of the FLAC and FBLIC business acquired in 2008 and 2011, respectively, due to our continuing conservation efforts.

Commissions

Our commissions for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

		(Unau	idite	d)	Increase		Percentage
	Th	ree Months	Ende	edJune 30,	(Decrease)		Change
		2014		2013	2014 less 2013		2014 to 2013
Annuity	\$	167,038	\$	113,607	\$	53,431	47.0%
Whole life and term first year		10,926		24,200		(13,274)	-54.9%
Whole life and term renewal		27,554		25,290		2,264	9.0%
Final expense first year		227,427		278,395		(50,968)	-18.3%
Final expense renewal		96,586		92,303		4,283	4.6%
Total commissions	\$	529,531	\$	533,795	\$	(4,264)	-0.8%

The \$4,264 decrease in commissions for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to:

- \$50,968 decrease in final expense first year commissions that correspond to the \$38,087 decrease in final expense first year premiums.
- \$13,274 decrease in whole life and term first year commissions that correspond to the \$22,421 decrease in whole life and term first year premiums.
- \$53,431 increase in annuity first year, single and renewal commissions that corresponds to \$1,890,289 of increased annuity considerations deposited.

Other Underwriting, Insurance and Acquisition Expenses

The \$52,166 increase in other underwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to increased 2014 costs associated with the regularly scheduled triennial insurance examinations routinely conducted by the OID for TLIC and Missouri Department of Insurance ("MDI") for FBLIC. In addition, we have incurred increased legal costs in 2014. Salaries have also risen due to an asset growth bonus payment related to an employment contract since the Company has recently exceeded \$200.0 million in U. S. GAAP assets.

Federal Income Taxes

FTFC files a consolidated federal income tax return with FTCC but does not file a consolidated tax return with TLIC or FBLIC. TLIC and FBLIC are taxed as life insurance companies under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Life insurance companies must file separate tax returns until they have been a member of the consolidated filing group for five years. However, in 2013, we filed a combined life insurance company 2012 federal tax return for TLIC and FBLIC and intend to also file a combined life insurance company 2013 federal tax return for TLIC and FBLIC in 2014.

Certain items included in income reported for financial statement purposes are not included in taxable income for the current period, resulting in deferred income taxes.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, current income tax expense was \$28,191 and \$55,724, respectively. Deferred federal income tax benefits were \$11,104 and \$36,457 for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Net Income Per Common Share Basic and Diluted

Net income was \$434,180 (\$0.06 per common share basic and diluted) and \$72,550 (\$0.01 per common share basic and diluted) for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Net income per common share basic and diluted is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and subscribed during the year. The weighted average outstanding and subscribed common shares basic and diluted for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were 7,831,934 and 7,851,984, respectively.

Business Segments

The Company has a life insurance segment, consisting of the life insurance operations of TLIC and FBLIC, an annuity segment, consisting ofthe annuity operations of TLIC and FBLIC and a corporate segment. Results for the parent company and the operations of FTCC and SIS, after elimination of intercompany amounts, are included in the corporate segment. Prior to January 1, 2014, the Company's quarterly and annual segment data was reported based upon a life insurance segment, consisting of the operations of TLIC and FBLIC, a premium financing segment, consisting of the operations of FTCC and SIS and a corporate segment. Prior to January 1, 2014, the results for the parent company, after elimination of intercompany amounts, were included in the corporate segment.

The segment data as of December 31, 2013 and for the three months ended June 30, 2013 have been restated from what was previously reported and now follows the new segmentation methodology established on January 1, 2014.

The revenues and income (loss) before federal income taxes from our business segments for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Una	udited)		
	Three Mont	hs Ended June	Increase	Percentage
	3	50,	(Decrease)	Change
	2014	2013	2014 to 2013	2014 to 2013
Revenues:	<i>3</i> 5	9	×	
Life insurance operations	\$ 2,501,936	\$ 2,352,794	\$ 149,142	6.3%
Annuity operations	2,091,196	1,405,019	686,177	48.8%
Corporate operations	72,440	59,719	12,721	21.3%
Total	\$ 4,665,572	\$ 3,817,532	\$ 848,040	22.2%
Income (loss) before income taxes:	:			
Life insurance operations	\$ (110,708)	\$ (99,151)	\$ (11,557)	11.7%
Annuity operations	502,614	334,467	168,147	50.3%
Corporate operations	59,361	(143,499)	202,860	-141.4%
Total	\$ 451,267	\$ 91,817	\$ 359,450	391.5%

Life Insurance Operations

The \$149,142 increase in revenues from Life Insurance Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the following:

- \$78,392 increase in net realized investment gains
- \$56,519 increase in net investment income
- \$10,561 increase in premiums

The \$11,557 increased loss from Life Insurance Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the following:

- \$148,185 increase in deathbenefits
- \$137,658 decrease in policy acquisition costs deferred net of amortization
- \$10,561 increase in premiums
- \$27,448 decrease in surrenders
- \$37,196 decrease in other underwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses
- \$56.519 increase in net investment income
- \$57,695 decrease in commissions
- \$78,392 increase in net realized investment gains

Annuity Operations

The \$686,177 increase in revenues from Annuity Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is due to the following:

- \$426,351 increase in net investment income
- \$259,827 increase in net realized investment gains

The \$168,147 increased profitability from Annuity Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is due to the following:

- \$426.350 increase in net investment income
- \$259,827 increase in net realized investment gains
- \$280,150 increase in other underwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses
- \$187,254 increase in interest credited to policyholders
- \$53,431 increase in commissions

Corporate Operations

The \$12,721 increase in revenues from Corporate Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to \$14,366 of increased net investment income.

