

HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

Form 8-K

January 07, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): January 2, 2009

THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction

of incorporation)

1-13754
(Commission File Number)

04-3263626
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

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440 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01653

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (508) 855-1000

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- .. Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17CFR 230.425)
- .. Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17CFR 240.14a-12)
- .. Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- .. Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 2.01 Completion of Acquisition or Disposition of Assets.

Prior to the opening of business on January 2, 2009, The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc., a Delaware Corporation (the Company), completed the previously announced sale of its remaining life insurance subsidiary, First Allmerica Financial Life Insurance Company (FAFLIC), to Commonwealth Annuity and Life Insurance Company (Commonwealth Annuity), a subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (Goldman Sachs). Coincident with the sale transaction, The Hanover Insurance Company (Hanover Insurance) and FAFLIC entered into 100% coinsurance contracts whereby Hanover Insurance assumed FAFLIC's remaining discontinued accident and health business.

Total net proceeds consisting of both proceeds from the sale and dividended assets from FAFLIC coincident with its sale, are estimated to be approximately \$235 million before certain transaction costs, based on an estimated dividend and purchase price calculated as of November 30, 2008. Total proceeds include approximately \$105 million received or expected to be received from Commonwealth Annuity and a dividend from FAFLIC valued at approximately \$130 million. This dividend is comprised primarily of fixed assets that have subsequently been purchased by Hanover Insurance from the holding company for cash and securities. These proceeds are subject to post closing adjustments based upon the statutory balance sheet of FAFLIC as of December 31, 2008.

The transaction resulted in a net after-tax loss on the sale that is currently expected to be approximately \$80 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The after-tax net loss will be modified to reflect the post-closing adjustments.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements, including statements estimating the total proceeds and after-tax net loss, are forward-looking statements, as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. There are certain factors that could cause actual results, including the total proceeds from the transaction, to differ materially from those anticipated by this report. These include:

(1) changes in the dividend, the value of the business sold to Commonwealth Annuity, the coinsurance and related agreements for the accident and health business, and certain intercompany transactions, including the proposed sale by the holding company to its subsidiary, Hanover Insurance fixed assets received from the dividend in exchange for cash and securities; (2) the statutory results of operations of FAFLIC until December 31, 2008, which will impact the statutory surplus of FAFLIC and consequently the ultimate dividend, purchase price, proceeds from the transaction and net after-tax loss; (3) the uncertainties as to the gross or net proceeds to be received by THG, including the uncertainty as to the effects of the various purchase price adjustments and expenses incurred by THG and the impact of various tax elections and the amount of after-tax loss; (4) the ability to realize post-closing earnings for the property-casualty segment that are taxable and make certain of FAFLIC's historical tax attributes valuable to the holding company; and (5) the impact of contingent liabilities, including indemnification for litigation, regulatory and certain pre-closing matters, assumed by the holding company in connection with the transaction.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual results could well differ materially. Investors should consider these and other risks and uncertainties in our business that may affect future performance, and that are discussed in readily available documents, including the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and other documents filed by The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which are also available at www.hanover.com under Investors.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(a.) Not applicable.

(b.) Pro Forma Financial Information.

In accordance with Item 9.01(b)(1) of Form 8-K, the pro forma financial information required by Item 9.01(b) of Form 8-K is set forth below.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information of the Company is derived from the Company's historical consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto appearing in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 and the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2008. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2007 are presented as if the sale of FAFLIC, as discussed in Item 2.01 hereof, had been completed as of January 1, 2008 and January 1, 2007, respectively. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet is presented as if the disposition had been completed as of September 30, 2008. The unaudited pro forma financial statements reflect the sale of FAFLIC as an adjustment to the historical consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of income, as FAFLIC qualifies as a significant subsidiary in accordance with Regulation S-X Section 210.11-01(b)(2). The unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information is preliminary and may be subject to change; however, such changes, if any, are not expected to be material.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information has been presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of any future results of operations or the results that might have occurred if the disposition had actually been completed on the indicated dates. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements are based on management's estimate of the effects the sale of FAFLIC. Pro forma adjustments are based on currently available information, historical results and certain assumptions that management believes are reasonable and described in the accompanying notes.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements do not include earnings on proceeds and related tax effects that result directly from the transaction, which will be included in the Company's operating results in future periods.

THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

(In millions)	Pro Forma			Pro Forma
	Historical	Adjustments		
ASSETS				
Investments	\$ 4,453.2	\$ 39.2 (a)		\$ 4,492.4
Cash and cash equivalents	314.3	99.3 (b)		413.6
Accrued investment income	55.7			55.7
Premiums, accounts and notes receivable, net	571.1	4.9 (c)		576.0
Reinsurance receivable on paid and unpaid losses, benefits and unearned premiums	1,030.4	0.5 (a)		1,030.9
Deferred policy acquisition costs	264.4	1.9 (a)		266.3
Deferred federal income taxes	258.6	0.5 (a)		259.1
Goodwill	131.9			131.9
Other assets	302.8	95.4		398.2
Assets held-for-sale	1,872.4	(1,872.4) (d)		
Total assets	\$ 9,254.8	\$ (1,630.7)		\$ 7,624.1
LIABILITIES				
Policy liabilities and accruals	\$ 4,328.4	\$ 32.1 (a)		\$ 4,360.5
Expenses and taxes payable	553.4	117.4 (a),(e)		670.8
Reinsurance premiums payable	48.3			48.3
Long-term debt	511.9			511.9
Liabilities held-for-sale	1,772.7	(1,772.7) (f)		
Total liabilities	7,214.7	(1,623.2)		5,591.5
Total shareholders' equity	2,040.1	(7.5) (g)		2,032.6
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 9,254.8	\$ (1,630.7)		\$ 7,624.1

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information.

THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC.
UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

(In millions, except per share data)	Historical	Pro Forma		Pro Forma
		Adjustments		
REVENUES				
Premiums	\$ 2,404.8	\$ (32.8)	(h)	\$ 2,372.0
Net investment income	324.0	(77.0)	(i)	247.0
Net realized investment gains (losses)	1.5	(2.4)	(h)	(0.9)
Fees and other income	56.5	(0.4)	(h)	56.1
Total revenues	2,786.8	(112.6)		2,674.2
BENEFITS, LOSSES AND EXPENSES				
Policy benefits, claims, losses and loss adjustment expenses	1,545.3	(87.9)	(h)	1,457.4
Policy acquisition expenses	524.3	(0.7)	(h)	523.6
Other operating expenses	368.8	(17.1)	(j)	351.7
Total benefits, losses and expenses	2,438.4	(105.7)		2,332.7
Income from continuing operations before federal income taxes	348.4	(6.9)		341.5
Federal income tax expense	109.2	7.5	(h)	116.7
Income from continuing operations	\$ 239.2	\$ (14.4)		\$ 224.8
Earnings per common share from continuing operations:				
Basic	\$ 4.63	\$ (0.28)		\$ 4.35
Diluted	\$ 4.56	\$ (0.27)		\$ 4.29
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	51.7			51.7
Diluted	52.4			52.4

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information.

THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

(In millions, except per share data)	Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments (k)	Pro Forma
REVENUES			
Premiums	\$ 1,858.1	\$	\$ 1,858.1
Net investment income	193.9		193.9
Net realized investment losses	(60.7)		(60.7)
Fees and other income	25.7		25.7
Total revenues	2,017.0		2,017.0
BENEFITS, LOSSES AND EXPENSES			
Policy benefits, claims, losses and loss adjustment expenses	1,239.7		1,239.7
Policy acquisition expenses	416.1		416.1
Other operating expenses	247.1		247.1
Total benefits, losses and expenses	1,902.9		1,902.9
Loss from continuing operations before federal income taxes	114.1		114.1
Federal income tax expense	52.4		52.4
Income from continuing operations	\$ 61.7	\$	\$ 61.7
Earnings per common share from continuing operations:			
Basic	\$ 1.20	\$	\$ 1.20
Diluted	\$ 1.19	\$	\$ 1.19
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	51.3		51.3
Diluted	51.8		51.8

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

See the introduction to pro forma financial information. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet was prepared assuming the disposition occurred as of September 30, 2008 and included Pro Forma Adjustments as follows:

- (a) Coincident with the sale, FAFLIC entered into 100% coinsurance agreements with Hanover Insurance, whereby Hanover Insurance assumed FAFLIC's remaining accident and health business through either novations or the assumption of risk through reinsurance. This proforma presentation assumes novations of reinsured policy liabilities of \$32.1 million were funded by investment securities of \$39.2 million. Additionally, recoverables from third party reinsurers, deferred acquisition costs, and other assets of \$2.9 million were transferred as part of this transaction, along with \$8.1 million of liabilities primarily for uncollectible balances. Additionally, the liabilities assumed by Hanover Insurance in connection with the 100% coinsurance agreements and related assets are presented as components of expenses and taxes payable and other assets, respectively, in this proforma as they continue to be accounted for as a discontinued operation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets*.
- (b) This adjustment reflects anticipated proceeds based upon an estimated purchase price of \$105.7 million, calculated as of November 30, 2008, partially offset by cash paid to FAFLIC immediately prior to the sale related to an interest in a partnership.
- (c) Estimate of the present value of future cash flows related to the interest in a partnership discussed in item (b).
- (d) Adjustments to the consolidated balance sheet include the disposal of \$1,872.4 million of assets held by FAFLIC and are comprised of the following (in millions):

Cash and Investments	\$ 1,266.3
Reinsurance Recoverable	242.6
Separate Account Assets	333.3
Other Assets	58.2
Valuation Allowance	(28.0)
	\$ 1,872.4

- (e) In addition to the liabilities established as a result of the reinsurance agreement noted in item (a) above, this adjustment primarily reflects increases in accrued expenses associated with transaction costs including those established in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others* (FIN 45) and discussed below in item (k).
- (f) Adjustments to the consolidated balance sheet also include the disposal of \$1,772.7 million of liabilities held by FAFLIC and are comprised of the following (in millions):

Policy Liabilities	\$ 1,362.4
Separate Account Liabilities	333.3
Trust Instruments Supported by Funding Obligations	18.0
Other Liabilities	59.0
	\$ 1,772.7

- (g) This adjustment represents the increase in the anticipated loss on sale from September 30, 2008 through the closing, based upon November 30, 2008 results and subject to closing adjustments.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and the year ended December 31, 2007 have been presented as if the disposition was completed as of January 1, 2008 and January 1, 2007, respectively. These statements include Pro Forma Adjustments as follows:

- (h) These adjustments to the consolidated statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2007 reflect activity directly associated with and previously recognized by FAFLIC.
- (i) This adjustment reflects net investment income activity directly associated with and recognized by FAFLIC in 2007, offset by net investment income of \$0.4 million allocated to THG as it has been determined that such investment income would have been earned by THG if FAFLIC was sold as of January 1, 2007.
- (j) Adjustments associated with other operating expenses reflect 100% of operating expenses associated with and recognized by FAFLIC related to third party administrator fees, salary expenses, and direct administrative expenses. This represents approximately 40% of costs that were directly assigned to FAFLIC and excludes direct costs associated with pension and post-retirement benefits related to former employees and agents of the Life Companies. Such costs are being retained by the Company. In addition, approximately 40% of assigned costs related to FAFLIC are included in this adjustment as it has been determined that these costs will be eliminated as a result of and subsequent to the transition of this business to Commonwealth Annuity.
- (k) As of September 30, 2008, the published consolidated income statement already reflects the results of operations as if the transaction had occurred January 1, 2008 due to the presentation of the respective business as a discontinued operation in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets*. The after-tax loss reclassified and reflected as a discontinued operation for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$20.7 million. Additionally, the estimated loss on sale is \$80 million based on November 30, 2008 information, an increase from the \$72.2 million loss estimated as of September 30, 2008. Included in this \$80 million loss are an estimated \$7 million liability established for certain guarantees made in accordance with FIN 45, and approximately \$5 million of transaction related costs such as legal fees, severance and retention expenses, accounting, consulting and actuarial fees.

(c.) Not applicable.

(d.) Exhibits.

The following exhibits are furnished herewith.

Exhibit 99.1 Press Release, dated January 2, 2009, issued by The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. announcing the closing of the sale of its life insurance subsidiary, FAFLIC.

SIGNATURES

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

The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: January 7, 2009

By: /s/ Eugene M. Bullis
Eugene M. Bullis

Chief Financial Officer,
Executive Vice President and
Principal Accounting Officer

Exhibit Index

Exhibit 99.1 Press Release, dated January 2, 2009, issued by The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. announcing the closing of the sale of its life insurance subsidiary, FAFLIC.

11

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Purchases of equity securities

(1,849,990) (999,284)

Sales of debt securities

2,193,147 3,263,695

Maturities and redemptions of debt securities

907,309 588,638

Sales of equity securities

1,972,117 1,125,114

Net (purchases) sales of short-term investments

73,725 (286,695)

Net (purchases) sales and maturities of commercial mortgage loans

(41,659) (236,197)

(Purchases) sales of property and equipment

16,006 (9,043)

Purchases of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired

(164,528) (122,365)

Other, net

84,585 23,037

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

(122,772) (231,794)

Cash flows from financing activities

Treasury stock acquisitions

- (53,288)

Increase (decrease) in other debt

(26,098) (2,520)

Other, net

(15,238) (4,179)

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities

(41,336) (59,987)

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash

9,821 5,710

Net increase (decrease) in cash

49,594 35,552

Cash at beginning of period

594,091 475,267

Cash at end of period

\$643,685 \$510,819

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information

Cash paid during period for:

Interest paid

\$41,207 \$40,307

Income taxes paid (refund received)

31,242 15,197

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

ALLEGHANY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Principles

(a) Principles of Financial Statement Presentation

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this Form 10-Q) should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the 2016 Form 10-K) and the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 of Alleghany Corporation (Alleghany).

Alleghany, a Delaware corporation, owns and manages certain operating subsidiaries and investments, anchored by a core position in property and casualty reinsurance and insurance. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary Alleghany Insurance Holdings LLC (AIHL) and its subsidiaries, Alleghany is engaged in the property and casualty insurance business. AIHL's insurance operations are principally conducted by its subsidiaries RSUI Group, Inc. (RSUI), CapSpecialty, Inc. (CapSpecialty) and Pacific Compensation Corporation (PacificComp). CapSpecialty has been a subsidiary of AIHL since January 2002, RSUI has been a subsidiary of AIHL since July 2003 and PacificComp has been a subsidiary of AIHL since July 2007. AIHL Re LLC (AIHL Re), a captive reinsurance company which provides reinsurance to Alleghany's insurance operating subsidiaries and affiliates, has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of Alleghany since its formation in May 2006. Alleghany's reinsurance operations commenced on March 6, 2012 when Alleghany consummated a merger with Transatlantic Holdings, Inc. (TransRe) and TransRe became one of Alleghany's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Although Alleghany's primary sources of revenues and earnings are its reinsurance and insurance operations and investments, Alleghany also sources, executes, manages and monitors certain private capital investments primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary Alleghany Capital Corporation (Alleghany Capital). Alleghany Capital's investments are included in other activities for segment reporting purposes and include:

Stranded Oil Resources Corporation (SORC), an exploration and production company focused on enhanced oil recovery, headquartered in Golden, Colorado;

Bourn & Koch, Inc. (Bourn & Koch), a manufacturer/remanufacturer of specialty machine tools and supplier of replacement parts, accessories and services for a variety of cutting technologies, headquartered in Rockford, Illinois;

R.C. Tway Company, LLC (Kentucky Trailer), a manufacturer of custom trailers and truck bodies for the moving and storage industry and other markets, headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky;

IPS-Integrated Project Services, LLC (IPS), a technical engineering-focused service provider focused on the global pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries, headquartered in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania;

Jazwares, LLC (together with its affiliates, Jazwares), a global toy, entertainment and musical instrument company, headquartered in Sunrise, Florida; and

WWSC Holdings LLC (W&WIAFCO Steel), a structural steel fabricator and erector, headquartered in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, acquired on April 28, 2017.

On April 15, 2016, Alleghany Capital acquired an additional 50 percent of Jazwares' outstanding equity, bringing its equity ownership interest to 80 percent and, as of that date, the results of Jazwares have been included in Alleghany's consolidated results. Prior to April 15, 2016, Jazwares was accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

In addition, Alleghany owns and manages properties in the Sacramento, California region through its wholly-owned subsidiary Alleghany Properties Holdings LLC (Alleghany Properties). Alleghany's public equity investments are managed primarily through Alleghany's wholly-owned subsidiary Roundwood Asset Management LLC.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to Alleghany include Alleghany together with its subsidiaries.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the results of Alleghany and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (GAAP). All material inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The portion of stockholders' equity, net earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income that is not attributable to Alleghany stockholders is presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income as noncontrolling interests. Because all noncontrolling interests have the option to sell their ownership interests to Alleghany in the future (generally through 2024), the portion of stockholders' equity that is not attributable to Alleghany stockholders is presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as redeemable noncontrolling interests for all periods presented. During the first six months of 2017, Bourn & Koch had approximately 11 percent noncontrolling interests outstanding, Kentucky Trailer had approximately 21 percent noncontrolling interests outstanding, IPS had approximately 16 percent noncontrolling interests outstanding

Table of Contents

and Jazwares had approximately 20 percent noncontrolling interests outstanding. W&WIAFCO Steel had approximately 20 percent noncontrolling interests outstanding from its April 28, 2017 acquisition date through June 30, 2017.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Alleghany relies on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances to make judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ materially from those reported results to the extent that those estimates and assumptions prove to be inaccurate. Changes in estimates are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income in the period in which the changes are made.

(b) Other Significant Accounting Principles

Alleghany's significant accounting principles can be found in Note 1 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K.

(c) Recent Accounting Standards***Recently Adopted***

In May 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued guidance that requires disclosures related to short-duration insurance contracts. The guidance applies to property and casualty insurance and reinsurance entities, among others, and requires the following annual disclosure related to the liability for loss and loss adjustment expenses (LAE): (i) net incurred and paid claims development information by accident year for up to ten years; (ii) a reconciliation of incurred and paid claims development information to the aggregate carrying amount of the liability for loss and LAE; (iii) liabilities for losses that have been incurred but not yet reported by accident year and in total; (iv) a description of reserving methodologies (as well as any changes to those methodologies); (v) quantitative information about claim frequency by accident year; and (vi) the average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age and accident year. In addition, the guidance also requires insurance entities to disclose for annual and interim reporting periods a roll-forward of the liability for loss and LAE. This guidance was effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. Alleghany adopted this guidance as of December 31, 2016 and the implementation did not have an impact on its results of operations and financial condition. See Note 5 of this Form 10-Q and Note 1(k) and Note 6 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K for the new disclosures.

Future Application of Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB, together with the International Accounting Standards Board, issued guidance on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. Under this guidance, revenue is recognized as the transfer of goods and services to customers takes place and in amounts that reflect the payment or payments that are expected to be received from the customers for those goods and services. This guidance also requires new disclosures about revenue. Revenues related to insurance and reinsurance are not impacted by this guidance. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2018 for public entities, with early adoption permitted in 2017. Alleghany will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2018 and does not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on its results of operations and financial condition.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance that changes the recognition and measurement of certain financial instruments. This guidance requires investments in equity securities (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. For equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, measurement may be at cost, adjusted for any impairment and changes resulting from observable price changes for a similar investment of the same issuer. This guidance also changes the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments by: (i) requiring that financial instrument disclosures of fair value use the exit price notion; (ii) requiring separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form, either on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; (iii) requiring separate presentation in other comprehensive income for the portion of the change in a liability's fair value resulting from instrument-specific credit risk when an election has been made to measure the liability at fair value; and (iv) eliminating the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 for public entities, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Except for the change in presentation for instrument-specific credit risk, this guidance does not permit early adoption. Alleghany will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2018. As of January 1, 2018, unrealized gains or losses of equity securities, net of deferred taxes, will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings. Subsequently, all changes in unrealized gains or losses of equity securities, net of deferred taxes, will be presented in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings rather than the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. Alleghany does not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on its financial condition. See Note 3(a) of this Form 10-Q for further information on Alleghany's unrealized gains and losses of equity securities.

Table of Contents

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance on leases. Under this guidance, a lessee is required to recognize assets and liabilities for leases with terms of more than one year, whereas under current guidance, a lessee is only required to recognize assets and liabilities for those leases qualifying as capital leases. This guidance also requires new disclosures about the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The accounting by lessors is to remain largely unchanged. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2019 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. Alleghany will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2019 and does not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on its results of operations and financial condition. See Note 12(b) to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K for further information on Alleghany's leases.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance on credit losses. Under this guidance, a company is required to measure all expected credit losses on loans, reinsurance recoverables and other financial assets accounted for at cost or amortized cost, as applicable. Estimates of expected credit losses are to be based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Credit losses for securities accounted for on an available-for-sale (AFS) basis are to be measured in a manner similar to GAAP as currently applied and cannot exceed the amount by which the fair value is less than the amortized cost. Credit losses for all financial assets are to be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. Subsequent reversals in credit loss estimates are permitted and are to be recognized in earnings. This guidance also requires new disclosures about the significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality of financial assets. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2020 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. Alleghany will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2020 and does not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on its results of operations and financial condition.

In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance that simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill. Under this guidance, if an initial qualitative assessment indicates that the fair value of an operating subsidiary may be less than its carrying amount, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the operating subsidiary exceeds its estimated fair value. Any resulting impairment loss recognized cannot exceed the total amount of goodwill associated with the operating subsidiary. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2020 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. Alleghany will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2020 and does not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on its results of operations and financial condition.

In March 2017, the FASB issued guidance that reduces the amortization period for the premium on certain purchased callable debt securities to the earliest call date. The guidance applies specifically to noncontingent call features that are callable at a predetermined and fixed price and date. The accounting for purchased callable debt securities held at a discount is not affected. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2019 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. Alleghany currently intends to adopt this guidance in the fourth quarter of 2017, and will record a cumulative effect reduction directly to opening 2017 retained earnings and an offsetting increase in opening 2017 accumulated other comprehensive income at that time. Alleghany does not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on its results of operations and financial condition.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the carrying value and estimated fair value of Alleghany's consolidated financial instruments as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

June 30, 2017

December 31, 2016

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	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(\$ in millions)			
Assets				
Investments (excluding equity method investments and loans) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17,388.2	\$ 17,388.2	\$ 16,899.2	\$ 16,899.2
Liabilities				
Senior Notes and other debt ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,487.5	\$ 1,660.2	\$ 1,476.5	\$ 1,584.3

(1) This table includes AFS investments (debt and equity securities, as well as partnership and non-marketable equity investments carried at fair value that are included in other invested assets). This table excludes investments accounted for using the equity method and commercial mortgage loans that are carried at unpaid principal balance. The fair value of short-term investments approximates amortized cost. The fair value of all other categories of investments is discussed below.

