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**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, DC 20549

**FORM 10-KSB/A**

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(Mark One)

**Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

**Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 001-12233

**Bexil Corporation**

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

**Maryland**  
(State of incorporation)

**13-3907058**  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**11 Hanover Square, New York, New York**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**10005**  
(Zip Code)

**Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 1-212-785-0400**

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:**

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock	American Stock Exchange

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: n/a**

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No .

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

The issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: \$167,160.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of May 9, 2005: 604,101 shares at \$14.33 per share as of May 9, 2005, or \$8,656,767.

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of May 20, 2005: Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share — 879,591 shares

This amended Annual Report on Form 10-KSB is being filed to correct certain errors which resulted from the inadvertent filing of the report before all final edits were completed. These errors caused the Company to conclude that the financial statements contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed with the SEC on June 15, 2005 could not be relied upon. The circumstances surrounding the inadvertent filing and a description of the edits which had not been completed are described in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 16, 2005, and filed with the SEC on the same date.

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## PART I

### **Item 1. Description of Business**

Bexil Corporation, a Maryland corporation (“we,” “us” or the “Company”), is a holding company. We have 10 employees. Our primary holding is a 50% interest in privately held York Insurance Services Group, Inc. (“York”).

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland as “Bull & Bear U.S. Government Securities Fund, Inc.” on August 30, 1996. The Company registered as a investment company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) by filing a Form N-8A and Form N-2 on September 27, 1996. On October 4, 1996, the Company’s predecessor (a mutual fund which had commenced operations on March 7, 1986 as a diversified series of shares of Bull & Bear Funds II, Inc., an open-end management investment company organized in 1974) transferred its net assets to the Company in exchange for shares of the Company. Thus, since 1986, the Company (including its predecessor) was regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and under the Company’s fundamental investment policies contained in its registration statement filed pursuant to the 1940 Act. The Company changed its name to Bexil Corporation on August 26, 1999.

On January 6, 2004 the Company announced that an order declaring that it has ceased to be an investment company was issued by the SEC. The order was effective immediately. As a result, we are currently a publicly-held company listed on the American Stock Exchange subject to the reporting and other requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are no longer subject to regulation under the 1940 Act.

For 2004 the Company’s 50% interest in York is accounted for using the equity method and, therefore, York’s financial statements are not consolidated with our own. For 2003, inasmuch as the Company was a registered investment company at that time, York is accounted for using the fair value method.

#### ***York Insurance Services Group, Inc. — Business***

York is one of the leading privately owned insurance services business process outsourcing (“BPO”) companies in the United States. Since the 1930’s, York, through predecessor companies, has served as both an independent adjustment company and third party administrator (“TPA”) providing comprehensive claims, data, and risk related services to insurance companies, self-insureds, and intermediaries throughout the United States. More recently York has established business units in the program management, licensed private investigation, recovery, environmental consulting, retail logistics and large/complex loss adjusting markets.

#### ***York Industry Profile and Risks***

The insurance services industry in which York competes is fragmented and includes captive and independent service providers. Captives are typically owned and operated by insurance carriers and brokers. Independents competitors include a few large, small group of mid-sized, and many small companies. York is one of the largest independent companies within the mid-sized group. York seeks to position itself as a nimble, nationwide provider of a broad array of insurance services. York’s objective is to offer its customers the flexibility of the smaller providers combined with the infrastructure and service offerings of larger competitors.

York competes in the domestic and international markets for claims administration, claims adjusting, and related services, which are highly competitive. A large number of companies compete in varying ways in various segments of the market. Competitors include those insurance companies that have their own claims handling capabilities, insurance brokers offering adjusting and related services to supplement brokerage services, as well as national, regional and small adjusting companies.

Although there are a large number of property and casualty insurers, the major insurers, which account for a substantial portion of the market, typically maintain a staff of adjusters on their payrolls. Generally, insurers use this staff to adjust automobile and smaller property claims; however many insurers also have internal adjusting staffs which handle claims that are larger or more complicated. Nonetheless, to varying degrees, property and casualty insurers “outsource” claims adjusting, whether entirely, on a multi-policy “program” basis or, a policy-by-policy basis or on an adjustment-by-adjustment basis.

Insurers have numerous reasons for out-sourcing claims handling. Some insurers have elected to reduce overhead by eliminating internal claims adjusting capability in whole or in part. Others have specialized requirements for specialized adjusting services. Additionally, certain claims may require adjusting services outside the geographic area that an insurer’s staff can handle conveniently. Insurers’ relationships with insureds or managing general agents, and those parties’ relationships with claims administrators, may also result in an insurer out-sourcing claims. York makes its services available to those insurers wishing to out-source claims handling.

Insurance markets tend to be cyclical in nature. As markets “harden”, premiums, deductibles and “self-insured retention” amounts tend to increase, while coverage terms tend to become more restrictive. As markets “soften”, the opposite tends to occur. Different business opportunities arise in all phases of these cycles. For example, the higher deductibles and self-insured retention amounts seen during a “hard” market may lead insureds to take a greater degree of control over the claims handling process. This presents an opportunity for York to provide service to “self-insured” parties. On the other hand, a “soft” market will tend to cause insurers to seek to cut costs. One way insurers try to do this is by reducing the overhead of their in-house claims departments. This presents an opportunity to York to handle “out-sourced” claims.

The insurance industry is heavily regulated and has recently been the focus of intense scrutiny. Business practices of brokers, agents, insurance carriers and reinsurers have all been under review including many customers and parties that refer business to York. It is uncertain what impact these recent regulatory initiatives will have on the insurance industry and ultimately on York’s business. To the extent that these regulatory initiatives lead to changes in the industry, York believes that both risks to its current business and opportunities for new business may be created.

York obtains business from numerous sources, including insurers, insurance brokers, managing general agents (“MGA’s”), captives, government agencies, public entities, private self-insured companies, consultants, and trade associations. Many of York’s sources of revenue often involve multi-party relationships. For example, an important source of business for York is industry-specific programs. These programs often involve a large group of policyholders, a trade association, a managing general agent, in conjunction with an insurance carrier, each of whom exercise influence over how the program is managed and who is selected to manage the claims. Despite these multi-party relationships, York frequently contracts with the insurer. One such insurer represented approximately 19% of York’s revenue in 2004 and 2003, most of which was derived from TPA services provided on industry-specific program business which also involved relationships with MGA’s and trade associations which are an integral part of the buying decision. This insurer is a A+ rated (Superior by A.M. Best) company and York services less than 5% of their total claims business. York has also generated revenues with multiple affiliates of this insurer, representing in the aggregate an additional amount of less than 10% of York’s 2004-2003 revenues.

York manages claims for residual market property and auto plans in over 20 states. The selection of York as TPA on these programs is influenced by each individual state plan, the servicing carrier which manages each plan, the state departments of insurance which oversee each plan, and the representatives of insurance companies who serve on the Boards of each plan. York sometimes contracts directly with the residual market plan, and sometimes with the servicing carrier, including some of the affiliated insurers referred to above. In every instance York is approved as claims TPA by the residual market plan in each state and acts as agents of the plan. In the aggregate, residual market plans represented approximately 30% of York’s revenue in 2004 and 2003. Each of

these state residual market plans is a separate customer relationship and as such, the customer concentration disclosure above does not reflect any business derived from residual market plans.

