

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORP
Form 10-Q
May 09, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Security Exchange Act of 1934
for the quarterly period ended: March 31, 2013 or

Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Security Exchange Act of 1934
Commission File Number: 001-10607

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

No. 36-2678171
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago,
Illinois
(Address of principal executive office)

60601
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 312 346 8100

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes: No:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes: No:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "accelerated filer", "large accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one).

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes: No:

Class

Shares Outstanding
March 31, 2013

Common Stock / \$1 par value

259,574,937

There are 51 pages in this report

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Report on Form 10-Q / March 31, 2013

INDEX

	PAGE NO.
PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION:	
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS	3
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME	4
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	5
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS	6
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7 - 18
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	19 - 47
QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK	48
CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES	48
PART II OTHER INFORMATION:	
ITEM 1 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	49
ITEM 1A - RISK FACTORS	49
ITEM 6 - EXHIBITS	49
SIGNATURE	50
EXHIBIT INDEX	51

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(\$ in Millions, Except Share Data)

	(Unaudited) March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Investments:		
Available for sale:		
Fixed maturity securities (at fair value) (amortized cost: \$8,125.8 and \$7,993.1)	\$8,672.3	\$8,566.2
Equity securities (at fair value) (adjusted cost: \$452.1 and \$452.1)	873.2	739.7
Short term investments (at fair value which approximates cost)	1,199.8	1,264.9
Miscellaneous investments	18.3	29.6
Total	10,763.8	10,600.5
Other investments	5.3	8.2
Total investments	10,769.1	10,608.8
Other Assets:		
Cash	122.6	101.2
Securities and indebtedness of related parties	12.6	12.7
Accrued investment income	94.7	90.4
Accounts and notes receivable	1,183.9	1,134.7
Federal income tax recoverable: Current	54.6	71.9
Deferred	78.5	148.1
Reinsurance balances and funds held	201.8	201.6
Reinsurance recoverable: Paid losses	110.9	103.7
Policy and claim reserves	3,162.2	3,133.3
Deferred policy acquisition costs	167.8	165.5
Sundry assets	451.6	454.2
Total Other Assets	5,641.5	5,618.0
Total Assets	\$16,410.7	\$16,226.8
Liabilities, Preferred Stock, and Common Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Losses, claims, and settlement expenses	\$9,353.4	\$9,303.3
Unearned premiums	1,427.8	1,364.4
Other policyholders' benefits and funds	200.8	201.8
Total policy liabilities and accruals	10,982.2	10,869.6
Commissions, expenses, fees, and taxes	505.8	511.1
Reinsurance balances and funds	473.4	437.9
Debt	570.0	572.9
Sundry liabilities	205.7	238.8
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Total Liabilities	12,737.3	12,630.6
Preferred Stock (1)	—	—
Common Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock (1)	259.5	259.4

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Additional paid in capital	659.8	660.9
Retained earnings	2,232.4	2,222.3
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	548.3	481.7
Unallocated ESSOP shares (at cost)	(26.9	) (28.2
Total Common Shareholders' Equity	3,673.3	3,596.2
Total Liabilities, Preferred Stock and Common Shareholders' Equity	\$16,410.7	\$16,226.8

At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were 75,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value preferred stock authorized, of which no shares were outstanding. As of the same dates, there were 500,000,000 shares of common (1) stock, \$1.00 par value, authorized, of which 259,574,937 and 259,490,089 were issued as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. At March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were 100,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, authorized, of which no shares were issued.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)
(\$ in Millions, Except Share Data)

	Quarters Ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues:		
Net premiums earned	\$1,060.2	\$943.6
Title, escrow, and other fees	105.4	93.9
Total premiums and fees	1,165.6	1,037.5
Net investment income	79.3	85.8
Other income	20.4	31.6
Total operating revenues	1,265.4	1,155.1
Realized investment gains (losses):		
From sales	4.5	2.9
From impairments	—	—
Total realized investment gains (losses)	4.5	2.9
Total revenues	1,269.9	1,158.0
Benefits, Claims and Expenses:		
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	578.8	613.4
Dividends to policyholders	4.8	3.0
Underwriting, acquisition, and other expenses	595.9	529.2
Interest and other charges	5.8	14.9
Total expenses	1,185.4	1,160.7
Income (loss) before income taxes (credits)	84.5	(2.6)
Income Taxes (Credits):		
Current	(.8)	.6
Deferred	29.1	(3.7)
Total	28.3	(3.1)
Net Income (Loss)	\$56.2	\$.4
Net Income (Loss) Per Share:		
Basic	\$.22	\$—
Diluted	\$.21	\$—
Average shares outstanding: Basic	256,279,364	255,473,634
Diluted	292,081,785	255,779,449
Dividends Per Common Share:		
Cash	\$.1800	\$.1775

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)
(\$ in Millions)

	Quarters Ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Net Income (Loss) As Reported	\$56.2	\$.4
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities before reclassifications	109.0	60.4
Amounts reclassified as realized investment gains from sales in the statements of income	(4.5	) (2.9
Pretax unrealized gains (losses) on securities	104.5	57.4
Deferred income taxes (credits)	36.6	20.0
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	67.9	37.4
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Net pension adjustment before reclassifications	—	—
Amounts reclassified as underwriting, acquisition, and other expenses in the statements of income	2.9	2.6
Net adjustment related to defined benefit pension plans	2.9	2.6
Deferred income taxes (credits)	1.0	.9
Net adjustment related to defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	1.8	1.7
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(3.1	) 3.4
Net adjustments	66.6	42.6
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$122.8	\$43.1

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(\$ in Millions)

	Quarters Ended		
	March 31,		
	2013	2012	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$56.2	\$.4	
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(2.5	) 7.8
Premiums and other receivables	(49.1) (66.2)
Unpaid claims and related items	44.8	79.0	
Unearned premiums and other policyholders' liabilities	39.4	36.3	
Income taxes	46.4	(7.7)
Reinsurance balances and funds	28.2	(5.8)
Realized investment (gains) losses	(4.5) (2.9)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	(15.7	) 8.1
Total	143.2	49.0	
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Fixed maturity securities:			
Maturities and early calls	279.1	190.9	
Sales	15.8	30.0	
Sales of:			
Equity securities	—	.5	
Other - net	19.4	12.4	
Purchases of:			
Fixed maturity securities	(441.7) (242.3)
Equity securities	—	(.4)
Other - net	(9.2) (8.2)
Net decrease (increase) in short-term investments	64.9	41.0	
Other net	(.4) (.4)
Total	(72.1	) 23.4
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of common shares	.5	.3	
Redemption of debentures and notes	(2.8) (2.6)
Dividends on common shares	(46.0) (45.2)
Other - net	(1.3) (.5)
Total	(49.7) (48.2)
Increase (decrease) in cash:	21.3	24.3	
Cash, beginning of period	101.2	93.0	
Cash, end of period	\$122.6	\$117.4	
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid (received) during the period for: Interest	\$10.4	\$10.9	
Income taxes	\$(17.7	) \$4.4

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

6

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
 (\$ in Millions, Except Share Data)

1. Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with these notes and those included in the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K incorporated herein by reference.

Pertinent accounting and disclosure pronouncements issued from time to time by the FASB are adopted by the Company as they become effective. Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted a prospective application of new GAAP authoritative guidance related to the deferral of costs for acquiring or renewing insurance contracts. The adoption of the guidance resulted in pretax charges of approximately \$11 for the first quarter of 2012. In addition, the FASB issued guidance requiring additional disclosures regarding amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. These matters are addressed in the pertinent financial statements and notes herein.

The financial accounting and reporting process relies on estimates and on the exercise of judgment. In the opinion of management all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals necessary for a fair presentation of the results have been recorded for the interim periods. Amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements and applicable notes are stated (except as otherwise indicated and as to share data) in millions, which amounts may not add to totals shown due to truncation. Necessary reclassifications are made in prior periods' financial statements whenever appropriate to conform to the most current presentation.

2. Common Share Data:

Earnings Per Share - Consolidated basic earnings per share excludes the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents and is computed by dividing income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares actually outstanding for the year. Diluted earnings per share are similarly calculated with the inclusion of dilutive common stock equivalents. The following table provides a reconciliation of net income (loss) and the number of shares used in basic and diluted earnings per share calculations.