The \$202,860 increased Corporate Operations profitability for the three months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to \$14,366 of increased net investment income and \$188,000 of decreased operating expenses. The decreased Corporate segment operating expenses relate to decreased expenses incurred by that segment. The focus of our marketing and executive team is on expanding FBLIC into additional states utilizing final expense and annuity products. There is also significant marketing and executive focus on increasing TLIC production of life insurance and annuity products in TLIC's current eight licensed states.

Results of Operations - Six Months Ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

Revenues

Our primary sources of revenue are life insurance premium income and investment income. Premium payments are classified as first-year, renewal and single. In addition, realized gains and losses on investment holdings can significantly impact revenues from period to period.

Our revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unau	ıdited)		
	Six Months E	Endad Juna 20	T.,,,,,,,,,	Percentage
	SIX MOIIIIS E	indedJulie 50,	Increase	Change
	2014	2012	2014 less	2014 - 2012
	2014	2013	2013	2014 to 2013
Premiums	\$ 3,942,038	\$ 3,849,044	\$ 92,994	2.4%
Net investment income	4,232,411	3,415,990	816,421	23.9%
Net realized investment gains	761,716	276,201	485,515	175.8%
Other income	20,075	7,758	12,317	158.8%
Total revenues	\$ 8,956,240	\$ 7,548,993	\$ 1,407,247	18.6%

The increase in total revenues of \$1,407,247 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is discussed below.

Premiums

Our premiums for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unau	ıdited)		
	Six Months	Ended June	Increase	Percentage
	30	0,	(Decrease)	Change
	2014	2013	2014 less 2013	2014 to 2013
Whole life and term first year	\$ 31,917	\$ 58,002	\$ (26,085)	-45.0%
Whole life and term renewal	1,338,662	1,388,694	(50,032)	-3.6%
Final expense first year	388,272	492,458	(104,186)	-21.2%
Final expense renewal	2,183,187	1,909,890	273,297	14.3%
Total premiums	\$ 3,942,038	\$ 3,849,044	\$ 92,994	2.4%

The \$92,944 increase in premiums for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to a \$273,297 increase in final expense renewal premiums that exceeded a \$180,303 decrease in whole life and term first year and renewal premiums and final expense first year premiums.

The increase in final expense renewal premiums reflects the persistency of prior years' final expense production. Our marketing efforts are focused on final expense and annuity production and we have not been focused on whole life and term production the past few years. The decrease in final expense first year premiums is primarily due to the impact of competition and the interrelationships of our premium rates, commission rates and underwriting policies compared to those of other life insurance companies also focusing on final expense production.

Net Investment Income

The major components of our net investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unau	ıdited)		
	Six Months	Ended June		Percentage
	30	0,	Increase	Change
	2014	2013	2014 less 2013	2014 to 2013
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 2,248,063	\$ 2,192,919	\$ 55,144	2.5%
Equity securities	21,404	14,686	6,718	45.7%
Other long-term investments	833,790	815,478	18,312	2.2%
Mortgage loans	1,035,705	476,167	559,538	117.5%
Policy loans	50,378	49,065	1,313	2.7%
Real estate	377,994	181,420	196,574	108.4%
Short-term and other investments	72,078	27,964	44,114	157.8%
Gross investment income	4,639,412	3,757,699	881,713	23.5%
Investment expenses	(407,001)	(341,709)	65,292	-19.1%
Net investment income	\$ 4,232,411	\$ 3,415,990	\$ 816,421	23.9%

The \$881,713 increase in gross investment income for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is due to the 2014 investment of excess cash primarily in mortgage loans, real estate and fixed maturity securities. In the twelve months since June 30, 2013, our investments in mortgage loans have increased approximately \$15.1 million. In addition, since December 1, 2013, we have purchased four retail business buildings located in Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas for approximately \$6.7 million. Investments in fixed maturity securities have also increased \$10.4 million since June 30, 2013. The interest and rental income on these investments in mortgage loans, real estate and fixed maturity securities accounted for \$811,256 of the \$881,713 increase in gross investment income.

The \$65,292 increase in investment expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily related to fees and expenses associated with our increased investments in mortgage loans and real estate.

Net Realized Investment Gains

There was a \$485,515 increase in net realized investment gains for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

The net realized investment gains from the sales and maturities offixed maturity securities available-for-sale of\$545,031 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 resulted from proceeds of\$8,580,058 for these securities that had canying values of \$8,035,027 at the 2014 disposal dates.

The net realized investment gains from the sales and maturities offixed maturity securities available-for-sale of\$52,932 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 resulted from proceeds of\$3,043,743 for these securities that had canying values of \$2,990,811 as ofthe 2013 disposal dates.

The net realized investment gains from mortgage loans on real estate of\$195,285 for the six months ended June 30, 2014, resulted from the early pay offormortgage loans that we had acquired at a discount price.

The net realized investment gains from mortgage loans on real estate of \$223,269 for the six months ended June 30, 2013, resulted from the early payoff of three mortgage loans that the Company had acquired at a discount price.

The net realized investment gains from the sales of equity securities available-for-sale of \$21,400 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 resulted from proceeds of \$101,080 for these securities that had canying values of \$79,680 at the 2014 disposal dates.

We have recorded no other-than-temporary impairments in 2014 and 2013.

Total Benefits, Claims and Expenses

Our benefits, claims and expenses are primarily generated from benefit payments, surrenders, interest credited to policyholders, change in reserves, commissions and other undetwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses. Benefit payments can significantly impact expenses from period to period.