(2) See Note 8 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K for additional information on the senior notes and other debt.

Table of Contents

The following tables summarize Alleghany's financial instruments measured at fair value and the level of the fair value hierarchy of inputs used as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
As of June 30, 2017				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 3,307.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.9	\$ 3,309.1
Preferred stock	-	-	2.2	2.2
Total equity securities	3,307.1	0.1	4.1	3,311.3
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	-	1,073.4	-	1,073.4
Municipal bonds	-	4,271.1	-	4,271.1
Foreign government obligations	-	1,098.7	-	1,098.7
U.S. corporate bonds	-	2,178.0	215.0	2,393.0
Foreign corporate bonds	-	1,229.2	37.0	1,266.2
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS ¹⁾)	-	1,004.8	5.5	1,010.3
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	-	570.7	1.9	572.6
Other asset-backed securities ⁽²⁾	-	523.2	1,160.9	1,684.1
Total debt securities	-	11,949.1	1,420.3	13,369.4
Short-term investments	-	700.8	-	700.8
Other invested assets ⁽³⁾	-	-	6.7	6.7
Total investments (excluding equity method investments and loans)	\$ 3,307.1	\$ 12,650.0	\$ 1,431.1	\$ 17,388.2
Senior Notes and other debt	\$ -	\$ 1,556.5	\$ 103.7	\$ 1,660.2

Table of Contents

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2016				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 3,105.2	\$ -	\$ 4.3	\$ 3,109.5
Preferred stock	-	-	-	-
Total equity securities	3,105.2	-	4.3	3,109.5
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	-	1,243.3	-	1,243.3
Municipal bonds	-	4,185.8	-	4,185.8
Foreign government obligations	-	1,047.1	-	1,047.1
U.S. corporate bonds	-	2,120.2	72.9	2,193.1
Foreign corporate bonds	-	1,088.4	0.4	1,088.8
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS ⁽¹⁾	-	994.5	5.9	1,000.4
CMBS	-	730.5	4.3	734.8
Other asset-backed securities ⁽²⁾	-	586.1	903.8	1,489.9
Total debt securities	-	11,995.9	987.3	12,983.2
Short-term investments	-	778.4	-	778.4
Other invested assets ⁽³⁾	-	-	28.1	28.1
Total investments (excluding equity method investments and loans)	\$ 3,105.2	\$ 12,774.3	\$ 1,019.7	\$ 16,899.2
Senior Notes and other debt	\$ -	\$ 1,491.5	\$ 92.8	\$ 1,584.3

(1) Primarily includes government agency pass-through securities guaranteed by a government agency or government sponsored enterprise, among other types of RMBS.

(2) Includes \$1,126.4 million and \$903.8 million of collateralized loan obligations as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

(3) Includes partnership and non-marketable equity investments accounted for on an AFS basis, and excludes investments accounted for using the equity method.

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, Alleghany transferred \$3.1 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, of financial instruments out of Level 3 that were principally due to an increase in observable inputs related to the valuation of such assets and, specifically, an increase in broker quotes. Of the \$7.2 million of transfers, \$4.8 million related to U.S. corporate bonds and \$2.4 million related to common stock.

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, Alleghany transferred \$2.1 million and \$4.7 million, respectively, of financial instruments into Level 3 that were principally due to a decrease in observable inputs related to the valuation

of such assets and, specifically, a decrease in broker quotes. Of the \$4.7 million of transfers, \$3.0 million related to U.S. corporate bonds, \$1.4 million related to common stock and \$0.3 million related to foreign corporate bonds. There were no other material transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

In the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, there were no material transfers of securities out of Level 3.

In the six months ended June 30, 2016, Alleghany transferred \$2.7 million of financial instruments into Level 3 principally due to a decrease in observable inputs related to the valuation of such assets. Of the \$2.7 million of transfers, \$1.7 million related to U.S. corporate bonds and \$1.0 million related to common stock. There were no other material transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 in the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Table of Contents

The following tables present reconciliations of the changes during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 in Level 3 assets measured at fair value:

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Equity Securities		Debt Securities						Total
	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Mortgage and asset-backed		RMBS	CMBS	Other Asset-backed Securities	Other Invested Assets ⁽¹⁾	
			U.S. Corporate Bonds	Foreign Corporate Bonds					
Balance as of January 1, 2017	\$ 4.3	\$ -	\$ 72.9	\$ 0.4	\$ 5.9	\$ 4.3	\$ 903.8	\$ 28.1	\$ 1,019.7
Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in:									
Net earnings ⁽²⁾	(0.1)	-	(0.3)	-	0.1	-	2.7	10.8	13.2
Other comprehensive income	0.5	-	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	11.9	(10.6)	3.0
Purchases	-	2.4	151.4	36.0	-	-	578.0	-	768.4
Sales	(1.8)	(0.2)	(4.3)	(0.1)	-	(2.2)	(19.7)	(21.6)	(49.9)
Issuances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	(4.4)	-	(0.7)	(0.3)	(315.8)	-	(321.2)
Transfers into Level 3	1.4	-	3.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	4.7
Transfers out of Level 3	(2.4)	-	(4.8)	-	-	-	-	-	(7.2)
Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.2	\$ 215.0	\$ 37.0	\$ 5.5	\$ 1.9	\$ 1,160.9	\$ 6.7	\$ 1,430.1

Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Equity Securities		Debt Securities						Total
	Common Stock	U.S. Corporate Bonds	Mortgage and asset-backed		RMBS	CMBS	Other Asset-backed Securities	Other Invested Assets ⁽¹⁾	
			Foreign Corporate Bonds	Other					
Balance as of January 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ 49.8	\$ 14.9	\$ 20.2	\$ 953.0	\$ 29.9	\$ 1,067.8		
Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in:									
Net earnings ⁽²⁾	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.2	-	1.5	2.3	3.7		
Other comprehensive income	0.6	1.0	(0.2)	0.7	3.7	(1.7)	4.1		
Purchases	0.2	1.3	-	-	19.3	-	20.8		
Sales	-	(7.8)	-	(4.8)	(26.0)	(2.3)	(40.9)		
Issuances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Settlements	-	(1.7)	(1.1)	(0.3)	(0.5)	-	(3.6)		
Transfers into Level 3	1.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	2.7		
Transfers out of Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	(0.3)	(0.3)		
Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$ 1.7	\$ 44.1	\$ 13.8	\$ 15.8	\$ 951.0	\$ 27.9	\$ 1,054.3		

(1) Includes partnership and non-marketable equity investments accounted for on an AFS basis.

(2) There were no other than temporary impairment (OTTI) losses recorded in net earnings related to Level 3 assets still held as of June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Net unrealized losses related to Level 3 assets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were not material.

See Note 1(c) to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K for Alleghany s accounting policy on fair value.

Table of Contents**3. Investments****(a) Unrealized Gains and Losses**

The amortized cost or cost and the fair value of AFS securities as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost or Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(\$ in millions)			
As of June 30, 2017				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 2,764.3	\$ 546.8	\$ (2.0)	\$ 3,309.1
Preferred stock	2.2	-	-	2.2
Total equity securities	2,766.5	546.8	(2.0)	3,311.3
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	1,085.3	2.2	(14.1)	1,073.4
Municipal bonds	4,187.5	102.1	(18.5)	4,271.1
Foreign government obligations	1,085.5	17.5	(4.3)	1,098.7
U.S. corporate bonds	2,349.1	55.9	(12.0)	2,393.0
Foreign corporate bonds	1,243.8	26.8	(4.4)	1,266.2
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS	1,012.1	7.5	(9.3)	1,010.3
CMBS	565.3	10.0	(2.7)	572.6
Other asset-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	1,676.9	9.2	(2.0)	1,684.1
Total debt securities	13,205.5	231.2	(67.3)	13,369.4
Short-term investments	700.8	-	-	700.8
Total investments	\$ 16,672.8	\$ 778.0	\$ (69.3)	\$ 17,381.5

	Amortized Cost or Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(\$ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2016				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 2,816.6	\$ 332.1	\$ (39.2)	\$ 3,109.5
Preferred stock	-	-	-	-
Total equity securities	2,816.6	332.1	(39.2)	3,109.5

Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	1,265.7	2.2	(24.6)	1,243.3
Municipal bonds	4,161.0	66.9	(42.1)	4,185.8
Foreign government obligations	1,030.9	20.2	(4.0)	1,047.1
U.S. corporate bonds	2,168.9	43.5	(19.3)	2,193.1
Foreign corporate bonds	1,068.3	27.3	(6.8)	1,088.8
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS	1,005.9	7.0	(12.5)	1,000.4
CMBS	728.8	9.6	(3.6)	734.8
Other asset-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	1,497.6	4.0	(11.7)	1,489.9
Total debt securities	12,927.1	180.7	(124.6)	12,983.2
Short-term investments	778.4	-	-	778.4
Total investments	\$ 16,522.1	\$ 512.8	\$ (163.8)	\$ 16,871.1

(1) Includes \$1,126.4 million and \$903.8 million of collateralized loan obligations as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Table of Contents**(b) Contractual Maturity**

The amortized cost or cost and estimated fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity as of June 30, 2017 are presented below. 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.

	Amortized Cost or Cost	Fair Value
	(\$ in millions)	
As of June 30, 2017		
Short-term investments due in one year or less	\$ 700.8	\$ 700.8
Mortgage and asset-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	3,254.3	3,267.0
Debt securities with maturity dates:		
One year or less	496.1	497.5
Over one through five years	3,110.0	3,143.9
Over five through ten years	3,352.2	3,405.9
Over ten years	2,992.9	3,055.1
Total debt securities	13,205.5	13,369.4
Equity securities	2,766.5	3,311.3
Total	\$ 16,672.8	\$ 17,381.5

(1) Mortgage and asset-backed securities by their nature do not generally have single maturity dates.

(c) Net Investment Income

Net investment income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)			
Interest income	\$ 102.5	\$ 98.7	\$ 201.7	\$ 200.0
Dividend income	11.8	11.2	21.2	23.3
Investment expenses	(6.9)	(6.7)	(14.3)	(13.6)
Equity in results of Pillar Investments ⁽¹⁾	3.2	3.9	6.6	7.0
Equity in results of Ares ⁽¹⁾	(12.6)	0.1	(7.4)	0.5

Other investment results	3.7	(0.3)	9.4	(5.5)
Total	\$ 101.7	\$ 106.9	\$ 217.2	\$ 211.7

(1) See Note 3(g) of this Form 10-Q for discussion of the Pillar Investments and the investment in Ares, each as defined therein.

As of June 30, 2017, non-income producing invested assets were immaterial.

(d) Realized Gains and Losses

The proceeds from sales of AFS securities were \$1.5 billion and \$1.9 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$4.2 billion and \$4.4 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Realized capital gains and losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 primarily reflect sales of equity securities. Realized capital gains in the first six months of 2017 include the sale of certain equity securities resulting from a partial restructuring of the equity portfolio. Realized capital gains and losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 primarily reflect sales of equity and debt securities. In addition, Alleghany Capital recognized a gain of \$13.2 million on April 15, 2016 in connection with the acquisition of an additional 50 percent equity ownership in Jazwares, when its pre-existing 30 percent equity ownership was remeasured at estimated fair value (the Jazwares Remeasurement Gain).

Table of Contents

The amounts of gross realized capital gains and gross realized capital losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
	(\$ in millions)			
Gross realized capital gains	\$ 34.0	\$ 102.6	\$ 142.7	\$ 185.1
Gross realized capital losses	(24.7)	(48.6)	(73.8)	(95.2)
Net realized capital gains	\$ 9.3	\$ 54.0	\$ 68.9	\$ 89.9

Gross realized loss amounts exclude OTTI losses, as discussed below.

(e) OTTI Losses

Alleghany holds its equity and debt securities as AFS and, as such, these securities are recorded at fair value. Alleghany continually monitors the difference between cost and the estimated fair value of its equity and debt investments, which involves uncertainty as to whether declines in value are temporary in nature. The analysis of a security's decline in value is performed in its functional currency. If the decline is deemed temporary, Alleghany records the decline as an unrealized loss in stockholders' equity. If the decline is deemed to be other than temporary, Alleghany writes its cost-basis or amortized cost-basis down to the fair value of the security and records an OTTI loss on its statement of earnings. In addition, any portion of such decline related to a debt security that is believed to arise from factors other than credit is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income rather than charged against earnings.

Management's assessment of equity securities initially involves an evaluation of all securities that are in an unrealized loss position, regardless of the duration or severity of the loss, as of the applicable balance sheet date. Such initial review consists primarily of assessing whether: (i) there has been a negative credit or news event with respect to the issuer that could indicate the existence of an OTTI; and (ii) Alleghany has the ability and intent to hold an equity security for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery (generally considered to be 12 months from the balance sheet date).

To the extent that an equity security in an unrealized loss position is not impaired based on the initial review described above, Alleghany then further evaluates such equity security and deems it to be other than temporarily impaired if it has been in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or more or if its unrealized loss position is greater than 50 percent of its cost, absent compelling evidence to the contrary.

Alleghany then evaluates those equity securities where the unrealized loss is at least 20 percent of cost as of the balance sheet date or that have been in an unrealized loss position continuously for six months or more preceding the balance sheet date. This evaluation takes into account quantitative and qualitative factors in determining whether such securities are other than temporarily impaired including: (i) market valuation metrics associated with the equity security (such as dividend yield and price-to-earnings ratio); (ii) current views on the equity security, as expressed by either Alleghany's internal stock analysts and/or by third-party stock analysts or rating agencies; and (iii) credit or news events associated with a specific issuer, such as negative news releases and rating agency downgrades with

respect to the issuer of the equity security.

Debt securities in an unrealized loss position are evaluated for OTTI if they meet any of the following criteria: (i) they are trading at a discount of at least 20 percent to amortized cost for an extended period of time (nine consecutive months or more); (ii) there has been a negative credit or news event with respect to the issuer that could indicate the existence of an OTTI; or (iii) Alleghany intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that Alleghany will sell, the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis.

If Alleghany intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that Alleghany will sell, a debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the total amount of the unrealized loss position is recognized as an OTTI loss in earnings. To the extent that a debt security that is in an unrealized loss position is not impaired based on the preceding, Alleghany will consider a debt security to be impaired when it believes it to be probable that Alleghany will not be able to collect the entire amortized cost basis. For debt securities in an unrealized loss position as of the end of each quarter, Alleghany develops a best estimate of the present value of expected cash flows. If the results of the cash flow analysis indicate that Alleghany will not recover the full amount of its amortized cost basis in the debt security, Alleghany records an OTTI loss in earnings equal to the difference between the present value of expected cash flows and the amortized cost basis of the debt security. If applicable, the difference between the total unrealized loss position on the debt security and the OTTI loss recognized in earnings is the non-credit related portion, which is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income.

In developing the cash flow analyses for debt securities, Alleghany considers various factors for the different categories of debt securities. For municipal bonds, Alleghany takes into account the taxing power of the issuer, source of revenue, credit risk and

Table of Contents

enhancements and pre-refunding. For mortgage and asset-backed securities, Alleghany discounts its best estimate of future cash flows at an effective rate equal to the original effective yield of the security or, in the case of floating rate securities, at the current coupon. Alleghany's models include assumptions about prepayment speeds, default and delinquency rates, underlying collateral (if any), credit ratings, credit enhancements and other observable market data. For corporate bonds, Alleghany reviews business prospects, credit ratings and available information from asset managers and rating agencies for individual securities.

OTTI losses in the first six months of 2017 reflect \$7.0 million of unrealized losses that were deemed to be other than temporary and, as such, were required to be charged against earnings. Of the \$7.0 million of OTTI losses, \$6.8 million related to equity securities, primarily in the retail sector, and \$0.2 million related to debt securities. The determination that unrealized losses on equity and debt securities were other than temporary was primarily due to the duration of the decline in the fair value of equity and debt securities relative to their costs. Of the \$7.0 million of OTTI losses, \$3.8 million was incurred in the second quarter of 2017.

OTTI losses in the first six months of 2016 reflect \$26.5 million of unrealized losses that were deemed to be other than temporary and, as such, were required to be charged against earnings. Of the \$26.5 million of OTTI losses, \$7.3 million related to equity securities, primarily in the financial services, technology and chemical sectors, and \$19.2 million related to debt securities, primarily in the energy sector. The determination that unrealized losses on equity and debt securities were other than temporary was primarily due to the severity and duration of the decline in the fair value of equity and debt securities relative to their costs. Of the \$26.5 million of OTTI losses, \$5.7 million was incurred in the second quarter of 2016.

Upon the ultimate disposition of the securities for which OTTI losses have been recorded, a portion of the loss may be recoverable depending on market conditions at the time of disposition. After adjusting the cost basis of securities for the recognition of OTTI losses, the remaining gross unrealized investment losses for debt and equity securities as of June 30, 2017 were deemed to be temporary, based on, among other factors: (i) the duration of time and the relative magnitude to which the fair value of these investments had been below cost were not indicative of an OTTI loss; (ii) the absence of compelling evidence that would cause Alleghany to call into question the financial condition or near-term business prospects of the issuer of the security; and (iii) Alleghany's ability and intent to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery.

Alleghany may ultimately record a realized loss after having originally concluded that the decline in value was temporary. Risks and uncertainties are inherent in the methodology. Alleghany's methodology for assessing other than temporary declines in value contains inherent risks and uncertainties which could include, but are not limited to, incorrect assumptions about financial condition, liquidity or future prospects, inadequacy of any underlying collateral and unfavorable changes in economic conditions or social trends, interest rates or credit ratings.

Table of Contents**(f) Aging of Gross Unrealized Losses**

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, gross unrealized losses and related fair values for equity securities and debt securities, grouped by duration of time in a continuous unrealized loss position, were as follows:

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(\$ in millions)					
As of June 30, 2017						
Equity securities:						
Common stock	\$ 104.1	\$ 2.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104.1	\$ 2.0
Preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity securities	104.1	2.0	-	-	104.1	2.0
Debt securities:						
U.S. Government obligations	749.1	11.1	80.3	3.0	829.4	14.1
Municipal bonds	778.4	14.3	81.1	4.2	859.5	18.5
Foreign government obligations	505.3	4.3	-	-	505.3	4.3
U.S. corporate bonds	648.9	11.7	30.0	0.3	678.9	12.0
Foreign corporate bonds	371.1	4.4	0.5	-	371.6	4.4
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:						
RMBS	563.7	8.2	47.6	1.1	611.3	9.3
CMBS	76.7	0.5	56.5	2.2	133.2	2.7
Other asset-backed securities	389.9	1.0	135.4	1.0	525.3	2.0
Total debt securities	4,083.1	55.5	431.4	11.8	4,514.5	67.3
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 4,187.2	\$ 57.5	\$ 431.4	\$ 11.8	\$ 4,618.6	\$ 69.3

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(\$ in millions)					
As of December 31, 2016						
Equity securities:						
Common stock	\$ 619.4	\$ 39.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 619.4	\$ 39.2

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Preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total equity securities	619.4	39.2	-	-	619.4	39.2
Debt securities:						
U.S. Government obligations	975.0	24.6	-	-	975.0	24.6
Municipal bonds	1,464.5	39.7	41.6	2.4	1,506.1	42.1
Foreign government obligations	238.3	4.0	-	-	238.3	4.0
U.S. corporate bonds	727.9	18.1	52.6	1.2	780.5	19.3
Foreign corporate bonds	331.0	6.6	4.1	0.2	335.1	6.8
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:						
RMBS	652.0	11.4	43.4	1.1	695.4	12.5
CMBS	148.9	1.4	117.7	2.2	266.6	3.6
Other asset-backed securities	334.7	1.6	550.4	10.1	885.1	11.7
Total debt securities	4,872.3	107.4	809.8	17.2	5,682.1	124.6
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 5,491.7	\$ 146.6	\$ 809.8	\$ 17.2	\$ 6,301.5	\$ 163.8

Table of Contents

As of June 30, 2017, Alleghany held a total of 1,192 debt securities and equity securities that were in an unrealized loss position, of which 81 securities, all debt securities, were in an unrealized loss position continuously for 12 months or more. The unrealized losses associated with these debt securities consisted primarily of losses related to municipal bonds, U.S. Government obligations, CMBS, RMBS and other asset-backed securities.

As of June 30, 2017, the vast majority of Alleghany's debt securities were rated investment grade, with 6.1 percent of debt securities having issuer credit ratings that were below investment grade or not rated, compared with 5.1 percent as of December 31, 2016.

(g) Investments in Certain Other Invested Assets

In December 2012, TransRe obtained an ownership interest in Pillar Capital Holdings Limited (Pillar Holdings), a Bermuda-based insurance asset manager focused on collateralized reinsurance and catastrophe insurance-linked securities. Additionally, TransRe invested \$175.0 million and AIHL invested \$25.0 million in limited partnership funds managed by Pillar Holdings (the Funds). The objective of the Funds is to create portfolios with attractive risk-reward characteristics and low correlation with other asset classes, using the extensive reinsurance and capital market experience of the principals of Pillar Holdings. Alleghany has concluded that both Pillar Holdings and the Funds (collectively, the Pillar Investments) represent variable interest entities and that Alleghany is not the primary beneficiary, as it does not have the ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact each entity's economic performance. Therefore, the Pillar Investments are not consolidated and are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Alleghany's potential maximum loss in the Pillar Investments is limited to its cumulative net investment. As of June 30, 2017, Alleghany's carrying value in the Pillar Investments, as determined under the equity method of accounting, was \$226.5 million, which is net of returns of capital received from the Pillar Investments.

In July 2013, AIHL invested \$250.0 million in Ares Management LLC (Ares), an asset manager, in exchange for a 6.25 percent equity stake in Ares, with an agreement to engage Ares to manage up to \$1.0 billion in certain investment strategies. In May 2014, Ares completed an initial public offering of its common units. Upon completion of the initial public offering, Alleghany's equity investment in Ares converted to limited partner interests in certain Ares subsidiaries that are convertible into an aggregate 5.9 percent interest in Ares common units. These interests may be converted at any time at Alleghany's discretion. Until Alleghany determines to convert its limited partner interests into Ares common units, Alleghany classifies its investment in Ares as a component of other invested assets and accounts for its investment using the equity method of accounting. As of June 30, 2017, AIHL's carrying value in Ares was \$210.5 million, which is net of returns of capital received from Ares.

(h) Investments in Commercial Mortgage Loans

As of June 30, 2017, the carrying value of Alleghany's commercial mortgage loan portfolio was \$636.5 million, representing the unpaid principal balance on the loans. As of June 30, 2017, there was no allowance for loan losses. The commercial mortgage loan portfolio consists primarily of first mortgages on commercial properties in major metropolitan areas in the U.S. The loans earn interest at fixed- and floating-rates, mature in two to ten years from loan origination and the principal amounts of the loans were no more than approximately two-thirds of the property's appraised value at the time the loans were made.