	Quarters Ended	
	March 31,	2012
	2013	2012
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	\$56.2	\$.4
Numerator for basic earnings per share - income (loss) available to common stockholders	56.2	.4
Adjustment for interest expense incurred on assumed conversion of convertible notes	3.6	—
Numerator for diluted earnings per share - income (loss) available to common stockholders after assumed conversion of convertible notes	\$59.8	\$.4
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares (a)	256,279,364	255,473,634
Effect of dilutive securities - stock based		

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compensation awards	364,986	305,815
Effect of dilutive securities - convertible senior notes	35,437,435	—
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted-average shares and assumed conversion of convertible notes (a)	292,081,785	255,779,449
Earnings per share: Basic	\$.22	\$—
Diluted	\$.21	\$—
Anti-dilutive common stock equivalents excluded from earning per share computations:		
Stock based compensation awards	12,066,638	14,865,927
Convertible senior notes	—	62,937,281
Total	12,066,638	77,803,208

(a) In calculating earnings per share, pertinent accounting rules require that common shares owned by the Company's Employee Savings and Stock Ownership Plan that are as yet unallocated to participants in the plan be excluded from the calculation. Such shares are issued and outstanding and have the same voting and other rights applicable to all other common shares.

3. Investments:

The Company may classify its invested assets in terms of those assets relative to which it either (1) has the positive intent and ability to hold until maturity, (2) has available for sale or (3) has the intention of trading. As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, substantially all the Company's invested assets were classified as "available for sale."

Fixed maturity securities classified as "available for sale" and other preferred and common stocks (equity securities) are included at fair value with changes in such values, net of deferred income taxes, reflected directly in shareholders' equity. Fair values for fixed maturity securities and equity securities are based on quoted market prices or estimates using values obtained from independent pricing services as applicable.

The Company reviews the status and fair value changes of each of its investments on at least a quarterly basis during the year, and estimates of other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI") in the portfolio's value are evaluated and established at each quarterly balance sheet date. In reviewing investments for OTTI, the Company, in addition to a security's market price history, considers the totality of such factors as the issuer's operating results, financial condition and liquidity, its ability to access capital markets, credit rating trends, most current audit opinion, industry and securities markets conditions, and analyst expectations to reach its conclusions. Sudden fair value declines caused by such adverse developments as newly emerged or imminent bankruptcy filings, issuer default on significant obligations, or reports of financial accounting developments that bring into question the validity of previously reported earnings or financial condition, are recognized as realized losses as soon as credible publicly available information emerges to confirm such developments. Absent issuer-specific circumstances that would result in a contrary conclusion, any equity security with an unrealized investment loss amounting to a 20% or greater decline for a six month period is considered OTTI. In the event the Company's estimate of OTTI is insufficient at any point in time, future periods' net income (loss) would be adversely affected by the recognition of additional realized or impairment losses, but its financial position would not necessarily be affected adversely inasmuch as such losses, or a portion of them, could have been recognized previously as unrealized losses in shareholders' equity. The Company recognized no OTTI adjustments for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

The amortized cost and estimated fair values by type and contractual maturity of fixed maturity securities are shown in the following tables. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities since borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Fixed Maturity Securities by Type:				
March 31, 2013:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$1,170.5	\$60.8	\$.3	\$1,231.0
Tax-exempt	331.6	9.2	—	340.7
Corporate	6,623.6	483.0	6.2	7,100.4
	\$8,125.8	\$553.1	\$6.6	\$8,672.3
December 31, 2012:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$1,151.2	\$65.9	\$.3	\$1,216.8
Tax-exempt	380.8	11.4	.1	392.2
Corporate	6,461.0	502.1	6.0	6,957.1
	\$7,993.1	\$579.5	\$6.5	\$8,566.2
			Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair

		Value
Fixed Maturity Securities Stratified by Contractual Maturity at March 31, 2013:		
Due in one year or less	\$1,183.6	\$1,197.9
Due after one year through five years	3,558.1	3,782.5
Due after five years through ten years	3,182.9	3,474.5
Due after ten years	201.0	217.2
	\$8,125.8	\$8,672.3

A summary of the Company's equity securities reflecting reported adjusted cost, net of OTTI adjustments totaling \$131.3 at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 follows:

8

	Adjusted Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Equity Securities:				
March 31, 2013	\$452.1	\$421.7	\$.5	\$873.2
December 31, 2012	\$452.1	\$290.5	\$2.9	\$739.7

The following table reflects the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by category and length of time that individual securities have been in an unrealized loss position. Fair value and issuer's cost comparisons follow:

	12 Months or Less		Greater than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2013:						
Fixed Maturity Securities:						
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$57.2	\$.2	\$4.3	\$—	\$61.6	\$.3
Tax-exempt	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	—
Corporate	443.6	5.2	17.3	.9	460.9	6.2
Subtotal	506.7	5.6	21.7	.9	528.4	6.6
Equity Securities	15.4	.5	—	—	15.4	.5
Total	\$522.2	\$6.2	\$21.7	\$.9	\$543.9	\$7.1

December 31, 2012:

Fixed Maturity Securities:						
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$60.3	\$.3	\$—	\$—	\$60.3	\$.3
Tax-exempt	3.7	.1	—	—	3.7	.1
Corporate	348.4	4.3	10.2	1.7	358.6	6.0
Subtotal	412.6	4.8	10.2	1.7	422.8	6.5
Equity Securities	78.9	2.9	—	—	78.9	2.9
Total	\$491.5	\$7.8	\$10.2	\$1.7	\$501.8	\$9.5

At March 31, 2013, the Company held 124 fixed maturity and 4 equity securities in an unrealized loss position, representing 7.0% as to fixed maturities and 6.3% as to equity securities of the total number of such issues it held. At December 31, 2012, the Company held 102 fixed maturity and 14 equity securities in an unrealized loss position, representing 5.7% as to fixed maturities and 21.9% as to equity securities of the total number of such issues it held. Of the securities in an unrealized loss position, 6 and 4 fixed maturity securities and 1 equity security, had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than 12 months as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The unrealized losses on these securities are primarily attributable to a post-purchase rising interest rate environment and/or a decline in the credit quality of some issuers. As part of its assessment of other-than-temporary impairments, the Company considers its intent to continue to hold and the likelihood that it will not be required to sell investment securities in an unrealized loss position until cost recovery, principally on the basis of its asset and liability maturity matching procedures.

Fair Value Measurements - Fair value is defined as the estimated price that is likely to be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (an exit price) at the measurement date. A fair value hierarchy is established that prioritizes the sources ("inputs") used to measure fair value into three broad levels: inputs based on quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1); observable inputs based on corroboration with available market data (Level 2); and unobservable inputs based on uncorroborated market data or a reporting entity's own assumptions (Level 3). Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and general

classification used for financial instruments measured at fair value.

The Company uses quoted values and other data provided by a nationally recognized independent pricing source as inputs into its quarterly process for determining fair values of its fixed maturity and equity securities. To validate the techniques or models used by pricing sources, the Company's review process includes, but is not limited to: (i) initial and ongoing evaluation of methodologies used by outside parties to calculate fair value; and (ii) comparing other sources including the fair value estimates to its knowledge of the current market and to independent fair value estimates provided by the investment custodian. The independent pricing source obtains market quotations and actual transaction prices for securities that have quoted prices in active markets and uses its own proprietary method for determining the fair value of securities that are not actively traded. In general, these methods involve the use of "matrix pricing" in which the independent pricing source uses observable market inputs including, but not limited to, investment yields, credit risks and spreads, benchmarking of like securities, broker-dealer quotes, reported trades and sector groupings to determine a reasonable fair value.

Level 1 securities include U.S. and Canadian Treasury notes, publicly traded common stocks, the quoted net asset value ("NAV") mutual funds, and most short-term investments in highly liquid money market instruments. Level 2 securities generally include corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and certain U.S. and Canadian government agency securities. Securities classified within Level 3 include non-publicly traded bonds, short-term investments, and common stocks. There were no significant changes in the fair value of assets measured with the use of significant unobservable inputs as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The following tables show a summary of assets measured at fair value segregated among the various input levels described above:

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As of March 31, 2013:				
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$579.7	\$651.3	\$—	\$1,231.0
Tax-exempt	—	340.7	—	340.7
Corporate	—	7,069.6	30.7	7,100.4
Equity securities	870.8	—	2.4	873.2
Short-term investments	\$1,195.1	\$—	\$4.6	\$1,199.8
As of December 31, 2012:				
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$570.9	\$645.9	\$—	\$1,216.8
Tax-exempt	—	392.2	—	392.2
Corporate	—	6,926.3	30.7	6,957.1
Equity securities	736.9	—	2.7	739.7
Short-term investments	\$1,260.2	\$—	\$4.6	\$1,264.9

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the quarter ended March 31, 2013.