### ***Forward Looking Information***

Information or statements provided by or on behalf of the Company from time to time, including those within this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, may contain certain “forward-looking information”, including information relating to anticipated growth in revenues or earnings per share, anticipated changes in the amount and composition of assets under management, anticipated expense levels, and expectations regarding financial market conditions. The Company cautions readers that any forward-looking information provided by or on behalf of the Company is not a guarantee of future performance and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking information as a result of various factors, including but not limited to those discussed below. Further, such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made, and the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Certain written and oral statements made or incorporated by reference from time to time by the Company in this report, other reports, filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases, conferences, or otherwise, contain “forward looking information” and are “forward looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements. Forward-looking statements may be identified, without limitation, by the use of such words as “anticipates”, “estimates”, “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “predicts”, “projects”, “believes”, or words or phrases of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements include risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. In addition to other factors and matters discussed elsewhere herein, some of the important facts that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include the following: changes in general economic conditions in York’s major geographic markets; occurrences of weather-related, natural and man-made disasters, changes in overall employment levels and associated injury rates in the United States; changes in the degree to which property and casualty insurance carriers outsource their claims handling functions; decisions by major insurance carriers and underwriters and brokers to expand their activities as third party administrators and adjusters, which would directly compete with York’s business; the ability to identify new revenue sources not directly tied to the insurance underwriting cycle; the growth of alternative risk programs and the use of independent third party administrators such as York, as opposed to administrators affiliated with brokers or insurance carriers; ability to develop or acquire information technology resources to support and grow York’s business; the ability to recruit, train and retain qualified personnel; the renewal of existing major contracts with clients and York’s ability to obtain such renewals and new contracts on satisfactory financial terms and the creditworthiness of its major clients; changes in accounting principles or application of such principles to York’s business; and any other factors referenced or incorporated by reference in this report and any other publicly filed report. The risks included above are not exhaustive.

Other sections of this report may include reference to the additional factors which could adversely impact the Company’s and York’s business and financial performance. Moreover, the Company and York operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can it assess the impact of known risk factors on the Company and York’s business or the extent to which any factor or combination of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. The Company undertakes no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revisions to forward-looking statements or to identify any new risk factors which may arise. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual future results.

Investors should also be aware that while the Company does, from time to time, communicate with securities analysts, it is against the Company's policy to disclose to them any material, non-public information. Accordingly, investors should not assume that the Company agrees with any statement or report issued by any analyst irrespective of the content of the statement or report. Furthermore, the Company has a policy against issuing or confirming financial forecasts or projections issued by others. Thus, to the extent that the reports issued by securities analysts contain any projections, forecasts, or opinions, such reports are not the responsibility of the Company.

**Item 2. Description of Property**

The principal office of the Company is located at 11 Hanover Square, New York, New York 10005. The Company shares this office space of 3,800 square feet (and various administrative and other support functions) with Winmill & Co. Incorporated, Tuxis Corporation, and their affiliates (the "Affiliates") and pays an allocated cost based on an estimated assessment of use and other factors. The Company is expected to reimburse the Affiliates for this office space and for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company charged operations approximately \$30,200 and \$28,600 respectively.

**Item 3. Legal Proceedings**

From time to time, the Company and/or its subsidiaries are threatened or named as defendants in litigation arising in the normal course of business. As of December 31, 2004, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries was involved in any litigation that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial statements.

**Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders**

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during fourth quarter of the year covered by this report.

## PART II

### **Item 5. Market for the Company's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Small Business Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The Company's Common Stock trades on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol BXL. There are approximately 223 holders of record of Common Stock as of December 31, 2004. In addition, there are an indeterminate number of beneficial owners of Common Stock that are held in "street name." No dividends were paid on the Common Stock in the past year and the Company does not expect to pay any such dividends in the foreseeable future. The high and low sales prices of the Common Stock during each quarterly period over the last two years were as follows:

	<u>2004</u>		<u>2003</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
First Quarter .....	\$27.8500	\$16.1000	\$12.1200	\$10.1000
Second Quarter .....	\$25.2000	\$17.6500	\$15.3200	\$10.5900
Third Quarter .....	\$18.2500	\$15.2500	\$16.3400	\$13.2300
Fourth Quarter .....	\$17.7500	\$15.7500	\$16.2000	\$15.3800

#### ***Equity Compensation Plan Information***

	<u>Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of Shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans</u>
Equity Compensation Plans approved by security holders .....	143,000	\$21.47	32,918
Equity Compensation Plans not approved by security holders .....	—	—	—
Total .....	<u>143,000</u>	<u>\$21.47</u>	<u>32,918</u>

#### ***Purchases of Equity Securities By The Issuer***

None

#### ***Critical Accounting Estimates***

##### ***Impairment of Goodwill***

The company initially recorded \$1,500,000 of goodwill relating to the investment of York. The company reviews goodwill for impairment annually. As part of this review the Company considers financial performance, legal factors, business climate, potential action by regulators, etc. The company believes there has been no impairment of goodwill as of December 31, 2004.

##### ***Fair Value Accounting***

The Fair Value Accounting policy, applied to years 2003 and prior, when the company was under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The primary assets for which no market quotations existed in 2003 were the company's investments, in York and Safety Intelligence Systems. These assets comprise a majority of the Company's total assets. In management's opinion, the other assets and other liabilities historical costs were deemed to approximate fair value. As a general principle, the current "fair value" of an asset would be the amount the Company might reasonably expect to receive for it upon its current sale, in an orderly manner. There is a range of values that are reasonable for such assets at any particular time. Generally, cost at purchase, which

reflects an arm's length transaction, is the primary factor used to determine fair value until significant developments affecting the holding (such as result of operations or changes in general market conditions) provide a basis for use of an appraisal valuation. Appraisal valuations are based upon such factors as book value, earnings, cash flow, the market prices for similar securities of comparable companies, an assessment of the company's current and future financial prospects, stockholder agreements, and various other factors and assumptions, such as discount rates, valuation multiples, and future growth projections. Additional factors which might be considered include: financial standing of the issuer; the business and financial plan of the issuer and comparison of actual results with the plan; size of position held and the liquidity of the market; contractual restrictions on disposition; pending public offering with respect to the financial instrument; pending reorganization activity affecting the financial instrument (such as merger proposals, tender offers, debt restructurings, and conversions); ability of the issuer to obtain needed financing; changes in the economic conditions affecting the issuer; a recent purchase or sale of a security of the issuer. In the case of unsuccessful operations, the appraisal may be based upon liquidation value. Appraisal valuations are necessarily subjective and management's estimate of values may differ materially from amounts actually received upon the disposition of the holding. The Board of Directors reviewed valuation methodologies on a quarterly basis to determine their appropriateness and may also hire independent firms to review management's methodology of valuation or to conduct an independent valuation.

#### **Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation**

Bexil is a holding company. We have 10 employees. Our primary holding is a 50% interest in privately held York Insurance Services Group, Inc. ("York").

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland as "Bull & Bear U.S. Government Securities Fund, Inc." on August 30, 1996. The Company registered as a investment company with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") by filing a Form N-8A and Form N-2 on September 27, 1996. On October 4, 1996, the Company's predecessor (a mutual fund which had commenced operations on March 7, 1986 as a diversified series of shares of Bull & Bear Funds II, Inc., an open-end management investment company organized in 1974) transferred its net assets to the Company in exchange for shares of the Company. Thus, since 1986, the Company (including its predecessor) was regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and under the Company's fundamental investment policies contained in its registration statement filed pursuant to the 1940 Act. The Company changed its name to Bexil Corporation on August 26, 1999.