4. Reinsurance Ceded***(a) Overview***

Alleghany's reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries reinsure portions of the risks they underwrite in order to reduce the effect of individual or aggregate exposure to losses, manage capacity, protect capital resources, reduce volatility in specific lines of business, improve risk-adjusted portfolio returns and enable them to increase gross premium writings and risk capacity without requiring additional capital. Alleghany's reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries purchase reinsurance and retrocessional coverages from highly-rated third-party reinsurers. If the assuming reinsurers are unable or unwilling to meet the obligations assumed under the applicable reinsurance agreements, Alleghany's reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries would remain liable for such reinsurance portion not paid by these reinsurers. As such, funds, trust agreements and letters of credit are held to collateralize a portion of Alleghany's reinsurance recoverables and Alleghany's reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries reinsure portions of the risks they underwrite or assume with multiple reinsurance programs.

(b) Significant Reinsurance Contracts

As discussed in Note 5(d) to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K, RSUI reinsures its property lines of business through a program consisting of surplus share treaties, facultative placements, per risk and catastrophe excess of loss treaties. RSUI's catastrophe reinsurance program and property per risk reinsurance program run on an annual basis from May 1 to the following April 30 and portions expired on April 30, 2017. Both programs were renewed on May 1, 2017 with substantially similar terms as the expired programs.

Table of Contents**5. Liability for Loss and LAE****(a) Liability Rollforward**

Activity in liability for loss and LAE in the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is summarized as follows:

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)	
Reserves as of January 1	\$ 11,087.2	\$ 10,799.2
Less: reinsurance recoverables ⁽¹⁾	1,236.2	1,169.3
Net reserves as of January 1	9,851.0	9,629.9
Incurred loss and LAE, net of reinsurance, related to:		
Current year	1,545.6	1,655.3
Prior years	(111.4)	(175.3)
Total incurred loss and LAE, net of reinsurance	1,434.2	1,480.0
Paid loss and LAE, net of reinsurance, related to: ⁽²⁾		
Current year	242.7	115.0
Prior years	1,190.1	1,123.0
Total paid loss and LAE, net of reinsurance	1,432.8	1,238.0
Foreign exchange effect	55.4	20.8
Net reserves as of June 30	9,907.8	9,892.7
Reinsurance recoverables as of June 30 ⁽¹⁾	1,152.4	1,151.1
Reserves as of June 30	\$ 11,060.2	\$ 11,043.8

(1) Reinsurance recoverables in this table include only ceded loss and LAE reserves.

(2) Includes paid losses, net of reinsurance, related to commutations.

Gross loss and LAE reserves as of June 30, 2017 decreased slightly from December 31, 2016, primarily reflecting a decrease at the insurance segment due to favorable prior accident year loss reserve development and the impact of lower net premiums earned at RSUI, partially offset by the impact of higher net premiums earned at PacificComp and CapSpecialty.

Table of Contents**(b) Liability Development**

The (favorable) unfavorable prior accident year loss reserve development for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is summarized as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)			
Reinsurance Segment				
Property:				
Catastrophe events	\$ (4.0) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (6.7) ⁽²⁾	\$ (4.4) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (4.4) ⁽¹⁾
Non-catastrophe	(18.9) ⁽³⁾	(28.6) ⁽⁴⁾	(50.0) ⁽³⁾	(50.0) ⁽³⁾
Total property	(22.9)	(35.3)	(54.4)	(54.4)
Casualty & other:				
Malpractice Treaties ⁽⁵⁾	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Ogden rate impact ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	24.4	24.4
Other	(27.7) ⁽⁷⁾	(40.7) ⁽⁸⁾	(58.9) ⁽⁷⁾	(58.9) ⁽⁷⁾
Total casualty & other	(29.7)	(42.7)	(36.5)	(36.5)
Total Reinsurance Segment	(52.6)	(78.0)	(90.9)	(90.9)
Insurance Segment				
RSUI:				
Casualty	(9.5) ⁽¹⁰⁾	(10.4) ⁽¹¹⁾	(21.6) ⁽¹⁰⁾	(21.6) ⁽¹⁰⁾
Property and other	(0.8)	(0.8) ⁽¹²⁾	2.9 ⁽¹³⁾	2.9 ⁽¹³⁾
Total RSUI	(10.3)	(11.2)	(18.7)	(18.7)
CapSpecialty:				
Asbestos-related illness and environmental impairment liability	-	-	-	-
Other	(0.2) ⁽¹⁴⁾	(0.8) ⁽¹⁵⁾	(0.8) ⁽¹⁴⁾	(0.8) ⁽¹⁴⁾
Total CapSpecialty	(0.2)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)
PacificComp	(0.5) ⁽¹⁶⁾	-	(1.0) ⁽¹⁶⁾	(1.0) ⁽¹⁶⁾
Total incurred related to prior years	\$ (63.6)	\$ (90.0)	\$ (111.4)	\$ (111.4)

- (1) Reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development from several catastrophes that occurred in the 2010 through 2016 accident years.
- (2) Reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development from several catastrophes that occurred in the 2010 through 2015 accident years.
- (3) Reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development primarily related to the 2013 through 2016 accident years.
- (4) Reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development primarily related to the 2014 and 2015 accident years.
- (5) Represents certain medical malpractice treaties pursuant to which the increased underwriting profits created by the favorable prior accident year loss reserve development are largely retained by the cedants. As a result, the favorable prior accident year loss reserve development is largely offset by an increase in profit commission expense incurred when such favorable prior accident year loss reserve development occurs.
- (6) Represents unfavorable prior accident year loss reserve development arising from the U.K. Ministry of Justice's decision to significantly reduce the discount rate, referred to as the Ogden rate, used to calculate lump-sum bodily injury payouts in personal injury insurance claims in the U.K. As of March 20, 2017, the Ogden rate changed from +2.50 percent to (0.75) percent.
- (7) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in longer-tailed U.S. professional liability business related to the 2005 through 2014 accident years, partially offset by net adverse development in shorter-tailed casualty lines in the 2015 accident year in the U.S. and the U.K.
- (8) Generally reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in a variety of casualty & other lines of business primarily from the 2009, 2013 and 2015 accident years.
- (9) Generally reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in a variety of casualty & other lines of business primarily from the 2009 and 2015 accident years.
- (10) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the umbrella/excess line of business related to the 2005 through 2011 accident years.
- (11) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the umbrella/excess, general liability and professional liability lines of business related to the 2006 through 2012 accident years.
- (12) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the non-catastrophe property lines of business in recent accident years.
- (13) Primarily reflects unfavorable prior accident year property loss reserve development in the binding authority lines of business primarily related to the 2015 and 2016 accident years.

Table of Contents

- (14) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the casualty lines of business related to the 2015 and 2010 accident years.
- (15) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the surety lines of business related to the 2015 accident year.
- (16) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development related to the 2013 and prior accident years.

6. Income Taxes

The effective tax rate on earnings before income taxes for the first six months of 2017 was 27.6 percent, compared with 32.9 percent for the first six months of 2016. The decrease in the effective tax rate in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily reflects prior period income tax adjustments in the first six months of 2016, which include \$19.7 million of out-of-period reductions to current and deferred TransRe tax assets recorded as of June 30, 2016 that relate primarily to periods prior to Alleghany's March 6, 2012 merger with TransRe.

Alleghany believes that, as of June 30, 2017, it had no material uncertain tax positions. Interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax expenses (benefits) are recognized in income tax expense, when applicable. There were no material liabilities for interest or penalties accrued as of June 30, 2017.

7. Stockholders' Equity**(a) Common Stock Repurchases**

In July 2014, the Alleghany Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of common stock of Alleghany, par value \$1.00 per share (Common Stock), at such times and at prices as management determines to be advisable, up to an aggregate of \$350.0 million (the 2014 Repurchase Program). In November 2015, the Alleghany Board of Directors authorized the repurchase, upon the completion of the 2014 Repurchase Program, of additional shares of Common Stock, at such times and at prices as management determines to be advisable, up to an aggregate of \$400.0 million (the 2015 Repurchase Program). In the first quarter of 2016, Alleghany completed the 2014 Repurchase Program and subsequent repurchases have been made pursuant to the 2015 Repurchase Program. As of June 30, 2017, Alleghany had \$379.2 million remaining under its share repurchase authorization.

Pursuant to the 2014 Repurchase Program and the 2015 Repurchase Program, as applicable, Alleghany repurchased shares of Common Stock in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Shares repurchased	-	-	-	113,100
Cost of shares repurchased (in millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53.3
Average price per share repurchased	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 471.15

(b) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following tables present a reconciliation of the changes during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 in accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to Alleghany stockholders.

	Unrealized Appreciation of Investments	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustment (\$ in millions)	Retirement Plans	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2017	\$ 232.2	\$ (111.2)	\$ (11.7)	\$ 109.3
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	266.7	15.0	(0.3)	281.4
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income	(40.3)	-	-	(40.3)
Total	226.4	15.0	(0.3)	241.1
Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ 458.6	\$ (96.2)	\$ (12.0)	\$ 350.4

Table of Contents

	Unrealized Appreciation of Investments	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustment	Retirement Plans	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
Balance as of January 1, 2016	\$ 231.9	\$ (104.0)	\$ (11.6)	\$ 116.3
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	191.7	22.2	0.4	214.3
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income	(32.6)	-	-	(32.6)
Total	159.1	22.2	0.4	181.7
Balance as of June 30, 2016	\$ 391.0	\$ (81.8)	\$ (11.2)	\$ 298.0

Reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to Alleghany stockholders during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Component	Line in Consolidated Statement of Earnings	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
(\$ in millions)					
Unrealized appreciation of investments:	Net realized capital gains ⁽¹⁾	\$ (9.3)	\$ (40.8)	\$ (68.9)	\$ (76.7)
	Other than temporary impairment losses	3.8	5.7	7.0	26.5
	Income taxes	1.9	12.3	21.6	17.6
Total reclassifications:	Net earnings	\$ (3.6)	\$ (22.8)	\$ (40.3)	\$ (32.6)

(1) Net realized capital gains for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 exclude the Jazwares Remeasurement Gain of \$13.2 million.

8. Earnings Per Share of Common Stock

The following is a reconciliation of the earnings and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions, except share amounts)			
Net earnings available to Alleghany stockholders	\$ 101.8	\$ 77.1	\$ 251.0	\$ 231.6
Effect of dilutive securities	-	-	-	-
Income available to common stockholders for diluted earnings per share	\$ 101.8	\$ 77.1	\$ 251.0	\$ 231.6
Weighted average common shares outstanding applicable to basic earnings per share	15,419,034	15,438,859	15,416,366	15,445,525
Effect of dilutive securities	-	-	5,703	-
Adjusted weighted average common shares outstanding applicable to diluted earnings per share	15,419,034	15,438,859	15,422,069	15,445,525

75,035 and 70,738 contingently issuable shares were potentially available during the first six months of 2017 and 2016, respectively, but were not included in the diluted earnings per share computations because the impact was anti-dilutive to the earnings per share calculation.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Legal Proceedings

Certain of Alleghany's subsidiaries are parties to pending litigation and claims in connection with the ordinary course of their businesses. Each such subsidiary makes provisions for estimated losses to be incurred in such litigation and claims, including legal costs. In the opinion of management, such provisions are adequate.

Table of Contents***(b) Leases***

Alleghany and its subsidiaries lease certain facilities, furniture and equipment under long-term lease agreements. Additional information about leases can be found in Note 12(b) to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K.

(c) Energy Holdings

As of June 30, 2017, Alleghany had holdings in energy sector businesses of \$506.5 million, comprised of \$313.0 million of debt securities, \$47.5 million of equity securities and \$146.0 million of Alleghany's equity attributable to SORC.

10. Segments of Business***(a) Overview***

Alleghany's segments are reported in a manner consistent with the way management evaluates the businesses. As such, Alleghany classifies its business into two reportable segments—reinsurance and insurance. Other activities include Alleghany Capital and corporate activities. In addition, reinsurance and insurance underwriting activities are evaluated separately from investment and other activities. Net realized capital gains and OTTI losses are not considered relevant in evaluating investment performance on an annual basis. Segment accounting policies are described in Note 1 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K.

The reinsurance segment consists of property and casualty reinsurance operations conducted by TransRe's reinsurance operating subsidiaries and is further reported through two major product lines—property and casualty & other. TransRe provides property and casualty reinsurance to insurers and reinsurers through brokers and on a direct basis to ceding companies. TransRe also writes a modest amount of insurance business, which is included in the reinsurance segment. Over one-third of the premiums earned by TransRe's operations are generated by offices located in Canada, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and those serving Latin America and the Caribbean. Although the majority of the premiums earned by these offices typically relate to the regions where they are located, a significant portion may be derived from other regions of the world, including the U.S. In addition, although a significant portion of the assets and liabilities of these foreign offices generally relate to the countries where ceding companies and reinsurers are located, most investments are located in the country of domicile of these offices.

The insurance segment consists of property and casualty insurance operations conducted in the U.S. by AIHL through its insurance operating subsidiaries RSUI, CapSpecialty and PacificComp. RSUI also writes a modest amount of assumed reinsurance business, which is included in the insurance segment.

The components of other activities are Alleghany Capital and corporate activities. Alleghany Capital consists of manufacturing and service operations, oil and gas operations and corporate operations and investments at the Alleghany Capital level. Manufacturing and service operations are conducted through Bourn & Koch, Kentucky Trailer, IPS, Jazwares and, beginning April 28, 2017, W&WIAFCO Steel. Oil and gas operations are conducted through SORC.

On April 28, 2017, Alleghany Capital acquired approximately 80 percent of the equity in W&WIAFCO Steel for \$164.5 million, including \$163.9 million in cash paid on May 1, 2017 and \$0.6 million of estimated purchase price adjustments. In connection with the acquisition, Alleghany recorded \$39.9 million, \$25.3 million and \$70.0 million of

goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets and finite-lived intangible assets, respectively. Indefinite-lived intangible assets relate to trade name and finite-lived intangible assets relate to customer relationships. The customer relationship asset is estimated to have a useful life of ten years.

On April 15, 2016, Alleghany Capital acquired an additional 50 percent of Jazwares' outstanding equity, bringing its equity ownership interest to 80 percent and, as of that date, the results of Jazwares have been included in Alleghany's consolidated results. Prior to April 15, 2016, Jazwares was accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

The primary components of corporate activities are Alleghany Properties and other activities at the Alleghany parent company.

In addition, corporate activities include interest expense associated with the senior notes issued by Alleghany, whereas interest expense associated with senior notes issued by TransRe is included in Total Segments and interest expense associated with other debt is included in Alleghany Capital. Information related to the senior notes and other debt can be found in Note 8 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**(b) Results**

Results for Alleghany's two reportable segments and for other activities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are shown in the tables below:

Three Months ended June 30, 2017	Reinsurance Segment			RSUI	Insurance Segment		Total
	Property	Casualty & Other ⁽¹⁾	Total		Cap Specialty	Pacific Comp	
	(\$ in millions)						
Gross premiums written	\$ 369.1	\$ 676.3	\$ 1,045.4	\$ 295.1	\$ 73.3	\$ 41.9	\$ 410.3
Net premiums written	317.2	661.6	978.8	204.6	68.4	41.3	314.3
Net premiums earned	270.5	686.9	957.4	178.5	64.1	43.9	286.5
Net loss and LAE	122.9	450.1	573.0	93.8	35.6	32.5	161.9
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	87.9	234.3	322.2	53.0	27.2	11.3	91.5
Underwriting profit ⁽³⁾	\$ 59.7	\$ 2.5	\$ 62.2	\$ 31.7	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 33.1
Net investment income							
Net realized capital gains							
Other than temporary impairment losses							
Other revenue							
Other operating expenses							
Corporate administration							
Amortization of intangible assets							
Interest expense							
Earnings (losses) before income taxes							

Three Months ended June 30, 2016	Reinsurance Segment			RSUI	Insurance Segment		Total
	Property	Casualty & Other ⁽¹⁾	Total		Cap Specialty	Pacific Comp	

Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽³⁾	\$	133.9	\$	(18.2)	\$	115.7	\$	78.9	\$	2.6	\$	(0.5)	\$	81.0
Net investment income														
Net realized capital gains														
Other than temporary impairment losses														
Other revenue														
Other operating expenses														
Corporate administration														
Amortization of intangible assets														
Interest expense														
Earnings (losses) before income taxes														

Table of Contents

Six Months ended June 30, 2016	Reinsurance Segment			RSUI	Insurance Segment		Total	
	Property	Casualty & Other ⁽¹⁾	Total		Cap Specialty	Pacific Comp		
	(\$ in millions)							
Gross premiums written	\$ 773.1	\$ 1,471.6	\$ 2,244.7	\$ 564.6	\$ 132.9	\$ 68.1	\$ 765.6	
Net premiums written	624.6	1,441.9	2,066.5	398.1	124.5	67.4	590.0	
Net premiums earned	543.3	1,375.8	1,919.1	380.6	114.2	69.2	564.0	
Net loss and LAE	297.3	878.2	1,175.5	194.2	57.9	52.4	304.5	
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	170.2	465.9	636.1	107.9	52.4	19.3	179.6	
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽³⁾	\$ 75.8	\$ 31.7	\$ 107.5	\$ 78.5	\$ 3.9	\$ (2.5)	\$ 79.9	
Net investment income								
Net realized capital gains								
Other than temporary impairment losses								
Other revenue								
Other operating expenses								
Corporate administration								
Amortization of intangible assets								
Interest expense								
Earnings (losses) before income taxes								

(1) Primarily consists of the following assumed reinsurance lines of business: directors and officers liability; errors and omissions liability; general liability; medical malpractice; ocean marine and aviation; auto liability; accident and health; surety; and credit.

(2) Includes elimination of minor reinsurance activity between segments.

(3) Underwriting profit represents net premiums earned less net loss and LAE and commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses, all as determined in accordance with GAAP, and does not include net investment income, net realized capital gains, OTTI losses, other revenue, other operating expenses, corporate administration, amortization of intangible assets or interest expense. Underwriting profit does not replace earnings before income taxes determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of profitability. Rather, Alleghany believes that

underwriting profit enhances the understanding of its segments' operating results by highlighting net earnings attributable to their underwriting performance. Earnings before income taxes may show a profit despite an underlying underwriting loss. Where underwriting losses persist over extended periods, a reinsurance or an insurance company's ability to continue as an ongoing concern may be at risk. Therefore, Alleghany views underwriting profit as an important measure in the overall evaluation of performance.

(c) Identifiable assets and equity

As of June 30, 2017, the identifiable assets of the reinsurance segment, insurance segment and other activities were \$16.0 billion, \$6.8 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, of which cash and invested assets represented \$13.4 billion, \$5.3 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively. As of June 30, 2017, Alleghany's equity attributable to the reinsurance segment, insurance segment and other activities was \$5.4 billion, \$2.8 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively.

Included in other activities is debt associated with Alleghany Capital's operating subsidiaries, which totaled \$103.7 million as of June 30, 2017. The \$103.7 million includes \$31.3 million of borrowings by Jazwares under its available credit facility, \$26.5 million of borrowings by W&WIAFCO Steel under its available credit facility and term loans, \$18.9 million of debt at Kentucky Trailer related primarily to a mortgage loan, borrowings to finance small acquisitions and borrowings under its available credit facility, \$17.4 million of term loans at Bourn & Koch related to borrowings to finance an acquisition, and \$9.6 million of borrowings by IPS under its available credit facility. None of these liabilities are guaranteed by Alleghany or Alleghany Capital.

11. Credit Agreement

On July 31, 2017, Alleghany entered into a five-year credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with certain lenders party thereto, which provides for an unsecured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$300.0 million. The credit facility is scheduled to expire on July 31, 2022, unless earlier terminated. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement will be available for working capital and general corporate purposes, including permitted acquisitions and repurchases of Common Stock. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear a floating rate of interest based in part on Alleghany's credit rating, among other factors. The Credit Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants customary for bank loan facilities of this nature. There were no borrowings under the Credit Agreement from July 31, 2017 through August 3, 2017.

The Credit Agreement replaced Alleghany's previous four-year credit agreement (the "Prior Credit Agreement"), which provided for an unsecured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$200.0 million. The Prior Credit Agreement was terminated on July 31, 2017 in advance of its scheduled October 15, 2017 expiration date. There were no borrowings under the Prior Credit Agreement in the six months ended June 30, 2017 and there were no outstanding borrowings under the Prior Credit Agreement as of June 30, 2017.

Table of Contents

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

The following is a discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2017, or this Form 10-Q, and our audited consolidated financial statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, or the 2016 Form 10-K.

References in this Form 10-Q to the Company, Alleghany, we, us, and our refer to Alleghany Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context otherwise requires. In addition, unless the context otherwise requires, references to

TransRe are to our wholly-owned reinsurance holding company subsidiary Transatlantic Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries;

AIHL are to our wholly-owned insurance holding company subsidiary Alleghany Insurance Holdings LLC;

RSUI are to our wholly-owned subsidiary RSUI Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries;

CapSpecialty are to our wholly-owned subsidiary CapSpecialty, Inc. and its subsidiaries;

PacificComp are to our wholly-owned subsidiary Pacific Compensation Corporation and its subsidiary;

AIHL Re are to our wholly-owned subsidiary AIHL Re LLC;

Roundwood are to our wholly-owned subsidiary Roundwood Asset Management LLC;

Alleghany Capital are to our wholly-owned subsidiary Alleghany Capital Corporation and its subsidiaries;

SORC are to our wholly-owned subsidiary Stranded Oil Resources Corporation and its subsidiaries;

Bourn & Koch are to our majority-owned subsidiary Bourn & Koch, Inc. and its subsidiary;

Kentucky Trailer are to our majority-owned subsidiary R.C. Tway Company, LLC and its subsidiaries;

IPS are to our majority-owned subsidiary IPS-Integrated Project Services, LLC and its subsidiaries;

Jazwares are to our majority-owned subsidiary Jazwares, LLC and its subsidiaries and affiliates;

W&WIAFCO Steel are to our majority-owned subsidiary WWSC Holdings LLC and its subsidiaries; and

Alleghany Properties are to our wholly-owned subsidiary Alleghany Properties Holdings LLC and its subsidiaries.

