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Mortgage and asset-backed securities:

Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS¹)

1,803.9 17.6 1,821.5

Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)

1,180.9 23.2 1,204.1

Other asset-backed securities⁽²⁾

683.0 922.9 1,605.9

Total debt securities

13,671.7 998.5 14,670.2

Short-term investments

513.6 513.6

Other invested assets⁽³⁾

24.4 24.4

Total investments (excluding equity method investments)

\$3,045.9 \$14,192.9 \$1,022.9 \$18,261.7

Senior Notes

\$ 1,958.0 \$ 1,958.0

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	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions)			
As of December 31, 2014				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 2,805.3	\$ 10.2	\$	\$ 2,815.5
Preferred stock				
Total equity securities	2,805.3	10.2		2,815.5
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations		541.1		541.1
Municipal bonds		5,197.5		5,197.5
Foreign government obligations		900.4		900.4
U.S. corporate bonds		2,118.1	36.7	2,154.8
Foreign corporate bonds		1,497.7	6.0	1,503.7
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS ⁽¹⁾		1,637.7	18.2	1,655.9
CMBS		1,102.0	23.3	1,125.3
Other asset-backed securities ⁽²⁾		586.8	933.1	1,519.9
Total debt securities		13,581.3	1,017.3	14,598.6
Short-term investments		715.6		715.6
Other invested assets ⁽³⁾			24.1	24.1
Total investments (excluding equity method investments)	\$ 2,805.3	\$ 14,307.1	\$ 1,041.4	\$ 18,153.8
Senior Notes	\$	\$ 1,948.6	\$	\$ 1,948.6

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

(2) Includes \$907.1 million and \$900.7 million of collateralized loan obligations as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

(3) Includes partnership and non-marketable equity investments accounted for on an AFS basis, and excludes investments accounted for using the equity method and certain loans receivable that are carried at cost.

In the three months ended March 31, 2015, there were transfers of \$10.4 million of debt securities out of Level 3 that were principally due to an increase in observable inputs related to the valuation of such assets. Of the \$10.4 million, \$6.8 million related to U.S. corporate bonds and \$3.6 million related to foreign corporate bonds.

In the three months ended March 31, 2015, there were no transfers of securities into Level 3. There were no other significant transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 in the three months ended March 31, 2015.

In the three months ended March 31, 2014, there were transfers totaling \$35.0 million of primarily other asset-backed securities (specifically, collateralized loan obligations) out of Level 2 into Level 3 that were principally due to a decrease in observable inputs related to the valuation of such securities. There were no other significant transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 in the three months ended March 31, 2014.

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The following tables present reconciliations of the changes during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 in Level 3 assets measured at fair value:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Debt Securities						Total
	U.S. Corporate Bonds	Foreign Corporate Bonds	Mortgage and asset-backed			Other Invested Assets ⁽¹⁾	
			RMBS	CMBS	Other Asset-backed Securities		
	(in millions)						
Balance as of January 1, 2015	\$ 36.7	\$ 6.0	\$ 18.2	\$ 23.3	\$ 933.1	\$ 24.1	\$ 1,041.4
Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in:							
Net earnings ⁽²⁾	0.1		0.1	(0.1)	0.6		0.7
Other comprehensive income	0.4			(0.4)	7.8	0.3	8.1
Purchases	6.7			0.9	35.0		42.6
Sales	(0.5)	(0.2)			(53.1)		(53.8)
Issuances							
Settlements	(4.0)		(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.5)		(5.7)
Transfers into Level 3							
Transfers out of Level 3	(6.8)	(3.6)					(10.4)
Balance as of March 31, 2015	\$ 32.6	\$ 2.2	\$ 17.6	\$ 23.2	\$ 922.9	\$ 24.4	\$ 1,022.9

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Debt Securities						Total
	U.S. Corporate Bonds	Foreign Corporate Bonds	Mortgage and asset-backed			Other Invested Assets ⁽¹⁾	
			RMBS	CMBS	Other Asset-backed Securities		
	(in millions)						
Balance as of January 1, 2014	\$ 27.5	\$ 1.0	\$ 78.8	\$ 60.8	\$ 258.4	\$ 282.0	\$ 708.5
Net realized/unrealized gains (losses) included in:							
Net earnings ⁽²⁾			1.0	(0.1)	0.2	(0.1)	1.0
Other comprehensive income	0.1		0.3	(0.6)	0.6	0.3	0.7
Purchases	8.1	1.3		14.0	335.4		358.8
Sales	(7.6)	(1.1)		(1.0)	(0.2)		(9.9)
Issuances							
Settlements	0.8		(2.2)	(12.5)	(2.3)	(9.8)	(26.0)
Transfers into Level 3	5.9				29.1		35.0
Transfers out of Level 3						(5.2)	(5.2)
Balance as of March 31, 2014	\$ 34.8	\$ 1.2	\$ 77.9	\$ 60.6	\$ 621.2	\$ 267.2	\$ 1,062.9

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(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 investments still held as of March 31, 2015 and 2014.

Net unrealized losses related to Level 3 investments as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 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 2014 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 March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Amortized Cost or Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
As of March 31, 2015				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 2,573.2	\$ 495.3	\$ (15.0)	\$ 3,053.5
Preferred stock				
Total equity securities	2,573.2	495.3	(15.0)	3,053.5
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	521.5	5.0	(1.2)	525.3
Municipal bonds	5,032.7	144.1	(9.1)	5,167.7
Foreign government obligations	793.2	27.7	(0.1)	820.8
U.S. corporate bonds	2,072.8	50.3	(12.6)	2,110.5
Foreign corporate bonds	1,367.3	49.3	(2.2)	1,414.4
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS	1,801.2	27.1	(6.8)	1,821.5
CMBS	1,170.2	34.5	(0.6)	1,204.1
Other asset-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	1,604.6	6.1	(4.8)	1,605.9
Total debt securities	14,363.5	344.1	(37.4)	14,670.2
Short-term investments	513.6			513.6
Total	\$ 17,450.3	\$ 839.4	\$ (52.4)	\$ 18,237.3

	Amortized Cost or Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(in millions)			
As of December 31, 2014				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 2,366.0	\$ 530.3	\$ (80.8)	\$ 2,815.5
Preferred stock				
Total equity securities	2,366.0	530.3	(80.8)	2,815.5
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations	541.2	3.4	(3.5)	541.1
Municipal bonds	5,067.3	139.3	(9.1)	5,197.5