Investment income is reported net of allocated expenses and includes appropriate adjustments for amortization of premium and accretion of discount on fixed maturity securities acquired at other than par value. Dividends on equity securities are credited to income on the ex-dividend date. Realized investment gains and losses, which result from sales or write-downs of securities, are reflected as revenues in the income statement and are determined on the basis of amortized value at date of sale for fixed maturity securities, and cost in regard to equity securities; such bases apply to the specific securities sold. Unrealized investment gains and losses, net of any deferred income taxes, are recorded directly as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. At March 31, 2013, the Company and its subsidiaries had no non-income producing fixed maturity securities.

The following table reflects the composition of net investment income, net realized gains or losses, and the net change in unrealized investment gains or losses for each of the periods shown.

	Quarters Ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Investment income from:		
Fixed maturity securities	\$75.8	\$82.9
Equity securities	3.6	2.5
Short-term investments	.3	.6
Other sources	.8	1.0
Gross investment income	80.6	87.0
Investment expenses (a)	1.3	1.2
Net investment income	\$79.3	\$85.8
Realized gains (losses) on:		
Fixed maturity securities:		
Gains	\$.9	\$ 1.6
Losses	—	—
Net	.8	1.6
Equity securities & other long-term investments	3.7	1.3
Total	4.5	2.9
Income taxes (credits)(b)	1.5	1.0
Net realized gains (losses)	\$2.9	\$1.8
Changes in unrealized investment gains (losses) on:		
Fixed maturity securities	\$(26.5)	\$(4.5)
Less: Deferred income taxes (credits)	(9.2)	(1.6)
Net changes in unrealized investment gains (losses)	\$(17.2)	\$(2.9)
Equity securities & other long-term investments	\$131.1	\$62.0
Less: Deferred income taxes (credits)	45.8	21.6
Net changes in unrealized investment gains (losses)	\$85.2	\$40.4

(a) Investment expenses consist of personnel costs and investment management and custody service fees, as well as interest incurred on funds held of \$.5 and \$.4 for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(b) Reflects primarily the combination of fully taxable realized investment gains or losses and judgments about the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

4. Pension Plans:

Prior to December 31, 2012, the Company had four separate pension plans covering a portion of its work force. The four plans were the Old Republic International Salaried Employees Restated Retirement Plan (the Old Republic Plan), the Bituminous Casualty Corporation Retirement Income Plan (the Bituminous Plan), the Old Republic National Title Group Pension Plan (the Title Plan), and the PMA Capital Corporation Pension Plan (the PMA Plan). Effective December 31, 2012, the Bituminous Plan and the Title Plan were merged into the Old Republic Plan. The plans are defined benefit plans pursuant to which pension payments are based primarily on years of service and employee compensation near retirement. It is the Company's policy to fund the plans' costs as they accrue. With the exception of the PMA Plan, these plans have been closed to new participants since December 31, 2004; the PMA Plan was frozen as of December 31, 2005. Under the terms of the freeze, the plan is closed to new participants and eligible employees retained all of their rights under the plan that they had vested as of December 31, 2005 but do not accrue any

additional benefits thereafter. Plan assets are comprised principally of bonds, common stocks and short-term investments. No cash contributions were made to the pension plans in the first quarter of 2013, and additional cash contributions of \$15.4 are expected to be made in the remaining portion of calendar year 2013.

5. Information About Segments of Business:

The Company is engaged in the single business of insurance underwriting. It conducts its operations through a number of regulated insurance company subsidiaries organized into three major segments, namely its General Insurance Group (property and liability insurance), Title Insurance Group, and the Republic Financial Indemnity Group ("RFIG") Run-off Business. The results of a small life & accident insurance business are included with those of the holding company parent and minor corporate services operations. Each of the Company's segments underwrites and services only those insurance coverages which may be written by it pursuant to state insurance regulations and corporate charter provisions.

In late March of 2012, Old Republic combined its General Insurance Group's Consumer Credit Indemnity (CCI) division with its Mortgage Guaranty (MI) business in a renamed RFIG Run-off Business segment. The two operations, which offer similar insurance coverages, have been in run-off operating mode since 2008 (CCI) and August 2011 (MI), and are inactive from new business production standpoints. The combination affects the manner in which segmented results are presented. The operating results of the combined coverages are therefore shown as a single run-off book of business within the Company's consolidated operations. Prior periods' segmented information for the General Insurance and RFIG Run-off Business segments has therefore been reclassified to provide necessary consistency in period-to-period comparisons. Segment results exclude net realized investment gains or losses and other-than-temporary impairments as these are aggregated in the consolidated totals. The contributions of Old Republic's insurance industry segments to consolidated totals are shown in the following table.

12

	Quarters Ended	
	March 31,	
	2013	2012
General Insurance:		
Prior to reclassification and including CCI run-off business:		
Net premiums earned	\$608.0	\$561.0
Net investment income and other income	81.7	96.8
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	\$689.7	\$657.9
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	\$68.9	\$71.0
Income tax expense (credits) on above	\$22.7	\$22.6
All CCI run-off business reclassification:		
Net premiums earned	\$7.8	\$12.0
Net investment income and other income	—	—
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	\$7.9	\$12.0
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	\$(7.1)	\$(9.4)
Income tax expense (credits) on above	\$(2.5)	\$(3.3)
After reclassification and total excluding all CCI run-off business:		
Net premiums earned	\$600.2	\$548.9
Net investment income and other income	81.6	96.8
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	\$681.8	\$645.8
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	\$76.0	\$80.5
Income tax expense (credits) on above	\$25.3	\$26.0
Title Insurance:		
Net premiums earned	\$355.1	\$261.0
Title, escrow and other fees	105.4	93.9
Sub-total	460.5	355.0
Net investment income and other income	7.2	7.2
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	\$467.7	\$362.2
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	\$21.5	\$9.4
Income tax expense (credits) on above	\$7.6	\$3.3
RFIG Run-off Business:		
Prior to reclassification and excluding CCI run-off business:		
Net premiums earned	\$79.9	\$103.2
Net investment income and other income	9.0	10.7
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	\$89.0	\$113.9
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	\$(13.0)	\$(81.8)
Income tax expense (credits) on above	\$(4.5)	\$(28.6)
All CCI run-off business reclassification:		
Net premiums earned	\$7.8	\$12.0

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Net investment income and other income	—	—	
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	\$7.9	\$12.0	
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	\$(7.1	) \$(9.4)
Income tax expense (credits) on above	\$(2.5	) \$(3.3)
After reclassification and total RFIG run-off MI and CCI business:			
Net premiums earned	\$87.7	\$115.3	
Net investment income and other income	9.1	10.7	
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	\$96.9	\$126.0	
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	\$(20.2	) \$(91.2)
Income tax expense (credits) on above	\$(7.0	) \$(31.9)

	Quarters Ended	
	March 31, 2013	2012
Consolidated Revenues:		
Total revenues of above Company segments	\$1,246.5	\$1,134.1
Other sources (b)	33.5	37.1
Consolidated net realized investment gains (losses)	4.5	2.9
Consolidation elimination adjustments	(14.7	) (16.2
Consolidated revenues	\$1,269.9	\$1,158.0
Consolidated Income (Loss) Before Taxes (Credits):		
Total income (loss) before income taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses of above Company segments	\$77.3	\$(1.3)
Other sources - net (b)	2.6	(4.2)
Consolidated net realized investment gains (losses)	4.5	2.9
Consolidated income (loss) before income taxes (credits)	\$84.5	\$(2.6)
Consolidated Income Tax Expense (Credits):		
Total income tax expense (credits) for above Company segments	\$25.9	\$(2.5)
Other sources - net (b)	.7	(1.6)
Income tax expense (credits) on consolidated net realized investment gains (losses)	1.5	1.0
Consolidated income tax expense (credits)	\$28.3	\$(3.1)
	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Consolidated Assets:		
General Insurance	\$12,979.1	\$12,770.2
Title Insurance	1,104.0	1,076.5
RFIG Run-off Business	2,007.3	2,051.1
Total assets for the above company segments	16,090.5	15,897.9
Other assets (b)	615.4	626.2
Consolidation elimination adjustments	(295.2	) (297.3
Consolidated assets	\$16,410.7	\$16,226.8

(a) Income (loss) before taxes (credits) is reported net of interest charges on intercompany financing arrangements with Old Republic's holding company parent for the following segments: General - \$7.1 and \$6.9 for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively; Title - \$1.9 and \$2.0 for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and RFIG run-off - \$0 and \$2.0 for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

(b) Represents amounts for Old Republic's holding company parent, minor corporate services subsidiaries, and a small life and accident insurance operation.

General Insurance results for the first quarter of 2012 reflect pretax charges of approximately \$11 related to previously deferred acquisition costs ("DAC"). The DAC charge stemmed from new accounting guidance issued by the FASB which became effective as of January 1, 2012.