Note on Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Form 10-Q may be deemed to be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as may, will, expect, project, estimate, anticipate, plan, believe, potential, should or the use of those words or other comparable words. Forward-looking statements do not relate solely to historical or current facts, rather they are based on management's expectations as well as certain assumptions and estimates made by, and information available to, management at the time. These statements are not guarantees of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based upon Alleghany's current expectations and are subject to a number of uncertainties and risks that could significantly affect current plans, anticipated actions and Alleghany's future financial condition and results. Factors that could cause these forward-looking statements to differ, possibly materially, from that currently contemplated include:

significant weather-related or other natural or man-made catastrophes and disasters;

the cyclical nature of the property and casualty reinsurance and insurance industries;

changes in market prices of our significant equity investments and changes in value of our debt securities portfolio;

adverse loss development for events insured by our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries in either the current year or prior years;

the long-tail and potentially volatile nature of certain casualty lines of business written by our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries;

the cost and availability of reinsurance;

the reliance by our reinsurance and insurance operating subsidiaries on a limited number of brokers;

Table of Contents

legal, political, judicial and regulatory changes;

increases in the levels of risk retention by our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries;

changes in the ratings assigned to our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries;

claims development and the process of estimating reserves;

exposure to terrorist acts and acts of war;

the willingness and ability of our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries' reinsurers to pay reinsurance recoverables owed to our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries;

the uncertain nature of damage theories and loss amounts;

the loss of key personnel of our reinsurance or insurance operating subsidiaries;

fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates;

the failure to comply with the restrictive covenants contained in the agreements governing our indebtedness;

the ability to make payments on, or repay or refinance, our debt;

risks inherent in international operations; and

difficult and volatile conditions in the global market.

Additional risks and uncertainties include general economic and political conditions, including the effects of a prolonged U.S. or global economic downturn or recession; changes in costs; variations in political, economic or other factors; risks relating to conducting operations in a competitive environment; effects of acquisition and disposition activities, inflation rates, or recessionary or expansive trends; changes in interest rates; extended labor disruptions, civil unrest, or other external factors over which we have no control; changes in our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, or intentions, which may happen at any time at our discretion; and other factors discussed in the 2016 Form 10-K and subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and are based on information available at that time. Alleghany does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent circumstances or events. See Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors of the 2016 Form 10-K for additional information.

Comment on Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Throughout this Form 10-Q, our analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., or GAAP. Our results of operations have been presented in the way that we believe will be the most meaningful and useful to investors, analysts, rating agencies and others who use financial information in evaluating our performance. This presentation includes the use of underwriting profit and Adjusted EBITDA, which are non-GAAP financial measures, as such term is defined in Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC. The presentation of these financial measures is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for, or superior to, financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. These measures may also be different from non-GAAP financial measures used by other companies, limiting their usefulness for comparison purposes. A discussion of our calculation and use of these financial measures is provided below.

Underwriting profit is a non-GAAP financial measure for our reinsurance and insurance segments. Underwriting profit represents net premiums earned less net loss and loss adjustment expenses, or LAE, and commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses, all as determined in accordance with GAAP and does not include: (i) net investment income; (ii) net realized capital gains; (iii) other than temporary impairment, or OTTI, losses; (iv) other revenue; (v) other operating expenses; (vi) corporate administration; (vii) amortization of intangible assets; and (viii) interest expense. We consistently use underwriting profit as a supplement to earnings before income taxes, the most comparable GAAP financial measure, to evaluate the performance of our segments and believe that underwriting profit provides useful additional information to investors because it highlights net earnings attributable to a segment's underwriting performance. Earnings before income taxes may show a profit despite an underlying underwriting loss, and when underwriting losses persist over extended periods, a reinsurance or an insurance company's ability to continue as an ongoing concern may be at risk. A reconciliation of underwriting profit to earnings before income taxes is presented within Consolidated Results of Operations.

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure for our non-insurance operating subsidiaries and investments held by Alleghany Capital. Adjusted EBITDA represents other revenue less certain other expenses and does not include: (i) depreciation expense (a component of other operating expenses); (ii) amortization of intangible assets; (iii) interest expense; (iv) net realized capital gains; (v) OTTI losses; and (vi) income taxes. Because Adjusted EBITDA excludes interest, income taxes, net realized capital gains, OTTI losses, depreciation and amortization, it provides an indication of economic performance that is not affected by levels of debt, interest rates, effective tax rates or levels of depreciation and amortization resulting from purchase accounting. We use Adjusted

Table of Contents

EBITDA as a supplement to earnings before income taxes, the most comparable GAAP financial measure, to evaluate the performance of certain of our non-insurance operating subsidiaries and investments. A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to earnings before income taxes is presented within Consolidated Results of Operations.

Table of Contents

Overview

The following overview does not address all of the matters covered in the other sections of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations or contain all of the information that may be important to our stockholders or the investing public. This overview should be read in conjunction with the other sections of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Net earnings attributable to Alleghany stockholders were \$101.8 million in the second quarter of 2017, compared with \$77.1 million in the second quarter of 2016, and \$251.0 million in the first six months of 2017, compared with \$231.6 million in the first six months of 2016.

Earnings before income taxes were \$140.1 million in the second quarter of 2017, compared with \$133.5 million in the second quarter of 2016, and \$348.0 million in the first six months of 2017, compared with \$345.9 million in the first six months of 2016.

Net investment income decreased by 4.9 percent in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016, and increased by 2.6 percent in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016.

Net premiums written decreased by 3.1 percent and 4.9 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2017, respectively, from the corresponding 2016 periods.

Underwriting profit was \$95.3 million in the second quarter of 2017, compared with \$37.3 million in the second quarter of 2016, and \$196.7 million in the first six months of 2017, compared with \$187.4 million in the first six months of 2016.

The combined ratio for our reinsurance and insurance segments was 92.4 percent in the second quarter of 2017, compared with 97.0 percent in the second quarter of 2016, and 92.0 percent in the first six months of 2017, compared with 92.4 percent in the first six months of 2016.

Catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance, were \$11.4 million in the second quarter of 2017, compared with \$124.8 million in the second quarter of 2016, and \$15.4 million in the first six months of 2017, compared with \$127.5 million in the first six months of 2016.

Net favorable prior accident year loss reserve development was \$63.6 million in the second quarter of 2017, compared with \$90.0 million in the second quarter of 2016, and \$111.4 million in the first six months of 2017, compared with \$175.3 million in the first six months of 2016.

Sales revenues for Alleghany Capital were \$195.4 million in the second quarter of 2017, compared with \$161.8 million in the second quarter of 2016, and \$342.6 million in the first six months of 2017, compared with \$298.7 million in the first six months of 2016.

Losses before income taxes for Alleghany Capital were \$8.8 million in the second quarter of 2017, compared with earnings before income taxes of \$3.5 million in the second quarter of 2016, and losses before income taxes were \$17.0 million in the first six months of 2017, compared with \$3.6 million in the first six months of 2016. Adjusted EBITDA was \$2.4 million in the second quarter of 2017, compared with \$2.3 million in the second quarter of 2016, and \$4.3 million in the first six months of 2017, compared with \$4.6 million in the first six months of 2016.

As of June 30, 2017, we had total assets of \$24.5 billion and total stockholders' equity attributable to Alleghany stockholders of \$8.4 billion. As of June 30, 2017, we had consolidated total investments of approximately \$18.7 billion, consisting of \$13.4 billion invested in debt securities, \$3.3 billion invested in equity securities, \$0.7 billion invested in short-term investments, \$0.6 billion invested in commercial mortgage loans and \$0.7 billion invested in other invested assets.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations**

The following table summarizes our consolidated revenues, costs and expenses and earnings.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)			
Revenues				
Net premiums earned	\$ 1,243.9	\$ 1,261.5	\$ 2,453.1	\$ 2,483.1
Net investment income	101.7	106.9	217.2	211.7
Net realized capital gains	9.3	54.0	68.9	89.9
Other than temporary impairment losses	(3.8)	(5.7)	(7.0)	(26.5)
Other revenue	202.8	165.4	354.1	302.8
Total revenues	1,553.9	1,582.1	3,086.3	3,061.0
Costs and Expenses				
Net loss and loss adjustment expenses	734.9	815.3	1,434.2	1,480.0
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	413.7	408.9	822.2	815.7
Other operating expenses	225.2	185.0	400.3	347.1
Corporate administration	14.4	13.5	31.3	23.2
Amortization of intangible assets	4.6	5.4	8.4	8.4
Interest expense	21.0	20.5	41.9	40.7
Total costs and expenses	1,413.8	1,448.6	2,738.3	2,715.1
Earnings before income taxes	140.1	133.5	348.0	345.9
Income taxes	37.4	56.2	96.0	114.0
Net earnings	102.7	77.3	252.0	231.9
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.3
Net earnings attributable to Alleghany stockholders	\$ 101.8	\$ 77.1	\$ 251.0	\$ 231.6

Table of Contents

Alleghany's segments are reported in a manner consistent with the way management evaluates the businesses. As such, we classify our businesses into two reportable segments—reinsurance and insurance. Other activities include Alleghany Capital and corporate activities. See Note 10 to Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements of this Form 10-Q for additional detail on our segments and other activities. The results for our segments and for other activities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are summarized in the tables below:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Reinsurance Segment	Segments Insurance Segment	Total Segments (\$ in millions)	Other Activities Alleghany Capital	Corporate Activities ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
Gross premiums written	\$ 1,045.4	\$ 410.3	\$ 1,455.7	\$ -	\$ (5.7)	\$ 1,450.0
Net premiums written	978.8	314.3	1,293.1	-	-	1,293.1
Net premiums earned	957.4	286.5	1,243.9	-	-	1,243.9
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	625.6	161.5	787.1	-	-	787.1
Current year catastrophe losses	-	11.4	11.4	-	-	11.4
Prior years	(52.6)	(11.0)	(63.6)	-	-	(63.6)
Total net loss and LAE	573.0	161.9	734.9	-	-	734.9
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	322.2	91.5	413.7	-	-	413.7
Underwriting profit ⁽²⁾	\$ 62.2	\$ 33.1	95.3	-	-	95.3
Net investment income			98.0	0.2	3.5	101.7
Net realized capital gains			9.2	0.2	(0.1)	9.3
Other than temporary impairment losses			(3.8)	-	-	(3.8)
Other revenue			3.3	195.4	4.1	202.8
Other operating expenses			25.9	198.6	0.7	225.2
Corporate administration			0.8	-	13.6	14.4
Amortization of intangible assets			(0.4)	5.0	-	4.6
Interest expense			6.8	1.0	13.2	21.0
Earnings (losses) before income taxes			\$ 168.9	\$ (8.8)	\$ (20.0)	\$ 140.1
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	65.4%	56.3%	63.3%			
Current year catastrophe losses	- %	4.0%	0.9%			

Prior years	(5.5%)	(3.8%)	(5.1%)
Total net loss and LAE	59.9%	56.5%	59.1%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	33.6%	31.9%	33.3%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	93.5%	88.4%	92.4%

Table of Contents

Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Reinsurance Segment	Segments Insurance Segment	Total Segments (\$ in millions)	Other Activities Alleghany Capital	Corporate Activities ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
Gross premiums written	\$ 1,102.3	\$ 411.7	\$ 1,514.0	\$ -	\$ (4.7)	\$ 1,509.3
Net premiums written	1,010.5	323.8	1,334.3	-	-	1,334.3
Net premiums earned	980.1	281.4	1,261.5	-	-	1,261.5
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	631.6	148.9	780.5	-	-	780.5
Current year catastrophe losses	95.8	29.0	124.8	-	-	124.8
Prior years	(78.0)	(12.0)	(90.0)	-	-	(90.0)
Total net loss and LAE	649.4	165.9	815.3	-	-	815.3
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	318.7	90.2	408.9	-	-	408.9
Underwriting profit ⁽²⁾	\$ 12.0	\$ 25.3	37.3	-	-	37.3
Net investment income			105.1	-	1.8	106.9
Net realized capital gains			41.0	13.0	-	54.0
Other than temporary impairment losses			(5.7)	-	-	(5.7)
Other revenue			3.3	161.8	0.3	165.4
Other operating expenses			19.5	164.9	0.6	185.0
Corporate administration			0.5	-	13.0	13.5
Amortization of intangible assets			(0.7)	6.1	-	5.4
Interest expense			6.9	0.3	13.3	20.5
Earnings (losses) before income taxes			\$ 154.8	\$ 3.5	\$ (24.8)	\$ 133.5
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	64.5%	52.9%	61.9%			
Current year catastrophe losses	9.8%	10.3%	9.9%			
Prior years	(8.0%)	(4.3%)	(7.2%)			
Total net loss and LAE	66.3%	58.9%	64.6%			
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	32.5%	32.1%	32.4%			
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	98.8%	91.0%	97.0%			

Table of Contents

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Reinsurance Segment	Segments Insurance Segment	Total Segments (\$ in millions)	Other Activities Alleghany Capital	Corporate Activities ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
Gross premiums written	\$ 2,101.1	\$ 781.0	\$ 2,882.1	\$ -	\$ (11.2)	\$ 2,870.9
Net premiums written	1,928.2	598.0	2,526.2	-	-	2,526.2
Net premiums earned	1,883.5	569.6	2,453.1	-	-	2,453.1
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	1,221.0	309.2	1,530.2	-	-	1,530.2
Current year catastrophe losses	-	15.4	15.4	-	-	15.4
Prior years	(90.9)	(20.5)	(111.4)	-	-	(111.4)
Total net loss and LAE	1,130.1	304.1	1,434.2	-	-	1,434.2
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	637.7	184.5	822.2	-	-	822.2
Underwriting profit ⁽²⁾	\$ 115.7	\$ 81.0	196.7	-	-	196.7
Net investment income			210.3	0.5	6.4	217.2
Net realized capital gains			69.4	0.1	(0.6)	68.9
Other than temporary impairment losses			(7.0)	-	-	(7.0)
Other revenue			5.8	342.6	5.7	354.1
Other operating expenses			49.1	349.1	2.1	400.3
Corporate administration			1.6	-	29.7	31.3
Amortization of intangible assets			(0.9)	9.3	-	8.4
Interest expense			13.6	1.8	26.5	41.9
Earnings (losses) before income taxes			\$ 411.8	\$ (17.0)	\$ (46.8)	\$ 348.0
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	64.8%	54.3%	62.4%			
Current year catastrophe losses	- %	2.7%	0.6%			
Prior years	(4.8%)	(3.6%)	(4.5%)			
Total net loss and LAE	60.0%	53.4%	58.5%			
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	33.9%	32.4%	33.5%			
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	93.9%	85.8%	92.0%			

Table of Contents

Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Reinsurance Segment	Segments Insurance Segment	Total Segments (\$ in millions)	Other Activities Alleghany Capital	Corporate Activities ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
Gross premiums written	\$ 2,244.7	\$ 765.6	\$ 3,010.3	\$ -	\$ (11.5)	\$ 2,998.8
Net premiums written	2,066.5	590.0	2,656.5	-	-	2,656.5
Net premiums earned	1,919.1	564.0	2,483.1	-	-	2,483.1
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	1,228.7	299.1	1,527.8	-	-	1,527.8
Current year catastrophe losses	95.8	31.7	127.5	-	-	127.5
Prior years	(149.0)	(26.3)	(175.3)	-	-	(175.3)
Total net loss and LAE	1,175.5	304.5	1,480.0	-	-	1,480.0
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	636.1	179.6	815.7	-	-	815.7
Underwriting profit ⁽²⁾	\$ 107.5	\$ 79.9	187.4	-	-	187.4
Net investment income			207.8	-	3.9	211.7
Net realized capital gains			80.4	12.9	(3.4)	89.9
Other than temporary impairment losses			(26.5)	-	-	(26.5)
Other revenue			3.5	298.7	0.6	302.8
Other operating expenses			41.5	304.4	1.2	347.1
Corporate administration			0.6	-	22.6	23.2
Amortization of intangible assets			(1.8)	10.2	-	8.4
Interest expense			13.8	0.6	26.3	40.7
Earnings (losses) before income taxes			\$ 398.5	\$ (3.6)	\$ (49.0)	\$ 345.9
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	64.0%	53.1%	61.5%			
Current year catastrophe losses	5.0%	5.6%	5.1%			
Prior years	(7.7%)	(4.7%)	(7.0%)			
Total net loss and LAE	61.3%	54.0%	59.6%			
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	33.1%	31.8%	32.8%			
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	94.4%	85.8%	92.4%			

- (1) Includes elimination of minor reinsurance activity between segments.
- (2) Underwriting profit represents net premiums earned less net loss and LAE and commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses, all as determined in accordance with GAAP, and does not include net investment income, net realized capital gains, OTTI losses, other revenue, other operating expenses, corporate administration, amortization of intangible assets and interest expense. Underwriting profit is a non-GAAP financial measure and does not replace earnings before income taxes determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of profitability. See Comment on Non-GAAP Financial Measures herein for additional detail on the presentation of our results of operations.
- (3) The loss ratio is derived by dividing the amount of net loss and LAE by net premiums earned, all as determined in accordance with GAAP.
- (4) The expense ratio is derived by dividing the amount of commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses by net premiums earned, all as determined in accordance with GAAP.
- (5) The combined ratio is the sum of the loss ratio and the expense ratio, all as determined in accordance with GAAP. The combined ratio represents the percentage of each premium dollar a reinsurance or an insurance company has to spend on net loss and LAE, and commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses.

Table of Contents**Comparison of the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016**

Premiums. The following table summarizes our consolidated premiums.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change
	(\$ in millions)					
Premiums written:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 1,450.0	\$ 1,509.3	(3.9%)	\$ 2,870.9	\$ 2,998.8	(4.3%)
Net premiums written	1,293.1	1,334.3	(3.1%)	2,526.2	2,656.5	(4.9%)
Net premiums earned	1,243.9	1,261.5	(1.4%)	2,453.1	2,483.1	(1.2%)

The decreases in gross and net premiums written in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods are mainly attributable to decreases at our reinsurance segment, primarily reflecting cancellations, non-renewals and reduced participations in certain international treaties, the impact of rate pressures and increased retentions by cedants and, to a lesser extent, the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The decrease at our reinsurance segment in gross and net premiums written in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 also reflects lower premiums related to a large whole account quota share treaty, or the Quota Share Treaty. Premiums related to the Quota Share Treaty were \$183.9 million and \$180.0 million in the second quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$374.1 million and \$424.8 million in the first six months of 2017 and 2016, respectively. Premiums related to the Quota Share Treaty in the first six months of 2016 reflect elevated premiums written in the first quarter of 2016 due to differences between initial premium estimates at contract inception, which were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2015, and actual data subsequently reported. As a consequence of this change in estimate, premiums written in the fourth quarter of 2015 were understated and premiums written in the first quarter of 2016 were correspondingly increased. In general, when actual data has not been reported by ceding companies, premiums written are estimated based on historical patterns and other relevant factors. Any differences between these estimates and actual data subsequently reported are recorded in the period when actual data becomes available.

The decreases in net premiums earned in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect decreases at our reinsurance segment.

A comparison of premiums by segment for the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 is more fully described in the following pages.

Net loss and LAE. The following table summarizes our consolidated net loss and LAE.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change

(\$ in millions)

Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	\$ 787.1	\$ 780.5	0.8%	\$ 1,530.2	\$ 1,527.8	0.2%
Current year catastrophe losses	11.4	124.8	(90.9%)	15.4	127.5	(87.9%)
Prior years	(63.6)	(90.0)	(29.3%)	(111.4)	(175.3)	(36.5%)
Total net loss and LAE	\$ 734.9	\$ 815.3	(9.9%)	\$ 1,434.2	\$ 1,480.0	(3.1%)

Loss ratio:

Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	63.3%	61.9%	62.4%	61.5%
Current year catastrophe losses	0.9%	9.9%	0.6%	5.1%
Prior years	(5.1%)	(7.2%)	(4.5%)	(7.0%)
Total net loss and LAE	59.1%	64.6%	58.5%	59.6%

The decreases in net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect decreases in catastrophe losses at our reinsurance segment, partially offset by decreases in favorable prior accident year loss reserve development at our reinsurance segment. The catastrophe losses in the second quarter and first six months of 2016 related primarily to wildfire losses in Alberta, Canada and earthquake losses in Japan and Ecuador. Net loss and LAE in the first six

Table of Contents

months of 2017 for the reinsurance segment includes \$24.4 million of unfavorable prior accident year loss reserve development arising from the U.K. Ministry of Justice's decision to significantly reduce the discount rate, referred to as the Ogden rate, used to calculate lump-sum bodily injury payouts in personal injury insurance claims in the U.K.

A comparison of net loss and LAE by segment for the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 is more fully described in the following pages.

Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses. The following table summarizes our consolidated commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 413.7	\$ 408.9	1.2%	\$ 822.2	\$ 815.7	0.8%
Expense ratio	33.3%	32.4%		33.5%	32.8%	

The increases in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods reflect modest increases in such expenses at our reinsurance segment due to an increase in commission rates on certain international treaties, and at our insurance segment primarily due to higher net premiums earned at CapSpecialty and PacificComp.

A comparison of commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses for the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 is more fully described in the following pages.

Underwriting profit. The following table summarizes our consolidated underwriting profit.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change
Underwriting profit	\$ 95.3	\$ 37.3	155.5%	\$ 196.7	\$ 187.4	5.0%
Combined ratio	92.4%	97.0%		92.0%	92.4%	

The increase in underwriting profit in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 is mainly due to an increase in underwriting profit at our reinsurance segment, primarily reflecting the lack of catastrophe losses compared with significant catastrophe losses in the second quarter of 2016, partially offset by less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, all as discussed above. The increase in underwriting profit in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 is mainly due to an increase in underwriting profit at our reinsurance segment, primarily reflecting the lack of catastrophe losses compared with catastrophe losses in the first six months of 2016, largely offset by substantially less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, all as discussed above.

A comparison of underwriting profit for the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 is more fully described in the following pages.

Investment results. The following table summarizes our consolidated investment results.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change
	(\$ in millions)					
Net investment income	\$ 101.7	\$ 106.9	(4.9%)	\$ 217.2	\$ 211.7	2.6%
Net realized capital gains	9.3	54.0	(82.8%)	68.9	89.9	(23.4%)
Other than temporary impairment losses	(3.8)	(5.7)	(33.3%)	(7.0)	(26.5)	(73.6%)

The decrease in net investment income in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily relates to a \$12.6 million charge on our equity investment in Ares Management LLC, or Ares, partially offset by higher income from partnerships and higher bond interest income. The increase in net investment income in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily relates to higher income from partnerships and higher bond interest income, partially offset by the \$12.6 million charge on our

Table of Contents

equity investment in Ares. The charge on our equity investment in Ares reflects our share of a one-time payment recorded by Ares related to an acquisition by its affiliated entity. In connection with this acquisition, Ares agreed to make certain transaction support payments to the sellers of the acquired entity. Ares expects to receive future management fees derived from the assets under management of the acquired entity.

The decreases in net realized capital gains in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect lower gains for the equity and bond portfolio and a one-time \$13.2 million realized gain recorded on April 15, 2016 by Alleghany Capital, as more fully described in the following pages.

The decreases in OTTI losses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect decreases in OTTI losses related to debt securities.

A comparison of investment results for the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 is more fully described in the following pages.