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Foreign government obligations	876.7	23.7		900.4
U.S. corporate bonds	2,136.5	39.5	(21.2)	2,154.8
Foreign corporate bonds	1,460.5	47.7	(4.5)	1,503.7
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS	1,646.9	20.7	(11.7)	1,655.9
CMBS	1,104.2	22.5	(1.4)	1,125.3
Other asset-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	1,531.2	2.2	(13.5)	1,519.9
Total debt securities	14,364.5	299.0	(64.9)	14,598.6
Short-term investments	715.6			715.6
Total	\$ 17,446.1	\$ 829.3	\$ (145.7)	\$ 18,129.7

(1) Includes \$907.1 million and \$900.7 million of collateralized loan obligations as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

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

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities as of March 31, 2015 by contractual maturity are shown 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 (in millions)	Fair Value
Short-term investments due in one year or less	\$ 513.6	\$ 513.6
Mortgage and asset-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	4,576.0	4,631.5
Debt securities with maturity dates:		
One year or less	585.2	588.8
Over one through five years	3,254.5	3,306.6
Over five through ten years	2,764.4	2,858.5
Over ten years	3,183.4	3,284.8
Total debt securities	14,363.5	14,670.2
Equity securities	2,573.2	3,053.5
Total	\$ 17,450.3	\$ 18,237.3

(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 months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 2014 (in millions)	
Interest income	\$ 94.7	\$ 95.3
Dividend income	14.5	13.6
Investment expenses	(7.3)	(7.0)
Equity in results of Pillar Investments ⁽¹⁾	6.6	3.9
Equity in results of Ares ⁽¹⁾	2.3	0.1
Equity in results of ORX	(1.0)	0.4
Other investment results	3.6	4.3
Total	\$ 113.4	\$ 110.6

(1) See Note 3(g) for discussion of the Pillar Investments and the investment in Ares, each as defined in Note 3(g). As of March 31, 2015, non-income producing invested assets were insignificant.

(d) Realized Gains and Losses

The proceeds from sales of AFS securities were \$2.7 billion and \$2.0 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Realized capital gains and losses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 primarily reflect sales of equity securities. The amounts of gross realized capital gains and gross realized capital losses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Gross realized capital gains	\$ 114.4	\$ 107.7
Gross realized capital losses	(71.3)	(10.9)
Net realized capital gains	\$ 43.1	\$ 96.8

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

Table of Contents***(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 investments, which involves uncertainty as to whether declines in value are temporary in nature. The analysis of any individual security's decline in value is performed in its functional currency. If the decline of a particular investment 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 investment and records an OTTI loss on its statement of earnings. In addition, any portion of such decline related to debt securities 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 one year 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 20 percent or more of cost as of the balance sheet date or which 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 investment.

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 20 percent discount to amortized cost for an extended period of time (nine consecutive months or longer); (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 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 and 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 credit 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 and underlying collateral (if any), as well as 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 quarter of 2015 reflect \$52.3 million of unrealized losses that were deemed to be other than temporary and, as such, were required to be charged against earnings. 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. All of the OTTI losses incurred in the first quarter of 2015 related to equity securities, primarily in the energy and gaming sectors. The determination that unrealized losses on such securities were other than temporary was primarily based on the duration of the decline in the fair value of equity securities relative to their costs.

OTTI losses in the first quarter of 2014 reflect \$5.2 million of unrealized losses that were deemed to be other than temporary and, as such, were required to be charged against earnings. All of the OTTI losses incurred in the first quarter of 2014 related to equity securities in the mining and technology sectors.

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The determination that unrealized losses on such securities were other than temporary was primarily based on the fact that Alleghany lacked the intent to hold the equity securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery.

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 March 31, 2015 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 (for example, no equity security was in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or more as of March 31, 2015); (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 investment; and (iii) Alleghany's ability and intent to hold the investment 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 uses to assess other than temporary declines in value. Risks and uncertainties 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.

(f) Aging of Gross Unrealized Losses

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, 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	
	Gross Unrealized Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Gross Unrealized Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Gross Unrealized Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(in millions)					
As of March 31, 2015						
Equity securities:						
Common stock	\$ 448.1	\$ 15.0	\$	\$	\$ 448.1	\$ 15.0
Preferred stock						
Total equity securities	448.1	15.0			448.1	15.0
Debt securities:						
U.S. Government obligations	222.3	1.2	8.2		230.5	1.2
Municipal bonds	347.1	3.2	104.6	5.9	451.7	9.1
Foreign government obligations	148.5	0.1			148.5	0.1
U.S. corporate bonds	250.8	9.2	89.9	3.4	340.7	12.6
Foreign corporate bonds	45.6	1.4	15.4	0.8	61.0	2.2
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:						
RMBS	245.3	0.8	423.5	6.0	668.8	6.8
CMBS	66.0	0.3	30.3	0.3	96.3	0.6

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Other asset-backed securities	569.6	2.9	188.2	1.9	757.8	4.8
Total debt securities	1,895.2	19.1	860.1	18.3	2,755.3	37.4
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 2,343.3	\$ 34.1	\$ 860.1	\$ 18.3	\$ 3,203.4	\$ 52.4

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	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Gross		Gross		Gross	
	Unrealized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Unrealized	Unrealized
	Losses	Losses	Losses	Losses	Losses	Losses
	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
	(in millions)					
As of December 31, 2014						
Equity securities:						
Common stock	\$ 514.4	\$ 80.8	\$	\$	\$ 514.4	\$ 80.8
Preferred stock						
Total equity securities	514.4	80.8			514.4	80.8
Debt securities:						
U.S. Government obligations	270.5	3.1	16.3	0.4	286.8	3.5
Municipal bonds	105.2	0.8	372.0	8.3	477.2	9.1
Foreign government obligations	6.1		5.7		11.8	
U.S. corporate bonds	574.7	17.2	150.7	4.0	725.4	21.2
Foreign corporate bonds	133.4	4.1	26.2	0.4	159.6	4.5
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:						
RMBS	187.9	0.5	586.4	11.2	774.3	11.7
CMBS	176.5	0.7	60.9	0.7	237.4	1.4
Other asset-backed securities	1,041.1	12.7	175.3	0.8	1,216.4	13.5
Total debt securities	2,495.4	39.1	1,393.5	25.8	3,888.9	64.9
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 3,009.8	\$ 119.9	\$ 1,393.5	\$ 25.8	\$ 4,403.3	\$ 145.7

As of March 31, 2015, Alleghany held a total of 457 debt securities and equity securities that were in an unrealized loss position, of which 101 securities, all debt securities, were in an unrealized loss position continuously for 12 months or more. The unrealized losses associated with the 101 debt securities consisted primarily of losses related to RMBS, municipal bonds and U.S. corporate bonds.