Our benefits, claims and expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unau	dited)		
	Six Months	Ended June	Increase	Percentage
	30	0,	(Decrease)	Change
	2014	2013	2014 less 2013	2014 to 2013
Benefits and claims				
Increase in future policy				
benefits	\$ 1,214,804	\$ 1,165,747	\$ 49,057	4.2%
Death benefits	1,472,462	1,095,694	376,768	34.4%
Surrenders	243,938	308,976	(65,038)	-21.0%
Interest credited to				
policyholders	2,101,727	1,795,303	306,424	17.1%
Dividend, endowment and				
supplementary life contract				
benefits	137,600	121,938	15,662	12.8%
Total benefits and claims	5,170,531	4,487,658	682,873	15.2%
Expenses				
Policy acquisition costs				
deferred	(1,086,471)	(1,152,594)	66,123	-5.7%
Amortization ofdeferred				
policy acquisition costs	589,554	383,709	205,845	53.6%
Amortization of value of				
insurance business acquired	202,598	215,800	(13,202)	-6.1%
Commissions	1,039,981	1,052,437	(12,456)	-1.2%
Other undetwriting, insurance				
and acquisition expenses	2,323,282	2,120,038	203,244	9.6%
-	3,068,944	2,619,390	449,554	17.2%
Total benefits, claims and		 	h 1100 15-	
expenses	\$ 8,239,475	\$ /,10/,048	\$ 1,132,427	15.9%
Total expenses Total benefits, claims and	2,323,282 3,068,944 \$ 8,239,475	2,120,038 2,619,390 \$ 7,107,048	\$ 1,132,427	17.2%

The increase of \$1,132,427 in total benefits, claims and expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is discussed below.

Benefits and Claims

The \$682,873 increase in benefits and claims for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the following:

- \$376,768 increase in death benefits is primarily due to increased number of claims and increased average amount per claim. This is as expected due to an increase in final expense life insurance in force.
- \$306,424 increase in interest credited to policyholders is primarily due to an approximate \$23.3 million increase in the amount ofpolicyholders' account balances in the consolidated statement offinancial position (increased deposits and interest credited in excess of withdrawals) since June 30, 2013.

Deferral and Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs

Certain costs related to the successful acquisition oftraditional life insurance policies are capitalized and amortized over the premium-paying period ofthe policies. Certain costs related to the successful acquisition ofinsurance and annuity policies that subject us to mortality or morbidity risk over a period that extends beyond the period or periods in which premiums are collected and that have terms that are fixed and guaranteed (i.e., limited-payment long-duration annuity contracts) are capitalized and amortized in relation to the present value of actual and expected gross profits on the policies. These acquisition costs, which are referred to as deferred policy acquisition costs, include commissions and other successful costs of acquiring life insurance, which vary with, and are primarily related to, the successful production of new and renewal insurance and annuity contracts.

For the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, capitalized costs were \$1,086,471 and \$1,152,594, respectively. Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were \$589,554 and \$383,709, respectively.

The \$66,123 decrease in the acquisition costs deferred primarily relates to our September 30, 2013 decisions to decrease the deferral ofnon-commission acquisition costs for products sold in 2013 and beyond and to increase the average final expense in force policy amount from \$5,000 to \$9,700 in the deferral calculation ofnon-commission acquisition costs for products sold in 2013 and beyond. The \$205,845 increase in the 2014 amortization ofdeferred acquisition costs is due to increased lapsation of whole life and term renewal products originally sold by TLIC. This does not include the in force business acquired as a result of the purchases of FLAC and FBLIC in 2008 and 2011, respectively.

Amortization of Value ofInsurance Business Acquired

The cost of acquiring insurance business is amortized over the emerging profit of the related policies using the same assumptions that were used in computing liabilities for future policy benefits. Amortization of the value of insurance business acquired was \$202,598 and \$215,800 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The \$13,202 decrease in the 2014 amortization of value of insurance business acquired is due to the persistency of the FLAC and FBLIC business acquired in 2008 and 2011, respectively, due to our continuing conservation efforts.

Commissions

Our commissions for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unaudited)					ncrease	Percentage
	Six Months EndedJune 30,				(Decrease)		Change
	200	2014		2013		less 2013	2014 to 2013
Annuity	\$	332,381	\$	205,144	\$	127,237	62.0%
Whole life and term first year		27,462		41,196		(13,734)	-33.3%
Whole life and term renewal		53,559		50,974		2,585	5.1%
Final expense first year		434,561		575,224		(140,663)	-24.5%
Final expense renewal	-	192,018	-	179,899		12,119	6.7%
Total commissions	\$	1,039,981	\$	1,052,437	\$	(12,456)	-1.2%

The \$12,456 decrease in commissions for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to:

- \$140,663 decrease in final expense first year commissions that correspond to the \$104,186 decrease in final expense first year premiums.
- \$127,237 increase in annuity first year, single and renewal commissions that corresponds to \$4,348,319 of increased annuity considerations deposited.

Other Underwriting, Insurance and Acquisition Expenses

The \$203,244 increase in other undeiwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to increased 2014 costs associated with the regularly scheduled triennial insurance examinations routinely conducted by the OID for TLIC and Missouri Department of Insurance ("MDI") for FBLIC. In addition, we have incurred increased legal costs in 2014. Salaries have also risen due to an asset growth bonus payment related to an employment contract since the Company has recently exceeded \$200.0 million in U. S. GAAP assets.

Federal Income Taxes

FTFC files a consolidated federal income tax return with FTCC but does not file a consolidated tax return with TLIC or FBLIC. TLIC and FBLIC are taxed as life insurance companies under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Life insurance companies must file separate tax returns until they have been a member of the consolidated filing group for five years. However, in 2013, we filed a combined life insurance company 2012 federal tax return for TLIC and FBLIC and intend to also file a combined life insurance company 2013 federal tax return for TLIC and FBLIC in 2014.

Certain items included in income reported for :financial statement purposes are not included in taxable income for the current period, resulting in deferred income taxes.