Other revenue and expenses. The following table summarizes our consolidated other revenue and expenses.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change
	(\$ in millions)					
Other revenue	\$ 202.8	\$ 165.4	22.6%	\$ 354.1	\$ 302.8	16.9%
Other operating expenses	225.2	185.0	21.7%	400.3	347.1	15.3%
Corporate administration	14.4	13.5	6.7%	31.3	23.2	34.9%
Amortization of intangible assets	4.6	5.4	(14.8%)	8.4	8.4	- %
Interest expense	21.0	20.5	2.4%	41.9	40.7	2.9%

Other revenue and Other operating expenses. Other revenue and other operating expenses primarily include sales revenues and expenses associated with Alleghany Capital. Other operating expenses also include the long-term incentive compensation of our reinsurance and insurance segments, which totaled \$23.6 million and \$18.1 million in the second quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$45.0 million and \$39.5 million in the first six months of 2017 and 2016, respectively. The increases in long-term incentive compensation at our reinsurance and insurance segments in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect improved underwriting and investment results at TransRe and RSUI.

On April 28, 2017, Alleghany Capital acquired approximately 80 percent of the equity in W&WIAFCO Steel for \$164.5 million, including \$163.9 million in cash paid on May 1, 2017 and \$0.6 million of estimated purchase price adjustments.

On April 15, 2016, Alleghany Capital acquired an additional 50 percent of Jazwares' outstanding equity, bringing its equity ownership interest to 80 percent and, as of that date, the results of Jazwares have been included in our consolidated results. Prior to April 15, 2016, Jazwares was accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

The increases in other revenue and other operating expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the acquisition of W&WIAFCO Steel and the inclusion of Jazwares in our consolidated results. The increases in other operating expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods also reflect an increase in long-term incentive compensation, and finders fees, legal and accounting costs and other transaction-related expenses at the Alleghany Capital level.

Corporate administration. The increase in corporate administration expense in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects the beneficial impact of a reduction of a certain liability as of June 30, 2016 related to a one-time reversal of a contingent liability in connection with the sale of a subsidiary in prior years. The increase in corporate administration expense in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily reflects higher long-term incentive compensation expense accruals due mainly to the impact of a rise in the price per share of our common stock and the beneficial impact of the contingent liability reversal.

Amortization of intangible assets. The decrease in amortization expenses in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects a decrease in amortization expense at IPS, as certain of IPS's intangible assets were fully amortized as of December 31, 2016, partially offset by the amortization of net intangible assets related to the acquisition of W&WIAFCO Steel and Jazwares.

Interest expense. The increases in interest expense in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods reflect new or increased borrowings at Bourn & Koch and Jazwares.

Table of Contents

Income taxes. The following table summarizes our consolidated income tax expense.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change
	(\$ in millions)					
Income taxes	\$ 37.4	\$ 56.2	(33.5%)	\$ 96.0	\$ 114.0	(15.8%)
Effective tax rate				27.6%	32.9%	

The decreases in income taxes in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect prior period income tax adjustments in the second quarter and first six months of 2016, partially offset by the impact of higher taxable income. The decrease in the effective tax rate in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily reflects prior period income tax adjustments in the first six months of 2016, which include \$19.7 million of out-of-period reductions to current and deferred TransRe tax assets recorded as of June 30, 2016 that relate primarily to periods prior to our March 6, 2012 merger with TransRe.

Earnings. The following table summarizes our consolidated earnings.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change
	(\$ in millions)					
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 140.1	\$ 133.5	4.9%	\$ 348.0	\$ 345.9	0.6%
Net earnings attributable to Alleghany stockholders	101.8	77.1	32.0%	251.0	231.6	8.4%

The increases in earnings before income taxes in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect higher underwriting profit, partially offset by lower net realized capital gains, all as discussed above. The increases in net earnings attributable to Alleghany stockholders in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods reflect higher earnings before income taxes and lower income tax expense, all as discussed above.

Reinsurance Segment Underwriting Results

The reinsurance segment is comprised of TransRe's property and casualty & other lines of business. TransRe also writes a modest amount of property and casualty insurance business, which is included in the reinsurance segment. For a more detailed description of our reinsurance segment, see Part I, Item 1, Business Segment Information Reinsurance Segment of the 2016 Form 10-K.

The underwriting results of the reinsurance segment are presented below.

Table of Contents

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Casualty &		
	Property	Other ⁽¹⁾ (\$ in millions)	Total
Gross premiums written	\$ 369.1	\$ 676.3	\$ 1,045.4
Net premiums written	317.2	661.6	978.8
Net premiums earned	270.5	686.9	957.4
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	145.8	479.8	625.6
Current year catastrophe losses	-	-	-
Prior years	(22.9)	(29.7)	(52.6)
Total net loss and LAE	122.9	450.1	573.0
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	87.9	234.3	322.2
Underwriting profit ⁽²⁾	\$ 59.7	\$ 2.5	\$ 62.2
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	53.9%	69.9%	65.4%
Current year catastrophe losses	- %	- %	- %
Prior years	(8.5%)	(4.3%)	(5.5%)
Total net loss and LAE	45.4%	65.6%	59.9%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	32.5%	34.1%	33.6%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	77.9%	99.7%	93.5%

Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Casualty &		
	Property	Other ⁽¹⁾ (\$ in millions)	Total
Gross premiums written	\$ 389.9	\$ 712.4	\$ 1,102.3
Net premiums written	315.1	695.4	1,010.5

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Net premiums earned	290.2	689.9	980.1
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	142.5	489.1	631.6
Current year catastrophe losses	94.1	1.7	95.8
Prior years	(35.3)	(42.7)	(78.0)
Total net loss and LAE	201.3	448.1	649.4
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	92.2	226.5	318.7
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽²⁾	\$ (3.3)	\$ 15.3	\$ 12.0
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	49.1%	70.9%	64.5%
Current year catastrophe losses	32.4%	0.2%	9.8%
Prior years	(12.2%)	(6.2%)	(8.0%)
Total net loss and LAE	69.3%	64.9%	66.3%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	31.8%	32.8%	32.5%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	101.1%	97.7%	98.8%

Table of Contents

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Property	Casualty & Other ⁽¹⁾ (\$ in millions)	Total
Gross premiums written	\$ 744.5	\$ 1,356.6	\$ 2,101.1
Net premiums written	602.4	1,325.8	1,928.2
Net premiums earned	557.3	1,326.2	1,883.5
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	299.1	921.9	1,221.0
Current year catastrophe losses	-	-	-
Prior years	(54.4)	(36.5)	(90.9)
Total net loss and LAE	244.7	885.4	1,130.1
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	178.7	459.0	637.7
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽²⁾	\$ 133.9	\$ (18.2)	\$ 115.7
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	53.7%	69.5%	64.8%
Current year catastrophe losses	- %	- %	- %
Prior years	(9.8%)	(2.8%)	(4.8%)
Total net loss and LAE	43.9%	66.7%	60.0%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	32.1%	34.6%	33.9%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	76.0%	101.3%	93.9%
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Property	Casualty & Other ⁽¹⁾ (\$ in millions)	Total
Gross premiums written	\$ 773.1	\$ 1,471.6	\$ 2,244.7
Net premiums written	624.6	1,441.9	2,066.5
Net premiums earned	543.3	1,375.8	1,919.1
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	271.7	957.0	1,228.7
Current year catastrophe losses	94.1	1.7	95.8
Prior years	(68.5)	(80.5)	(149.0)
Total net loss and LAE	297.3	878.2	1,175.5
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	170.2	465.9	636.1
Underwriting profit ⁽²⁾	\$ 75.8	\$ 31.7	\$ 107.5

Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	50.0%	69.6%	64.0%
Current year catastrophe losses	17.3%	0.1%	5.0%
Prior years	(12.6%)	(5.9%)	(7.7%)
Total net loss and LAE	54.7%	63.8%	61.3%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	31.3%	33.9%	33.1%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	86.0%	97.7%	94.4%

Table of Contents

- (1) Primarily consists of the following assumed reinsurance lines of business: directors and officers liability; errors and omissions liability; general liability; medical malpractice; ocean marine and aviation; auto liability; accident and health; surety; and credit.
- (2) Underwriting profit represents net premiums earned less net loss and LAE and commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses, all as determined in accordance with GAAP, and does not include net investment income, net realized capital gains, OTTI losses, other revenue, other operating expenses, corporate administration, amortization of intangible assets and interest expense. Underwriting profit is a non-GAAP financial measure and does not replace earnings before income taxes determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of profitability. See Comment on Non-GAAP Financial Measures herein for additional detail on the presentation of our results of operations.
- (3) The loss ratio is derived by dividing the amount of net loss and LAE by net premiums earned, all as determined in accordance with GAAP.
- (4) The expense ratio is derived by dividing the amount of commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses by net premiums earned, all as determined in accordance with GAAP.
- (5) The combined ratio is the sum of the loss ratio and the expense ratio, all as determined in accordance with GAAP. The combined ratio represents the percentage of each premium dollar a reinsurance or an insurance company has to spend on net loss and LAE, and commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses.

Reinsurance Segment: Premiums. The following table summarizes premiums for the reinsurance segment.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change
(\$ in millions)						
Property						
Premiums written:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 369.1	\$ 389.9	(5.3%)	\$ 744.5	\$ 773.1	(3.7%)
Net premiums written	317.2	315.1	0.7%	602.4	624.6	(3.6%)
Net premiums earned	270.5	290.2	(6.8%)	557.3	543.3	2.6%
Casualty & other						
Premiums written:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 676.3	\$ 712.4	(5.1%)	\$ 1,356.6	\$ 1,471.6	(7.8%)
Net premiums written	661.6	695.4	(4.9%)	1,325.8	1,441.9	(8.1%)
Net premiums earned	686.9	689.9	(0.4%)	1,326.2	1,375.8	(3.6%)
Total						
Premiums written:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 1,045.4	\$ 1,102.3	(5.2%)	\$ 2,101.1	\$ 2,244.7	(6.4%)
Net premiums written	978.8	1,010.5	(3.1%)	1,928.2	2,066.5	(6.7%)
Net premiums earned	957.4	980.1	(2.3%)	1,883.5	1,919.1	(1.9%)

Property. The decreases in gross premiums written in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the

corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect cancellations, non-renewals and reduced participations in certain international treaties, the impact of rate pressures and increased retentions by cedants and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Gross premiums written related to the Quota Share Treaty were \$62.9 million and \$61.4 million in the second quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$170.7 million and \$171.8 million in the first six months of 2017 and 2016, respectively. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, gross premiums written decreased 4.7 percent in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016, and 3.1 percent in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016.

The decrease in net premiums earned in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects decreases in international premiums earned. The increase in net premiums earned in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily reflects increased premiums earned from the Quota Share Treaty, partially offset by the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, net premiums earned decreased 5.9 percent in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016, and increased 3.6 percent in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016.

Casualty & other. The decreases in gross premiums written in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect cancellations, non-renewals and reduced participations in certain international treaties, as well as the impact of rate pressures and increased retentions by cedants and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The decrease in gross premiums written in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 also reflects a decrease in casualty-related premiums related to the Quota Share Treaty. Gross premiums written related to the Quota Share Treaty were \$121.0 million and \$118.6 million in the second quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively, and \$203.4 million and \$253.0 million in the

Table of Contents

first six months of 2017 and 2016, respectively. Premiums related to the Quota Share Treaty in the first six months of 2016 reflect elevated premiums written in the first quarter of 2016 due to differences between initial premium estimates at contract inception, which were recorded in the fourth quarter of 2015, and actual data subsequently reported. As a consequence of this change in estimate, premiums written in the fourth quarter of 2015 were understated and premiums written in the first quarter of 2016 were correspondingly increased. In general, when actual data has not been reported by ceding companies, premiums written are estimated based on historical patterns and other relevant factors. Any differences between these estimates and actual data subsequently reported are recorded in the period when actual data becomes available. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, gross premiums written decreased 4.0 percent in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016, and 6.7 percent in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016.

The decreases in net premiums earned in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the decline in gross premiums in the first six months of 2017 and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, net premiums earned increased 0.8 percent in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016, and decreased 2.1 percent in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016.

Table of Contents

Reinsurance Segment: Net loss and LAE. The following table summarizes net loss and LAE for the reinsurance segment.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change (\$ in millions)	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change
Property						
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	\$ 145.8	\$ 142.5	2.3%	\$ 299.1	\$ 271.7	10.1%
Current year catastrophe losses	-	94.1	(100.0%)	-	94.1	(100.0%)
Prior years	(22.9)	(35.3)	(35.1%)	(54.4)	(68.5)	(20.6%)
Total net loss and LAE	\$ 122.9	\$ 201.3	(38.9%)	\$ 244.7	\$ 297.3	(17.7%)
Loss ratio:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	53.9%	49.1%		53.7%	50.0%	
Current year catastrophe losses	- %	32.4%		- %	17.3%	
Prior years	(8.5%)	(12.2%)		(9.8%)	(12.6%)	
Total net loss and LAE	45.4%	69.3%		43.9%	54.7%	
Casualty & other						
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	\$ 479.8	\$ 489.1	(1.9%)	\$ 921.9	\$ 957.0	(3.7%)
Current year catastrophe losses	-	1.7	(100.0%)	-	1.7	(100.0%)
Prior years	(29.7)	(42.7)	(30.4%)	(36.5)	(80.5)	(54.7%)
Total net loss and LAE	\$ 450.1	\$ 448.1	0.4%	\$ 885.4	\$ 878.2	0.8%
Loss ratio:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	69.9%	70.9%		69.5%	69.6%	
Current year catastrophe losses	- %	0.2%		- %	0.1%	
Prior years	(4.3%)	(6.2%)		(2.8%)	(5.9%)	
Total net loss and LAE	65.6%	64.9%		66.7%	63.8%	
Total						
Net loss and LAE:						
	\$ 625.6	\$ 631.6	(0.9%)	\$ 1,221.0	\$ 1,228.7	(0.6%)

Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)						
Current year catastrophe losses	-	95.8	(100.0%)	-	95.8	(100.0%)
Prior years	(52.6)	(78.0)	(32.6%)	(90.9)	(149.0)	(39.0%)
Total net loss and LAE	\$ 573.0	\$ 649.4	(11.8%)	\$ 1,130.1	\$ 1,175.5	(3.9%)
Loss ratio:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	65.4%	64.5%		64.8%	64.0%	
Current year catastrophe losses	- %	9.8%		- %	5.0%	
Prior years	(5.5%)	(8.0%)		(4.8%)	(7.7%)	
Total net loss and LAE	59.9%	66.3%		60.0%	61.3%	

Property. The decreases in net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the lack of catastrophe losses, partially offset by decreases in favorable prior accident year loss reserve development. The catastrophe losses in the second quarter and first six months of 2016 relate to \$72.2 million of wildfire losses in Alberta, Canada, \$15.3 million of earthquake losses in Japan and \$6.6 million of earthquake losses in Ecuador.

Table of Contents

Net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 include (favorable) unfavorable prior accident year loss reserve development as shown in the table below.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)			
Catastrophe events	\$ (4.0) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (6.7) ⁽²⁾	\$ (4.4) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (7.7) ⁽²⁾
Non-catastrophe	(18.9) ⁽³⁾	(28.6) ⁽⁴⁾	(50.0) ⁽³⁾	(60.8) ⁽⁴⁾
Total	\$ (22.9)	\$ (35.3)	\$ (54.4)	\$ (68.5)

(1) Reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development from several catastrophes that occurred in the 2010 through 2016 accident years.

(2) Reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development from several catastrophes that occurred in the 2010 through 2015 accident years.

(3) Reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development primarily related to the 2013 through 2016 accident years.

(4) Reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development primarily related to the 2014 and 2015 accident years.

The favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 reflects favorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods. The favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 did not impact assumptions used in estimating TransRe's loss and LAE liabilities for business earned in the first six months of 2017.

Casualty & other. The increase in net loss and LAE in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, partially offset by lower non-catastrophe losses in the current accident year. The increase in net loss and LAE in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily reflects less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, partially offset by the impact of lower net premiums earned.

Net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 include (favorable) unfavorable prior accident year loss reserve development as shown in the table below.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)			
Malpractice Treaties ⁽¹⁾	\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (8.9)

Ogden rate impact ⁽²⁾	-	-	24.4	-
Other	(27.7) ⁽³⁾	(40.7) ⁽⁴⁾	(58.9) ⁽³⁾	(71.6) ⁽⁵⁾
Total	\$ (29.7)	\$ (42.7)	\$ (36.5)	\$ (80.5)

- (1) Represents certain medical malpractice treaties, or the Malpractice Treaties, pursuant to which the increased underwriting profits created by the favorable prior accident year loss reserve development are largely retained by the cedants. As a result, the favorable prior accident year loss reserve development is largely offset by an increase in profit commission expense incurred when such favorable prior accident year loss reserve development occurs.
- (2) Represents unfavorable prior accident year loss reserve development arising from the U.K. Ministry of Justice's decision to significantly reduce the discount rate, referred to as the Ogden rate, used to calculate lump-sum bodily injury payouts in personal injury insurance claims in the U.K. As of March 20, 2017, the Ogden rate changed from +2.50 percent to (0.75) percent.
- (3) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in longer-tailed U.S. professional liability business related to the 2005 through 2014 accident years, partially offset by net adverse development in shorter-tailed casualty lines in the 2015 accident year in the U.S. and the U.K.
- (4) Generally reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in a variety of casualty & other lines of business primarily from the 2009, 2013 and 2015 accident years.
- (5) Generally reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in a variety of casualty & other lines of business primarily from the 2009 and 2015 accident years.

The favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 reflects favorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods. The favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 did not impact assumptions used in estimating TransRe's loss and LAE liabilities for business earned in the first six months of 2017.

Table of Contents

Reinsurance Segment: Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses. The following table summarizes commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses for the reinsurance segment.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change
(\$ in millions)						
Property						
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 87.9	\$ 92.2	(4.7%)	\$ 178.7	\$ 170.2	5.0%
Expense ratio	32.5%	31.8%		32.1%	31.3%	
Casualty & other						
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 234.3	\$ 226.5	3.4%	\$ 459.0	\$ 465.9	(1.5%)
Expense ratio	34.1%	32.8%		34.6%	33.9%	
Total						
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 322.2	\$ 318.7	1.1%	\$ 637.7	\$ 636.1	0.3%
Expense ratio	33.6%	32.5%		33.9%	33.1%	

Property. The decrease in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects the impact of lower net premiums earned, partially offset by an increase in commission rates on certain international treaties. The increase in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily reflects the impact of higher net premiums earned and an increase in commission rates.

Casualty & other. The increase in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects an increase in commission rates on certain international treaties. The decrease in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily reflects the impact of lower net premiums earned and a decrease in profit commissions related to the Malpractice Treaties, partially offset by an increase in commission rates on certain international treaties.

Reinsurance Segment: Underwriting profit. The following table summarizes underwriting profit for the reinsurance segment.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change
(\$ in millions)						

Property						
Underwriting profit (loss)	\$ 59.7	\$ (3.3)	(1,909.1%)	\$ 133.9	\$ 75.8	76.6%
Combined ratio	77.9%	101.1%		76.0%	86.0%	
Casualty & other						
Underwriting profit (loss)	\$ 2.5	\$ 15.3	(83.7%)	\$ (18.2)	\$ 31.7	(157.4%)
Combined ratio	99.7%	97.7%		101.3%	97.7%	
Total						
Underwriting profit	\$ 62.2	\$ 12.0	418.3%	\$ 115.7	\$ 107.5	7.6%
Combined ratio	93.5%	98.8%		93.9%	94.4%	

Property. The underwriting profit in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the underwriting loss in the second quarter of 2016, and the increase in underwriting profit in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016, primarily reflect the

Table of Contents

lack of catastrophe losses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 compared with significant catastrophe losses in the corresponding 2016 periods, partially offset by decreases in favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, all as discussed above.

Casualty & other. The decrease in underwriting profit in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016, and the underwriting loss in the first six months of 2017 compared with an underwriting profit in the first six months of 2016, primarily reflect less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, as discussed above.

Insurance Segment Underwriting Results

The insurance segment is comprised of AIHL, RSUI, CapSpecialty and PacificComp operating subsidiaries. RSUI also writes a modest amount of assumed reinsurance business, which is included in the insurance segment. For a more detailed description of our insurance segment, see Part I, Item 1, Business Segment Information Insurance Segment of the 2016 Form 10-K.