As of March 31, 2015, the vast majority of Alleghany's debt securities were rated investment grade, with approximately 4.2 percent of debt securities having issuer credit ratings that were below investment grade or not rated.

(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 March 31, 2015, Alleghany's carrying value in the Pillar Investments, as determined under the equity method of

accounting, was \$242.3 million, which is reported in other invested assets on Alleghany's consolidated balance sheets.

In July 2013, AIHL invested \$250.0 million in Ares Management, L.P. (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. At Alleghany's discretion, half of these interests may be converted beginning at the end of a one-year waiting period, and the remaining half may be converted beginning at the end of a two-year waiting period. 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 March 31, 2015, AIHL's carrying value in Ares was \$230.5 million, which is net of returns of capital received from Ares.

Table of Contents**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 and insurance subsidiaries' 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 2014 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 (which covers catastrophe risks including, among others, windstorms and earthquakes) and property per risk reinsurance program run on an annual basis from May 1 to the following April 30 and thus expired on April 30, 2015.

RSUI's catastrophe reinsurance program covers catastrophe risks including, among others, windstorms and earthquakes. As of May 1, 2015, the catastrophe reinsurance program consists of three layers with the first two layers placed on May 1, 2015 and the third layer placed on May 1, 2014. Portions of the catastrophe reinsurance program include multi-year terms, some of which were entered into in 2014. The catastrophe reinsurance program provides coverage for \$600.0 million of losses in excess of a \$200.0 million net retention after application of surplus share treaties and facultative reinsurance. The first layer provides coverage for \$300.0 million of losses, subject to a 5.0 percent co-participation by RSUI, in excess of \$200.0 million, the second layer provides coverage for \$100.0 million of losses in excess of \$500.0 million, with no co-participation by RSUI, and the third layer provides coverage for \$200.0 million of losses in excess of \$600.0 million, with no co-participation by RSUI. The first and second layers of coverage include terms as follows: 34.0 percent of coverage limits will expire on April 30, 2016, 33.0 percent of coverage limits will expire on April 30, 2017, and 33.0 percent of coverage limits will expire on April 30, 2018. The third layer of coverage will expire on April 30, 2017.

In addition, RSUI's property per risk reinsurance program runs on an annual basis from May 1 to the following April 30 and thus expired on April 30, 2015. On May 1, 2015, the property per risk program was renewed and will expire on April 30, 2016. For the 2015 to 2016 period, RSUI's property per risk reinsurance program provides coverage for \$90.0 million of losses, subject to a 10.0 percent co-participation by RSUI, in excess of a \$10.0 million net retention per risk after application of surplus share treaties and facultative reinsurance.

5. Income Taxes

The effective tax rate on earnings before income taxes for the first three months of 2015 was 24.3 percent, compared with 23.7 percent for the first three months of 2014. The slight increase in the effective tax rate in the first quarter of 2015 compared to the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects lower interest income arising from municipal bond

securities, partially offset by lower taxable income in the first quarter of 2015.

Alleghany believes that, as of March 31, 2015, 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 was no liability for interest or penalties accrued as of March 31, 2015.

6. Stockholders Equity

(a) Common Stock Repurchases

In October 2012, the Alleghany Board of Directors authorized a program to repurchase shares of common stock of Alleghany, at such times and at prices as management determines advisable, up to an aggregate of \$300.0 million (the 2012 Repurchase Program). In July 2014, the Alleghany Board of Directors authorized, upon the completion of the 2012 Repurchase Program, the repurchase of additional shares of common stock, at such times and at prices as management may determine advisable, up to an aggregate of \$350.0 million (the 2014 Repurchase Program). In the fourth quarter of 2014, Alleghany completed the 2012 Repurchase Program and subsequent repurchases have been made pursuant to the 2014 Repurchase Program.

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Pursuant to the Alleghany Board of Directors authorizations, Alleghany repurchased shares of its common stock in the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Shares repurchased	58,950	242,608
Cost of shares repurchased (in millions)	\$ 26.6	\$ 94.6
Average price per share repurchased	\$ 451.77	\$ 390.10

(b) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents a reconciliation of the changes during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 in accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to Alleghany stockholders:

	Unrealized Appreciation of Investments	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustment	Retirement Plans	Total
	(in millions)			
Balance as of January 1, 2015	\$ 455.4	\$ (89.2)	\$ (12.6)	\$ 353.6
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	61.6	(10.8)	(0.5)	50.3
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income	5.9			5.9
Total	67.5	(10.8)	(0.5)	56.2
Balance as of March 31, 2015	\$ 522.9	\$ (100.0)	\$ (13.1)	\$ 409.8

	Unrealized Appreciation of Investments	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustment	Retirement Plans	Total
	(in millions)			
Balance as of January 1, 2014	\$ 238.4	\$ (49.3)	\$ (2.2)	\$ 186.9
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	151.1	0.4	0.1	151.6
Reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income	(59.5)			(59.5)
Total	91.6	0.4	0.1	92.1

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Balance as of March 31, 2014	\$ 330.0	\$ (48.9)	\$ (2.1)	\$ 279.0
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Reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to Alleghany stockholders during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Component	Line in Consolidated Statement of Earnings	Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2015	2014
		(in millions)	
Unrealized appreciation of investments:	Net realized capital gains	\$ (43.1)	\$ (96.8)
	Other than temporary impairment losses	52.3	5.2
	Income taxes	(3.3)	32.1
Total reclassifications:	Net earnings	\$ 5.9	\$ (59.5)

7. 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 months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions, except share amounts)	
Net earnings available to Alleghany stockholders	\$ 125.2	\$ 204.9
Effect of dilutive securities		
Income available to common stockholders for diluted earnings per share	\$ 125.2	\$ 204.9
Weighted average common shares outstanding applicable to basic earnings per share	16,014,223	16,683,864
Effect of dilutive securities		
Adjusted weighted average common shares outstanding applicable to diluted earnings per share	16,014,223	16,683,864

75,420 and 63,338 contingently issuable shares were potentially available during the first three months of 2015 and 2014, respectively, but were not included in the computations of diluted earnings per share because the impact was anti-dilutive to the earnings per share calculation.