Effective with the Securities and Exchange Commission's order on January 6, 2004 declaring that the Company had ceased to be an investment company under Section 8(f) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Company changed its method of accounting for its 50 percent interest in York from the fair value method to the equity method. As a registered investment company, the Company recorded its net assets at fair value (or market value). Upon de-registration, the Company reported its assets and liabilities on a historical cost basis. In addition, the Company changed its basis of accounting for its other investment from the fair value to cost. Although de-registration occurred on January 6, 2004, for convenience, the Company effected the change as of January 1, 2004 because management deemed there to be no material change to fair value of its net assets in the three business day period of 2004. Note, for all other assets and liabilities, fair value approximated cost at the time of de-registration.

For 2004 the Company's 50% interest in York is accounted for using the equity method and, therefore, York's financial statements are not consolidated with our own. For 2003, inasmuch as the Company was a registered investment company at that time, York is accounted for using the fair value method.

#### ***York Insurance Services Group, Inc. — Business***

York is one of the leading privately owned insurance services business process outsourcing ("BPO") companies in the United States. Since the 1930's, York, through predecessor companies, has served as both an

independent adjustment company and third party administrator (“TPA”) providing comprehensive claims, data, and risk related services to insurance companies, self-insureds, and intermediaries throughout the United States. More recently York has established business units in the program management, licensed private investigation, recovery, environmental consulting, retail logistics and large/complex loss adjusting markets.

\* \* \* \*

Effective with a Securities and Exchange Commission order on January 6, 2004, the Company ceased to be an investment company under Section 8(f) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. As a registered investment company, the Company recorded its net assets at fair value (or market value). Upon de-registration, the Company reports its assets and liabilities on a historical cost basis. Although de-registration occurred on January 6, 2004, for convenience the Company affected the change as of January 1, 2004 because management deemed there to be no material change to fair value of its net assets in the three business day period of 2004. Consequently, the Company changed its method of accounting for its 50 percent interest in York from the fair value method to the equity method. In addition, the Company changed its basis of accounting for its other investment from the fair value to cost. Note, for all other assets and liabilities, fair value approximated cost at the time of de-registration. As such; no additional transition adjustments were required. This transition resulted in a change in accounting, as described in Note 2 the financial statements, that impacts the comparability of the 2004 and 2003 financial statements.

**2004 Compared to 2003**

For the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company’s total revenues of \$167,160 decreased \$5,242,322 from \$5,409,482 and equity earnings (net of taxes) of \$2,812,088 were recognized in 2004 and not in 2003, due to an accounting change from fair value accounting to equity method accounting as discussed in the paragraph above. Interest and dividends decreased by \$115,295 primarily due to lower interest rates and lower investable assets. Other income increased \$105,108 due to \$100,000 in consulting fees earned from York during 2004.

Total expenses of \$1,026,757 increased \$307,585 or 42.8%. General and administrative expenses increased \$238,058 or 41.4% primarily due to higher employee costs. Professional fees of \$182,796 were \$73,391 higher than those in 2003 due to higher legal costs arising out of the adoption of the 2004 Long Term Incentive Plan and unanticipated higher auditing fees. Communication expense declined \$3,728 or 11.3% from \$34,212. The effective tax rate applicable to the deferred income tax expense is significantly lower under the equity method of accounting due to the benefit of the 80% dividend receive exclusion.

For the reasons described above, relating to the change in accounting method, net income for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$2,219,785 or \$2.52 per share on a diluted basis as compared to net income of \$2,483,069 or \$2.84 per share on a diluted basis for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The following table reflects the Company’s consolidated working capital, total assets, long-term debt and shareholders’ equity as of the dates indicated.

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Working Capital .....	\$ 3,402,659	\$ 4,318,571
Total Assets .....	\$15,114,564	\$20,542,310
Long-Term Debt .....	\$ —	\$ —
Shareholders’ Equity .....	\$14,870,744	\$15,148,085

For the year ended 2004, working capital decreased \$915,612 primarily due to cash used in operating activities. Total assets and shareholders' equity decreased \$5,427,746 and \$277,341, respectively, due to an accounting change. Refer to footnote number 2. The main components of cash flow activity for 2004 was \$4,300,000 maturity of a US Treasury Bill which matured during the first quarter of 2004. Primarily offsetting this was cash used for operating activities. Overall, there was a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$3,401,701 at December 31, 2004.

Management knows of no contingencies that are reasonably likely to result in a material decrease in the Company's liquidity or that are likely to materially adversely affect the Company's capital resources.

The 2003 financial statement information filed with the 2004 Forms 10QSB as of and for the periods ended March 31, 2004, June 30, 2004 and September 30, 2004 were retroactively restated from that filed during 2003 as a result of management's original application of APB No. 20. In connection with the preparation of its 2004 annual financial statements for inclusion in this Form 10KSB, management determined that such application of APB No. 20 was not appropriate under the circumstances. Instead, the accounting impact of the change in corporate form resulting from the de-registration should be treated as a change in accounting principle in accordance with APB No. 20. As such, applicable APB No. 20 guidance requires a cumulative effect adjustment as of the date of the accounting change (in this case the effective date of the change is January 1, 2004) instead of a retroactive restatement of prior periods presented as had previously been applied for the 2004 10QSB filings.

A comparison of the information included in the summary of operations for 2003 as filed in the 2004 10QSBs versus what would have been presented using the appropriate application of APB No. 20 as described above follows:

	<u>First Quarter 2003</u>	<u>Second Quarter 2003</u>	<u>Third Quarter 2003</u>
As Filed:			
Net Income as reported in 2004 as comparatives as a 1934 Act Company . . . . .	812	282	445
Using Appropriate Application of APB-20:*			
Summary financial information as a 1940 Act Company			
• Net Increase in net assets resulting from operations . . . . .	431	742	16

\* The information presented follows that of the 1940 Act. Note under the 1940 Act the First and Third quarters would not have been filed.

For more information regarding the 10-QSB's above, refer to the actual filings on 5/17/2004, 8/13/2004 and 11/15/2004.

**Item 7. Financial Statements**

Financial Statements required by Item 310(a) of Regulation S-B.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2004

Statement of Income

Year ended December 31, 2004

Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2003

Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended December 31, 2003 and Statement of Changes in Shareholders Equity for the year ended December 31, 2004

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2004

Notes to Financial Statements

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of  
Bexil Corporation  
New York, NY

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Bexil Corporation as of December 31, 2004, and the related statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2003 were audited by other auditors whose report, dated January 22, 2004, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As more fully described in Note 2 to the financial statements, in 2004 the Company completed the process of de-registering as a filer under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and now files in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As a result, the financial statements for the period subsequent to the de-registration are presented on a different basis of accounting than those for periods prior to the de-registration and, therefore, are not directly comparable.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP  
June 14, 2005  
Parsippany, N.J.