The underwriting results of the insurance segment are presented below.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	RSUI	CapSpecialty	PacificComp	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
Gross premiums written	\$ 295.1	\$ 73.3	\$ 41.9	\$ 410.3
Net premiums written	204.6	68.4	41.3	314.3
Net premiums earned	178.5	64.1	43.9	286.5
Net loss and LAE:				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	94.5	34.0	33.0	161.5
Current year catastrophe losses	9.6	1.8	-	11.4
Prior years	(10.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(11.0)
Total net loss and LAE	93.8	35.6	32.5	161.9
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	53.0	27.2	11.3	91.5
Underwriting profit ⁽¹⁾	\$ 31.7	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 33.1
Loss ratio ⁽²⁾ :				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	52.9%	53.0%	75.2%	56.3%
Current year catastrophe losses	5.4%	2.8%	- %	4.0%
Prior years	(5.8%)	(0.3%)	(1.1%)	(3.8%)
Total net loss and LAE	52.5%	55.5%	74.1%	56.5%
Expense ratio ⁽³⁾	29.7%	42.5%	25.7%	31.9%
Combined ratio ⁽⁴⁾	82.2%	98.0%	99.8%	88.4%

Table of Contents

Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	RSUI	CapSpecialty	PacificComp	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
Gross premiums written	\$ 307.7	\$ 70.0	\$ 34.0	\$ 411.7
Net premiums written	224.5	65.7	33.6	323.8
Net premiums earned	188.3	58.6	34.5	281.4
Net loss and LAE:				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	93.2	29.8	25.9	148.9
Current year catastrophe losses	27.1	1.9	-	29.0
Prior years	(11.2)	(0.8)	-	(12.0)
Total net loss and LAE	109.1	30.9	25.9	165.9
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	54.7	25.9	9.6	90.2
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 24.5	\$ 1.8	\$ (1.0)	\$ 25.3
Loss ratio ⁽²⁾ :				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	49.4%	50.9%	75.2%	52.9%
Current year catastrophe losses	14.4%	3.2%	- %	10.3%
Prior years	(5.9%)	(1.4%)	- %	(4.3%)
Total net loss and LAE	57.9%	52.7%	75.2%	58.9%
Expense ratio ⁽³⁾	29.1%	44.2%	27.8%	32.1%
Combined ratio ⁽⁴⁾	87.0%	96.9%	103.0%	91.0%
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	RSUI	CapSpecialty	PacificComp	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
Gross premiums written	\$ 559.6	\$ 138.8	\$ 82.6	\$ 781.0
Net premiums written	387.2	129.4	81.4	598.0
Net premiums earned	361.2	126.2	82.2	569.6
Net loss and LAE:				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	179.9	67.3	62.0	309.2
Current year catastrophe losses	13.2	2.2	-	15.4
Prior years	(18.7)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(20.5)
Total net loss and LAE	174.4	68.7	61.0	304.1
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	107.9	54.9	21.7	184.5

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Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽¹⁾	\$	78.9	\$	2.6	\$	(0.5)	\$	81.0
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Loss ratio⁽²⁾:

Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	49.8%	53.3%	75.4%	54.3%
Current year catastrophe losses	3.7%	1.7%	- %	2.7%
Prior years	(5.2%)	(0.6%)	(1.2%)	(3.6%)
Total net loss and LAE	48.3%	54.4%	74.2%	53.4%
Expense ratio ⁽³⁾	29.9%	43.5%	26.4%	32.4%
Combined ratio⁽⁴⁾	78.2%	97.9%	100.6%	85.8%

Table of Contents

Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	RSUI	CapSpecialty	PacificComp	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
Gross premiums written	\$ 564.6	\$ 132.9	\$ 68.1	\$ 765.6
Net premiums written	398.1	124.5	67.4	590.0
Net premiums earned	380.6	114.2	69.2	564.0
Net loss and LAE:				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	189.3	57.4	52.4	299.1
Current year catastrophe losses	28.9	2.8	-	31.7
Prior years	(24.0)	(2.3)	-	(26.3)
Total net loss and LAE	194.2	57.9	52.4	304.5
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	107.9	52.4	19.3	179.6
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 78.5	\$ 3.9	\$ (2.5)	\$ 79.9
Loss ratio ⁽²⁾ :				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	49.7%	50.2%	75.7%	53.1%
Current year catastrophe losses	7.6%	2.5%	- %	5.6%
Prior years	(6.3%)	(2.0%)	- %	(4.7%)
Total net loss and LAE	51.0%	50.7%	75.7%	54.0%
Expense ratio ⁽³⁾	28.4%	45.8%	27.9%	31.8%
Combined ratio ⁽⁴⁾	79.4%	96.5%	103.6%	85.8%

- (1) Underwriting profit represents net premiums earned less net loss and LAE and commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses, all as determined in accordance with GAAP, and does not include net investment income, net realized capital gains, OTTI losses, other revenue, other operating expenses, corporate administration, amortization of intangible assets and interest expense. Underwriting profit is a non-GAAP financial measure and does not replace earnings before income taxes determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of profitability. See Comment on Non-GAAP Financial Measures herein for additional detail on the presentation of our results of operations.
- (2) The loss ratio is derived by dividing the amount of net loss and LAE by net premiums earned, all as determined in accordance with GAAP.
- (3) The expense ratio is derived by dividing the amount of commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses by net premiums earned, all as determined in accordance with GAAP.
- (4) The combined ratio is the sum of the loss ratio and the expense ratio, all as determined in accordance with GAAP. The combined ratio represents the percentage of each premium dollar a reinsurance or an insurance company has to spend on net loss and LAE, and commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses.

Table of Contents

Insurance Segment: Premiums. The following table summarizes premiums for the insurance segment.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	2016	Percent Change
(\$ in millions)						
RSUI						
Premiums written:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 295.1	\$ 307.7	(4.1%)	\$ 559.6	\$ 564.6	(0.9%)
Net premiums written	204.6	224.5	(8.9%)	387.2	398.1	(2.7%)
Net premiums earned	178.5	188.3	(5.2%)	361.2	380.6	(5.1%)
CapSpecialty						
Premiums written:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 73.3	\$ 70.0	4.7%	\$ 138.8	\$ 132.9	4.4%
Net premiums written	68.4	65.7	4.1%	129.4	124.5	3.9%
Net premiums earned	64.1	58.6	9.4%	126.2	114.2	10.5%
PacificComp						
Premiums written:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 41.9	\$ 34.0	23.2%	\$ 82.6	\$ 68.1	21.3%
Net premiums written	41.3	33.6	22.9%	81.4	67.4	20.8%
Net premiums earned	43.9	34.5	27.2%	82.2	69.2	18.8%
Total						
Premiums written:						
Gross premiums written	\$ 410.3	\$ 411.7	(0.3%)	\$ 781.0	\$ 765.6	2.0%
Net premiums written	314.3	323.8	(2.9%)	598.0	590.0	1.4%
Net premiums earned	286.5	281.4	1.8%	569.6	564.0	1.0%

RSUI. The decreases in gross premiums written in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect declines in the property lines of business and, to a lesser extent, declines in certain of RSUI's casualty lines of business, all due to an increase in competition and a reduction in pricing, partially offset by growth in the general liability and umbrella/excess lines of business.

The decreases in net premiums earned in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect a decrease in gross premiums written in the second quarter of 2017, the fourth quarter of 2016 and the third quarter of 2016, partially offset by a modest increase in gross premiums written in the first quarter of 2017.

CapSpecialty. The increases in gross premiums written in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect growth in the property and casualty brokerage unit, as well as the professional liability and miscellaneous medical lines of business, partially offset by declines in the environmental and construction liability lines of business.

The increases in net premiums earned in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect an increase in gross premiums written in recent quarters.

PacificComp. The increases in gross premiums written and net premiums earned in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect premium growth due to PacificComp's distribution initiatives and growth in targeted segments of the workers' compensation market in the State of California.

Table of Contents

Insurance Segment: Net loss and LAE. The following table summarizes net loss and LAE for the insurance segment.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Percent Change
RSUI						
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	\$ 94.5	\$ 93.2	1.4%	\$ 179.9	\$ 189.3	(5.0%)
Current year catastrophe losses	9.6	27.1	(64.6%)	13.2	28.9	(54.3%)
Prior years	(10.3)	(11.2)	(8.0%)	(18.7)	(24.0)	(22.1%)
Total net loss and LAE	\$ 93.8	\$ 109.1	(14.0%)	\$ 174.4	\$ 194.2	(10.2%)
Loss ratio:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	52.9%	49.4%		49.8%	49.7%	
Current year catastrophe losses	5.4%	14.4%		3.7%	7.6%	
Prior years	(5.8%)	(5.9%)		(5.2%)	(6.3%)	
Total net loss and LAE	52.5%	57.9%		48.3%	51.0%	
CapSpecialty						
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	\$ 34.0	\$ 29.8	14.1%	\$ 67.3	\$ 57.4	17.2%
Current year catastrophe losses	1.8	1.9	(5.3%)	2.2	2.8	(21.4%)
Prior years	(0.2)	(0.8)	(75.0%)	(0.8)	(2.3)	(65.2%)
Total net loss and LAE	\$ 35.6	\$ 30.9	15.2%	\$ 68.7	\$ 57.9	18.7%
Loss ratio:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	53.0%	50.9%		53.3%	50.2%	
Current year catastrophe losses	2.8%	3.2%		1.7%	2.5%	

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Prior years	(0.3%)	(1.4%)		(0.6%)	(2.0%)	
Total net loss and LAE	55.5%	52.7%		54.4%	50.7%	
PacificComp						
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	\$ 33.0	\$ 25.9	27.4%	\$ 62.0	\$ 52.4	18.3%
Current year catastrophe losses	-	-		-	-	
Prior years	(0.5)	-		(1.0)	-	
Total net loss and LAE	\$ 32.5	\$ 25.9	25.5%	\$ 61.0	\$ 52.4	16.4%
Loss ratio:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	75.2%	75.2%		75.4%	75.7%	
Current year catastrophe losses	- %	- %		- %	- %	
Prior years	(1.1%)	- %		(1.2%)	- %	
Total net loss and LAE	74.1%	75.2%		74.2%	75.7%	
Total						
Net loss and LAE:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	\$ 161.5	\$ 148.9	8.5%	\$ 309.2	\$ 299.1	3.4%
Current year catastrophe losses	11.4	29.0	(60.7%)	15.4	31.7	(51.4%)
Prior years	(11.0)	(12.0)	(8.3%)	(20.5)	(26.3)	(22.1%)
Total net loss and LAE	\$ 161.9	\$ 165.9	(2.4%)	\$ 304.1	\$ 304.5	(0.1%)
Loss ratio:						
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	56.3%	52.9%		54.3%	53.1%	
Current year catastrophe losses	4.0%	10.3%		2.7%	5.6%	
Prior years	(3.8%)	(4.3%)		(3.6%)	(4.7%)	
Total net loss and LAE	56.5%	58.9%		53.4%	54.0%	

Table of Contents

RSUI. The decreases in net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the impact of lower net premiums earned and lower catastrophe losses, partially offset by less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development.

Catastrophe losses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 primarily reflect losses from flooding in the State of California and severe weather primarily in the Southeastern and Midwestern U.S. Catastrophe losses in the second quarter and first six months of 2016 primarily reflect \$22.1 million of losses from flooding and severe weather primarily in the State of Texas in April and May and, to a lesser extent, \$5.0 million of losses from wildfires in Alberta, Canada in May.

Net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 include (favorable) unfavorable prior accident year loss reserve development as shown in the table below.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(\$ in millions)			
Casualty	\$ (9.5) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (10.4) ⁽²⁾	\$ (21.6) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (20.2) ⁽²⁾
Property and other	(0.8)	(0.8) ⁽³⁾	2.9 ⁽⁴⁾	(3.8) ⁽³⁾
Total	\$ (10.3)	\$ (11.2)	\$ (18.7)	\$ (24.0)

(1) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the umbrella/excess line of business related to the 2005 through 2011 accident years.

(2) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the umbrella/excess, general liability and professional liability lines of business related to the 2006 through 2012 accident years.

(3) Primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the non-catastrophe property lines of business in recent accident years.

(4) Primarily reflects unfavorable prior accident year property loss reserve development in the binding authority lines of business primarily related to the 2015 and 2016 accident years.

The favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 reflects favorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods. The favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 did not impact assumptions used in estimating RSUI's loss and LAE liabilities for business earned in the first six months of 2017.

CapSpecialty. The increases in net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the impact of higher net premiums earned, higher property losses and

less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development.

Net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 include favorable prior accident year loss reserve development primarily in the casualty lines of business principally related to the 2010 and 2015 accident years. The favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the first six months of 2017 reflects net favorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods. Net loss and LAE in the second quarter of 2016 includes favorable prior accident year loss reserve development primarily related to the surety lines of business from the 2015 accident year. Net loss and LAE in the first six months of 2016 includes favorable prior accident year loss reserve development primarily related to CapSpecialty's legacy asbestos-related illness and environmental impairment liabilities and the surety lines of business.

PacificComp. The increases in net loss and LAE in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the impact of higher net premiums earned, partially offset by favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the corresponding 2017 periods.

The favorable prior accident year loss reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 relates primarily to the 2013 and prior accident years, and reflects favorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods.

Table of Contents

Insurance Segment: Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses. The following table summarizes commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses for the insurance segment.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended			
	June 30,			June 30,			
	2017	2016	Percent Change	2017	2016	Percent Change	
	(\$ in millions)						
RSUI							
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 53.0	\$ 54.7	(3.1%)	\$ 107.9	\$ 107.9	- %	
Expense ratio	29.7%	29.1%		29.9%	28.4%		
CapSpecialty							
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 27.2	\$ 25.9	5.0%	\$ 54.9	\$ 52.4	4.8%	
Expense ratio	42.5%	44.2%		43.5%	45.8%		
PacificComp							
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 11.3	\$ 9.6	17.7%	\$ 21.7	\$ 19.3	12.4%	
Expense ratio	25.7%	27.8%		26.4%	27.9%		
Total							
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 91.5	\$ 90.2	1.4%	\$ 184.5	\$ 179.6	2.7%	
Expense ratio	31.9%	32.1%		32.4%	31.8%		

RSUI. The decrease in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects the impact of lower net premiums earned, partially offset by slightly higher employee-related compensation costs.

CapSpecialty. The increases in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the impact of higher net premiums earned and relatively stable overhead expenses.

PacificComp. The increases in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the impact of higher net premiums earned and relatively stable overhead expenses.

Table of Contents

Insurance Segment: Underwriting profit. The following table summarizes underwriting profit for the insurance segment.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,		Percent Change (\$ in millions)	June 30,		Percent Change
	2017	2016		2017	2016	
RSUI						
Underwriting profit	\$ 31.7	\$ 24.5	29.4%	\$ 78.9	\$ 78.5	0.5%
Combined ratio	82.2%	87.0%		78.2%	79.4%	
CapSpecialty						
Underwriting profit	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.8	(27.8%)	\$ 2.6	\$ 3.9	(33.3%)
Combined ratio	98.0%	96.9%		97.9%	96.5%	
PacificComp						
Underwriting profit (loss)	\$ 0.1	\$ (1.0)	(110.0%)	\$ (0.5)	\$ (2.5)	(80.0%)
Combined ratio	99.8%	103.0%		100.6%	103.6%	
Total						
Underwriting profit	\$ 33.1	\$ 25.3	30.8%	\$ 81.0	\$ 79.9	1.4%
Combined ratio	88.4%	91.0%		85.8%	85.8%	

RSUI. The increase in underwriting profit in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects lower catastrophe losses, partially offset by the impact of lower net premiums earned and less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, all as discussed above.

CapSpecialty. The decreases in underwriting profit in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect less favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, as discussed above.

PacificComp. The underwriting profit in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the underwriting loss in the second quarter of 2016, and a decrease in underwriting losses in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016, primarily reflect favorable prior accident year loss reserve development and the beneficial impact of growing net premiums earned, all as discussed above.

Investment Results for the Reinsurance and Insurance Segments

The following table summarizes the investment results for our reinsurance and insurance segments.

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
	June 30,		Percent Change	June 30,		Percent Change
	2017	2016		2017	2016	
	(\$ in millions)					
Net investment income	\$ 98.0	\$ 105.1	(6.8%)	\$ 210.3	\$ 207.8	1.2%
Net realized capital gains	9.2	41.0	(77.6%)	69.4	80.4	(13.7%)
Other than temporary impairment losses	(3.8)	(5.7)	(33.3%)	(7.0)	(26.5)	(73.6%)

Net Investment Income. The decrease in net investment income in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily relates to a \$12.6 million charge on our equity investment in Ares, partially offset by higher income from partnerships and higher bond interest income mentioned above. The increase in net investment income in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily relates to higher income from partnerships and higher bond interest income, partially offset by the \$12.6 million charge on our equity investment in Ares. The charge on our equity investment in Ares reflected our share of a one-time payment recorded by Ares related to an acquisition by its affiliated entity. In connection with this acquisition, Ares agreed to make certain transaction support payments to the sellers of the acquired entity. Ares expects to receive future management fees derived from the assets under management of the acquired entity.

Table of Contents

Net Realized Capital Gains. The decreases in net realized capital gains in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect lower gains for the equity and bond portfolios.

Other Than Temporary Impairment Losses. OTTI losses in the first six months of 2017 reflect \$7.0 million of unrealized losses that were deemed to be other than temporary and, as such, were required to be charged against earnings. Of the \$7.0 million of OTTI losses, \$6.8 million related to equity securities, primarily in the retail sector, and \$0.2 million related to debt securities. The determination that unrealized losses on equity and debt securities were other than temporary was primarily due to the duration of the decline in the fair value of equity and debt securities relative to their costs. Of the \$7.0 million of OTTI losses, \$3.8 million was incurred in the second quarter of 2017.

OTTI losses in the first six months of 2016 reflect \$26.5 million of unrealized losses that were deemed to be other than temporary and, as such, were required to be charged against earnings. Of the \$26.5 million of OTTI losses, \$7.3 million related to equity securities, primarily in the financial services, technology and chemical sectors, and \$19.2 million related to debt securities, primarily in the energy sector. The determination that unrealized losses on equity and debt securities were other than temporary was primarily due to the severity and duration of the decline in the fair value of equity and debt securities relative to their costs. Of the \$26.5 million of OTTI losses, \$5.7 million was incurred in the second quarter of 2016.

Upon the ultimate disposition of the securities for which OTTI losses have been recorded, a portion of the loss may be recoverable depending on market conditions at the time of disposition. After adjusting the cost basis of securities for the recognition of OTTI losses, the remaining gross unrealized investment losses for debt and equity securities as of June 30, 2017 were deemed to be temporary, based on, among other factors: (i) the duration of time and the relative magnitude to which the fair values of these securities had been below cost were not indicative of an OTTI loss; (ii) the absence of compelling evidence that would cause us to call into question the financial condition or near-term business prospects of the issuers of the securities; and (iii) our ability and intent to hold the securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery.

See Note 3 to Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements of this Form 10-Q for additional detail on gross unrealized investment losses for debt and equity securities as of June 30, 2017.

Table of Contents**Alleghany Capital Results**

Alleghany Capital consists of: (i) manufacturing and service operations conducted through Bourn & Koch, Kentucky Trailer, IPS, Jazwares and, beginning April 28, 2017, W&WIAFCO Steel; (ii) oil and gas operations conducted through SORC; and (iii) corporate operations and investments at the Alleghany Capital level.

On April 28, 2017, Alleghany Capital acquired approximately 80 percent of the equity in W&WIAFCO Steel, a structural steel fabricator and erector headquartered in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for \$164.5 million, including \$163.9 million in cash paid on May 1, 2017 and \$0.6 million of estimated purchase price adjustments.

In July 2014, Alleghany Capital acquired a 30 percent equity interest in Jazwares. On April 15, 2016, Alleghany Capital acquired an additional 50 percent of Jazwares' outstanding equity, bringing its equity ownership interest to 80 percent and, as of that date, the results of Jazwares have been included in our consolidated results. Prior to April 15, 2016, Jazwares was accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

The results of Alleghany Capital for the second quarter and first six months of 2017 and 2016 are presented below.

	Three Months Ended June 30,							
	2017			2016				
	Mfg. & Svcs.	Oil & Gas	Corp. & other	Total	Mfg. & Svcs.	Oil & Gas	Corp. & other	Total
	(\$ in millions)							
Net investment income	\$ 0.1	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ -	\$ (0.1)	\$ -
Net realized capital gains	0.2	-	-	0.2	(0.2)	-	13.2	13.0
Other than temporary impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	192.9	2.5	-	195.4	159.3	2.5	-	161.8
Other operating expenses	181.9	9.1	7.6	198.6	152.7	8.9	3.3	164.9
Corporate administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	5.0	-	-	5.0	6.1	-	-	6.1
Interest expense	1.0	-	-	1.0	0.3	-	-	0.3
Earnings (losses) before income taxes	\$ 5.3	\$ (6.6)	\$ (7.5)	\$ (8.8)	\$ 0.1	\$ (6.4)	\$ 9.8	\$ 3.5

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Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 13.5	\$ (3.6)	\$ (7.5)	\$ 2.4	\$ 8.5	\$ (2.8)	\$ (3.4)	\$ 2.3
Less: depreciation expense	(2.4)	(3.0)	-	(5.4)	(1.8)	(3.6)	-	(5.4)
Less: amortization of intangible assets	(5.0)	-	-	(5.0)	(6.1)	-	-	(6.1)
Less: interest expense	(1.0)	-	-	(1.0)	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
Add: net realized capital gains	0.2	-	-	0.2	(0.2)	-	13.2	13.0
Earnings (losses) before income taxes	\$ 5.3	\$ (6.6)	\$ (7.5)	\$ (8.8)	\$ 0.1	\$ (6.4)	\$ 9.8	\$ 3.5

Table of Contents

	Six Months Ended June 30,							
	Mfg. & Svs.	2017 Oil & Gas	2017 Corp. & other	Total	Mfg. & Svs.	2016 Oil & Gas	2016 Corp. & other	Total
	(\$ in millions)							
Net investment income	\$ 0.2	\$ -	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.2	\$ -	\$ (0.2)	\$ -
Net realized capital gains	0.1	-	-	0.1	(0.3)	-	13.2	12.9
Other than temporary impairment losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	337.6	5.0	-	342.6	294.3	4.4	-	298.7
Other operating expenses	319.8	18.1	11.2	349.1	281.7	18.3	4.4	304.4
Corporate administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	9.3	-	-	9.3	10.2	-	-	10.2
Interest expense	1.8	-	-	1.8	0.6	-	-	0.6
Earnings (losses) before income taxes	\$ 7.0	\$ (13.1)	\$ (10.9)	\$ (17.0)	\$ 1.7	\$ (13.9)	\$ 8.6	\$ (3.6)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$ 22.5	\$ (7.3)	\$ (10.9)	\$ 4.3	\$ 15.9	\$ (6.7)	\$ (4.6)	\$ 4.6
Less: depreciation expense	(4.5)	(5.8)	-	(10.3)	(3.1)	(7.2)	-	(10.3)
Less: amortization of intangible assets	(9.3)	-	-	(9.3)	(10.2)	-	-	(10.2)
Less: interest expense	(1.8)	-	-	(1.8)	(0.6)	-	-	(0.6)
Add: net realized capital gains	0.1	-	-	0.1	(0.3)	-	13.2	12.9
Earnings (losses) before income taxes	\$ 7.0	\$ (13.1)	\$ (10.9)	\$ (17.0)	\$ 1.7	\$ (13.9)	\$ 8.6	\$ (3.6)

(1) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure and does not replace earnings before income taxes determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of profitability. See Comment on Non-GAAP Financial Measures herein for additional detail on the presentation of our results of operations. Adjusted EBITDA represents other revenue less certain other expenses and does not include: (i) depreciation expense (a component of other operating expenses); (ii) amortization of intangible assets; (iii) interest expense; (iv) net realized capital gains; (v) OTTI impairment losses; and (vi) income taxes.

The following table summarizes the changes in Alleghany Capital's equity for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017				Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			
	Mfg. & Svcs.	Oil & Gas	Corp. & other	Total	Mfg. & Svcs.	Oil & Gas	Corp. & other	Total
Equity, beginning of period	\$ 447.4	\$ 145.6	\$ (8.1)	\$ 584.9	\$ 453.4	\$ 149.2	\$ (12.1)	\$ 590.5
Earnings (losses) before income taxes	5.3	(6.6)	(7.5)	(8.8)	7.0	(13.1)	(10.9)	(17.0)
Income taxes ⁽¹⁾	(0.3)	2.3	1.0	3.0	(0.2)	4.6	1.6	6.0
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.9)	-	-	(0.9)	(1.0)	-	-	(1.0)
Capital contributions (returns of capital) and other ⁽²⁾	156.0	4.7	9.4	170.1	148.3	5.3	16.2	169.8
Equity, end of period	\$ 607.5	\$ 146.0	\$ (5.2)	\$ 748.3	\$ 607.5	\$ 146.0	\$ (5.2)	\$ 748.3

(1) Income taxes for certain Alleghany Capital subsidiaries are incurred at the Alleghany Capital level.