The material increases in mortgage guaranty insurance claims and loss payments that began in 2007 gradually depleted Republic Mortgage Insurance Company's ("RMIC") statutory capital base and forced it to discontinue writing new business. Sixteen states have insurance laws or regulations which require a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to the level of risk in force, the most common measure being a risk to capital ratio of 25 to 1. The failure to maintain the prescribed minimum capital level in a particular state generally requires a mortgage insurer to immediately stop writing new business until it reestablishes the required level of capital or receives a waiver of the requirement from a state's insurance regulatory authority. RMIC breached the minimum capital requirement during the third quarter of 2010. RMIC had previously requested and, subsequently received waivers or forbearance of the minimum policyholder position requirements from the regulatory authorities in substantially all affected states. Following several brief extensions, the waiver from its domiciliary state of North Carolina expired on August 31, 2011, and RMIC and its affiliate company, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina ("RMICNC"), discontinued writing new business in all states and limited themselves to servicing the run-off of their existing business.

During 2012 the North Carolina Department of Insurance ("NCDOI") issued several orders the ultimate effects of which were:

14

- To place RMIC and RMICNC under NCDOJ supervision;
- To approve a Corrective Plan submitted by RMIC pursuant to which all settled claims are to be paid in cash for 60% of the settled amount, with the remaining 40% retained in claim reserves as a Deferred Payment Obligation ("DPO") until a future payment of all or a portion of this 40% is approved by the NCDOJ; and
- To execute the DPO-based run-off plan under Old Republic's ownership and NCDOJ supervision of RMIC and RMICNC to effect a most economically sound realization of ultimate benefits to policyholders during a sufficiently long future period.

As of March 31, 2013, the accumulated DPO claim reserve amounted to \$374.8.

6. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities:

Legal proceedings against the Company and its subsidiaries routinely arise in the normal course of business and usually pertain to claim matters related to insurance policies and contracts issued by its insurance subsidiaries. Other, non-routine legal proceedings which may prove to be material to the Company or a subsidiary are discussed below.

Purported class action lawsuits are pending against the Company's principal title insurance subsidiary, Old Republic National Title Insurance Company ("ORNTIC"), in federal courts in two states - Pennsylvania (Markocki et al. v. ORNTIC, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, Pennsylvania, filed June 8, 2006), and Texas (Ahmad et al. v. ORNTIC, U.S. District Court, Northern District, Texas, Dallas Division, filed February 8, 2008). The plaintiffs allege that ORNTIC failed to give consumers reissue and/or refinance credits on the premiums charged for title insurance covering mortgage refinancing transactions, as required by rate schedules filed by ORNTIC or by state rating bureaus with the state insurance regulatory authorities. The Pennsylvania suit also alleges violations of the federal Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act ("RESPA"). The Court in the Texas suit dismissed similar RESPA allegations. Classes have been certified in the Pennsylvania suit, but the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the earlier class certification in the Texas case.

A putative class action filed in state court in Kansas City, Missouri on December 7, 2006 (Painter et al. v. Old Republic Title Company of Kansas City and Old Republic National Title Insurance Company) alleges that the companies overcharged title recording fees in a number of states. No class has yet been certified. Though the suit is not expected to result in any material liability to the Company, the expenses of reviewing individual closing files as a part of the discovery which the Company has been ordered to undertake have been substantial and may continue.

On May 22, 2009, a purported national class action suit was filed in the U.S. District Court in Birmingham, Alabama (Barker v. Old Republic Home Protection) alleging that Old Republic Home Protection paid fees to the real estate brokers to market its home warranty contracts and that the payment of such fees was in violation of Sections 8(a) and 8(b) of RESPA. The suit sought unspecified damages, including treble damages under RESPA. The Company prevailed on its motion to deny class certification, and on April 3, 2013 plaintiff agreed to settle the case for a nominal payment to the named plaintiff.

On December 19, 2008, Old Republic Insurance Company and Old Republic Insured Credit Services, Inc., ("Old Republic") filed suit against Countrywide Bank FSB, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. ("Countrywide") and Bank of New York Mellon, BNY Mellon Trust of Delaware in the Circuit Court, Cook County, Illinois (Old Republic Insurance Company, et al. v. Countrywide Bank FSB, et al.) seeking rescission of various credit indemnity policies issued to insure home equity loans and home equity lines of credit which Countrywide had securitized or held for its own account, a declaratory judgment and money damages based upon material misrepresentations either by Countrywide as to the credit characteristics of the loans or by the borrowers in their loan applications. Countrywide filed a counterclaim alleging a breach of contract, bad faith and seeking a declaratory judgment challenging the factual

and procedural bases that Old Republic had relied upon to deny or rescind coverage for individual defaulted loans under those policies, as well as unspecified compensatory and punitive damages.

On November 3, 2010, Bank of America, N.A. ("B of A") filed suit against Old Republic Insurance Company ("ORIC") in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of North Carolina (Bank of America, N.A. v. Old Republic Insurance Company) alleging breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing and bad faith with respect to ORIC's handling of certain claims under a policy of credit indemnity insurance issued to B of A. The policy is not related to those issued to Countrywide, which are the subject of the above-noted separate litigation. The B of A suit seeks a declaratory judgment with respect to the interpretation of certain policy terms, B of A's compliance with certain terms and conditions of the policy, and the propriety of certain positions and procedures taken by ORIC in response to claims filed by B of A. The suit also seeks money damages in excess of \$320 million, pre and post judgment interest and unspecified punitive damages. On January 23, 2012, ORIC filed a counterclaim seeking damages based on B of A's alleged interference with ORIC's subrogation rights.

On December 31, 2009, two of the Company's mortgage insurance subsidiaries, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company and Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina (together "RMIC") filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, against Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP, and Bank of America N.A. as successor in interest to Countrywide Bank, N.A. (together "Countrywide")(Republic Mortgage Insurance Company, et al v. Countrywide Financial Corporation, et al). The suit relates to five mortgage insurance master policies (the "Policies") issued by RMIC to Countrywide or to the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company as co-trustee for trusts containing securitized mortgage loans that were originated or purchased by

Countrywide. RMIC has rescinded its mortgage insurance coverage on over 1,500 of the loans originally covered under the Policies based upon material misrepresentations of the borrowers in their loan applications or the negligence of Countrywide in its loan underwriting practices or procedures. Each of the coverage rescissions occurred after a borrower had defaulted and RMIC reviewed the claim and loan file submitted by Countrywide. The suit seeks the Court's review and interpretation of the Policies' incontestability provisions and its validation of RMIC's investigation procedures with respect to the claims and underlying loan files.

On January 29, 2010, in response to RMIC's suit, Countrywide served RMIC with a demand for arbitration under the arbitration clauses of the same Policies. The demand raises largely the same issues as those raised in RMIC's suit against Countrywide, but from Countrywide's perspective, as well as Countrywide's and RMIC's compliance with the terms, provisions and conditions of the Policies. The demand includes a prayer for punitive, compensatory and consequential damages. RMIC filed a motion to stay the arbitration, and Countrywide filed a motion to dismiss RMIC's lawsuit and to compel the arbitration. On July 26, 2010, the Court granted Countrywide's motion, ordering the matters be submitted to arbitration and dismissing the lawsuit. The arbitration is proceeding.

After its First Amended Complaint was dismissed on May 4, 2011, on July 19, 2011, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("Chase") filed a Second Amended Complaint against RMIC in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey arising out of RMIC's rescissions of coverage on approximately 377 mortgage loans. (J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. v. Republic Mortgage Insurance Company). The new lawsuit abandons the earlier claim, which the Court dismissed, that RMIC could not unilaterally rescind coverage. Instead, Chase alleges that RMIC's rescissions were improper either because the coverage had become incontestable; or the rescissions relied upon evidence that was either improperly obtained or insufficient, unreliable or immaterial; or the rescissions were not permitted by applicable law. Based on these allegations, Chase asserts claims for breach of contract, breach of good faith and fiduciary duties, negligence and violations of Colorado and Louisiana insurance laws and seeks declaratory relief and unspecified compensatory, treble and punitive damages. On September 26, 2011, RMIC filed a motion for entry of an order dismissing various claims in the Second Amended Complaint with prejudice and requiring Chase to provide a more definitive statement of any remaining claims. That motion is awaiting the Court's action.