**BEXIL CORPORATION**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004**

**ASSETS**

Current Assets:

Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 3,601,311
Receivables, prepaid assets and other .....	45,168
Total Current Assets .....	3,646,479

Fifty percent interest in unconsolidated affiliate (Note 8) .....	9,423,487
Goodwill (Note 8) .....	1,500,000
Other investments (Note 3) .....	326,605
Deferred taxes .....	217,993
Total Assets .....	\$15,114,564

**LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Current Liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities .....	\$ 243,820
Total Current Liabilities .....	243,820

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 9) .....	—
Total Liabilities .....	243,820

Shareholders' Equity (Notes 3 and 4)

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value 10,000,000 shares authorized 879,591 shares issued and outstanding .....	8,796
Additional paid-in capital .....	12,642,163
Retained earnings .....	2,219,785

Total Shareholders' Equity .....	14,870,744
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity .....	\$15,114,564

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**BEXIL CORPORATION**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

Revenues:	
Interest and dividends .....	\$ 51,052
Other (Note 7) .....	116,108
	<u>167,160</u>
Expenses:	
General and administrative (Note 7) .....	813,613
Communication costs .....	30,348
Professional fees .....	182,796
	<u>1,026,757</u>
Loss before income taxes and equity in earnings of York Insurance Services Group, Inc. ....	(859,597)
Income tax benefit (Note 6) .....	(267,294)
Equity in earnings of York Insurance Services Group, Inc. ....	2,812,088
Net income .....	<u><u>\$2,219,785</u></u>
Per share net income:	
Basic .....	\$ 2.52
Diluted .....	\$ 2.52
Weighted average common shares outstanding:	
Basic .....	879,591
Diluted .....	879,591

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**BEXIL CORPORATION**  
**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 (Predecessor Basis)**

<b>INCOME:</b>	
Interest .....	\$ 166,349
Other .....	11,000
	<hr/>
Total income .....	177,349
<b>EXPENSES:</b>	
Salaries .....	430,100
Professional .....	109,405
Directors .....	35,440
Printing .....	26,358
Transfer Agent .....	11,625
Registration .....	7,867
Custodian .....	380
Other .....	97,997
	<hr/>
Total operating expenses .....	719,172
Net operating loss before income taxes .....	(541,823)
Income tax benefit (note 7) .....	193,635
	<hr/>
Net operating loss .....	(348,188)
<b>REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS) ON HOLDINGS:</b>	
Net realized gain on holdings .....	30,093
Unrealized appreciation on holdings during the period .....	5,202,040
Deferred tax expense (note 7) .....	(2,400,876)
	<hr/>
Net realized and unrealized gain on holdings .....	2,831,257
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations .....	<u>\$ 2,483,069</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended December 31, 2003 (Predecessor Basis) and  
Statement of Changes in Shareholders Equity for the year ended December 31, 2004**

	<u>2003</u> <u>Predecessor Basis</u>
<b>OPERATIONS FOR 2003</b>	
Net loss .....	\$ (348,188)
Net Unrealized gain from security transactions .....	30,093
Unrealized appreciation on Holdings during the period .....	2,801,164
Net Change in net assets resulting from operations .....	<u>2,483,069</u>
<b>DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR 2003</b>	
Tax return of capital to shareholders (\$0.60 per share) .....	(522,612)
<b>CAPITAL SHARE TRANSACTIONS FOR 2003</b>	
Increase in net assets resulting from reinvestment of distributions (14,530 shares) .....	<u>201,417</u>
Total Change in Net Assets .....	2,161,874
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	
Balance as of January 1, 2003 .....	<u>12,986,211</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2003 .....	<u><u>\$15,148,085</u></u>
<hr/>	
	<u>2004</u>
<b>Net Assets to Allocate to Shareholders Equity as of January 1, 2004</b> .....	<u>\$15,148,085</u>
<b>ADDITIONAL PAID IN CAPITAL</b>	
Allocated Balance as of January 1, 2004 (Predecessor Basis) .....	9,437,231
Transitional Adjustment from Asset Value Under Predecessor Basis .....	(2,497,127)
Adjustment for Predecessor Retained Earnings .....	<u>5,702,059</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2004 .....	12,642,163
<b>COMMON STOCK</b>	
Allocated Balance as of January 1, 2004 (879,591 shares, \$0.01 par) (Predecessor Basis) .....	<u>8,796</u>
Par Value of Common Stock December 31, 2004 (879,591 shares, \$0.01 par) .....	8,796
<b>RETAINED EARNINGS</b>	
Allocated Balance as of January 1, 2004 (Predecessor Basis) .....	5,702,059
Reclassification for Predecessor Basis .....	(5,702,059)
Net Income .....	<u>2,219,785</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2004 .....	<u>2,219,785</u>
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004</b> .....	<u><u>\$14,870,744</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**BEXIL CORPORATION**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Net income .....	\$ 2,219,785
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:	
Equity in earnings of subsidiary .....	(3,020,550)
Increase (decrease) in deferred income taxes .....	(95,006)
Net realized gain on investments .....	(3,417)
(Increase) decrease in:	
Receivables, prepaid assets and other .....	4,282
Decrease in:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities .....	(1,779)
Total adjustments .....	<u>(3,116,470)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities .....	<u>(896,685)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Maturity of investments .....	4,300,000
Purchase of investments .....	(1,605)
Net cash provided by investing activities .....	<u>4,298,395</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:	
Cash dividend distribution and reinvestment .....	<u>—</u>
Net cash used for financing activities .....	<u>—</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .....	3,401,710
Cash and Cash Equivalents	
At beginning of period .....	<u>199,601</u>
At end of period .....	<u><u>\$ 3,601,311</u></u>

Supplemental disclosure: The Company paid no Federal income tax during the years ended December 31, 2004.

As a result of the change in corporate form from a 1940 Act filer to a 1934 Act filer, there was a non-cash transitional adjustment. For more information refer to Note 2.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003**

**1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

***Nature of Business***

Bexil Corporation, a Maryland corporation (“we,” “us” or the “Company”), is a holding company. We have 10 employees. Our primary holding is a 50% interest in privately held York Insurance Services Group, Inc. (“York”). Our 50% interest in York is accounted for using the equity method during 2004. and, therefore, York’s financial statements are not consolidated with our own. In 2003 and prior, the investment in York was accounted for on a fair value basis. For further information on this change in accounting, refer to Note 2.

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland as “Bull & Bear U.S. Government Securities Fund, Inc.” on August 30, 1996. The Company registered as a investment company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) by filing a Form N-8A and Form N-2 on September 27, 1996. On October 4, 1996, the Company’s predecessor, a mutual fund which had commenced operations on March 7, 1986 as a diversified series of shares of Bull & Bear Funds II, Inc., an open-end management investment company organized in 1974, transferred its net assets to the Company in exchange for shares of the Company. Thus, since 1986, the Company (including its predecessor) was regulated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”), and the rules and regulations promulgated there under, and under the Company’s fundamental investment policies contained in its registration statement filed pursuant to the 1940 Act. The Company changed its name to Bexil Corporation on August 26, 1999.

On January 6, 2004 the Company announced that an order declaring that it has ceased to be an investment company was issued by the SEC. The order was effective immediately. We are currently a publicly-held company listed on the American Stock Exchange subject to the reporting and other requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are no longer subject to regulation under the 1940 Act.

***York Insurance Services Group, Inc. — Business***

York is one of the leading privately owned insurance services business process outsourcing (“BPO”) companies in the United States. Since the 1930’s, York, through predecessor companies, has served as both an independent adjustment company and third party administrator (“TPA”) providing comprehensive claims, data, and risk related services to insurance companies, self-insureds, and intermediaries throughout the United States. More recently York has established business units in the program management, licensed private investigation, recovery, environmental consulting, retail logistics and large/complex loss adjusting markets.

***Basis of Presentation***

As more fully described in Note 2 to the financial statements, in 2004 the Company completed the process of de-registering as a filer under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and now files in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As a result, the financial statements for the period subsequent to the de-registration present assets and liabilities on a historical cost basis, whereas prior to de-registration, assets and liabilities were presented on a fair value basis under the 1940 Act. This change in accounting prevents the financial statements for 2004 and 2003 from being directly comparable.