(2) Primarily reflects the acquisition of W&WIAFCO Steel.

Net realized capital gains. Net realized capital gains in the second quarter and first six months of 2016 primarily reflect a gain of \$13.2 million recognized by Alleghany Capital on April 15, 2016 in connection with the acquisition of an additional 50 percent equity ownership in Jazwares, when its pre-existing 30 percent equity ownership was remeasured at estimated fair value, or the Jazwares Remeasurement Gain.

Other revenue and Other operating expenses. The increases in other revenue and other operating expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect the acquisition of W&WIAFCO Steel and the inclusion of Jazwares in our consolidated results. The increases in other operating expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods also reflect an increase in long-term incentive compensation, and finders fees, legal and accounting costs and other transaction-related expenses at the Alleghany Capital level.

Amortization of intangible assets. The decreases in amortization expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect decreases in amortization expense at IPS, as certain of

IPS's intangible assets were fully amortized as of December 31, 2016, partially offset by the amortization of net intangible assets related to the acquisition of W&WIAFCO Steel and Jazwares.

Table of Contents

Interest expense. The increases in interest expense in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods reflect new or increased borrowings at Bourn & Koch and Jazwares.

Earnings (losses) before income taxes. The losses before income taxes in the second quarter of 2017 compared with earnings before income taxes in the second quarter of 2016, and the increase in losses before income taxes in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016, primarily reflect the \$13.2 million Jazwares Remeasurement Gain in the 2016 periods, as discussed above.

Corporate Activities Results

The primary components of corporate activities are Alleghany Properties and activities at the Alleghany parent company. The following table summarizes the results for corporate activities.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
	(\$ in millions)			
Net premiums earned	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net investment income	3.5	1.8	6.4	3.9
Net realized capital gains	(0.1)	-	(0.6)	(3.4)
Other than temporary impairment losses	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	4.1	0.3	5.7	0.6
Total revenues	7.5	2.1	11.5	1.1
Net loss and loss adjustment expenses	-	-	-	-
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	0.7	0.6	2.1	1.2
Corporate administration	13.6	13.0	29.7	22.6
Amortization of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	13.2	13.3	26.5	26.3
(Losses) earnings before income taxes	\$ (20.0)	\$ (24.8)	\$ (46.8)	\$ (49.0)

Net investment income. The increases in net investment income in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect higher income from new investments in other invested assets resulting from the purchase of certain non-marketable equity investments at the Alleghany parent company.

Net realized capital gains. The decrease in net realized capital losses in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 reflects modest net losses from the sale of equity securities in the first six months of 2017 compared with the sale at a loss of equity securities in the health care sector in the first six months of 2016.

Other revenue. The increases in other revenue in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect an increase in real estate sales activity at Alleghany Properties.

Corporate administration. The increase in corporate administration expense in the second quarter of 2017 from the second quarter of 2016 primarily reflects the beneficial impact of a reduction of a certain liability as of June 30, 2016 related to a one-time reversal of a contingent liability in connection with the sale of a subsidiary in prior years. The increase in corporate administration expense in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 primarily reflects higher long-term incentive compensation expense accruals due mainly to the impact of a rise in the price per share of our common stock and the beneficial impact of the contingent liability reversal.

Losses before income taxes. The decreases in losses before income taxes in the second quarter and first six months of 2017 from the corresponding 2016 periods primarily reflect higher other revenue and net investment income, partially offset by higher corporate administration expenses. The decrease in losses before income taxes in the first six months of 2017 from the first six months of 2016 also reflects lower realized capital losses, as explained above.

Table of Contents**Reserve Review Process**

Our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries analyze, at least quarterly, liabilities for unpaid loss and LAE established in prior years and adjust their expected ultimate cost, where necessary, to reflect favorable or unfavorable development in loss experience and new information, including, for certain catastrophe events, revised industry estimates of the magnitude of a catastrophe. Adjustments to previously recorded liabilities for unpaid loss and LAE, both favorable and unfavorable, are reflected in our financial results in the periods in which these adjustments are made and are referred to as prior accident year loss reserve development. The following table presents the reserves established in connection with the loss and LAE of our reinsurance and insurance segments on a gross and net basis by line of business. These reserve amounts represent the accumulation of estimates of ultimate loss (including for losses that have been incurred but not yet reported, or IBNR) and LAE.

	As of June 30, 2017			As of December 31, 2016		
	Gross Loss and LAE Reserves	Reinsurance Recoverables on Unpaid Losses	Net Loss and LAE Reserves (\$ in millions)	Gross Loss and LAE Reserves	Reinsurance Recoverables on Unpaid Losses	Net Loss and LAE Reserves
Reinsurance Segment						
Property	\$ 922.4	\$ (80.2)	\$ 842.2	\$ 952.7	\$ (106.7)	\$ 846.0
Casualty & other ⁽¹⁾	7,381.9	(228.4)	7,153.5	7,324.4	(226.0)	7,098.4
	8,304.3	(308.6)	7,995.7	8,277.1	(332.7)	7,944.4
Insurance Segment						
Property	301.1	(149.6)	151.5	362.2	(186.8)	175.4
Casualty ⁽²⁾	2,083.6	(683.3)	1,400.3	2,083.1	(696.0)	1,387.1
Workers Compensation	262.8	(1.8)	261.0	241.2	(1.8)	239.4
All other ⁽³⁾	179.8	(80.5)	99.3	192.1	(87.4)	104.7
	2,827.3	(915.2)	1,912.1	2,878.6	(972.0)	1,906.6
Eliminations	(71.4)	71.4	-	(68.5)	68.5	-
Total	\$ 11,060.2	\$ (1,152.4)	\$ 9,907.8	\$ 11,087.2	\$ (1,236.2)	\$ 9,851.0

(1) Primarily consists of the following reinsurance lines of business: directors and officers liability; errors and omissions liability; general liability; medical malpractice; ocean marine and aviation; auto liability; accident and health; surety; asbestos-related illness and environmental impairment liability; and credit.

(2) Primarily consists of the following direct lines of business: umbrella/excess; directors and officers liability; professional liability; and general liability.

- (3) Primarily consists of commercial multi-peril and surety lines of business, as well as loss and LAE reserves for terminated lines of business and loss reserves acquired in connection with prior acquisitions for which the sellers provided loss reserve guarantees.

Changes in Gross and Net Loss and LAE Reserves between June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Gross loss and LAE reserves as of June 30, 2017 decreased slightly from December 31, 2016, primarily reflecting a decrease at our insurance segment due to favorable prior accident year loss reserve development and the impact of lower net premiums earned at RSUI, partially offset by the impact of higher net premiums earned at PacificComp and CapSpecialty, all as discussed above.

Net loss and LAE reserves as of June 30, 2017 increased slightly from December 31, 2016, primarily reflecting an increase at our reinsurance segment due to a decrease in ceded loss reserves and the impact of foreign currency exchange rates, partially offset by favorable prior accident year loss reserve development.

Reinsurance Recoverables

Our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries reinsure portions of the risks they underwrite in order to reduce the effect of individual or aggregate exposure to losses, manage capacity, protect capital resources, reduce volatility in specific lines of business, improve risk-adjusted portfolio returns and enable them to increase gross premium writings and risk capacity without requiring additional capital. Our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries purchase reinsurance and retrocessional coverages from highly-rated third-party reinsurers. If the assuming reinsurers are unable or unwilling to meet the obligations assumed under the applicable reinsurance agreements, our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries would remain liable for such reinsurance portion not paid by these reinsurers. As such, funds, trust agreements and letters of credit are held to collateralize a portion of our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries' reinsurance recoverables, and our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries reinsure portions of the risks they underwrite or assume with multiple reinsurance programs.

As of June 30, 2017, our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries had total reinsurance recoverables of \$1,193.3 million, consisting of \$1,152.4 million of ceded outstanding loss and LAE and \$40.9 million of recoverables on paid losses. See Part I, Item 1,

Table of Contents

Business Reinsurance Protection of the 2016 Form 10-K for additional information on the reinsurance purchased by our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries.

The following table presents information regarding concentration of our reinsurance recoverables and the ratings profile of our reinsurers as of June 30, 2017:

Reinsurer ⁽¹⁾	Rating ⁽²⁾	Amount (\$ in millions)	Percentage
Swiss Reinsurance Company	A+ (Superior)	\$ 150.1	12.6%
PartnerRe Ltd	A (Excellent)	111.1	9.3%
Syndicates at Lloyd's of London	A (Excellent)	97.4	8.2%
W.R. Berkley Corporation	A+ (Superior)	89.7	7.5%
RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd	A+ (Superior)	86.7	7.3%
Chubb Corporation	A++ (Superior)	84.2	7.1%
Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, AG ⁽³⁾	A (Excellent)	61.7	5.2%
Hannover Ruck SE	A+ (Superior)	53.4	4.4%
Liberty Mutual	A (Excellent)	46.3	3.9%
Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd ⁽³⁾	A (Excellent)	41.2	3.5%
All other reinsurers		371.5	31.0%
Total reinsurance recoverables ⁽⁴⁾		\$ 1,193.3	100.0%
Secured reinsurance recoverables ⁽⁵⁾		\$ 150.9	12.6%

(1) Reinsurance recoverables reflect amounts due from one or more reinsurance subsidiaries of the listed company.

(2) Represents the A.M. Best Company, Inc. financial strength rating for the applicable reinsurance subsidiary or subsidiaries from which the reinsurance recoverable is due.

(3) In December 2016, Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd announced its agreement to acquire Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, AG. The acquisition closed in July 2017.

(4) Approximately 93 percent of our reinsurance recoverables balance as of June 30, 2017 was due from reinsurers having an A.M. Best Company, Inc. financial strength rating of A (Excellent) or higher.

(5) Represents reinsurance recoverables secured by funds held, trust agreements and letters of credit.

We had no allowance for uncollectible reinsurance as of June 30, 2017.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that directly affect our reported financial condition and operating performance. More specifically, these estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We rely on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances to make judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ materially from reported results to the

extent that estimates and assumptions prove to be inaccurate.

We believe our most critical accounting estimates are those with respect to the liability for unpaid loss and LAE reserves, fair value measurements of certain financial assets, OTTI losses on investments, goodwill and other intangible assets and reinsurance premium revenues, as they require management's most significant exercise of judgment on both a quantitative and qualitative basis. The accounting estimates that result require the use of assumptions about certain matters that are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. To the extent actual experience differs from the assumptions used, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows would be affected, possibly materially.

See Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Estimates of the 2016 Form 10-K for a more complete description of our critical accounting estimates.

Financial Condition

Parent Level

General. In general, we follow a policy of maintaining a relatively liquid financial condition at our unrestricted holding companies. This policy has permitted us to expand our operations through internal growth at our subsidiaries and through acquisitions

Table of Contents

of, or substantial investments in, operating companies. As of June 30, 2017, we held total marketable securities and cash of \$1,104.8 million, compared with \$1,047.4 million as of December 31, 2016. The increase in the six months ended June 30, 2017 primarily reflects the receipt of dividends from TransRe and RSUI, partially offset by contributions to Alleghany Capital to fund the acquisition of approximately 80 percent of the equity in W&WIAFCO Steel and the purchase of certain non-marketable equity investments at the Alleghany parent company. The \$1,104.8 million is comprised of \$564.9 million at the Alleghany parent company, \$504.8 million at AIHL and \$35.1 million at the TransRe holding company. We also hold certain non-marketable investments at our unrestricted holding companies. We believe that we have and will have adequate internally generated funds, cash resources and unused credit facilities to provide for the currently foreseeable needs of our business, and we had no material commitments for capital expenditures as of June 30, 2017.

Stockholders' equity attributable to Alleghany stockholders was approximately \$8.4 billion as of June 30, 2017, compared with approximately \$7.9 billion as of December 31, 2016. The increase in stockholders' equity in the first six months of 2017 primarily reflects net earnings and an increase in unrealized appreciation on our bond and equity portfolios. As of June 30, 2017, we had 15,419,347 shares of our common stock outstanding, compared with 15,410,164 shares of our common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2016.

Debt. On September 9, 2014, we completed a public offering of \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 4.90% senior notes due on September 15, 2044. On June 26, 2012, we completed a public offering of \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 4.95% senior notes due on June 27, 2022. On September 20, 2010, we completed a public offering of \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.625% senior notes due on September 15, 2020. See Note 8 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K for additional information on the senior notes.

Credit Agreement. On July 31, 2017, we entered into a five-year credit agreement, or the Credit Agreement, with certain lenders party thereto, which provides for an unsecured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$300.0 million. The credit facility is scheduled to expire on July 31, 2022, unless earlier terminated. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement will be available for working capital and general corporate purposes, including permitted acquisitions and repurchases of Common Stock. Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear a floating rate of interest based in part on our credit rating, among other factors. The Credit Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants customary for bank loan facilities of this nature. There were no borrowings under the Credit Agreement from July 31, 2017 through August 3, 2017.

The Credit Agreement replaced our previous four-year credit agreement, or the Prior Credit Agreement, which provided for an unsecured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$200.0 million. The Prior Credit Agreement was terminated on July 31, 2017 in advance of its scheduled October 15, 2017 expiration date. There were no borrowings under the Prior Credit Agreement in the six months ended June 30, 2017 and there were no outstanding borrowings under the Prior Credit Agreement as of June 30, 2017.

Common Stock Repurchases. In July 2014, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of our common stock at such times and at prices as management determines to be advisable, up to an aggregate of \$350.0 million, or the 2014 Repurchase Program. In November 2015, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase, upon the completion of the 2014 Repurchase Program, of additional shares of our common stock, at such times and at prices as management determines to be advisable, up to an aggregate of \$400.0 million, or the 2015 Repurchase Program. In the first quarter of 2016, we completed the 2014 Repurchase Program and subsequent repurchases have been made pursuant to the 2015 Repurchase Program. As of June 30, 2017, we had \$379.2 million remaining under our share repurchase authorization.

Pursuant to the 2014 Repurchase Program and the 2015 Repurchase Program, as applicable, we repurchased shares of our common stock in the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Shares repurchased	-	-	-	113,100
Cost of shares repurchased (in millions)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53.3
Average price per share repurchased	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 471.15

Investments in Certain Other Invested Assets. In December 2012, TransRe obtained an ownership interest in Pillar Capital Holdings Limited, or Pillar Holdings, a Bermuda-based insurance asset manager focused on collateralized reinsurance and catastrophe insurance-linked securities. Additionally, TransRe invested \$175.0 million and AIHL invested \$25.0 million in limited partnership funds managed by Pillar Holdings, or the Funds. The objective of the Funds is to create portfolios with attractive risk-reward characteristics and low correlation with other asset classes, using the extensive reinsurance and capital market experience of the principals of Pillar Holdings. We have concluded that both Pillar Holdings and the Funds, which we collectively refer to as the

Table of Contents

Pillar Investments, represent variable interest entities and that we are not the primary beneficiary, as we do not have the ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact each entity's economic performance. Therefore, the Pillar Investments are not consolidated and are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Our potential maximum loss in the Pillar Investments is limited to our cumulative net investment. As of June 30, 2017, our carrying value in the Pillar Investments, as determined under the equity method of accounting, was \$226.5 million, which is net of returns of capital received from the Pillar Investments.

In July 2013, AIHL invested \$250.0 million in Ares in exchange for a 6.25 percent equity stake in Ares, with an agreement to engage Ares to manage up to \$1.0 billion in certain investment strategies. In May 2014, Ares completed an initial public offering of its common units. Upon completion of the initial public offering, Alleghany's equity investment in Ares converted to limited partner interests in certain Ares subsidiaries that are convertible into an aggregate 5.9 percent interest in Ares common units. These interests may be converted at any time at our discretion. Until we determine to convert our limited partner interests into Ares common units, we classify our investment in Ares as a component of other invested assets and we account for our investment using the equity method of accounting. As of June 30, 2017, AIHL's carrying value in Ares was \$210.5 million, which is net of returns of capital received from Ares.

Investments in Commercial Mortgage Loans. As of June 30, 2017, the carrying value of our commercial mortgage loan portfolio was \$636.5 million, representing the unpaid principal balance on the loans. As of June 30, 2017, there was no allowance for loan losses. The commercial mortgage loan portfolio consists primarily of first mortgages on commercial properties in major metropolitan areas in the U.S. The loans earn interest at fixed- and floating-rates, mature in two to ten years from loan origination and the principal amounts of the loans were no more than approximately two-thirds of the property's appraised value at the time the loans were made.

Energy Holdings. As of June 30, 2017, we had holdings in energy sector businesses of \$506.5 million, comprised of \$313.0 million of debt securities, \$47.5 million of equity securities and \$146.0 million of Alleghany's equity attributable to SORC.

Subsidiaries

Financial strength is also a high priority of our subsidiaries, whose assets stand behind their financial commitments to their customers and vendors. We believe that our subsidiaries have and will have adequate internally generated funds, cash resources and unused credit facilities to provide for the currently foreseeable needs of their businesses. Our subsidiaries had no material commitments for capital expenditures as of June 30, 2017.

The obligations and cash outflow of our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries include claim settlements, commission expenses, administrative expenses, purchases of investments, and interest and principal payments on TransRe's 8.00% senior notes due on November 30, 2039. In addition to premium collections, cash inflow is obtained from interest and dividend income and maturities and sales of investments. Because cash inflow from premiums is received in advance of cash outflow required to settle claims, our reinsurance and insurance operating units accumulate funds which they invest pending the need for liquidity. As the cash needs of a reinsurance or an insurance company can be unpredictable due to the uncertainty of the claims settlement process, the portfolios of our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries consist primarily of debt securities and short-term investments to ensure the availability of funds and maintain a sufficient amount of liquid securities.

With respect to our non-insurance operating subsidiaries, SORC has relied on Alleghany almost entirely to support its operations. From its formation in 2011 through June 30, 2017, we have invested \$274.6 million in SORC.

Included in other activities is debt associated with Alleghany Capital's operating subsidiaries, which totaled \$103.7 million as of June 30, 2017. The \$103.7 million includes \$31.3 million of borrowings by Jazwares under its available credit facility, \$26.5 million of borrowings by W&WIAFCO Steel under its available credit facility and term loans, \$18.9 million of debt at Kentucky Trailer related primarily to a mortgage loan, borrowings to finance small acquisitions and borrowings under its available credit facility, \$17.4 million of term loans at Bourn & Koch related to borrowings to finance an acquisition, and \$9.6 million of borrowings by IPS under its available credit facility. None of these liabilities are guaranteed by Alleghany or Alleghany Capital.

Consolidated Investment Holdings

Investment Strategy and Holdings. Our investment strategy seeks to preserve principal and maintain liquidity while trying to maximize our risk-adjusted, after-tax rate of return. Our investment decisions are guided mainly by the nature and timing of expected liability payouts, management's forecast of cash flows and the possibility of unexpected cash demands, for example, to satisfy claims due to catastrophe losses. Our consolidated investment portfolio currently consists mainly of highly rated and liquid debt and equity securities listed on national securities exchanges. The overall credit quality of the debt securities portfolio is measured using the lowest rating of Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch Ratings, Inc. In this regard, the overall weighted-average credit quality rating of our debt securities portfolio as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 was AA-. Although many of our debt securities, which consist predominantly of municipal bonds, are insured by third-party financial guaranty insurance

Table of Contents

companies, the impact of such insurance was not significant to the debt securities credit quality rating as of June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2017, the ratings of our debt securities portfolio were as follows:

	Ratings as of June 30, 2017					Total
	AAA / Aaa	AA / Aa	A	BBB / Baa	Below BBB / Baa or Not-Rated ⁽¹⁾	
	(\$ in millions)					
U.S. Government obligations	\$ -	\$ 1,073.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,073.4
Municipal bonds	629.4	2,714.3	766.0	123.5	37.9	4,271.1
Foreign government obligations	553.5	323.8	200.3	21.1	-	1,098.7
U.S. corporate bonds	5.1	90.9	604.2	1,049.4	643.4	2,393.0
Foreign corporate bonds	188.1	134.9	538.0	285.2	120.0	1,266.2
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	19.1	972.3	0.1	10.7	8.1	1,010.3
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	180.0	303.7	77.1	10.3	1.5	572.6
Other asset-backed securities	783.3	230.1	312.0	352.5	6.2	1,684.1
Total debt securities	\$ 2,358.5	\$ 5,843.4	\$ 2,497.7	\$ 1,852.7	\$ 817.1	\$ 13,369.4
Percentage of debt securities	17.6%	43.7%	18.7%	13.9%	6.1%	100.0%

(1) Consists of \$216.8 million of securities rated BB / Ba, \$290.0 million of securities rated B, \$61.7 million of securities rated CCC, \$5.5 million of securities rated CC, \$4.0 million of securities rated below CC and \$239.1 million of not-rated securities.

Our debt securities portfolio has been designed to enable management to react to investment opportunities created by changing interest rates, prepayments, tax and credit considerations or other factors, or to circumstances that could result in a mismatch between the desired duration of debt securities and the duration of liabilities and, as such, is classified as available-for-sale, or AFS.

Effective duration measures a portfolio's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In this regard, as of June 30, 2017, our debt securities portfolio had an effective duration of approximately 4.5 years, approximately the same duration as of December 31, 2016. As of June 30, 2017, approximately \$3.6 billion, or 27.2 percent, of our debt securities portfolio represented securities with maturities of five years or less. See Note 3(b) to Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements of this Form 10-Q for additional detail on the contractual maturities of our consolidated debt securities portfolio. We may increase the proportion of our debt securities portfolio held in securities with maturities of more than five years should the yields of these securities provide, in our judgment, sufficient compensation for their increased risk. We do not believe that this strategy would reduce our ability to meet ongoing claim payments or to respond to significant catastrophe losses.

In the event paid losses accelerate beyond the ability of our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries to fund these paid losses from current cash balances, current operating cash flow, dividend and interest receipts and security maturities, we would need to liquidate a portion of our investment portfolio, make capital contributions to our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries, and/or arrange for financing. Strains on liquidity could result from: (i) the occurrence of several significant catastrophe events in a relatively short period of time; (ii) the sale of investments into a depressed marketplace to fund these paid losses; (iii) the uncollectibility of reinsurance recoverables on these paid losses; (iv) the significant decrease in the value of collateral supporting reinsurance recoverables; or (v) a significant reduction in our net premium collections.

We may, from time to time, make significant investments in the common stock of a public company, subject to limitations imposed by applicable regulations.

On a consolidated basis, our invested assets increased to approximately \$18.7 billion as of June 30, 2017 from approximately \$18.1 billion as of December 31, 2016, primarily reflecting the impact of an increase in unrealized appreciation on our bond and equity portfolios, partially offset by the acquisition of approximately 80 percent of the equity in W&WIAFCO Steel.