Four purported class action suits alleging RESPA violations have been filed in the Federal District Courts, two in the Central District of California and two in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, respectively, between December 9, 2011 and January 4, 2013. The suits target RMIC and most of the other mortgage guaranty insurance companies and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., the PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. as successor to National City Bank, N.A., HSBC Bank USA, N.A., and Wachovia Bank, N.A., and each of the lenders' wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiaries. (Samp, Komarchuk, Whitaker v. J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., et al.; White, Hightower v. The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., et al; Orange v. Wachovia Bank, N.A., et al.; and Ba, Chip, et al. v. HSBC Bank USA, N.A., et al). The lawsuits, filed by the same law firms, are substantially identical in alleging that the mortgage guaranty insurers had reinsurance arrangements with the defendant banks' captive insurance subsidiaries under which payments were made in violation of the anti-kickback and fee splitting prohibitions of Sections 8(a) and 8(b) of RESPA. Each of the suits seeks unspecified damages, costs, fees and the return of the allegedly improper payments. A class has not been certified in any of the suits. RMIC has filed or will be filing motions to dismiss in all of the cases.

A purported state class action suit was filed against Old Republic Title Company in the Superior Court of California for Orange County on January 7, 2011, on behalf of the Company's escrow officers and escrow assistants in the State of California. (Hinrichs v. Old Republic Title Company). The Company filed a demur to the complaint, and in response, plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint on January 5, 2012 adding another named plaintiff. The suit alleged that the Company failed to pay overtime, failed to calculate overtime properly, denied meal breaks and rest breaks and failed to itemize pay statements, in violation of the California Labor Code and seeks compensatory damages, statutory penalties, interest, costs and attorneys' fees for the period from January 7, 2007 to the present. On January 11, 2013 a tentative settlement was reached calling for the Company's payment to the plaintiffs, the class and their lawyers. The

Company has recorded its estimated liability as of March 31, 2013.

On September 26, 2012 a purported national class action suit was filed against Old Republic Home Protection Company in the Superior Court of California for Riverside County. (Friedman v. Old Republic Home Protection Company, Inc.). The suit alleges that the Company operates in breach of its home warranty contracts, in breach of implied covenants of good faith and fair dealing, in violation of various provisions of the California Civil Code and Business and Professions Code and is guilty of false advertising. The stated class period is from November 24, 2004 through the present. The suit seeks declaratory relief, injunctive relief, restitution, damages, costs and attorneys' fees in unspecified amounts. The firm representing the plaintiff had previously filed similar suits against the Company, which were unsuccessful. The Company succeeded in having the case removed to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California on October 24, 2012, and believes it has strong defenses to the allegations and to the certification of any class in this matter.

PNC Bank, N.A., in its own right and as successor-in-interest to National City Corporation, filed suit against RMIC on October 10, 2012 in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania disputing RMIC's denials and rescissions of its mortgage guaranty insurance coverage on an unspecified number of mortgage loans. It filed an amended complaint on January 30, 2013 identifying 248 disputed coverage denials or rescissions (PNC Bank, N.A. v. Republic Mortgage Insurance Company). The suit seeks certain declaratory relief, actual money damages and unspecified compensatory, consequential and punitive damages.

Under GAAP, an estimated loss is accrued only if the loss is probable and reasonably estimable. The Company and its subsidiaries have defended and intend to continue defending vigorously against each of the aforementioned actions. The Company does not believe it probable that any of these actions will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, though there can be no assurance in those regards. Except as otherwise noted, the Company is unable to make a reasonable estimate or range of estimates of any potential liability under these lawsuits, the counterclaim, and the arbitration, all of which seek unquantified damages, attorneys' fees, and expenses. It is also unclear what effect, if any, the run-off operations of RMIC and the depletion of its capital will have in the actions against it.

7. Debt:

Consolidated debt of Old Republic and its subsidiaries is summarized below:

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2018	\$550.0	\$612.5	\$550.0	\$568.5
ESSOP debt with an average yield of 3.71% and 3.74%, respectively	18.0	18.0	20.8	20.8
Other miscellaneous debt	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total debt	\$570.0	\$632.6	\$572.9	\$591.5

The Company completed a public offering of \$550.0 aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes in early March, 2011. The notes bear interest at a rate of 3.75% per year, mature on March 15, 2018, and are convertible at any time prior to maturity by the holder into 64,3407 shares (subject to periodic adjustment under certain circumstances) of common stock per one thousand dollar note.

The Company's 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes ("the Notes") contain provisions defining certain events of default, among them a court ordered proceeding due to the insolvency of a Significant Subsidiary. The Notes define Significant Subsidiary in accordance with the paragraph (w) of Rule 1-02 of the SEC's Regulation S-X. The Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier, RMIC qualifies as a Significant Subsidiary for purposes of the Notes. If RMIC were to become statutorily impaired, its insolvency could trigger a receivership proceeding which, in turn could ultimately result in an event of default. If this were to occur, the outstanding principal of the Notes could become immediately due and payable. Management believes the Orders issued by the North Carolina Department of Insurance to RMIC has precluded such an event from occurring for the foreseeable future. Moreover, RMIC is expected to be increasingly less significant as its run-off book extinguishes itself. While Old Republic believes that it would have access to the capital markets or otherwise mitigate an event of default under the Notes, there is no assurance that it would be able to do so under future stressful capital market conditions.

At March 31, 2013, the Company had sufficient liquid resources available to redeem a substantial portion of the 3.75% Notes. Management continues to explore the Company's options to address possibly greater liquidity needs in the circumstance that an event of default was to occur at a future date. These potential plans include an amendment to the 3.75% Notes removing RMIC from the definition of a Significant Subsidiary, an additional capital raise through issuance of new straight or convertible debt, or the utilization of intra system dividend and financing capacity. While Management is confident that an event of default can be stemmed, there is no assurance that its impact could be addressed through execution of these plans.

Fair Value Measurements - The Company utilizes indicative market prices, which incorporate recent actual market transactions and current bid/ask quotations to estimate the fair value of outstanding debt securities that are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as presented below. The Company uses an internally generated interest yield

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market matrix table, which incorporates maturity, coupon rate, credit quality, structure and current market conditions to estimate the fair value of its outstanding debt securities that are classified within Level 3.

The following table shows a summary of financial liabilities disclosed, but not carried, at fair value, segregated among the various input levels described in Note 3 above:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Liabilities:					
Debt:					
March 31, 2013	\$570.0	\$632.6	\$—	\$612.5	\$20.0
December 31, 2012	\$572.9	\$591.5	\$—	\$568.5	\$22.9

8. Income Taxes:

Tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return by the Company are recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not that the position would be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. To the best of management's knowledge, there are no tax uncertainties that are expected to result in significant increases or decreases to unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve month period. The Company views its income tax exposures as primarily consisting of timing differences whereby the ultimate deductibility of a taxable amount is highly certain but the timing of its deductibility is uncertain. Such differences relate principally to the timing of deductions for loss and premium reserves. As in prior examinations, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") could assert that claim reserve deductions were overstated thereby reducing the Company's statutory taxable income in any particular year. The Company believes that it establishes its reserves fairly and consistently at each balance sheet date, and that it would succeed in defending its tax position in these regards. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, the possible accelerated payment of tax to the IRS would not necessarily affect the annual effective tax rate. The IRS is currently examining the Company's 2005 through 2010 consolidated Federal income tax returns, including amendments, relative to claims for recovery of taxes previously paid. The Company's consolidated 2006 Federal income tax return has been examined and no significant adjustments have been identified. The Company classifies interest and penalties as income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
Quarters Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012
(\$ in Millions, Except Share Data)
OVERVIEW

This management analysis of financial position and results of operations pertains to the consolidated accounts of Old Republic International Corporation ("Old Republic", "ORI", or "the Company"). The Company conducts its operations through three major regulatory segments, namely, its General (property and liability), Title, and the RFIG (mortgage guaranty and consumer credit indemnity) Run-off Business. A small life and accident insurance business, accounting for 1.5% of consolidated operating revenues for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 and 1.4% of consolidated assets as of that date, is included within the corporate and other caption of this report.

The consolidated accounts are presented in conformity with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). As a publicly held company, Old Republic utilizes GAAP largely to comply with the financial reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). From time to time the FASB and the SEC issue various releases most of which require additional financial statement disclosures and provide related application guidance. Of particular relevance to the Company's financial statements is recent guidance issued by the FASB relative to the calculation of deferred acquisition costs incurred by insurance entities and amounts reclassified out of other comprehensive income. These matters are addressed in the pertinent financial statements and notes herein.