For the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, current income tax expense was \$78,450 and \$103,248, respectively. Deferred federal income tax benefit was \$39,019 and \$114,845 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Net Income Per Common Share Basic and Diluted

Net income was \$677,334 (\$0.09 per common share basic and diluted) and \$453,542 (\$0.06 per common share basic and diluted) for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Net income per common share basic and diluted is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and subscribed during the year. The weighted average outstanding and subscribed common shares basic and diluted for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were 7,833,605 and 7,852,045, respectively.

Business Segments

The Company has a life insurance segment, consisting of the life insurance operations of TLIC and FBLIC, an annuity segment, consisting of the annuity operations of TLIC and FBLIC and a corporate segment. Results for the parent company and the operations of FTCC and SIS, after elimination of intercompany amounts, are allocated to the corporate segment. Prior to January 1, 2014, the Company's quarterly and annual segment data was reported based upon a life insurance segment, consisting of the operations of TLIC and FBLIC, a premium : financing segment, consisting of the operations of FTCC and SIS and a corporate segment. Prior to January 1, 2014, the results for the parent company, after elimination of intercompany amounts, were allocated to the corporate segment.

The segment data as of December 31, 2013 and for the six months ended June 30, 2013 have been restated from what was previously reported and now follows the new segmentation methodology established on January 1, 2014.

The revenues and income (loss) before federal income taxes from our business segments for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unaudited)						
	-					Increase	Percentage
		Six Months E	nde	dJune 30,	(Decrease)	Change
		2014		2013	2014 to 2013		2014 to 2013
Revenues:	-	3.5	è.				
Life insurance operations	\$	5,015,313	\$	4,717,945	\$	297,368	6.3%
Annuity operations		3,752,434		2,726,142		1,026,292	37.6%
Corporate operations	14	188,493	0	104,906		83,587	79.7%
Total	\$	8,956,240	\$	7,548,993	\$	1,407,247	18.6%
Income (loss) before income taxes:	-				39		
Life insurance operations	\$	(121,275)	\$	224,476	\$	(345,751)	-154.0%
Annuity operations		726,655		573,694		152,961	26.7%
Corporate operations	<u> </u>	111,385		(356,225)		467,610	-131.3%
Total	<u>\$</u>	716,765	<u>\$</u>	441,945	<u>\$</u>	274,820	62.2%

Life Insurance Operations

The \$297,368 increase in revenues from Life Insurance Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the following:

- \$108,844 increase in net realized investment gains
- \$92,994 increase in premiums
- \$80,979 increase in net investment income

The \$345,751 increased loss from Life Insurance Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the following:

- \$376,768 increase in deathbenefits
- \$322,920 decrease in policy acquisition costs deferred net of amortization
- \$97,296 increase in other underwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses
- \$80,979 increase in net investment income
- \$92,994 increase in premiums
- \$108,844 increase in net realized investment gains
- \$139,693 decrease in commissions

Annuity Operations

The \$1,026,292 increase in revenues from Annuity Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is due to the following:

- \$649,621 increase in net investment income
- \$376,671 increase in net realized investment gains

The \$152,961 increased profitability from Annuity Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is due to the following:

- \$649.621 increase in net investment income
- \$376,671 increase in net realized investment gains
- \$50,952 increase in policy acquisition costs deferred net of amortization
- \$490,622 increase in other underwriting, insurance and acquisition expenses
- \$306,424 increase in interest credited to policyholders
- \$127,237 increase in commissions

Corporate Operations

The \$83,587 increase in revenues from Corporate Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to \$85,821 of increased net investment income.

The \$467,610 increased Corporate Operations profitability for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to \$85,821 of increased net investment income and \$382,000 of decreased operating expenses. The decreased Corporate segment operating expenses relate to decreased expenses incurred by that segment. The focus of our marketing and executive team is on expanding FBLIC into additional states utilizing final expense and annuity products. There is also significant marketing and executive focus on increasing TLIC production oflife insurance and annuity products in TLIC's current eight licensed states.

Consolidated Financial Condition

Our invested assets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unaudited) June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	Increase 2014 to 2013	Percentage Change 2014 to 2013
Assets				
Investments				
Available-for-sale fixed maturity securities at fair value (amortized cost: \$105,305,377 and \$98,218,823 as ofJune 30, 2014 and December				
31, 2013, respectively)	\$110,590,195	\$100,429,711 \$	10,160,484	10.1%
Available-for-sale equity securities at fair value (cost: \$593,558 and \$567,697 as ofJune 30,				
2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively)	746,081	717,433	28,648	4.0%
Mortgage loans on real estate	28,662,291	19,124,869	9,537,422	49.9%
Investment real estate	9,237,834	6,531,971	2,705,863	41.4%
Policy loans	1,517,997	1,488,646	29,351	2.0%
Other long-term investments	22,487,895	21,763,648	724,247	3.3%
Total investments	\$173,242,293	\$150,056,278 \$	23,186,015	15.5%

The \$10,160,484 increase in available-for-sale fixed maturity securities for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to purchases of \$15,551,685, net realized investment gains of \$545,031, increase in unrealized appreciation of \$3,073,930 in excess ofsales and maturities of \$8,580,058 and premium amortization of \$430,104. This portfolio is reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable income taxes, reflected as a separate component in shareholders' equity within "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." The available-for-sale fixed maturity securities portfolio is invested primarily in a variety of companies, U. S. government and government agencies, states and political subdivisions and foreign securities.

As ofJune 30, 2014, we held 48 available-for-sale fixed maturity securities with an unrealized loss of \$347,929, fair value of \$13,026,385 and amortized cost of \$13,374,314.

The \$28,648 increase in available-for-sale equity securities for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is due to purchases of \$105,542, net realized investment gains of \$21,400 and a \$2,787 increase in unrealized appreciation of available-for-sale equity securities in excess of sales of \$101,080. This portfolio is also reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable income taxes, reflected as a separate component in shareholders' equity within "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." The available-for-sale equity securities portfolio is invested in several companies.