Table of Contents

Fair Value. The carrying value and estimated fair value of our consolidated financial instruments as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
(\$ in millions)				
Assets				
Investments (excluding equity method investments and loans) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17,388.2	\$ 17,388.2	\$ 16,899.2	\$ 16,899.2
Liabilities				
Senior Notes and other debt ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,487.5	\$ 1,660.2	\$ 1,476.5	\$ 1,584.3

(1) This table includes AFS investments (debt and equity securities, as well as partnership and non-marketable equity investments carried at fair value that are included in other invested assets). This table excludes investments accounted for using the equity method and commercial mortgage loans that are carried at unpaid principal balance. The fair value of short-term investments approximates amortized cost. The fair value of all other categories of investments is discussed below.

(2) See Note 8 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K for additional information on the senior notes.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing, able and knowledgeable market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. In addition, a three-tiered hierarchy for inputs is used in management's determination of fair value of financial instruments that emphasizes the use of observable inputs over the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions based on the best information available under the circumstances. In assessing the appropriateness of using observable inputs in making our fair value determinations, we consider whether the market for a particular security is active or not based on all the relevant facts and circumstances. A market may be considered to be inactive if there are relatively few recent transactions or if there is a significant decrease in market volume. Furthermore, we consider whether observable transactions are orderly or not. We do not consider a transaction to be orderly if there is evidence of a forced liquidation or other distressed condition; as such, little or no weight is given to that transaction as an indicator of fair value.

Although we are responsible for the determination of the fair value of our financial assets and the supporting methodologies and assumptions, we employ third-party valuation service providers to gather, analyze and interpret market information and derive fair values based upon relevant methodologies and assumptions for individual instruments. When those providers are unable to obtain sufficient market observable information upon which to estimate the fair value for a particular security, fair value is determined either by requesting a quote, which is generally non-binding, from brokers who are knowledgeable about these securities or by employing widely accepted internal valuation models.

Valuation service providers typically obtain data about market transactions and other key valuation model inputs from multiple sources and, through the use of widely accepted internal valuation models, provide a single fair value

measurement for individual securities for which a fair value has been requested under the terms of service agreements. The inputs used by the valuation service providers include, but are not limited to, market prices from recently completed transactions and transactions of comparable securities, interest rate yield curves, credit spreads, currency rates and other market observable information, as applicable. The valuation models take into account, among other things, market observable information as of the measurement date as well as the specific attributes of the security being valued including its term, interest rate, credit rating, industry sector and, when applicable, collateral quality and other issue or issuer specific information. When market transactions or other market observable data is limited, the extent to which judgment is applied in determining fair value is greatly increased.

The three-tiered hierarchy used in management's determination of fair value is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of inputs as follows:

Level 1: Valuations are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that we have the ability to access for identical, unrestricted assets and do not involve any meaningful degree of judgment. An active market is defined as a market where transactions for the financial instrument occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Our Level 1 assets include publicly traded common stocks and mutual funds (which are included on the balance sheet in equity securities) where our valuations are based on quoted market prices.

Level 2: Valuations are based on direct and indirect observable inputs other than quoted market prices included in Level 1. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset, such as the terms of the security and market-based inputs. Terms of the security include coupon, maturity date and any special provisions that may, for example, enable the investor, at its election, to redeem the security prior to its scheduled maturity date (such provisions may apply to all debt securities except U.S. Government obligations). Market-based inputs include interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted

Table of Contents

intervals and current credit rating(s) of the security. Market-based inputs may also include credit spreads of all debt securities except U.S. Government obligations, and currency rates for certain foreign government obligations and foreign corporate bonds denominated in foreign currencies. Fair values are determined using a market approach that relies on the securities' relationships to quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, as well as the other inputs described above. In determining the fair values for the vast majority of CMBS and other asset-backed securities, as well as a small portion of RMBS, an income approach is used to corroborate and further support the fair values determined by the market approach. The income approach primarily involves developing a discounted cash flow model using the future projected cash flows of the underlying collateral, and the terms of the security. Level 2 assets generally include short-term investments and most debt securities. Our Level 2 liabilities consist of the senior notes.

Level 3: Valuations are based on techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable. The valuation of Level 3 assets requires the greatest degree of judgment. These measurements may be made under circumstances in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment. In making the assessment, we consider factors specific to the asset. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is classified is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Assets classified as Level 3 principally include certain RMBS, CMBS, other asset-backed securities (primarily, collateralized loan obligations), U.S. corporate bonds, partnership investments and non-marketable equity investments.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are initially valued at the transaction price. Subsequently, we use widely accepted valuation practices that produce a fair value measurement. The vast majority of fair values are determined using an income approach. The income approach primarily involves developing a discounted cash flow model using the future projected cash flows of the underlying collateral, as well as other inputs described below. A few Level 3 valuations are based entirely on non-binding broker quotes. These securities consist primarily of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities where reliable pool and loan level collateral information cannot be reasonably obtained, and as such, an income approach is not feasible.

Since Level 3 valuations are based on techniques that use significant inputs that are unobservable with little or no market activity, the fair values under the market approach for Level 3 securities are less credible than under the income approach; however, the market approach, where feasible, is used to corroborate the fair values determined by the income approach. The market approach primarily relies on the securities' relationships to quoted transaction prices for similarly structured instruments. To the extent that transaction prices for similarly structured instruments are not available for a particular security, other market approaches are used to corroborate the fair values determined by the income approach, including option adjusted spread analyses.

Unobservable inputs, significant to the measurement and valuation of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, are generally used in the income approach, and include assumptions about prepayment speed and collateral performance, including default, delinquency and loss severity rates. Significant changes to any one of these inputs, or combination of inputs, could significantly change the fair value measurement for these securities.

The impact of prepayment speeds on fair value is dependent on a number of variables including whether the securities were purchased at a premium or discount. A decrease in interest rates generally increases the assumed rate of prepayments, and an increase in interest rates generally decreases the assumed speed of prepayments. Increased prepayments increase the yield on securities purchased at a discount and reduce the yield on securities purchased at a premium. In a decreasing prepayment environment, yields on securities purchased at a discount are reduced but are

increased for securities purchased at a premium. Changes in default assumptions on underlying collateral are generally accompanied by directionally similar changes in other collateral performance factors, but generally result in a directionally opposite change in prepayment assumptions.

Our Level 3 liabilities consist of the debt of Alleghany Capital's operating subsidiaries.

We employ specific control processes to determine the reasonableness of the fair values of our financial assets and liabilities. Our processes are designed to ensure that the values received or internally estimated are accurately recorded and that the data inputs and the valuation techniques used are appropriate, consistently applied and that the assumptions are reasonable and consistent with the objective of determining fair value. We assess the reasonableness of individual security values received from valuation service providers through various analytical techniques. In addition, we validate the reasonableness of fair values by comparing information obtained from our valuation service providers to other third-party valuation sources for selected securities. We also validate prices obtained from brokers for selected securities through reviews by those who have relevant expertise and who are independent of those charged with executing investing transactions.

In addition to such procedures, we review the reasonableness of our classification of securities within the three-tiered hierarchy to ensure that the classification is consistent with GAAP.

Table of Contents

The estimated fair values of our financial instruments measured at fair value and the level of the fair value hierarchy of inputs used as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
As of June 30, 2017				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 3,307.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.9	\$ 3,309.1
Preferred stock	-	-	2.2	2.2
Total equity securities	3,307.1	0.1	4.1	3,311.3
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	-	1,073.4	-	1,073.4
Municipal bonds	-	4,271.1	-	4,271.1
Foreign government obligations	-	1,098.7	-	1,098.7
U.S. corporate bonds	-	2,178.0	215.0	2,393.0
Foreign corporate bonds	-	1,229.2	37.0	1,266.2
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS ⁽¹⁾	-	1,004.8	5.5	1,010.3
CMBS	-	570.7	1.9	572.6
Other asset-backed securities ⁽²⁾	-	523.2	1,160.9	1,684.1
Total debt securities	-	11,949.1	1,420.3	13,369.4
Short-term investments	-	700.8	-	700.8
Other invested assets ⁽³⁾	-	-	6.7	6.7
Total investments (excluding equity method investments and loans)	\$ 3,307.1	\$ 12,650.0	\$ 1,431.1	\$ 17,388.2
Senior Notes and other debt	\$ -	\$ 1,556.5	\$ 103.7	\$ 1,660.2

Table of Contents

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(\$ in millions)			
As of December 31, 2016				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 3,105.2	\$ -	\$ 4.3	\$ 3,109.5
Preferred stock	-	-	-	-
Total equity securities	3,105.2	-	4.3	3,109.5
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	-	1,243.3	-	1,243.3
Municipal bonds	-	4,185.8	-	4,185.8
Foreign government obligations	-	1,047.1	-	1,047.1
U.S. corporate bonds	-	2,120.2	72.9	2,193.1
Foreign corporate bonds	-	1,088.4	0.4	1,088.8
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS ⁽¹⁾	-	994.5	5.9	1,000.4
CMBS	-	730.5	4.3	734.8
Other asset-backed securities ⁽²⁾	-	586.1	903.8	1,489.9
Total debt securities	-	11,995.9	987.3	12,983.2
Short-term investments	-	778.4	-	778.4
Other invested assets ⁽³⁾	-	-	28.1	28.1
Total investments (excluding equity method investments and loans)	\$ 3,105.2	\$ 12,774.3	\$ 1,019.7	\$ 16,899.2
Senior Notes and other debt	\$ -	\$ 1,491.5	\$ 92.8	\$ 1,584.3

(1) Primarily includes government agency pass-through securities guaranteed by a government agency or government sponsored enterprise, among other types of RMBS.

(2) Includes \$1,126.4 million and \$903.8 million of collateralized loan obligations as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

(3) Includes partnership and non-marketable equity investments accounted for on an AFS basis, and excludes investments accounted for using the equity method.

Municipal Bonds. The following table provides the fair value of our municipal bonds as of June 30, 2017, categorized by state and revenue source. Special revenue bonds are debt securities for which the payment of principal and interest is available solely from the cash flows of the related projects. As issuers of revenue bonds do not have the ability to draw from tax revenues or levy taxes to fund obligations, revenue bonds may carry a greater risk of default than general obligation bonds.

Special Revenue

	Education	Hospital	Housing	Lease Revenue	Special Tax	Transit	Utilities	All Other Sources	Total Special Revenue	Total General Obligation	Total F Valu
	(\$ in millions)										
York	\$ 18.7	\$ -	\$ 0.5	\$ -	\$ 105.1	\$ 163.2	\$ 83.7	\$ 49.5	\$ 420.7	\$ 15.5	\$ 4
enia	9.8	46.4	-	8.7	1.3	27.4	112.4	7.5	213.5	99.7	3
	18.4	-	0.2	-	26.4	92.2	82.2	0.5	219.9	88.1	3
chusetts	28.7	25.0	-	-	29.6	40.5	46.1	0.2	170.1	124.0	2
	46.3	4.9	0.2	1.5	2.1	-	78.7	2.2	135.9	69.3	2
ngton	1.2	-	-	-	13.6	9.3	71.8	3.4	99.3	70.5	1
do	26.1	13.9	-	13.5	8.6	34.7	6.9	2.3	106.0	23.9	1
na	11.4	26.2	1.8	0.3	-	0.5	6.8	15.9	62.9	60.2	1
t of											
bia	4.8	-	-	-	71.7	13.6	8.5	-	98.6	9.5	1
ylvania	2.5	0.6	7.7	-	-	42.4	2.2	6.2	61.6	44.0	1
er											
	205.5	115.4	22.7	63.8	110.2	206.5	231.8	112.4	1,068.3	416.0	1,4
	\$ 373.4	\$ 232.4	\$ 33.1	\$ 87.8	\$ 368.6	\$ 630.3	\$ 731.1	\$ 200.1	\$ 2,656.8	\$ 1,020.7	3,6
advance refunded / escrowed maturity bonds											5
municipal bonds											\$ 4,2

Recent Accounting Standards

Recently Adopted

In May 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, issued guidance that requires disclosures related to short-duration insurance contracts. The guidance applies to property and casualty insurance and reinsurance entities, among others, and requires the following annual disclosure related to the liability for loss and LAE: (i) net incurred and paid claims development

Table of Contents

information by accident year for up to ten years; (ii) a reconciliation of incurred and paid claims development information to the aggregate carrying amount of the liability for loss and LAE; (iii) liabilities for IBNR by accident year and in total; (iv) a description of reserving methodologies (as well as any changes to those methodologies); (v) quantitative information about claim frequency by accident year; and (vi) the average annual percentage payout of incurred claims by age and accident year. In addition, the guidance also requires insurance entities to disclose for annual and interim reporting periods a roll-forward of the liability for loss and LAE. This guidance was effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We adopted this guidance as of December 31, 2016 and the implementation did not have an impact on our results of operations and financial condition. See Note 5 to Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements of this Form 10-Q and Note 1(k) and Note 6 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K for the new disclosures.

Future Application of Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB, together with the International Accounting Standards Board, issued guidance on the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. Under this guidance, revenue is recognized as the transfer of goods and services to customers takes place and in amounts that reflect the payment or payments that are expected to be received from the customers for those goods and services. This guidance also requires new disclosures about revenue. Revenues related to insurance and reinsurance are not impacted by this guidance. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2018 for public entities, with early adoption permitted in 2017. We will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2018 and do not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance that changes the recognition and measurement of certain financial instruments. This guidance requires investments in equity securities (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. For equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values, measurement may be at cost, adjusted for any impairment and changes resulting from observable price changes for a similar investment of the same issuer. This guidance also changes the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments by: (i) requiring that financial instrument disclosures of fair value use the exit price notion; (ii) requiring separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form, either on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements; (iii) requiring separate presentation in other comprehensive income for the portion of the change in a liability's fair value resulting from instrument-specific credit risk when an election has been made to measure the liability at fair value; and (iv) eliminating the requirement to disclose the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 for public entities, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Except for the change in presentation for instrument-specific credit risk, this guidance does not permit early adoption. We will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2018. As of January 1, 2018, unrealized gains or losses of equity securities, net of deferred taxes, will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings. Subsequently, all changes in unrealized gains or losses of equity securities, net of deferred taxes, will be presented in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings rather than the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. We do not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on our financial condition. See Note 3(a) to Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements of this Form 10-Q for further information on our unrealized gains and losses of equity securities.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance on leases. Under this guidance, a lessee is required to recognize assets and liabilities for leases with terms of more than one year, whereas under current guidance, a lessee is only required to

recognize assets and liabilities for those leases qualifying as capital leases. This guidance also requires new disclosures about the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The accounting by lessors is to remain largely unchanged. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2019 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. We will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2019 and do not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition. See Note 12(b) to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K for further information on our leases.

In June 2016, the FASB issued guidance on credit losses. Under this guidance, a company is required to measure all expected credit losses on loans, reinsurance recoverables and other financial assets accounted for at cost or amortized cost, as applicable. Estimates of expected credit losses are to be based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Credit losses for securities accounted for on an AFS basis are to be measured in a manner similar to GAAP as currently applied and cannot exceed the amount by which the fair value is less than the amortized cost. Credit losses for all financial assets are to be recorded through an allowance for credit losses. Subsequent reversals in credit loss estimates are permitted and are to be recognized in earnings. This guidance also requires new disclosures about the significant estimates and judgments used in estimating credit losses, as well as the credit quality of financial assets. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2020 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. We will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2020 and do not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents

In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance that simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill. Under this guidance, if an initial qualitative assessment indicates that the fair value of an operating subsidiary may be less than its carrying amount, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the operating subsidiary exceeds its estimated fair value. Any resulting impairment loss recognized cannot exceed the total amount of goodwill associated with the operating subsidiary. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2020 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. We will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2020 and do not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

In March 2017, the FASB issued guidance that reduces the amortization period for the premium on certain purchased callable debt securities to the earliest call date. The guidance applies specifically to noncontingent call features that are callable at a predetermined and fixed price and date. The accounting for purchased callable debt securities held at a discount is not affected. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2019 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. We currently intend to adopt this guidance in the fourth quarter of 2017, and we will record a cumulative effect reduction directly to opening 2017 retained earnings and an offsetting increase in opening 2017 accumulated other comprehensive income at that time. We do not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates. The primary market risk related to our debt securities is the risk of loss associated with adverse changes in interest rates. We also invest in equity securities which are subject to fluctuations in market value. We hold our equity securities and debt securities as AFS. Any changes in the fair value in these securities, net of tax, would be recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. However, if a decline in fair value relative to cost is believed to be other than temporary, a loss is generally recorded on our statement of earnings. In addition, significant portions of our assets (principally investments) and liabilities (principally loss and LAE reserves and unearned premiums) are exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The net change in the carrying value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is generally recorded as a component of other comprehensive income.

The sensitivity analyses presented below provide only a limited, point-in-time view of the market risk of our financial instruments. The actual impact of changes in market interest rates, equity market prices and foreign currency exchange rates may differ significantly from those shown in these sensitivity analyses. The sensitivity analyses are further limited because they do not consider any actions we could take in response to actual and/or anticipated changes in equity market prices, market interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates. In addition, these sensitivity analyses do not provide weight to risks relating to market issues such as liquidity and the credit worthiness of investments.

Interest Rate Risk

The primary market risk for our debt securities is interest rate risk at the time of refinancing. We monitor the interest rate environment to evaluate reinvestment and refinancing opportunities. We generally do not use derivatives to manage market and interest rate risks. The table below presents sensitivity analyses as of June 30, 2017 of our (i) consolidated debt securities and (ii) senior notes and other debt, which are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Sensitivity analysis is defined as the measurement of potential change in future earnings, fair values or cash flows of market sensitive instruments resulting from one or more selected hypothetical changes in interest rates over a selected time period. In the sensitivity analysis model below, we use a +/- 300 basis point range of change in interest rates to measure the hypothetical change in fair value of the financial instruments included in the analysis. The change in fair value is determined by calculating hypothetical June 30, 2017 ending prices based on yields adjusted to reflect a +/- 300 basis point range of change in interest rates, comparing these hypothetical ending prices to actual ending prices,

and multiplying the difference by the par outstanding. The selected hypothetical changes in interest rates do not reflect what could be the potential best or worst case scenarios.

	-300	-200	-100	0	100	200	300
	(\$ in millions)						
Assets:							
Debt securities, fair value	\$ 14,707.7	\$ 14,448.3	\$ 13,975.0	\$ 13,369.4	\$ 12,779.8	\$ 12,218.3	\$ 11,690.2
Estimated change in fair value	1,338.3	1,078.9	605.6	-	(589.6)	(1,151.1)	(1,679.2)
Liabilities:							
Senior Notes and other debt, fair value	\$ 2,140.1	\$ 1,969.3	\$ 1,801.8	\$ 1,660.2	\$ 1,539.2	\$ 1,435.6	\$ 1,345.4
Estimated change in fair value	479.9	309.1	141.6	-	(121.0)	(224.6)	(314.8)
Equity Risk							

Our equity securities are subject to fluctuations in market value. The table below summarizes our equity market price risk and reflects the effect of a hypothetical increase or decrease in market prices as of June 30, 2017 on the estimated fair value of our

Table of Contents

consolidated equity portfolio. The selected hypothetical price changes do not reflect what could be the potential best or worst case scenarios.

As of June 30, 2017 (\$ in millions)				
Estimated Fair Value	Hypothetical Price Change	Estimated Fair Value		Hypothetical Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders Equity
		After Hypothetical Change in Price		
\$ 3,311.3	20% Increase	\$ 3,973.6		5.1%
	20% Decrease	\$ 2,649.0		(5.1%)

In addition to debt and equity securities, we invest in several partnerships which are subject to fluctuations in market value. Our partnership investments are included in other invested assets and are accounted for as AFS or using the equity method, and had a carrying value of \$337.5 million as of June 30, 2017.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the potential change in value arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our reinsurance operations located in foreign countries maintain some or all of their capital in their local currency and conduct business in their local currency, as well as the currencies of the other countries in which they operate. To mitigate this risk, we maintain investments denominated in certain foreign currencies in which the claims payments will be made, and we have recently initiated a hedging program that is designed to reduce this risk for a portion of our exposure to certain currencies. As of June 30, 2017, the largest foreign currency exposures for these foreign operations were the Euro, the Canadian Dollar, the Japanese Yen and the Australian Dollar. The table below summarizes our foreign currency exchange rate risk and shows the effect of a hypothetical increase or decrease in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. Dollar as of June 30, 2017 on the estimated net carrying value of our foreign currency denominated assets, net of our foreign currency denominated liabilities. The selected hypothetical changes do not reflect what could be the potential best or worst case scenarios.

As of June 30, 2017 (\$ in millions)				
Estimated Fair Value	Hypothetical Price Change	Estimated Fair Value		Hypothetical Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders Equity
		After Hypothetical Change in Price		
\$ 333.5 ⁽¹⁾	20% Increase	\$ 400.2		0.5%
		\$ 266.8		(0.5%)

20% Decrease

(1) Denotes a net asset position as of June 30, 2017.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer, or CEO, and our chief financial officer, or CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Based on that evaluation, our management, including our CEO and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of that date to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized, and timely reported as specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our disclosure controls and procedures were designed to provide such assurance; however, we note that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and we cannot assure you that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

No changes occurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2017 in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**Part II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

Certain of our subsidiaries are parties to pending litigation and claims in connection with the ordinary course of their businesses. Each such subsidiary makes provisions for estimated losses to be incurred in such litigation and claims, including legal costs. We believe such provisions are adequate and do not believe that any pending litigation will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows. See Note 12(a) to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2016 Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There are no material changes from the risk factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors of the 2016 Form 10-K. Please refer to that section for disclosures regarding what we believe are the more significant risks and uncertainties related to our businesses.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.**(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

The following table summarizes our common stock repurchases for the quarter ended June 30, 2017:

	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)
April 1 to April 30	-	\$ -	-	\$ 379.2
May 1 to May 31	-	-	-	379.2
June 1 to June 30	-	-	-	379.2
Total	-	-	-	

(1) In November 2015, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of common stock, at such times and at prices as management determines to be advisable, up to an aggregate of \$400.0 million.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

The information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by SEC regulations is included in Exhibit 95 to this Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits.**

Exhibit	
Number	Description
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15(d)-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of the Company pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15(d)-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This exhibit shall not be deemed filed as a part of this Form 10-Q.
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This exhibit shall not be deemed filed as a part of this Form 10-Q.
95	Mine Safety Disclosure required under Item 104 of Regulation S-K.
101	Interactive Data Files formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016; and (iv) Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

ALLEGHANY CORPORATION

(Registrant)

Date: August 3, 2017

By: /s/ John L. Sennott, Jr.
John L. Sennott, Jr.

Senior Vice President and chief financial officer

(principal financial officer)

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX**

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