8. 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.

(b) Indemnification Obligations

On July 14, 2005, Alleghany completed the sale of its worldwide industrial minerals business. Pursuant to the terms of the sale, Alleghany undertook certain indemnification obligations, including a general indemnification for breaches of representations and warranties, and a special indemnification related to products liability claims arising from events that occurred during pre-closing periods, including the period of Alleghany ownership, that will expire on July 31, 2016. Additional information about these indemnification obligations 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 2014 10-K.

(c) 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(c) to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2014 10-K.

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Loss and loss adjustment expenses (LAE) include amounts for risks relating to asbestos-related illness and environmental impairment. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, such gross and net reserves were as follows:

	March 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
	(in millions)			
TransRe	\$ 610.7	\$ 452.3	\$ 593.5	\$ 438.3
CapSpecialty	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.1
Total	\$ 619.8	\$ 461.3	\$ 602.7	\$ 447.4

The reserves carried for such claims, including the incurred but not reported portion, are based upon known facts and current law at the respective balance sheet dates. However, significant uncertainty exists in determining the amount of ultimate liability for asbestos-related illness and environmental impairment losses, particularly for those occurring in 1985 and prior, which represents the majority of TransRe's asbestos-related illness and environmental impairment reserves. This uncertainty is due to inconsistent and changing court resolutions and judicial interpretations with respect to underlying policy intent and coverage and uncertainties as to the allocation of responsibility for resultant damages, among other reasons. Further, possible future changes in statutes, laws, regulations, theories of liability and other factors could have a material effect on these liabilities and, accordingly, future earnings.

9. 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. In addition, reinsurance and insurance underwriting activities are evaluated separately from investment and corporate 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 2014 10-K.

The reinsurance segment consists of property and casualty reinsurance operations conducted by TransRe's reinsurance operating subsidiaries and is further reported by 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. Approximately half 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.

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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 primary components of corporate activities are Alleghany Properties, SORC, Bourn & Koch, Kentucky Trailer and ORX and other activities at the parent level. Beginning July 31, 2014, corporate activities also includes Alleghany's investment in Jazwares.

In addition, corporate activities include interest expense associated with senior notes issued by Alleghany, whereas interest expense associated with senior notes issued by TransRe is included in Total Segments. Information related to Alleghany's and TransRe's senior notes 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 2014 10-K.

Net investment income	109.2	1.4	110.6
Net realized capital gains	75.1	21.7	96.8
Other than temporary impairment losses	(5.2)		(5.2)
Other income	3.4	27.0	30.4
Other operating expenses	21.3	32.0	53.3
Corporate administration		9.6	9.6
Amortization of intangible assets	(1.9)	0.1	(1.8)
Interest expense	12.3	9.5	21.8
Earnings (losses) before income taxes	\$ 269.4	\$ (1.1)	\$ 268.3

- (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 underwriting results of AIHL Re.
- (3) Includes elimination of minor reinsurance activity between segments.
- (4) 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 income, 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 (a GAAP measure) 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.

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(c) Identifiable assets and equity

As of March 31, 2015, the identifiable assets of the reinsurance segment, insurance segment and corporate activities were \$16.5 billion, \$6.4 billion and \$0.7 billion, respectively, of which cash and invested assets represented \$14.3 billion, \$4.8 billion and \$0.4 billion, respectively. As of March 31, 2015, Alleghany's equity attributable to the reinsurance segment, insurance segment and corporate activities was \$5.2 billion, \$2.8 billion and (\$0.4) billion, respectively.

Included in corporate activities is debt associated with ACC's operating subsidiaries. In this regard, SORC had \$6.5 million of borrowings as of March 31, 2015, representing its borrowing capacity as of March 31, 2015 pursuant to a secured \$250.0 million bank credit facility that was obtained in April 2014. In addition, Kentucky Trailer had \$37.5 million of borrowings as of March 31, 2015 related to a mortgage loan and borrowings under its available credit facility. None of these liabilities are guaranteed by Alleghany or ACC, and they are classified as a component of other liabilities.

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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 months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. 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 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, 2014, or the 2014 10-K.

References in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, or 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 subsidiaries,

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

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

ACC are to our wholly-owned subsidiary Alleghany Capital Corporation,

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.,

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

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

Note on Forward-Looking Statements

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk contain disclosures which are forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include all statements that do not relate solely to historical or current facts, and can be identified by the use of words such as may, will, expect, project, estimate, anticipate, plan, believe, potential, should or the negative versions of those words or other comparative words. These forward-looking statements are based upon our current plans or expectations and are subject to a number of uncertainties and risks that could significantly affect current plans, anticipated actions and our future financial condition and results. These statements are not guarantees of future performance, and we have no specific intention to update these statements. The uncertainties and risks include, but are not limited to,

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 operating subsidiaries on a limited number of brokers;

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

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;

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

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claims development and the process of estimating reserves;

legal, political, judicial and regulatory changes, including the federal financial regulatory reform of the insurance industry by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act;

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; and changes in our plans, strategies, objectives, expectations, or intentions, which may happen at any time at our discretion. As a consequence, current plans, anticipated actions, and future financial condition and results may differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. See Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors of the 2014 10-K.

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 United States of America, 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, which is a non-GAAP financial measure, as such term is defined in Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. 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 net investment income, net realized capital gains, other than temporary impairment, or OTTI, losses, other income, other operating expenses, corporate administration, amortization of intangible assets or 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. However, underwriting profit is not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for earnings before income taxes or any other measures of operating performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. A reconciliation of underwriting profit to earnings before income taxes is presented within Consolidated Results of Operations.

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 \$125.2 million in the first quarter of 2015, compared with \$204.9 million in the first quarter of 2014.

Earnings before income taxes were \$165.6 million in the first quarter of 2015, compared with \$268.3 million in the first quarter of 2014.

Net investment income increased by 2.5 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014.

Net premiums written decreased by 3.8 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014.

Underwriting profit was \$126.7 million in the first quarter of 2015, compared with \$118.6 million in the first quarter of 2014.

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The combined ratio for our reinsurance and insurance segments was 87.6 percent in the first quarter of 2015 compared with 88.8 percent in the first quarter of 2014.

Catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance, were \$1.8 million in the first quarter of 2015, compared with \$9.6 million in first quarter of 2014.