The financial statements include the accounts of the Company. In preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### ***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Investments in money market funds are considered to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2004, the Company had invested approximately \$3,092,700 in a money market fund. The company considers short-term investments and other marketable securities maturing in 90 days to be considered cash equivalents.

### ***Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliate***

Our 50% interest in our unconsolidated affiliate, York, is accounted for using the equity method during 2004 and therefore York's financial statements are not consolidated with our own. In 2003 and prior, the investment in York was accounted for on a fair value basis. Refer to Note 2.

### ***Marketable Securities***

The Company classified its investment in U.S. Treasury Notes as held-to-maturity securities since the Company had the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and accordingly these securities were recorded at amortized cost. In 2003 and prior, the notes were accounted under the fair value method under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The U.S. Treasury notes matured during the first quarter of 2004. The Company's other material investment in marketable securities is in common stock of a non-public entity with no readily available market price, and accordingly this security was carried at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value. During the year ended December 31, 2003 this investment was accounted for at fair value.

### ***Goodwill***

The company initially recorded \$1,500,000 of goodwill relating to the investment of York. The company reviews goodwill for impairment annually. As part of this review the Company considers financial performance, legal factors, business climate, potential action by regulators, etc. The company believes there has been no impairment of goodwill as of December 31, 2004.

### ***Income Taxes***

The Company's method of accounting for income taxes conforms to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes." This method requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. The company assesses the need for a valuation allowance on recorded deferred tax assets.

### ***Reporting Segment***

The Company's operations are organized around insurance services and classified into one reporting segment — insurance services. The chief operating decision maker reviews and considers the consolidated reports of York as the key decision making information.

### ***Earnings Per Share***

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding adjusted for the incremental shares attributed to potentially diluted securities including outstanding options to purchase common stock. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Net income .....	\$2,219,785	\$2,483,069
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic earning per share:		
Weighted-average shares .....	879,591	873,016
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Employee stock options* .....	—	—
Denominator for diluted earnings per share:		
adjusted weighted-average shares and assumed conversion .....	<u>879,591</u>	<u>873,016</u>

\* Does not include 143,000 employee stock options issued in 2004 because they were anti-dilutive. No options were issued in 2003.

The Company applies APB Opinion 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its stock option plan. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for its stock option plan. Pro forma compensation cost for the Company's plan is required by Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123") and has been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for awards under the plan consistent with the method of SFAS 123. For purposes of pro forma disclosure, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting period. The fair value of each option grant is estimated as of the date of grants using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants in 2004; average volatility of 48%; risk-free interest rate of 2.7%; expected life of 3 years; and, no dividends.

The Company's pro forma information follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Net income as reported .....	\$2,219,785	\$2,483,069
Plus: Compensation expense recorded against income .....	—	—
Deduct: Total stock-based employee expense determined under fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects .....	(580,665)	—
Pro forma net income .....	<u>\$1,639,120</u>	<u>\$2,483,069</u>
Earning per share		
Basic As reported .....	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.84
Basic Pro forma .....	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.84
Diluted As reported .....	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.84
Diluted Pro forma .....	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.84

### ***Management's Use of Estimates***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial

statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are primarily used in the determination of goodwill, investment impairment and expenses allocation. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

**Emerging Accounting Standards**

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued Statement No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment. This statement requires all entities to recognize compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments (e.g., stock options and restricted stock) granted to employees. This standard is effective for public companies in interim or annual periods beginning after December 15, 2005. We are currently in the process of assessing the impact that the adoption of this standard will have on our financial statements.

**2. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE**

Effective with a Securities and Exchange Commission order on January 6, 2004, that the Company ceased to be an investment company under Section 8(f) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. As a registered investment company, the Company recorded its net assets at fair value (or market value). Upon de-registration, the Company reports its assets and liabilities on a historical cost basis. Although de-registration occurred on January 6, 2004, for convenience the Company affected the change as of January 1, 2004 because management deemed there to be no material change in either the fair value or historical cost of its net assets in the three business day period from January 1 to January 6, 2004.

As a consequence of the de-registration, the Company changed its method of accounting for its 50 percent interest in York from the fair value method to the equity method. In addition, the Company changed its basis of accounting for its other investment from fair value to cost. Note, for all other assets and liabilities, fair value approximated cost at the time of de-registration. As such, no additional transition adjustments were required.

The cumulative transitional adjustment made to Additional paid in capital is as follows:

Opening Retained Earnings January 1, 2004 . . . . .	\$ 5,702,060
Effect for the change in accounting as follows:	
York Investment	
-Equity accounted at January 1, 2004 . . . . .	6,402,936
-Goodwill accounted at January 1, 2004 . . . . .	1,500,000
-Fair Valued at December 31, 2003 . . . . .	<u>(15,695,280)</u>
Net accounting change . . . . .	(7,792,344)
Deferred tax charge related to fair value accounting . . . . .	5,712,876
Deferred tax charge related to equity method of York . . . . .	(441,265)
Other Investments . . . . .	<u>23,606</u>
Total . . . . .	<u><u>\$ 3,204,932</u></u>

**3. OTHER INVESTMENTS**

As of December 31, 2004, other investments consisted of the following:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
Common stock of non-public entity* . . . . .	\$325,000	*
Other . . . . .	<u>1,605</u>	1,726
Total . . . . .	<u><u>\$326,605</u></u>	

\* No readily determinable market value. A valuation committee meets on a quarterly basis to determine if there is any asset impairment, by reviewing the most readily available information about the entity and private stock transactions, if any. Based upon this analysis, management has concluded that there is no impairment at December 31, 2004.

#### 4. STOCK OPTIONS

On March 25, 2004, the Company's shareholders' approved the adoption of a Long-Term Incentive Plan, which provides for the granting of a maximum of 175,918 options to purchase common stock to directors, officers and key employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. The option price per share may not be less than the fair value of such shares on the date the option is granted, and the maximum term of an option may not exceed 5 years. The vesting period is three years of service.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated as of the date of grants using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants in 2004; average volatility of 48%; risk-free interest rate of 2.7%; expected life of 3 years; and, no dividends.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock option plans as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004 are presented below:

<u>Stock Options</u>	<u>Number Of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2003 .....	—	\$ —
Granted .....	147,500	\$21.47
Expired .....	(4,500)	\$21.59
December 31, 2004 .....	<u>143,000</u>	<u>\$21.47</u>

There were 92,952 options exercisable at December 31, 2004 with a weighted-average exercise price of \$20.63. The weighted average fair value of options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model was \$2.36 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

The following table summarized information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2004:

<u>Range of Exercise Prices</u>	<u>Options Outstanding</u>			<u>Options Exercisable</u>	
	<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number of Stock Options</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price</u>
\$16.30-\$17.85 .....	23,000	4.75	\$16.50	21,000	\$16.37
\$21.59-\$23.75 .....	<u>120,000</u>	4.25	\$22.42	<u>71,952</u>	\$21.87
	<u>143,000</u>	4.33	\$21.47	<u>92,952</u>	\$20.63

#### 5. 401(K) PLAN

The Company has a 401(k) retirement plan for substantially all of its qualified employees. Contributions to this plan are based upon a percentage of salaries of eligible employees and are accrued and funded on a current basis. Total pension expense for the years ended 2004 and 2003 was approximately \$13,337 and \$0 respectively.