As of June 30, 2014, we held three available-for-sale equity securities with an unrealized loss of \$19,256, fair value of \$199,190 and cost of \$218,446.

The \$9,537,422 increase in mortgage loans for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the purchase or origination of \$12,342,197 of mortgage loans, \$49,500 capitalization of loan origination fees, \$195,285 of realized gains on the early pay off of loans purchased at a discount, discount accretion of \$55,571 less principal payments of \$3,010,790, increase in the allowance for bad debts of \$46,404 and \$47,937 of amortization of loan origination fees.

The \$724,247 increase in other long-term investments (comprised oflottery receivables) for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the purchases of \$1,837,619, accretion of discount of \$833,790 less principal payments of \$1,947,162.

The \$2,705,863 increase in investment real estate for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is primarily due to the February 2014 purchases of one acre of land in Houston, Texas that included a 9,195 square foot building constructed on approximately 25% of this land at a cost of \$977,013 (including closing costs of \$31,063) and three-fourths of an acre of land in Harrisonville, Missouri that included a 6,895 square foot building constructed on approximately 20% of this land at

a cost of\$1,752,397 (including closing costs of\$44,864).

Our assets other than invested assets as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

	•	Unaudited) June 30,	December	Increase (Decrease)		Percentage Change
	2014		31, 2013	2014 to 2013		2014 to 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,881,179	\$ 10,608,438	\$	(1,727,259)	-16.3%
Short-term investments		1,392,649	=		1,392,649	100.0%
Accrued investment income		1,680,209	1,558,153		122,056	7.8%
Recoverable from reinsurers		1,181,055	1,200,807		(19,752)	-1.6%
Agents' balances and due premiums		271,568	285,033		(13,465)	-4.7%
Deferred policy acquisition costs		8,644,979	8,172,627		472,352	5.8%
Value ofinsurance business acquired		6,884,192	7,086,790		(202,598)	-2.9%
Property and equipment, net		104,460	130,287		(25,827)	-19.8%
Other assets		4,847,600	4,074,746		772,854	19.0%
Assets other than investment assets	\$	33,887,891	\$ 33,116,881	\$	771,010	2.3%

Other assets consist primarily of recoverable federal and state income taxes, guaranty funds, notes receivable, customer account balances receivable, prepaid expenses, other receivables and loans from premium financing. The \$772,854 increase in other assets is primarily due to \$203,000 ofincreased customer account balances receivable, \$186,000 ofincreased other receivables and \$437,000 ofincreased recoverable federal and state income taxes.

Our liabilities as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unaudited) June 30, 2014	December 31, 2013	Increase (Decrease) 2014 to 2013	Percentage Change 2014 to 2013
Policy liabilities				
Policyholders' account balances	\$128,271,756	\$113,750,681	\$ 14,521,075	12.8%
Future policy benefits	34,586,650	33,354,454	1,232,196	3.7%
Policy claims	630,030	611,417	18,613	3.0%
Other policy liabilities	93,749	89,504	4,245	4.7%
Total policy liabilities	163,582,185	147,806,056	15,776,129	10.7%
Notes payable	4,076,473	-	4,076,473	100.0%
Deferred federal income taxes	3,115,239	2,543,825	571,414	22.5%
Other liabilities	2,676,217	2,182,264	493,953	22.6%
Total liabilities	\$173,450,114	\$152,532,145	\$ 20,917,969	13.7%

The \$15,776,129 increase in policy liabilities is primarily due to deposits on annuity and deposit-type contracts exceeding withdrawals by \$12,419,347, interest credited to policyholders' account balances of \$2,101,727 and increased future policy benefit reserves of \$1,232,196 due to the actuarial exposure of the life insurance policies being in force for six additional months.

On March 26, 2014, we issued two notes payable totaling \$4,076,473. The first promissory note totaling \$3,009,265 is collateralized by three properties, located in Indiana, Oklahoma and Texas, purchased for a total of\$4,940,647 in December 2013 and February 2014 including assignment of the tenant leases.

In December 2013, TLIC purchased one acre of land in Greensburg, Indiana that included a 3,975 square foot building constructed on approximately 8% ofthis land at a cost of\$2,444,203 (including closing costs of\$50,516). The building is leased through October 31, 2027 plus four future five year extensions effective on November 1, 2027, November 1, 2032, November 1, 2037 and November 1, 2042. The terms ofthe lease have the lessee responsible for paying real estate taxes, building insurance and building and ground maintenance. The monthly lease payments are as follows: \$14,661 in 2014; \$14,881 in 2015; \$15,104 in 2016; \$15,531 in 2017; \$15,561 in 2018 and \$15,794 in 2019.

In December 2013, TLIC also purchased one acre ofland in Norman, Oklahoma that included a 9,100 square foot building constructed on approximately 18% of this land at a cost of \$1,519,431 (including closing costs of \$37,931). The building is leased through August 31, 2028 plus three future five year extensions on September 1, 2028, September 1, 2033 and September 1, 2038. The terms of the lease have the lessee responsible for paying real estate taxes, building insurance and building and ground maintenance. The monthly lease payments are \$8,004 through August 31, 2028.

In February 2014, TLIC purchased one acre of land in Houston, Texas that included a 9,195 square foot building constructed on approximately 25% of this land at a cost of \$977,013 (including closing costs of \$31,063). The building is leased through December 31, 2023 plus four future five year extension effective on January 1, 2024, January 1, 2029, January 1, 2034 and January 31, 2039. The terms of the lease have the lessee responsible for paying real estate taxes and building insurance. TLIC is responsible for building and ground maintenance. The monthly lease payments are \$5,833 through December 31, 2018 and \$6,417 in 2019.