Net favorable prior accident year development on loss and LAE reserves was \$40.6 million in the first quarter of 2015, compared with \$51.6 million in the first quarter of 2014.

As of March 31, 2015, we had total assets of \$23.6 billion and total stockholders' equity attributable to Alleghany stockholders of \$7.6 billion. As of March 31, 2015, we had consolidated total investments of approximately \$19.0 billion, of which \$14.7 billion was invested in debt securities, \$3.1 billion was invested in equity securities, \$0.5 billion was invested in short-term investments and \$0.7 billion was invested in other invested assets.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Revenues		
Net premiums earned	\$ 1,017.2	\$ 1,054.0
Net investment income	113.4	110.6
Net realized capital gains	43.1	96.8
Other than temporary impairment losses	(52.3)	(5.2)
Other income	36.2	30.4
Total revenues	1,157.6	1,286.6
Costs and Expenses		
Net loss and loss adjustment expenses	546.9	611.2
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	343.6	324.2
Other operating expenses	67.4	53.3
Corporate administration	12.7	9.6
Amortization of intangible assets	(1.7)	(1.8)
Interest expense	23.1	21.8
Total costs and expenses	992.0	1,018.3
Earnings before income taxes	165.6	268.3
Income taxes	40.2	63.7
Net earnings	125.4	204.6
Net earnings (losses) attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.2	(0.3)
Net earnings attributable to Alleghany stockholders	\$ 125.2	\$ 204.9
Revenues:		
Total reinsurance and insurance segments	\$ 1,125.9	\$ 1,236.5
Corporate activities ⁽¹⁾	31.7	50.1
Earnings (losses) before income taxes:		
Total reinsurance and insurance segments	\$ 200.6	\$ 269.4
Corporate activities ⁽¹⁾	(35.0)	(1.1)

(1) Consists of Alleghany Properties, SORC, Bourn & Koch, Kentucky Trailer, our investment in ORX Exploration, Inc., or ORX, and corporate activities at the parent level. In addition, beginning July 31, 2014, corporate activities

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also includes our investment in Jazwares, LLC, or Jazwares. Corporate activities also includes interest expense associated with the senior notes issued by Alleghany, whereas interest expense associated with the senior notes issued by TransRe is included in total reinsurance and insurance segments. Information related to the senior notes 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 2014 10-K.

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Segment results for our two reportable segments and for corporate activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are shown in the tables below:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Reinsurance Segment	Insurance Segment	Total Segments ⁽¹⁾	Corporate Activities ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
	(in millions, except ratios)				
Gross premiums written	\$ 902.2	\$ 364.2	\$ 1,266.4	\$ (7.5)	\$ 1,258.9
Net premiums written	828.8	262.3	1,091.1		1,091.1
Net premiums earned	746.9	270.3	1,017.2		1,017.2
Net loss and LAE:					
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	444.8	140.9	585.7		585.7
Current year catastrophe losses		1.8	1.8		1.8
Prior years	(38.4)	(2.2)	(40.6)		(40.6)
Total net loss and LAE	406.4	140.5	546.9		546.9
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	256.7	86.9	343.6		343.6
Underwriting profit ⁽²⁾	\$ 83.8	\$ 42.9	126.7		126.7
Net investment income			110.8	2.6	113.4
Net realized capital gains			48.8	(5.7)	43.1
Other than temporary impairment losses			(52.3)		(52.3)
Other income			1.4	34.8	36.2
Other operating expenses			26.6	40.8	67.4
Corporate administration			0.3	12.4	12.7
Amortization of intangible assets			(1.8)	0.1	(1.7)
Interest expense			9.7	13.4	23.1
Earnings (losses) before income taxes			\$ 200.6	\$ (35.0)	\$ 165.6
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :					
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	59.5%	52.1%	57.6%		
Current year catastrophe losses	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%		
Prior years	-5.1%	-0.8%	-4.0%		
Total net loss and LAE	54.4%	52.0%	53.8%		
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	34.4%	32.2%	33.8%		
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	88.8%	84.2%	87.6%		

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Reinsurance Segment	Insurance Segment	Total Segments ⁽¹⁾	Corporate Activities ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
	(in millions, except ratios)				
Gross premiums written	\$ 941.3	\$ 367.2	\$ 1,308.5	\$ (7.4)	\$ 1,301.1
Net premiums written	879.8	254.2	1,134.0		1,134.0
Net premiums earned	793.3	260.7	1,054.0		1,054.0
Net loss and LAE:					
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	509.2	144.0	653.2		653.2
Current year catastrophe losses		9.6	9.6		9.6
Prior years	(45.3)	(6.3)	(51.6)		(51.6)
Total net loss and LAE	463.9	147.3	611.2		611.2
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	239.4	84.8	324.2		324.2
Underwriting profit ⁽²⁾	\$ 90.0	\$ 28.6	118.6		118.6
Net investment income			109.2	1.4	110.6
Net realized capital gains			75.1	21.7	96.8
Other than temporary impairment losses			(5.2)		(5.2)
Other income			3.4	27.0	30.4
Other operating expenses			21.3	32.0	53.3
Corporate administration				9.6	9.6
Amortization of intangible assets			(1.9)	0.1	(1.8)
Interest expense			12.3	9.5	21.8
Earnings (losses) before income taxes			\$ 269.4	\$ (1.1)	\$ 268.3
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :					
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	64.2%	55.2%	62.0%		
Current year catastrophe losses	0.0%	3.7%	0.9%		
Prior years	-5.7%	-2.4%	-4.9%		
Total net loss and LAE	58.5%	56.5%	58.0%		
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	30.2%	32.5%	30.8%		
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	88.7%	89.0%	88.8%		

(1) Total Segments excludes elimination of minor reinsurance activity between segments which is reported in corporate activities.

(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 income, other operating expenses, corporate administration, amortization of intangible assets or 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 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.

Comparison of Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

Premiums. The following table summarizes our consolidated premiums.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions)		
Premiums written:			
Gross	\$ 1,258.9	\$ 1,301.1	-3.2%
Net	1,091.1	1,134.0	-3.8%
Net premiums earned	1,017.2	1,054.0	-3.5%

The decrease in gross premiums written and net premiums written in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects a decrease at our reinsurance segment due primarily to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates and, to a

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lesser extent, higher ceded premium written due to an increase in reinsurance coverage purchased by TransRe in 2015, which impacted net premiums written.