#### 6. INCOME TAXES

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 is as follows:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Current		
Federal .....	\$ —	\$ —
State and local .....	36,175	30,615
	36,175	30,615
Deferred .....	(303,469)	2,176,626
	<u>\$(267,294)</u>	<u>\$2,207,241</u>

Deferred taxes are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2004:

Net operating and capital loss carryforwards .....	\$ 867,719
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliate .....	<u>(649,726)</u>
	\$ 217,993

The net operating loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2004 was \$2,090,200 of which \$658,200 expires in 2022, \$572,400 expires in 2023 and \$859,600 expires in 2024.

Except for as noted below, there was no difference in 2004 and 2003 between the effective tax rate and the statutory tax rate.

The provision for income taxes differs from the federal statutory income tax rate as a result of the dividends received exclusion (80%) on the equity in earnings of the unconsolidated affiliate.

## 7. RELATED PARTIES

Certain officers of the Company also serve as officers and/or directors of Winmill & Co. Incorporated, Tuxis Corporation, and their affiliates (the "Affiliates"). The Company shares office space and various administrative and other support functions with the Affiliates and pays an allocated cost based on an estimated assessment of use and other factors. The Company is expected to reimburse the Affiliates for these costs and for the year ending December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company charged operations approximately \$124,000 and \$96,000 respectively. In addition, the Company received \$100,000 from York as consulting fees in 2004.

## 8. INTEREST IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATE

York's summarized condensed consolidated financial information is as follows as of and for the year ended December 31:

	<u>York Insurance Services Group, Inc.</u>	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Revenues .....	\$71,409,418	\$52,759,165
Expenses .....	\$60,599,590	\$43,329,222
Net income .....	\$ 6,041,101	\$ 5,600,129
Working capital .....	\$14,141,537	\$ 8,801,701
Total assets .....	\$35,454,522	\$20,880,621
Long term debt .....	\$ 1,209,949	\$ 2,046,509
Shareholder's equity .....	\$18,846,973	\$12,805,872

York is a 50% owned unconsolidated affiliate accounted for by the equity method. The Company's cost of its 50% interest in York exceeds the underlying equity in net assets as follows during 2004.

Fifty percent interest in unconsolidated affiliate .....	\$10,923,487
Equity in net assets of York .....	<u>9,423,487</u>
Goodwill .....	\$ 1,500,000

Although in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 ("SFAS 142"), the equity method goodwill of \$1,500,000 is not amortized. The goodwill balance is reviewed for impairment annually for changes in events or circumstances that would impair the valuation. The aggregate equity method interest in York of \$9,423,487 at December 31, 2004 is reviewed for impairment at least annually in accordance with FAS 142.

## 9. CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, Bexil is threatened or named as defendant in litigation arising in the normal course of business. As of December 31, 2004, Bexil was not involved in any litigation that, in the opinion of management, would have a material adverse impact on its financial statements.

### **Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure**

On January 13, 2005, the Audit Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors of the Company unanimously voted to recommend to the Board that the resignation of Tait, Weller & Baker ("Tait") as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm be accepted, effective upon the appointment by the Company of successor auditors. The Committee further recommended to the Board that the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP ("Deloitte") as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Company be approved, effective upon the successful completion of Deloitte's client acceptance procedures. Also on January 13, 2005, the Board of Directors of the Company approved such recommendations.

On April 18, 2005, the Company announced the successful completion of Deloitte's client acceptance procedures.

Tait's report on the Company's financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 did not contain an adverse opinion, a disclaimer of opinion, or any qualification or modifications as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. During the Company's fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, and through the date of termination of the engagement, there were no disagreements with Tait on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Tait, would have caused Tait to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with its report.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002 and through the date of termination of the engagement, there have been no reportable events as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-B promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission").

The Company has not consulted with Deloitte during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, nor during the subsequent period to the date of its engagement regarding either the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements.

### **Item 8A. Controls and Procedures**

#### ***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its President and Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management necessarily applied its judgment in assessing the costs and benefits of such controls and procedures which, by their nature, can provide only reasonable assurance regarding management's control objectives. Management, including the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer along with the Company's Principal Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in reaching the level of reasonable assurance regarding management's control objectives.

The Company has carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer along with the

Company's Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b). Based upon the foregoing, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer along with the Company's Principal Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Company required to be included in the Company's Exchange Act reports.

***Changes in Internal Controls***

There has been no change during the Company's fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2004 in the Company's internal control over financial reporting which has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

**Item 8B. Other Information.**

n/a

### PART III

#### **Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons of the Registrant;**

The following list contains the names, ages, positions and lengths of service of all directors and executive officers of the Company.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>		<u>Age</u>
		<u>Director</u>	<u>Officer</u>	
Bassett S. Winmill	Chairman of the Board	9	9	75
Thomas B. Winmill, Esq.	President, Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, Director	9	9	45
Edward G. Webb, Jr.	Director	1	—	66
Charles A. Carroll	Director	1	—	74
Douglas Wu	Director	8		
William G. Vohrer	Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer	—	4	54
Monica Pelaez, Esq.	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer Secretary, Associate General Counsel	—	5	33

Set forth below is a description of the business experience of the directors and executive officers of the Company during the past five years.

**BASSETT S. WINMILL** — Chairman of the Board of the Company, as well as Tuxis Corporation and Global Income Fund, Inc. and of Winmill & Co. Incorporated (“WCI”) and certain of its affiliates. Mr. Winmill is a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts, the Association for Investment Management and Research, and the International Society of Financial Analysts. Mr. Winmill was born on February 10, 1930. He is the father of Thomas B. Winmill.

**THOMAS B. WINMILL, ESQ.** — President, Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel and Director of the Company as well as Foxby Corp., Global Income Fund, Inc., Midas Fund, Inc., Midas Special Equities Fund, Inc., and Midas Dollar Reserves, Inc. and of WCI and certain of its affiliates. Mr. Winmill is General Counsel of Tuxis Corporation. Mr. Winmill is a member of the New York State Bar and the SEC Rules Committee of the Investment Company Institute. Mr. Winmill was born on June 25, 1959. He is the son of Bassett S. Winmill.

**EDWARD G. WEBB, JR.** — Equity Portfolio Manager for Advanced Asset Management Advisers, Inc. since October 2002. Mr. Webb was President of Webb Associates, Ltd. from 1996 to 2004. Prior to that, he served as a Senior Vice President and Director of WCI. Mr. Webb was born on March 31, 1939.

**CHARLES A. CARROLL** — From 1989 to the present, Mr. Carroll has been affiliated with Kalin Associates, Inc., a member firm of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Carroll was born on December 18, 1930.

**DOUGLAS WU** — Since 1998, Mr. Wu has been a Principal of Maxwell Partners, prior to which, he was a Managing Director of Rothschild Emerging Markets/ Croesus Capital Management. Mr. Wu is a director of York Insurance Services Group, Inc. Mr. Wu was born on July 31, 1960.

**WILLIAM G. VOHRER** — Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer since 2001. He is also Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Tuxis Corporation, Foxby Corp., Global Income Fund, Inc., Midas Fund, Inc., Midas Special Equities Fund, Inc., and Midas Dollar Reserves, Inc. and of WCI and certain of

its affiliates. From 1999 to 2001, he consulted on accounting matters. From 1994 to 1999 he was Chief Financial Officer and Financial Operations Principal for Nafinsa Securities, Inc., a Mexican Securities broker/dealer. From 1978 to 1994, he held Chief Financial Officer/Controller positions with various international banks. Mr. Vohrer was born on August 17, 1950.