The second promissory note totaling \$1,067,208 is collateralized (including assignment of the tenant leases) by the February 2014 TLIC purchase ofthree-fourths of an acre of land in Harrisonville, Missouri that included a 6,895 square foot building constructed on approximately 20% of this land at a cost of \$1,752,397 (including closing costs of \$44,864). The building is leased through October 31, 2028 plus three future five year extensions on November 1, 2028, November 1, 2033 and November 1, 2038. The terms of the lease have the lessee responsible for paying real estate taxes, building insurance and building and ground maintenance. The monthly lease payments are \$9,463 through October 31, 2028.

The \$571,414 increase in deferred federal income taxes during the six months ended June 30, 2014 was due to \$610,430 of increased deferred federal income taxes on the unrealized appreciation of available-for-sale fixed maturity and equity securities. This increase was offset by \$39,019 of operating deferred tax benefits.

Other liabilities consist primarily of accrued expenses, account payables, deposits on pending policy applications and unearned investment income. The \$493,953 increase in other liabilities is primarily due to a \$547,000 increase in deposits on pending applications and a \$45,000 increase in accrued expenses that exceeded capitalized and unamortized loan origination fees of \$98,000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our operations have been financed primarily through the private placement of equity securities and intrastate public stock offerings. Through June 30, 2014, we have received \$27,119,480 from the sale of our shares.

The Company raised \$1,450,000 from two private placements during 2004 and \$25,669,480 from two public stock offerings and one private placement from June 22, 2005 through February 23, 2007; June 29, 2010 through April 30, 2012; and August 15, 2012 through March 8, 2013. The Company issued 7,347,488 shares of its common stock and incurred \$3,624,518 of offering costs during these private placements and public stock offerings.

Our operations have been profitable and have generated \$6,638,960 of net income from operations since we were incorporated in 2004. The Company also issued 702,705 shares of its common stock in connection with two stock dividends paid to shareholders in 2011 and 2012 that resulted in accumulated earnings being charged \$5,270,288 with an offsetting credit of \$5,270,288 to common stock and additional paid-in capital. The impact of these two stock dividend charges of \$5,270,288 to accumulated earnings decreased the balance of accumulated earnings as of June 30, 2014 to \$1,368,672, as shown in the accumulated earnings caption in the June 30, 2014 consolidated statement of financial position.

The Company has also purchased 218,259 shares oftreasury stock at a cost of\$773,731 from former members of the Board of Directors, a former agent and a charitable organization where a former member of the Board of Directors had donated shares of the Company's common stock.

As of June 30, 2014, we had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$8,881,179. As of June 30, 2014, cash and cash equivalents of \$5,746,834 and \$2,488,473, respectively, of the total \$8,881,179 were held by TLIC and FBLIC and may not be available for use by FTFC due to the required pre-approval by the OID and MDI of any dividend or intercompany transaction to

transfer funds to FTFC. The maximum dividend, which may be paid in any twelve-month period without notification or approval, is limited to the greater of 10% of statutory surplus as of December 31 of the preceding year or the net gain from operations of the preceding calendar year.

Cash dividends may only be paid out of surplus derived from realized net profits. Based on these limitations, there is capacity for TLIC to pay a dividend up to \$1,283,361 in 2014 without prior approval. In addition, based on those limitations, there is the capacity for FBLIC to pay a dividend up to \$976,941 in 2014 without prior approval. FBLIC paid a dividend of \$850,000 to TLIC in December 2013. This dividend was eliminated in consolidation.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents at multiple institutions. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures interest and non-interest bearing accounts up to \$250,000. Uninsured balances aggregate \$5,080,015 as ofJune 30, 2014. Uninsured balances aggregated \$2,576,504 as ofDecember 31, 2013. The primary reason for this \$2,503,511 increase in uninsured balances is due to a late June 2014 influx ofannuity deposits that have not yet been invested. Other funds are invested in mutual funds that invest in U.S. government securities. We monitor the solvency ofall financial institutions in which we have funds to minimize the exposure for loss. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows:

	(Unaudited)		Increase	Percentage
	Six Months Ended June 30,		(Decrease)	Change
	2014	2013	2014 to 2013	2014 to 2013
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 817,7	31 \$ 816,163	\$ 1,568	0.2%
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,960,8	10) (8,688,210	(10,272,600)	118.2%
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,415,8	20 8,018,752	8,397,068	104.7%
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,727,2	59) 146,705	(1,873,964)	-1277.4%
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning ofperiod	10,608,4	38 10,947,474	(339,036)	-3.1%
Cash and cash equivalents, end ofperiod	\$ 8,881,1	<u>\$11,094,179</u>	\$ (2,213,000)	-19.9%

The \$10,272,600 increase in cash used for investing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2014 was primarily related to increased purchases offixed maturity securities, mortgage loans and investment real estate in 2014 compared to 2013 that exceeded increased sales and maturities of fixed maturity securities, increased payments of mortgage loans and decreased purchases of other long-term investments (i.e., lottery receivables).

The \$8,397,068 increase in cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2014 primarily resulted from \$4,322,227 ofincreased policyholder account deposits in excess of withdrawals and \$4,076,473 in proceeds from the issuance of two promissory notes payable in excess of \$34,864 of increased purchases of treasury shares.