As a state regulated financial institution vested with the public interest, however, business of the Company's insurance subsidiaries is managed pursuant to the laws, regulations, and accounting practices of the various states in the U.S. and those of a small number of other jurisdictions outside the U.S. in which they operate. In comparison with GAAP, the statutory accounting practices reflect greater conservatism and comparability among insurers, and are intended to address the primary financial security interests of policyholders and their beneficiaries. Additionally, these practices also affect a significant number of important factors such as product pricing, risk bearing capacity and capital adequacy, the determination of Federal income taxes payable currently among ORI's tax-consolidated entities, and the upstreaming of dividends by insurance subsidiaries to the parent holding company. The major differences between these statutory financial accounting practices and GAAP are summarized in Note 1(a) to the consolidated financial statements included in Old Republic's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The insurance business is distinguished from most others in that the prices (premiums) charged for various insurance products are set without certainty of the ultimate benefit and claim costs that will emerge or be incurred, often many years after issuance and expiration of a policy. This basic fact casts Old Republic as a risk-taking enterprise managed for the long run. Management therefore conducts the business with a primary focus on achieving favorable underwriting results over cycles, and on the maintenance of financial soundness in support of the insurance subsidiaries' long-term obligations to insurance beneficiaries. To achieve these objectives, adherence to insurance risk management principles is stressed, and asset diversification and quality are emphasized.

In addition to income arising from Old Republic's basic underwriting and related services functions, significant investment income is earned from invested funds generated by those functions and from shareholders' capital. Investment management aims for stability of income from interest and dividends, protection of capital, and sufficient liquidity to meet insurance underwriting and other obligations as they become payable in the future. Securities trading and the realization of capital gains are not objectives. The investment philosophy is therefore best characterized as emphasizing value, credit quality, and relatively long-term holding periods. The Company's ability to hold both fixed maturity and equity securities for long periods of time is in turn enabled by the scheduling of maturities in contemplation of an appropriate matching of assets and liabilities.

In light of the above factors, the Company's affairs are necessarily managed for the long run and without significant regard to the arbitrary strictures of quarterly or even annual reporting periods that American industry must observe. In Old Republic's view, such short reporting time frames do not comport well with the long-term nature of much of its business. Management believes that the Company's operating results and financial condition can best be evaluated by observing underwriting and overall operating performance trends over succeeding five to ten year intervals. Such extended periods can encompass one or two economic and/or underwriting cycles, and thereby provide appropriate time frames for such cycles to run their course and for reserved claim costs to be quantified with greater finality and effect.

This management analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the footnotes appended to them.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In late March 2012, the Company combined its General Insurance Group's Consumer Credit Indemnity (CCI) division with its Mortgage Guaranty (MI) business in a renamed Republic Financial Indemnity Group, Inc. ("RFIG") Run-off Business segment. The two operations, which offer similar insurance coverages, have been in run-off operating mode since 2008 (CCI) and August 2011 (MI), and are inactive from new business production standpoints.

The combination affects the manner in which segmented information is now presented. The operating results of the combined coverages are therefore shown as a single run-off book of business within ORI's consolidated operations. Prior periods' segmented information for the general insurance and RFIG Run-off Business segments has therefore been reclassified to provide necessary consistency in period-to-period comparisons. The segmented reclassifications have no effect on the presentation of the underlying consolidated financial statements.

	Financial Highlights			Change
	Quarters Ended March 31,			
	2013	2012		
Operating Revenues:				
Excluding run-off business	\$ 1,168.4	\$ 1,029.0	13.5	%
RFIG run-off business	96.9	126.0	(23.1))
Total	\$ 1,265.4	\$ 1,155.1	9.5	%
Net Operating Income				
(Loss):				
Excluding run-off business	\$ 66.4	\$ 57.9	14.7	%
RFIG run-off business	(13.1)	(59.3)	77.8)
Total	\$ 53.2	\$ (1.4)	N/M	%
Net Income (Loss):				
Excluding run-off business	\$ 69.1	\$ 59.8	15.6	%
RFIG run-off business	(12.9)	(59.3)	78.3)
Total	\$ 56.2	\$ 0.4	N/M	%
Diluted Earnings Per Share:				
Net Operating Income				
(Loss)				
Excluding run-off business	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.22	9.1	%
RFIG run-off business	(0.04)	(0.23)	82.6)
Total	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.01)	N/M	%
Net Income (Loss)				
Excluding run-off business	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.23	8.7	%
RFIG run-off business	(0.04)	(0.23)	82.6)
Total	\$ 0.21	\$ —	N/M	%
Cash Dividends Per Share	\$ 0.1800	\$ 0.1775	1.4	%
Ending Book Value Per Share	\$ 14.31	\$ 14.74	(2.9))%

N/M = not meaningful

First quarter 2013 consolidated net operating earnings climbed to positive territory for the first time in 10 consecutive quarters. General insurance earnings edged down year-over-year, but the decline was far outpaced by greatly improved performance in the Company's title business and the RFIG run-off segment. Title insurance registered a

triple-digit improvement in operating earnings, while the combined mortgage guaranty and consumer credit indemnity run-off segment produced much lower losses.

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Consolidated Results - The major components of Old Republic's consolidated results and other data for the periods reported upon are shown below:

	Quarters Ended March 31,		
	2013	2012	
Operating revenues:			
General insurance	\$ 681.8	\$ 645.8	
Title insurance	467.7	362.2	
Corporate and other	18.8	20.9	
Subtotal	1,168.4	1,029.0	
RFIG run-off business	96.9	126.0	
Total	\$ 1,265.4	\$ 1,155.1	
Pretax operating income (loss):			
General insurance	\$ 76.0	\$ 80.5	
Title insurance	21.5	9.4	
Corporate and other	2.6	(4.2))
Subtotal	100.2	85.6	
RFIG run-off business	(20.2	) (91.2)
Total	79.9	(5.6)
Realized investment gains (losses):			
From sales	4.5	2.9	
From impairments	—	—	
Net realized investment gains (losses)	4.5	2.9	
Consolidated pretax income (loss)	84.5	(2.6)
Income taxes (credits)	28.3	(3.1)
Net income (loss)	\$ 56.2	\$ 0.4	
Consolidated underwriting ratio:			
Including RFIG run-off business:			
Benefits and claim ratio	50.1	% 59.4	%
Expense ratio	49.1	47.6	
Composite ratio	99.2	% 107.0	%
Excluding RFIG run-off business:			
Benefits and claim ratio	43.9	% 45.2	%
Expense ratio	52.6	51.9	
Composite ratio	96.5	% 97.1	%
Diluted earnings per share:			
Net operating income (loss)	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.01)
Net realized investment gains (losses)	0.01	0.01	
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.21	\$ —	
Cash dividends paid per share	\$ 0.1800	\$ 0.1775	
Components of diluted earnings per share:			
Net operating income (loss):			
General insurance	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.21	
Title insurance	0.05	0.02	
Corporate and other	0.02	(0.01)
Subtotal	0.24	0.22	
RFIG run-off business	(0.04) (0.23)
Total	0.20	(0.01)

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Net realized investment gains (losses)	0.01	0.01
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.21	\$ —

The preceding tables show operating and net income or loss to highlight the effects of realized investment gain or loss recognition on period-to-period comparisons. The recognition of realized investment gains or losses can be highly discretionary and arbitrary due to such factors as the timing of individual securities sales, recording of estimated losses from write-downs of impaired securities, tax-planning considerations, and changes in investment management

judgments relative to the direction of securities markets or the future prospects of individual investees or industry sectors. Likewise, non-recurring items which may emerge from time to time can distort the comparability of the Company's results from period to period. Accordingly, management uses net operating income, a non-GAAP financial measure, to evaluate and better explain operating performance, and believes its use enhances an understanding of Old Republic's core business results. Operating income, however, does not replace net income determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of total profitability. The composition of realized gains or losses follows:

	Quarters Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Realized gains (losses) from sales of previously impaired securities:		
Actual tax basis (loss) on sales	\$ —	\$ —
Accounting adjustment for impairment charges taken in prior periods	—	—
Net amount included herein	—	—
Net realized gains from sales of all other securities	4.5	2.9
Net gain (loss) from actual sales	4.5	2.9
Net realized losses from impairments	—	—
Net realized investment gains (losses) reported herein	\$ 4.5	\$ 2.9

General Insurance Results - Operating earnings with and without the CCI run-off business were moderately lower in this year's first quarter. Comparative performance indicators are shown in the following table:

	General Insurance Group Quarters Ended March 31,			
	2013	2012	Change	
A. Prior to reclassification/ Including CCI run-off business:				
Net premiums earned	\$ 608.0	\$ 561.0	8.4	%
Net investment income	62.3	66.6	(6.5))
Benefits and claim costs	446.5	400.2	11.6	
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ 68.9	\$ 71.0	(3.0))%
Claim ratio	73.4	% 71.3	%	
Expense ratio	24.2	26.1		
Composite ratio	97.6	% 97.4	%	
B. All CCI run-off business reclassification(*):				
Net premiums earned	\$ 7.8	\$ 12.0	(35.1))%
Net investment income	—	—	—	
Benefits and claim costs	15.1	20.2	(25.4))
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ (7.1)	) \$ (9.4)	) 24.0	%
Claim ratio	192.6	% 167.6	%	
Expense ratio	(0.1)	) 10.5		
Composite ratio	192.5	% 178.1	%	
C. After reclassification/ Total Excluding all CCI run-off business:				
Net premiums earned	\$ 600.2	\$ 548.9	9.3	%
Net investment income	62.2	66.6	(6.6))
Benefits and claim costs	431.4	379.9	13.6	
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ 76.0	\$ 80.5	(5.5))%

Claim ratio	71.9	%	69.2	%
Expense ratio	24.5		26.5	
Composite ratio	96.4	%	95.7	%

(*) In connection with the previously noted MI / CCI combination, \$7.0 of pretax operating losses for the first quarter 2013, are retained by certain general insurance companies pursuant to various quota share and stop loss reinsurance agreements. All of these amounts, however, have been reclassified and are included for segment reporting purposes such that section (B) in the above table incorporates 100% of the CCI run-off business results.

Favorable premium trends for workers' compensation and liability insurance coverages within Old Republic's construction, trucking, and large account risk management business continued as the mainstay of top line growth. Moderate rate improvements garnered over the past two years or so, and the slowly strengthening pace of U.S. economic activity were major underlying factors in these regards.

As in all other segments, net investment income fell moderately, and all of the latest quarter's downturn in general insurance operating earnings stemmed from this source. While operating cash flow remained positive and additive to the invested asset base, market yields on newly invested equity and fixed income securities remained in a depressed state.

As section (C) in the preceding table shows, the general insurance composite underwriting ratio was slightly higher in this year's first quarter vis-à-vis the same period of 2012. Of the two components entering into this ratio, the claims portion finished slightly higher as a result of upward pressures on workers' compensation and liability insurance claim costs. By contrast, the latest quarter's expense ratio compared favorably with that posted in the same period of 2012. New Financial Accounting Standards Board guidance that took effect on January 1, 2012 resulted in additional expense charges of 1.9 percentage points in last year's first quarter. The charges, which ultimately aggregated 1.6 percentage points for all of 2012, pertained to deferred policy acquisition costs that were no longer amortizable.

Title Insurance Results - Operating momentum in Old Republic's title insurance business accelerated further in the first quarter of 2013. The progress achieved is reflected in the performance indicators shown below:

	Title Insurance Group			Change	
	Quarters Ended March 31,		2012		
	2013				
Net premiums and fees earned	\$ 460.5	\$ 355.0	29.7	%	
Net investment income	6.5	6.7	(3.9)	
Claim costs	31.5	25.6	22.9		
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ 21.5	\$ 9.4	128.4	%	
Claim ratio	6.9	% 7.2	%		
Expense ratio	89.5	91.5			
Composite ratio	96.4	% 98.7	%		

Growth in title insurance premiums and fees benefited from the same factors that have driven the top line in the past four years. Market share gains emanating from title industry dislocations and consolidation during these years have been retained. In recent quarters, the revenue stream has been further enhanced by greater mortgage refinancing activity occasioned by a slowly improving housing market and low mortgage rates. From an underwriting perspective, title insurance claim, expense, and composite ratios showed a continuation of the downward slope they have demonstrated since 2010.

RFIG Run-off Business Results - The table below reflects RFIG's comparative results before and after the previously noted combination of Old Republic's mortgage guaranty and consumer credit indemnity run-off coverages in a single run-off business:

	RFIG Run-off Business			Change
	Quarters Ended March 31,			
	2013	2012		
A. Prior to reclassification/ Excluding CCI run-off business:				
Net premiums earned	\$ 79.9	\$ 103.2	(22.6)%
Net investment income	9.0	10.3	(11.9)
Claim costs	95.7	179.3	(46.6)
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ (13.0)	\$ (81.8)	84.1	%
Claim ratio	119.8	% 173.6	%	
Expense ratio	7.9	13.6		
Composite ratio	127.7	% 187.2	%	
B. CCI run-off business reclassification(*):				
Net premiums earned	\$ 7.8	\$ 12.0	(35.1)%
Net investment income	—	—	—	
Claim costs	15.1	20.2	(25.4)
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ (7.1)	\$ (9.4)	24.0	%
Claim ratio	192.6	% 167.6	%	
Expense ratio	(0.1)	10.5		
Composite ratio	192.5	% 178.1	%	
C. After reclassification/ Total RFIG run-off MI and CCI business:				
Net premiums earned	\$ 87.7	\$ 115.3	(23.9)%
Net investment income	9.1	10.3	(11.2)
Claim costs	110.8	199.5	(44.4)
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ (20.2)	\$ (91.2)	77.8	%
Claim ratio	126.4	% 173.0	%	
Expense ratio	7.1	13.3		
Composite ratio	133.5	% 186.3	%	

(*) In connection with the previously noted MI / CCI combination, \$7.0 of pretax operating losses for the first quarter 2013, are retained by certain general insurance companies pursuant to various quota share and stop loss reinsurance agreements. All of these amounts, however, have been reclassified and are included for segment reporting purposes such that section (B) in the above table incorporates 100% of the CCI run-off business results.

Both MI and CCI premiums registered further declines in the first three months of 2013. The outcome is reflective of a run-off book of business devoid of new premium production since at least 2011. Net investment income also fell in this segment as the result of a pervasively low yield environment.

First quarter 2013 MI claim costs declined significantly as a continuing downtrend in newly reported defaults, relatively stable cure rates, and lower paid and settled claims more than offset reduced provisions for anticipated claim rescissions or denials, as well as assumptions of greater defaults headed toward foreclosure. Lower 2013 operating expenses reflect ongoing cost control geared to a run-off operating mode.

Section (B) in the above table shows 100% of CCI results fully reclassified for segment reporting purposes. First quarter 2013 claim costs were driven up by higher estimates of continued litigation exposures to claims management, as well as reduced expectations of salvage recoveries on cumulative claims incurred in the past several years.

Corporate and Other Operations -The combination of a small life and accident insurance business and the net costs associated with the parent holding company and its internal services subsidiaries usually produce highly variable results. Earnings variations posted by these relatively minor elements of Old Republic's business stem from volatility inherent to the small scale of life and accident insurance operations, fluctuations in the costs of external debt, and net interest expenses on intra-system financing arrangements. Corporate expenses since last year's second quarter benefited from

lower interest charges following the repayment of high cost convertible debt of \$316 million in May of 2012. The interplay of these various operating elements is reflected in the following table:

	Corporate and Other Operations Quarters Ended March 31,		
	2013	2012	Change
Life & accident premiums earned	\$ 17.1	\$ 18.2	(6.3)%
Net investment income	1.4	2.0	(32.7)
Other income	.3	.5	(46.4)
Benefits and claim costs	9.7	11.3	(14.0)
Insurance expenses	7.6	8.0	(5.5)
Corporate, interest, and other expenses-net	(1.1)	5.7	(119.7)
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ 2.6	\$ (4.2)	161.6 %

Cash, Invested Assets, and Shareholders' Equity - The table below reflects Old Republic's consolidated cash and invested assets as well as shareholders' equity account at the dates shown:

		Cash, Invested Assets, and Shareholders' Equity					% Change	
		March 31, 2013	Dec. 31, 2012	March 31, 2012	Mar. '13/Dec. '12	Mar. '13/Mar. '12/		
Cash and invested assets:	Fair value basis	\$ 10,986.5	\$ 10,800.6	\$ 10,739.0	1.7	% 2.3	%	
	Original cost basis	\$ 10,152.7	\$ 10,071.4	\$ 10,078.1	.8	% .7	%	
Shareholders' equity:	Total	\$ 3,673.3	\$ 3,596.2	\$ 3,773.3	2.1	% (2.6))%	
	Per common share	\$ 14.31	\$ 14.03	\$ 14.74	2.0	% (2.9))%	
Composition of shareholders' equity per share:								
	Equity before items below	\$ 12.18	\$ 12.15	\$ 12.95	.2	% (5.9))%	
	Unrealized investment gains (losses) and other accumulated comprehensive income (loss)	2.13	1.88	1.79	13.3	% 19.0	%	
	Total	\$ 14.31	\$ 14.03	\$ 14.74	2.0	% (2.9))%	
Segmented composition of shareholders' equity per share:								
	Excluding run-off segment	\$ 14.58	\$ 14.25	\$ 14.11	2.3	% 3.3	%	
	RFIG run-off segment	(0.27)	(0.22)	0.63				
	Total	\$ 14.31	\$ 14.03	\$ 14.74	2.0	% (2.9))%	

Consolidated cash flow from operating activities was \$143.2 for this year's first quarter compared to \$49.0 for the same period in 2012. Substantially all of these operating funds stemmed from the Company's general and title insurance segments.