MONICA PELAEZ, ESQ. — Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer, Secretary and Associate General Counsel. She is also Vice President, Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of Tuxis Corporation, Foxby Corp., Global Income Fund, Inc., Midas Fund, Inc., Midas Special Equities Fund, Inc., and Midas Dollar Reserves, Inc. and of WCI and certain of its affiliates. Previously, she was Special Assistant Corporation Counsel to New York City Administration for Children’s Services from 1998 to 2000. She earned her Juris Doctor from St. John’s University School of Law in 1997. She is a member of the New York State Bar. Ms. Pelaez was born on November 5, 1971.

The Company has a standing Audit Committee that consists of Charles A. Carroll, Edward G. Webb and Douglas Wu, each of whom has been determined by the Company’s board of directors to be an audit committee financial expert and “independent” as that term is used in Item 7(d)(3)(iv) of Schedule 14A under the Exchange Act.

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct and Ethics, adopted pursuant to American Stock Exchange Company Guide Section 807 and Regulation SB Item 406, applies to all Bexil Corporation directors, officers and employees, as well as to directors, officers and employees of each consolidated subsidiary of Bexil Corporation. The Code of Ethics is posted on the Company’s web site at [www.bexil.com](http://www.bexil.com).

Based solely on the information from Forms 3, 4, and 5 furnished to it, the Company believes that the directors, officers, and owners of more than 10 percent of the Class A Common Stock of the Company have filed on a timely basis reports required by Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the most recent fiscal year.

## Item 10. Executive Compensation

The following information and tables set forth the information required under the Securities and Exchange Commission’s executive compensation rules.

### Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth compensation for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 received by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer. No other executive officer of the Company serving at the end of fiscal year 2004 had total annual salary and bonus in fiscal year 2004 in excess of \$100,000.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-term compensation			
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other annual compensation (\$)	Awards		Payouts	
					Restricted stock award(s) (\$)	Securities underlying options/SARs (#)	Long-term incentive plan payouts (\$)	All other compensation (\$)
Thomas B Winmill . . . . .	2004	300,000	35,000	0	0	60,000	0	5,850 <sup>(1)</sup>
President and Chief	2003	250,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0
Executive Officer	2002	150,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Represents a matching contribution to a 401(k) plan.

**Option Grants Table**

The following table sets forth, for the year ended December 31, 2004, information regarding the options granted for each of the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted</u>	<u>Percentage Of Total Options/SARs Granted To Employees In Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Average Exercise Of Base Price</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
Thomas B. Winmill . . . . .	60,000	43.20%	\$21.54	(a)

(a) 50,000 options expire 9/25/2009 and 10,000 options expire 11/10/2009

**Aggregated Option/SAR Exercises and Fiscal Year-End Option/SAR Value Table**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Shares acquired on exercise (#)</u>	<u>Value realized (\$)</u>	<u>Number of securities underlying unexercised options/SARs at FY-end (#) Exercisable / Unexercisable</u>	<u>Value of unexercised in-the-money options/SARs at FY-end (\$) Exercisable / Unexercisable</u>
Thomas B. Winmill . . . . .	—	0.00%	41,476 / 18,524	0

**Long-Term Incentive Plan Awards Table**

There were no long-term incentive plan awards made during the year ended December 31, 2004 to the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table.

**Compensation of Directors**

Non-employee directors of the Company are compensated for services provided as a director, as follows: \$2,000 for each quarterly regular meeting attended; \$500 as a retainer paid quarterly; \$250 per special or telephonic meeting attended and per meeting of a committee of a board attended (when not held near the time of a regular meeting), except for the Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee which is \$1,000 per annum; and, reimbursement for meeting expenses.

*Options.* Under the Plan, the Company’s non-employee directors receive non-qualified stock options for Company common stock. The Company will grant an initial option for 1,000 shares of Company common stock on the effective date of any non-employee director’s initial election to the Board. The Company will also grant an annual option for 1,000 shares of Company common stock to each non-employee director at the close of business on the date of the Company’s annual stockholder meeting. These amounts are subject to adjustment for corporate transactions. These option awards are the only type of awards that non-employee directors of the Company are eligible to receive under the Plan. The exercise price per share of non-employee director options will be equal to 100% of the fair market value of a share of Company common stock on the date of grant and these options will expire at the earlier of (i) five years from the date of grant or (ii) three months after the date the non-employee director ceases to serve as a director of the Company for any reason. Non-employee director options will vest at the end of a period commencing on the date of grant and ending on a date which is the sooner of three years from the date of grant date or three years from commencement of service to the Company, and if the optionee has more than three years of service on the date of grant, the options will vest immediately.

*Other Arrangements.* Mr. Douglas Wu also received \$17,000 from York for his services as a director of York in fiscal year 2004.

**Employment Contracts**

The Company has no employment or termination contracts with any of its employees.

**Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters**

***Securities Authorized For Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans***

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans as of the end of December 31, 2004 with respect to compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance, are aggregated as follows:

<u>Plan category</u>	<u>Equity Compensation Plan Information</u>		
	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders . . . . .	143,000	\$21.47	32,918
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders . . . . .	0	0	0
Total . . . . .	<u>143,000</u>	<u>\$21.47</u>	<u>32,918</u>

***Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners***

The table below sets forth for person (including any “group”) who is known to the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of any class of the Company’s voting securities based on their Schedules 13D filed on April 5, 2004.

<u>(1) Title of class</u>	<u>(2) Name and address of beneficial owner</u>	<u>(3) Amount and nature of beneficial ownership</u>	<u>(4) Percent of class</u>
Common Stock	Bassett S. Winmill 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	53,648 shares.* Bassett S. Winmill has indirect beneficial ownership of 222,644 of these shares, as a result of his status as a controlling person of Winmill & Co. Incorporated and Investor Service Center, Inc., the direct beneficial owner. Mr. Winmill disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Investor Service Center, Inc. Bassett S. Winmill is Thomas B. Winmill’s father.	5.80%
Common Stock	Winmill & Co. Incorporated 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	222,644 shares. Winmill & Co. Incorporated has indirect beneficial ownership of these shares, as a result of its status as a controlling person of Investor Service Center, Inc., the direct beneficial owner	25.31%
Common Stock	Investor Service Center, Inc. 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	222,644 shares	25.31%
Common Stock	Thomas B. Winmill 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	91,412 shares.** Thomas B. Winmill has indirect beneficial ownership of 26,712 of these shares held by his spouse and sons. Mr. Winmill disclaims ownership of the shares held by his spouse and sons. Bassett S. Winmill is Thomas B. Winmill’s father.	9.87%

\* This amount includes 46,107 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.

\*\* This amount includes 46,107 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.

***Security Ownership of Management***

(1) Title of class	(2) Name and address of beneficial owner	(3) Amount and nature of beneficial ownership	(4) Percent of class
Common Stock	Bassett S. Winmill 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	276,292 shares. <sup>1</sup> Bassett S. Winmill has indirect beneficial ownership of 222,644 of these shares, as a result of his status as a controlling person of Winmill & Co. Incorporated and Investor Service Center, Inc., the direct beneficial owner. Mr. Winmill disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by Investor Service Center, Inc. Bassett S. Winmill is Thomas B. Winmill's father.	29.85%
Common Stock	Thomas B. Winmill 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	91,412 shares. <sup>2</sup> Thomas B. Winmill has indirect beneficial ownership of 26,712 of these shares held by his spouse and sons. Mr. Winmill disclaims ownership of the shares held by his spouse and sons. Bassett S. Winmill is Thomas B. Winmill's father.	9.87%
Common Stock	Charles A. Carroll 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	3,200 shares. <sup>3</sup>	0.23%
Common Stock	Edward G. Webb, Jr. 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	1,500 shares. <sup>4</sup>	0.17%
Common Stock	Douglas Wu 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	2,000 shares. <sup>5</sup>	0.23%
Common Stock	William G. Vohrer 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	4,000 shares. <sup>6</sup>	0.45%
Common Stock	Monica Pelaez 11 Hanover Square New York, New York 10005	4,000 shares. <sup>7</sup>	0.45%
Common Stock	Directors and executive officers as a group	382,404 shares. <sup>8</sup>	38.95%

1. This amount includes 46,107 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.
2. This amount includes 46,107 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.
3. This amount includes 0 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.