Our shareholders' equity as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is summarized as follows:

	(Unaudited)		Increase	Percentage
	June 30,	December	(Decrease)	Change
	2014	<u>31, 2013</u>	2014 to 2013	2014 to 2013
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share, 20,000,000				
shares authorized, and 8,050,193 issued as ofJune				
30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and 7,831,934 and				
7,851,984 outstanding as ofJune 30, 2014 and				
December 31, 2013, respectively	\$ 80,502	\$ 80,502	\$ -	0.0%
Additional paid-in capital	28,684,748	28,684,748	_	0.0%
Treasury stock, at cost (218,259 and 198,209 shares as	}			
ofJune 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013,				
respectively)	(773,731)	(693,731)	(80,000)	11.5%
	4,319,879	1,878,157	2,441,722	130.0%
Accumulated other comprehensive income				
Accumulated earnings	1,368,672	691,338	677,334	98.0%
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 33,680,070	\$ 30,641,014	\$ 3,039,056	9.9%

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The increase in shareholders' equity of\$3,039,056 for the six months ended June 30, 2014 is due to \$2,441,722 of other comprehensive income, \$677,334 of net income less \$80,000 for purchases of 20,050 shares of treasury stock from a former TLIC agent.

Equity per common share outstanding increased 10.3% to \$4.30 as of June 30, 2014 compared to \$3.90 per share as of December 31, 2013, based upon 7,831,934 common shares outstanding as ofJune 30, 2014 and 7,851,984 common shares outstanding as ofDecember 31, 2013.

The liquidity requirements of our life insurance companies are met primarily by funds provided from operations. Premium deposits and revenues, investment income and investment maturities are the primary sources of funds, while investment purchases, policy benefits, and operating expenses are the primary uses of funds. There were no liquidity issues in 2014 or 2013. Our investments consist primarily of marketable debt securities that could be readily converted to cash for liquidity needs.

We are subject to various mark et risks. The quality of our investment portfolio and the current level of shareholders' equity continue to provide a sound financial base as we strive to expand our marketing to offer competitive products. Our investment portfolio had unrealized appreciation on available-for-sale securities of \$5,437,341 and \$2,360,624 as of June 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, prior to the impact of income taxes and deferred acquisition cost adjustments. An increase of \$3,838,433 in unrealized gains arising for the six months ended June 30, 2014 has been offset by the 2014 net realized investment gains of \$761,716 originating from the sale and call activity for available-for-sale fixed maturity and equity securities and early payoffs of mortgage loans on real estate purchased at a discount resulting in net unrealized gains on investments of \$3,076,717.

A primary liquidity concern is the risk of an extraordinary level of early policyholder withdrawals. We include provisions within our insurance policies, such as surrender charges, that help limit and discourage early withdrawals. Individual life insurance policies are less susceptible to withdrawal than annuity reserves and deposit liabilities because policyholders may incur surrender charges and undergo a new underwriting process in order to obtain a new insurance policy. Cash flow projections and cash flow tests under various mark.et interest rate scenarios are also performed annually to assist in evaluating liquidity needs and adequacy. We currently anticipate that available liquidity sources and future cash flows will be adequate to meet our needs for funds.

One ofour significant risks relates to the fluctuations in interest rates. Regarding interest rates, the value ofour available-for-sale fixed maturity securities investment portfolio will increase or decrease in an inverse relationship with fluctuations in interest rates, while net investment income earned on newly acquired available-for-sale fixed maturity securities increases or decreases in direct relationship with interest rate changes. From an income perspective, we are exposed to rising interest rates which could be a significant risk, as TLIC's and FBLIC's annuity business is impacted by changes in interest rates. Life insurance company policy liabilities bear fixed rates. From a liquidity perspective, our fixed rate policy liabilities are relatively insensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

We believe gradual increases in interest rates do not present a significant liquidity exposure for the life insurance policies. We maintain conservative durations in our fixed maturity portfolio. As ofJune 30, 2014, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, the fair value offixed maturity available-for-sale securities with maturities ofless than one year and the fair value oflottery receivables with maturities ofless than one year equaled 11.6% oftotal policy liabilities. Ifinterest rates rise significantly in a short time frame, there can be no assurance that the life insurance industry, including the Company, would not experience increased levels of surrenders and reduced sales, and thereby be materially adversely affected.

In addition to the measures described above, TLIC and FBLIC must comply with the NAIC promulgated Standard Valuation Law ("SVL") which specifies minimum reserve levels and prescribes methods for determining them, with the intent of enhancing solvency. Upon meeting certain tests, which TLIC and FBLIC met during 2013, the SVL also requires the Company to perform annual cash flow testing for TLIC and FBLIC. This testing is designed to ensure that statutory reserve levels will maintain adequate protection in a variety ofpotential interest rate scenarios. The Actuarial Standards Board of the American Academy ofActuaries also requires cash flow testing as a basis for the actuarial opinion on the adequacy of the reserves which is a required part of the annual statutory reporting process.

Our marketing plan could be modified to emphasize certain product types and reduce others. New business levels could be

varied in order to find the optimum level. We believe that our current liquidity, current bond portfolio maturity distribution and cash position give us substantial resources to administer our existing business and fund growth generated by direct sales.

The operations of TLIC and FBLIC may require additional capital contributions to meet statutory capital and surplus requirements mandated by state insurance departments. Life insurance contract liabilities are generally long term in nature and are generally paid from future cash flows or existing assets and reserves.

We will service other expenses and commitments by: (1) using available cash, (2) dividends from TLIC and FBLIC that are limited by law to the greater of prior year net operating income or 10% of prior year-end surplus unless specifically approved by the controlling insurance department, (3) public and private offerings of our common stock and (4) corporate borrowings, if necessary.