The consolidated investment portfolio reflects a current allocation of approximately 92 percent to fixed-maturity securities and short-term investments, and 8 percent to equities. As has been the case for many years, Old Republic's invested assets are managed in consideration of enterprise-wide risk management objectives. Most importantly, these

are intended to assure solid funding of its insurance subsidiaries' long-term obligations to policyholders and other beneficiaries, and the necessary long-term stability of capital accounts.

The investment portfolio contains no significant insurance risk-correlated asset exposures to real estate, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations ("CDO's"), derivatives, junk bonds, hybrid securities, or illiquid private equity investments. In a similar vein, the Company does not engage in hedging or securities lending transactions, nor does it invest in securities whose values are predicated on non-regulated financial instruments exhibiting amorphous or unfunded counter-party risk attributes.

As the next table shows, substantially all changes in the shareholders' equity account consist of the Company's net income or loss, dividend payments to shareholders, and changes in the value of invested assets carried at fair value.

	Shareholders' Equity Per Share	
	Quarters Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Beginning balance	\$ 14.03	\$ 14.76
Changes in shareholders' equity:		
Net operating income (loss)	0.21	(0.01)
Net realized investment gains (losses):		
From sales	0.01	0.01
From impairments	—	—
Subtotal	0.01	0.01
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	0.26	0.15
Total realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	0.27	0.16
Cash dividends	(0.18)	(0.18)
Stock issuance, foreign exchange, and other transactions	(0.02)	0.01)
Net change	0.28	(0.02)
Ending balance	\$ 14.31	\$ 14.74

DETAILED MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

This section of the Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations is additive to and should be read in conjunction with the Executive Summary which precedes it.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES

The Company's annual and interim financial statements incorporate a large number and types of estimates relative to matters which are highly uncertain at the time the estimates are made. The estimation process required of an insurance enterprise is by its very nature highly dynamic inasmuch as it necessitates a continuous evaluation, analysis, and quantification of factual data as it becomes known to the Company. As a result, actual experienced outcomes can differ from the estimates made at any point in time and thus affect future periods' reported revenues, expenses, net income or loss, and financial condition.

Old Republic believes that its most critical accounting estimates relate to: a) the determination of other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI") in the value of fixed maturity and equity investments; b) the valuation of deferred income tax assets; c) the establishment of deferred acquisition costs which vary directly with the production of insurance premiums; d) the recoverability of reinsured paid and/or outstanding losses; and e) the establishment of reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses. The major assumptions and methods used in setting these estimates are discussed in the Company's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company's financial position at March 31, 2013 reflected increases in assets, liabilities, and common shareholders' equity of 1.1%, .8%, and 2.1%, respectively, when compared to the immediately preceding year-end. Cash and invested assets represented 66.9% and 66.6% of consolidated assets as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. As of March 31, 2013, the cash and invested asset base increased by 1.7% to \$10,986.5.

Investments - During the first quarter of 2013 and 2012, the Company committed the majority of investable funds to short to intermediate-term fixed maturity securities. At both March 31, 2013 and 2012, approximately 99% of the Company's investments consisted of marketable securities. Old Republic continues to adhere to its long-term policy of investing primarily in investment grade, marketable securities. The portfolio contains no significant direct insurance risk-correlated asset exposures to real estate, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations ("CDO's"), derivatives, junk bonds, hybrid securities, or illiquid private equity investments. In a similar vein, the Company does not engage in hedging transactions or securities lending operations, nor does it invest in securities whose values are predicated on non-regulated financial instruments exhibiting amorphous or unfunded counter-party risk attributes. The Company does not have any exposure to European sovereign debt instruments. At March 31, 2013, the Company had no fixed maturity investments in default as to principal and/or interest.

Relatively high short-term maturity investment positions continued to be maintained as of March 31, 2013. Such positions reflect a large variety of seasonal and intermediate-term factors including current operating needs, expected operating cash flows, quarter-end cash flow seasonality, debt maturities, and investment strategy considerations. Accordingly, the future level of short-term investments will vary and respond to the interplay of these factors and may, as a result, increase or decrease from current levels.

The Company does not own or utilize derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging, enhancing the overall return of its investment portfolio, or reducing the cost of its debt obligations. With regard to its equity portfolio, the Company does not own any options nor does it engage in any type of option writing. Traditional

investment management tools and techniques are employed to address the yield and valuation exposures of the invested assets base. The long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio is managed so as to limit various risks inherent in the bond market. Credit risk is addressed through asset diversification and the purchase of investment grade securities. Reinvestment rate risk is reduced by concentrating on non-callable issues, and by taking asset-liability matching considerations into account. Purchases of mortgage and asset backed securities, which have variable principal prepayment options, are generally avoided. Market value risk is limited through the purchase of bonds of intermediate maturity. The combination of these investment management practices is expected to produce a more stable long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio that is not subject to extreme interest rate sensitivity and principal deterioration.

The fair value of the Company's long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio is sensitive, however, to fluctuations in the level of interest rates, but not materially affected by changes in anticipated cash flows caused by any prepayments. The impact of interest rate movements on the long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio generally affects net unrealized gains or losses. As a general rule, rising interest rates enhance currently available yields but typically lead to a reduction in the fair value of existing fixed maturity investments. By contrast, a decline in such rates reduces currently available yields but usually serves to increase the fair value of the existing fixed maturity investment portfolio. All such changes in fair value are reflected, net of deferred income taxes, directly in the shareholders' equity account, and as a separate component of the statement of comprehensive income. Given the Company's inability to forecast or control the movement of interest rates, Old Republic sets the maturity spectrum of its fixed maturity securities portfolio within parameters of estimated liability payouts, and focuses the overall portfolio on high quality investments. By so doing, Old Republic

believes it is reasonably assured of its ability to hold securities to maturity as it may deem necessary in changing environments, and of ultimately recovering their aggregate cost.

Possible future declines in fair values for Old Republic's bond and stock portfolios would negatively affect the common shareholders' equity account at any point in time, but would not necessarily result in the recognition of realized investment losses. The Company reviews the status and fair value changes of each of its investments on at least a quarterly basis during the year, and estimates of other-than-temporary impairments in the portfolio's value are evaluated and established at each quarterly balance sheet date. In reviewing investments for other-than-temporary impairment, the Company, in addition to a security's market price history, considers the totality of such factors as the issuer's operating results, financial condition and liquidity, its ability to access capital markets, credit rating trends, most current audit opinion, industry and securities markets conditions, and analyst expectations to reach its conclusions. Sudden fair value declines caused by such adverse developments as newly emerged or imminent bankruptcy filings, issuer default on significant obligations, or reports of financial accounting developments that bring into question the validity of previously reported earnings or financial condition, are recognized as realized losses as soon as credible publicly available information emerges to confirm such developments. Absent issuer-specific circumstances that would result in a contrary conclusion, any equity security with an unrealized investment loss amounting to a 20% or greater decline for a six month period is considered other-than-temporarily-impaired. In the event the Company's estimate of other-than-temporary impairments is insufficient at any point in time, future periods' net income (loss) would be affected adversely by the recognition of additional realized or impairment losses, but its financial condition would not necessarily be affected adversely inasmuch as such losses, or a portion of them, could have been recognized previously as unrealized losses.

The following tables show certain information relating to the Company's fixed maturity and equity portfolios as of the dates shown:

Credit Quality Ratings of Fixed Maturity Securities (a)

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	
Aaa	15.0	15.2	%
Aa	10.9	11.5	
A	34.6	34.2	
Baa	38.3	38.4	
Total investment grade	98.8	99.3	
All other (b)	1.2	.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	%

Credit quality ratings used are those assigned primarily by Moody's for U.S. Governments, Agencies and Corporate (a) issuers and by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") for U.S. and Canadian Municipal issuers, which are converted to equivalent Moody's ratings classifications.

(b) "All other" includes non-investment grade or non-rated issuers.

Gross Unrealized Losses Stratified by Industry Concentration for Non-Investment Grade Fixed Maturity Securities

March 31, 2013	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses
Fixed Maturity Securities by Industry Concentration:		
Natural Gas	\$ 10.1	\$.3
Services	1.9	.1

Industrial

3.7

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