4. This amount includes 0 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.
5. This amount includes 2,000 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.
6. This amount includes 4,000 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.
7. This amount includes 4,000 shares with respect to which such person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.
8. This amount includes 102,214 shares with respect to which directors and executive officers as a group have the right to acquire beneficial ownership as specified in Rule 13d-3(d)(1) under the Exchange Act, including the right to acquire within sixty days, from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege or similar obligations.

## **Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions**

Certain officers of the Company also serve as officers and/or directors of Winmill & Co. Incorporated, Tuxis Corporation, and their affiliates (the "Affiliates"). The Company shares office space and various administrative and other support functions with the Affiliates and pays an allocated cost based on an estimated assessment of use and other factors. The Company is expected to reimburse the Affiliates for these costs and for the year ending December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company charged operations approximately \$124,000 and \$96,000 respectively.

## **Item 13. Exhibits**

(a) The following exhibits are incorporated as part of this 10KSB annual report:

- 3.1-1 Articles of Incorporation (the "Charter") of Bexil filed on 11/25/1996 as Exhibit A to Bexil's Registration Statement on Form N-2 (Registration No. 811-07833) ("Form N-2"), are hereby incorporated by reference.
- 3.1-2 Articles of Amendment to the Charter filed on 11/25/1996 as Exhibit A to Bexil's Post-Effective Amendment to Form N-2, are hereby incorporated by reference.
- 3.1-3 Articles of Amendment to the Charter filed on 03/29/2004 as Exhibit 4-a-3 to Bexil's S-8, are hereby incorporated by reference.
- 3.1-4 Articles of Amendment to the Charter are filed herewith.
- 3.2 By-Laws filed on 03/29/2004 as Exhibit 4-b to Bexil's S-8, are hereby incorporated by reference.
- 4.1-1 Specimen common stock certificate filed herewith.
- 4.1-2 Bexil's 2004 Incentive Compensation Plan effective as of March 24, 2004, included as Appendix A to Bexil's Proxy Statement for its 2004 Special Meeting of Stockholders, is hereby incorporated by reference.
- 4.1-3 Forms of Stock Option Agreements under Bexil's 2004 Incentive Compensation Plan filed on 3/29/2004 as Exhibit 4-c-2 to Bexil's S-8, are hereby incorporated by reference.

- 10.1-1 Stockholders Agreement among York Insurance Services Group, Inc., Thomas C. MacArthur, and Bexil filed as Exhibit C to Bexil's Form N-8F on 12/05/2003, is hereby incorporated by reference.
- 10.1-2 By-Laws of York Insurance Services Group, Inc. filed as Exhibit D to Bexil's Form N-8F on 12/05/2003, are hereby incorporated by reference.
- 16 Letter on change in certifying accountant. File the letter required by Item 304(a)(3). Filed herewith.
- 21 Subsidiaries of the small business issuer filed herewith.
- 23. Consents of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.  
Deloitte & Touche LLP. Filed herewith.  
Tait, Weller and Baker. Filed herewith.
- 24-1 Power of attorney — Durable Power of Attorney of Charles A. Carroll filed herewith.
- 24-2 Power of attorney — Durable Power of Attorney of Edward G. Webb, Jr. filed herewith.
- 24-3 Power of attorney — Durable Power of Attorney of Bassett S. Winmill filed herewith.
- 24-4 Power of attorney — Durable Power of Attorney of Douglas Wu filed herewith.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith.

**Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.**

On January 13, 2005, the Audit Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors of the Company unanimously voted to recommend to the Board that the resignation of Tait, Weller & Baker ("Tait") as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm be accepted, effective upon the appointment by the Company of successor auditors. The Committee further recommended to the Board that the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP ("Deloitte") as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Company be approved, effective upon the successful completion of Deloitte's client acceptance procedures. Also on January 13, 2005, the Board of Directors of the Company approved such recommendations. Tait, Weller & Baker acted in this capacity in 2003 and previously. The information below includes amounts billed or expected to be billed for these services.

***Audit Fees***

The aggregate fees billed or expected to be billed by the independent registered public accounting firm for professional services rendered for the audit of the annual financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 were \$75,000 and \$14,250 respectively. \$75,000 expense has been accrued for the audit of 2004, payable to Deloitte & Touche. The audit fee expense for 2003 was attributable to Tait Weller & Baker Certified Public Accountants.

***Audit-Related Fees***

The aggregate fees billed or expected to be billed by the independent registered public accounting firm for Audit-Related services to the Company, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003,

were \$6,000 and \$2,250 respectively. These services consist primarily of review of quarterly filings and other services approved by the Audit Committee. These fees were paid to Tait Weller and Baker Certified Public Accountants.

***Tax Fees***

The aggregate fees billed or expected to be billed by the independent registered public accounting firm for tax services to the Company for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 were \$3,250 and \$3,250, respectively. These services primarily relate to the analysis and review of tax provisions and preparation of tax returns. These fees are payable to the company's tax consultants, Tait, Weller and Baker Certified Public Accountants.

***All Other Fees***

The aggregate fees billed or expected to be billed by the independent registered public accounting firm for all other services to the Company for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 were \$0 and \$1,200, respectively. The fees for 2003 were paid to Tait Weller and Baker Certified Public Accountants.

It is the Audit Committee's policy to approve in advance the types of audit, audit-related, tax, and any other services to be provided by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

The Audit Committee has approved all of the aforementioned independent registered public accounting firm's services and fees for 2004 and 2003 and, in doing so, has considered whether the provision of such services is compatible with maintaining independence.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

### **BEXIL CORPORATION**

June 20, 2005 By:           /s/  WILLIAM G. VOHRER            
**William G. Vohrer**  
**Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Chief Accounting Officer**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the Company and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

June 20, 2005 By:           /s/  THOMAS B. WINMILL            
**Bassett S. Winmill, Chairman of the Board, Director**  
**Thomas B. Winmill on behalf of Bassett S. Winmill by**  
**Power of Attorney signed 12/11/01**

June 20, 2005 By:           /s/  THOMAS B. WINMILL            
**Thomas B. Winmill, Esq., President**  
**Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel, Director**

June 20, 2005 By:           /s/  THOMAS B. WINMILL            
**Edward G. Webb, Jr., Director**  
**Thomas B. Winmill on behalf of Edward G. Webb, Jr. by**  
**Power of Attorney signed 12/11/01**

June 20, 2005 By:           /s/  THOMAS B. WINMILL            
**Charles A. Carroll, Director**  
**Thomas B. Winmill on behalf of Charles A. Carroll by**  
**Power of Attorney signed 12/11/01**

June 20, 2005 By:           /s/  THOMAS B. WINMILL            
**Douglas Wu, Director,**  
**Thomas B. Winmill on behalf of Douglas Wu by**  
**Power of Attorney signed 12/11/01**

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