We are not aware of any commitments or unusual events that could materially affect our capital resources. We are not aware of any current recommendations by any regulatory authority which, if implemented, would have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, capital resources or operations. We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2014 will be sufficient to fund our anticipated operating expenses.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

SPECIAL NOTE CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained herein are forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and include estimates and assumptions related to economic, competitive and legislative developments. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "expects," "intends," "anticipates," "plans," "believes," "estimates," "will" or words of similar meaning; and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the outlook of our business and financial performance. These forward-looking statements are subject to change and uncertainty, which are, in many instances, beyond our control and have been made based upon our expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effect upon us. There can be no assurance that future developments will be in accordance with our expectations, or that the effect of future developments on us will be as anticipated. These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. There are certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements. These factors include among others:

- general economic conditions and financial factors, including the performance and fluctuations of fixed income, equity, real estate, credit capital and other financial markets;
- differences between actual experience regarding mortality, morbidity, persistency, surrenders, investment returns, and our pricing assumptions establishing liabilities and reserves or for other purposes;
- the effect of increased claims activity from natural or man-made catastrophes, pandemic disease, or other events resulting in catastrophic loss of life;
- adverse determinations in litigation or regulatory matters and our exposure to contingent liabilities, including and in connection with our divestiture or winding down of businesses such as FTCC;
- inherent uncertainties in the determination of investment allowances and impairments and in the determination of the valuation allowance on the deferred income tax asset;
- investment losses and defaults;
- competition in our product lines;
- attraction and retention of qualified employees and agents;
- ineffectiveness of risk management policies and procedures in identifying, monitoring and managing risks;
- the availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance protection;
- the effects of emerging claim and coverage issues;
- the cyclical nature of the insurance business;
- interest rate fluctuations;
- changes in our experiences related to deferred policy acquisition costs;
- the ability and willingness of counterparties to our reinsurance arrangements and derivative instruments to pay balances due to us;
- rating agencies' actions;
- domestic or international military actions;

- the effects of extensive government regulation of the insurance industry;
- changes in tax and securities law;
- changes in statutory or U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), practices or policies;
- regulatory or legislative changes or developments;
- the effects of unanticipated events on our disaster recovery and business continuity planning;
- failures or limitations of our computer, data security and administration systems;
- risks ofemployee error or misconduct;
- the introduction of alternative healthcare solutions;
- the assimilation of life insurance businesses we acquire and the sound management of these businesses; and
- the availability of capital to expand our business.

It is not our corporate policy to make specific projections relating to future earnings, and we do not endorse any projections regarding future performance made by others. In addition, we do not publicly update or revise foiward-looking statements based on the outcome of various foreseeable or unforeseeable developments.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our ChiefExecutive Officer and ChiefFinancial Officer ("Certifying Officers"), has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 1Sd-1S(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 as amended ("Exchange Act") as of the end of the fiscal period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon such evaluation, the Certifying Officers have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is made known to management, including our Certifying Officers, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure and that such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Changes to Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The Company and Chairman, President and ChiefExecutive Officer, Gregg E. Zahn, filed an action in the District Court of Tulsa County, Oklahoma in 2013, Case No. CJ-2013-03385, against former Company Board of Directors member, Wayne Pettigrew and Mr. Pettigrew's company, Group & Pension Planners, Inc. (the "Defendants"). The petition filed in the case alleges that Mr. Pettigrew, during and after the time he was a member of the Company's Board of Directors, made defamatory statements regarding the Company and Mr. Zahn. The defendants are alleged to have made defamatory statements to certain shareholders of the Company, to the press and to the OID and the Oklahoma Department of Securities. Mr. Pettigrew has denied the allegations.

The Board ofDirectors, represented by independent counsel, concluded that there was no action to be taken against Mr. Zahn and that the allegations by Mr. Pettigrew were without substance. The Company has been informed by the OID that it would take no action and was also informed that the Oklahoma Department of Securities, after its investigation of the allegations, concluded that no proceedings were needed with respect to the alleged matters. It is the Company's intention to vigorously prosecute this action against the Defendants for damages and for the correction of the defamatory statements. In the opinion of the Company's management, the ultimate resolution of any contingencies that may arise from this litigation is not considered material in relation to the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

Prior to its acquisition by TLIC, FBLIC developed, marketed, and sold life insurance products known as "Decreasing Tenn to 95" policies. On January 17, 2013, FBLIC's Board of Directors voted that, effective March 1, 2013, it was not approving, and therefore was not providing, a dividend for the Decreasing Tenn to 95 policies. On November 22, 2013, three individuals who owned Decreasing Tenn to 95 policies filed a Petition in the Circuit Court of Greene County, Missouri asserting claims against FBLIC relating to FBLIC's decision to not provide a dividend under the Decreasing Tenn to 95 policies.

The Petition asserts claims for breach of contract and anticipatory breach of contract and alleges that FBLIC breached, and will anticipatorily breach, the Decreasing Tenn to 95 policies of insurance by not providing a dividend sufficient to purchase a one year term life insurance policy which would keep the death benefit under the Decreasing Tenn to 95 policies the same as that provided during the first year of coverage under the policy. In addition to these claims, the Petition asserts claims for negligent misrepresentation, fraud, and violation of the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act. It alleges that during its sale of the Decreasing Tenn to 95 policies, FBLIC represented that the owners of these policies would always be entitled to dividends to purchase a one-year term life insurance policy and that the owners would have a level death benefit without an increase in premium.

The Petition also seeks to certify a class ofindividuals with similar claims but no class has been certified by the Court. FBLIC denies the allegations in the Petition and will continue to defend against them. It is the Company's intention to vigorously defend the request for class certification, as well as to defend vigorously against the individual allegations. The Company is unable to determine the potential magnitude of the claims in the event of a final certification and the plaintiffs prevailing on the substantive action.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None

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Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer
101.INS**	XBRL Instance
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation
**XBRL	Information is furnished and not filed as part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

FIRST TRINITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION an Oklahoma corporation

August 14, 2014 By: <u>Isl Gregg E. Zahn</u>

Gregg E. Zahn President and ChiefFred

Gregg E. Zahn, President and ChiefExecutive Officer

August 14, 2014 By: <u>Isl Jeffrey J. Wood</u>

Jeffrey J. Wood, ChiefFinancial Officer