The decrease in net premiums earned in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects a decrease at our reinsurance segment for the reasons discussed above, partially offset by an increase at our insurance segment. The increase at our insurance segment reflects significant growth at CapSpecialty and PacificComp.

Premiums for the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 are more fully described in the following pages.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	\$ 585.7	\$ 653.2	-10.3%
Current year catastrophe losses	1.8	9.6	-81.3%
Prior years	(40.6)	(51.6)	-21.3%
	\$ 546.9	\$ 611.2	-10.5%
Net loss and LAE ratio:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	57.6%	62.0%	
Current year catastrophe losses	0.2%	0.9%	
Prior years	-4.0%	-4.9%	
	53.8%	58.0%	

The decrease in net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 reflects a decrease at our reinsurance segment and, to a lesser extent, a decrease at our insurance segment. The decrease at our reinsurance segment is due to the impact of lower net premiums earned, as discussed above, and lower current year losses, partially offset by less favorable prior year loss reserve development. The decrease at our insurance segment is due to the impact of lower catastrophe losses at RSUI and lower property losses at CapSpecialty, partially offset by less favorable prior year loss reserve development overall.

Net losses and LAE for the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 are 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 March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
	\$ 343.6	\$ 324.2	6.0%

Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses

Expense ratio 33.8% 30.8%

The increase in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects higher commission rates and employee-related costs at our reinsurance segment, partially offset by the impact of lower reinsurance segment net premiums earned, as discussed above.

Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses for the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 are more fully described in the following pages.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
Underwriting profit	\$ 126.7	\$ 118.6	6.8%
Combined ratio	87.6%	88.8%	

The increase in underwriting profit in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects an increase in underwriting profit at our insurance segment due primarily to lower catastrophe losses at RSUI and lower property losses at

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CapSpecialty, partially offset by a decrease in underwriting profit at our reinsurance segment due primarily to lower net premiums earned, higher commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses and less favorable prior year loss reserve development, as discussed above.

Underwriting profits for the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 are more fully described in the following pages.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions)		
Net investment income	\$ 113.4	\$ 110.6	2.5%
Net realized capital gains	43.1	96.8	-55.5%
Other than temporary impairment losses	(52.3)	(5.2)	905.8%

The increase in net investment income in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects higher income from other invested assets and higher dividends from common stocks.

The decrease in net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects lower gains taken in the equity securities portfolio and realized capital losses at the Alleghany parent company on the sale of equity securities in the energy sector.

The increase in OTTI losses in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects significant losses on equity securities in the energy and gaming sectors in the first quarter of 2015.

Investment results for the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 are more fully described in the following pages.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions)		
Other income	\$ 36.2	\$ 30.4	19.1%
Other operating expenses	67.4	53.3	26.5%
Corporate administration	12.7	9.6	32.3%
Amortization of intangible assets	(1.7)	(1.8)	-5.6%
Interest expense	23.1	21.8	6.0%

Other income and Other operating expenses. Other income and other operating expenses include revenues and expenses associated with our non-insurance operations. Other operating expenses also includes the long-term incentive compensation of our reinsurance segment and insurance segment, which totaled \$25.7 million and \$20.7 million in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The increases in other income and other operating expenses in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflect growth at Kentucky Trailer. The increase in other operating expenses also reflects increased expenses

at SORC and an increase in long-term incentive compensation at our reinsurance segment and insurance segment.

Corporate administration. The increase in corporate administration expense in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects increased long-term incentive compensation at the Alleghany parent company.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets in the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2014 reflects the amortization of net intangible liabilities.

Interest expense. The slight increase in interest expense in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects higher interest expense at the Alleghany parent company arising from the issuance of certain senior notes on September 9, 2014, partially offset by lower interest expense at TransRe resulting from the redemption of certain senior notes on October 15, 2014. See Note 8 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2014 10-K for further information on the senior notes.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
Income taxes	\$ 40.2	\$ 63.7	-36.9%
Effective tax rate	24.3%	23.7%	

The slight increase in the effective tax rate in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects lower interest income arising from municipal bond securities, partially offset by lower taxable income in the first quarter of 2015.

Earnings. The following table summarizes our earnings.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions)		
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 165.6	\$ 268.3	-38.3%
Net earnings attributable to Alleghany stockholders	125.2	204.9	-38.9%

The decreases in earnings before income taxes and in net earnings attributable to Alleghany stockholders in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflect lower net realized capital gains and higher OTTI losses, 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 2014 10-K.

The underwriting results of the reinsurance segment are presented below.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Property	Casualty & other ⁽¹⁾	Total
	(in millions, except ratios)		
Gross premiums written	\$ 271.6	\$ 630.6	\$ 902.2
Net premiums written	210.1	618.7	828.8
Net premiums earned	215.6	531.3	746.9
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	75.2	369.6	444.8
Current year catastrophe losses			

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Prior years	(12.0)	(26.4)	(38.4)
Total net loss and LAE	63.2	343.2	406.4
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	66.9	189.8	256.7
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽²⁾	\$ 85.5	\$ (1.7)	\$ 83.8
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	34.9%	69.6%	59.5%
Current year catastrophe losses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prior years	-5.6%	-5.0%	-5.1%
Total net loss and LAE	29.3%	64.6%	54.4%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	31.0%	35.7%	34.4%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	60.3%	100.3%	88.8%

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Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Property	Casualty & other ⁽¹⁾	Total
	(in millions, except ratios)		
Gross premiums written	\$ 298.6	\$ 642.7	\$ 941.3
Net premiums written	250.6	629.2	879.8
Net premiums earned	234.5	558.8	793.3
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	100.6	408.6	509.2
Current year catastrophe losses			
Prior years	(39.3)	(6.0)	(45.3)
Total net loss and LAE	61.3	402.6	463.9
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	65.3	174.1	239.4
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽²⁾	\$ 107.9	\$ (17.9)	\$ 90.0
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :			
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	42.9%	73.1%	64.2%
Current year catastrophe losses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prior years	-16.8%	-1.1%	-5.7%
Total net loss and LAE	26.1%	72.0%	58.5%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	27.8%	31.2%	30.2%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	53.9%	103.2%	88.7%

- (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 income, other operating expenses, corporate administration, amortization of intangible assets or 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 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.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent Change
	2015	2014	
	(in millions)		
Property			
Premiums written:			
Gross	\$ 271.6	\$ 298.6	-9.0%
Net	210.1	250.6	-16.2%
Net premiums earned	215.6	234.5	-8.1%
Casualty & other			
Premiums written:			
Gross	\$ 630.6	\$ 642.7	-1.9%
Net	618.7	629.2	-1.7%
Net premiums earned	531.3	558.8	-4.9%
Total			
Premiums written:			
Gross	\$ 902.2	\$ 941.3	-4.2%
Net	828.8	879.8	-5.8%
Net premiums earned	746.9	793.3	-5.8%

Property. Gross premiums written decreased 9.0 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014, primarily reflecting the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, gross premiums written decreased 1.5 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014, primarily reflecting reductions in pricing for property reinsurance contracts as the market became increasingly price competitive.

Net premiums earned decreased 8.1 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014, primarily reflecting the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, net premiums earned decreased 1.8 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014, primarily reflecting higher ceded premiums earned due to an increase in reinsurance coverage in 2015.

Casualty & other. Gross premiums written decreased 1.9 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014, primarily reflecting the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates. Gross premiums written decreased in the ocean marine, accident and health, auto liability and medical malpractice lines of business, partially offset by increases in a variety of miscellaneous lines of business written in the U.K. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, gross premiums written increased 2.8 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014.

Net premiums earned in the first quarter of 2015 decreased 4.9 percent from the first quarter of 2014, primarily reflecting the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, net premiums earned decreased 0.7 percent in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
Property			
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	\$ 75.2	\$ 100.6	-25.2%
Current year catastrophe losses			
Prior years	(12.0)	(39.3)	-69.5%
	\$ 63.2	\$ 61.3	3.1%
Net loss and LAE ratio:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	34.9%	42.9%	
Current year catastrophe losses	0.0%	0.0%	
Prior years	-5.6%	-16.8%	
	29.3%	26.1%	
Casualty & other			
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	\$ 369.6	\$ 408.6	-9.5%
Current year catastrophe losses			
Prior years	(26.4)	(6.0)	340.0%
	\$ 343.2	\$ 402.6	-14.8%
Net loss and LAE ratio:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	69.6%	73.1%	
Current year catastrophe losses	0.0%	0.0%	
Prior years	-5.0%	-1.1%	
	64.6%	72.0%	
Total			
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	\$ 444.8	\$ 509.2	-12.6%
Current year catastrophe losses			
Prior years	(38.4)	(45.3)	-15.2%
	\$ 406.4	\$ 463.9	-12.4%
Net loss and LAE ratio:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	59.5%	64.2%	

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Current year catastrophe losses	0.0%	0.0%
Prior years	-5.1%	-5.7%
	54.4%	58.5%

Property. The increase in net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects less favorable prior accident year development on loss reserves, largely offset by the impact of lower net premiums earned and lower claims in the current accident year. There were no catastrophe losses in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014.

Net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 include (favorable) unfavorable prior accident year development on loss reserves as shown in the table below:

	Three months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Catastrophe events	\$ 2.9 ⁽¹⁾	\$ (30.4) ⁽²⁾
Non-catastrophe	(14.9) ⁽³⁾	(8.9) ⁽⁴⁾
Total	\$ (12.0)	\$ (39.3)

(1) Primarily reflects unfavorable development from the New Zealand earthquake in 2010, partially offset by favorable development from several catastrophes that occurred in the 2011 through 2013 accident years.

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- (2) Includes favorable development of \$13.0 million from Super Storm Sandy in 2012 and \$17.4 million of net favorable development from other catastrophes. The \$17.4 million primarily reflects favorable development from several catastrophes that occurred primarily in the 2013 and 2011 accident years, partially offset by unfavorable development from the New Zealand earthquake in 2010.
- (3) Reflects favorable development primarily related to the 2012 and 2014 accident years.
- (4) Reflects favorable development primarily related to the 2009 accident year and the 2011 through 2013 accident years, partially offset by unfavorable development related to the 2010 accident year.

The favorable development in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 reflects favorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods. The favorable development in the first quarter of 2015 did not impact assumptions used in estimating TransRe's loss and LAE liabilities for business earned in the first quarter of 2015.

Casualty & other. The decrease in net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects the impact of lower net premiums earned, more favorable prior accident year development on loss reserves and lower claims in the current accident year.

Net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 include (favorable) unfavorable prior accident year development on loss reserves as shown in the table below:

	Three months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
The Malpractice Treaties ⁽¹⁾	\$ (5.4)	\$ (6.3)
Other	(21.0) ⁽²⁾	0.3 ⁽³⁾
Total	\$ (26.4)	\$ (6.0)

- (1) Represents certain medical malpractice treaties pursuant to which the increased underwriting profits created by the favorable development are retained by the cedants, or the Malpractice Treaties. As a result, TransRe records an offsetting increase in profit commission expense incurred when such favorable development occurs.
- (2) Generally reflects favorable development in a variety of casualty & other lines of business primarily from the 2009 through 2014 accident years, partially offset by unfavorable development from the 2002 and prior accident years.
- (3) Generally reflects unfavorable development in a variety of casualty & other lines of business from the 2002 and prior accident years, largely offset by favorable development from the 2003 through 2013 accident years.
- The favorable development in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 reflects favorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods. The favorable development in the first quarter of 2015 did not impact assumptions used in estimating TransRe's loss and LAE liabilities for business earned in the first quarter of 2015.

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 March 31, 2015		
	2015	2014	Change

(in millions, except ratios)

Property			
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 66.9	\$ 65.3	2.5%
Expense ratio	31.0%	27.8%	
Casualty & other			
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 189.8	\$ 174.1	9.0%
Expense ratio	35.7%	31.2%	
Total			
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 256.7	\$ 239.4	7.2%
Expense ratio	34.4%	30.2%	

Property. The increase in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects higher employee-related costs, partially offset by the impact of lower net premiums earned.

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Casualty & other. The increase in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects an increase in commission rates being demanded by cedants and higher employee-related costs, partially offset by the impact of lower net premiums earned.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
Property			
Underwriting profit	\$ 85.5	\$ 107.9	-20.8%
Combined ratio	60.3%	53.9%	
Casualty & other			
Underwriting (loss)	\$ (1.7)	\$ (17.9)	-90.5%
Combined ratio	100.3%	103.2%	
Total			
Underwriting profit	\$ 83.8	\$ 90.0	-6.9%
Combined ratio	88.8%	88.7%	

Property. The decrease in underwriting profit in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects less favorable prior accident year development on loss reserves and lower net premiums earned, partially offset by lower current accident year losses, all as discussed above.

Casualty & other. The lower underwriting loss in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects lower current accident year losses and more favorable prior accident year development on loss reserves, partially offset by lower net premiums earned and higher commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses, all as discussed above.

Insurance Segment Underwriting Results

The insurance segment is comprised of AIHL's 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 2014 10-K.

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The underwriting results of the insurance segment are presented below.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	RSUI	CapSpecialty	PacificComp ⁽¹⁾	Total
	(in millions, except ratios)			
Gross premiums written	\$ 288.2	\$ 54.5	\$ 21.5	\$ 364.2
Net premiums written	190.5	50.6	21.2	262.3
Net premiums earned	203.1	47.6	19.6	270.3
Net loss and LAE:				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	102.4	23.2	15.3	140.9
Current year catastrophe losses	1.0	0.8		1.8
Prior years	(2.6)	0.4		(2.2)
Total net loss and LAE	100.8	24.4	15.3	140.5
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	55.3	22.8	8.8	86.9
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽²⁾	\$ 47.0	\$ 0.4	\$ (4.5)	\$ 42.9
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	50.4%	48.8%	78.3%	52.1%
Current year catastrophe losses	0.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Prior years	-1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	-0.8%
Total net loss and LAE	49.6%	51.3%	78.3%	52.0%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	27.2%	47.8%	45.3%	32.2%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	76.8%	99.1%	123.6%	84.2%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	RSUI	CapSpecialty	PacificComp ⁽¹⁾	Total
	(in millions, except ratios)			
Gross premiums written	\$ 302.3	\$ 49.1	\$ 15.8	\$ 367.2
Net premiums written	195.4	43.3	15.5	254.2
Net premiums earned	204.0	42.3	14.4	260.7
Net loss and LAE:				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	108.7	25.0	10.3	144.0
Current year catastrophe losses	9.6			9.6
Prior years	(5.9)	(1.0)	0.6	(6.3)
Total net loss and LAE	112.4	24.0	10.9	147.3
	54.8	22.0	8.0	84.8

Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses				
Underwriting profit (loss) ⁽²⁾	\$ 36.8	\$ (3.7)	\$ (4.5)	\$ 28.6
Loss ratio ⁽³⁾ :				
Current year (excluding catastrophe losses)	53.3%	59.0%	71.5%	55.2%
Current year catastrophe losses	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Prior years	-2.9%	-2.4%	4.2%	-2.4%
Total net loss and LAE	55.1%	56.6%	75.7%	56.5%
Expense ratio ⁽⁴⁾	26.8%	52.0%	55.5%	32.5%
Combined ratio ⁽⁵⁾	81.9%	108.6%	131.2%	89.0%

(1) Includes underwriting results of AIHL Re.

(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 income, other operating expenses, corporate administration, amortization of intangible assets or 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.

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- (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 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 commission, brokerage and other underwriting expenses.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions)		
RSUI			
Premiums written:			
Gross	\$ 288.2	\$ 302.3	-4.7%
Net	190.5	195.4	-2.5%
Net premiums earned	203.1	204.0	-0.4%
CapSpecialty			
Premiums written:			
Gross	\$ 54.5	\$ 49.1	11.0%
Net	50.6	43.3	16.9%
Net premiums earned	47.6	42.3	12.5%
PacificComp			
Premiums written:			
Gross	\$ 21.5	\$ 15.8	36.1%
Net	21.2	15.5	36.8%
Net premiums earned	19.6	14.4	36.1%
Total			
Premiums written:			
Gross	\$ 364.2	\$ 367.2	-0.8%
Net	262.3	254.2	3.2%
Net premiums earned	270.3	260.7	3.7%

RSUI. The decrease in gross premiums written in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects declines in the property line of business due to an increase in competition and a decrease in rates and, to a lesser extent, a modest decline in most casualty lines of business. The decrease in net premiums earned in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects a decrease in gross premiums written in recent quarters and, to a lesser extent, lower ceded premiums earned due primarily to declines in the heavily-reinsured property line of business.

CapSpecialty. The increase in gross premiums written in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects strong growth in the professional lines of business, partially offset by declines in other property and casualty lines of business and the surety line of business. The increase in net premiums earned in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects an increase in gross premiums written in recent quarters and lower ceded premiums earned due to a reduction in reinsurance coverage in 2015.

PacificComp. The increase in gross premiums written and net premiums earned in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflect PacificComp's distribution initiatives and increased market acceptance of PacificComp's product offerings.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
RSUI			
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	\$ 102.4	\$ 108.7	-5.8%
Current year catastrophe losses	1.0	9.6	-89.6%
Prior years	(2.6)	(5.9)	-55.9%
	\$ 100.8	\$ 112.4	-10.3%
Net loss and LAE ratio:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	50.4%	53.3%	
Current year catastrophe losses	0.5%	4.7%	
Prior years	-1.3%	-2.9%	
	49.6%	55.1%	
CapSpecialty			
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	\$ 23.2	\$ 25.0	-7.2%
Current year catastrophe losses ⁽¹⁾	0.8		
Prior years	0.4	(1.0)	-140.0%
	\$ 24.4	\$ 24.0	1.7%
Net loss and LAE ratio:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	48.8%	59.0%	
Current year catastrophe losses	1.7%	0.0%	
Prior years	0.8%	-2.4%	
	51.3%	56.6%	
PacificComp			
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	\$ 15.3	\$ 10.3	48.5%
Current year catastrophe losses			
Prior years		0.6	-100.0%
	\$ 15.3	\$ 10.9	40.4%
Net loss and LAE ratio:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	78.3%	71.5%	
Current year catastrophe losses	0.0%	0.0%	

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Prior years	0.0%	4.2%	
	78.3%	75.7%	
Total			
Net loss and LAE:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	\$ 140.9	\$ 144.0	-2.2%
Current year catastrophe losses	1.8	9.6	-81.3%
Prior years	(2.2)	(6.3)	-65.1%
	\$ 140.5	\$ 147.3	-4.6%
Net loss and LAE ratio:			
Current year (excluding catastrophes)	52.1%	55.2%	
Current year catastrophe losses	0.7%	3.7%	
Prior years	-0.8%	-2.4%	
	52.0%	56.5%	

(1) Alleghany commenced reporting catastrophe losses for CapSpecialty on April 1, 2014.

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RSUI. The decrease in net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects lower catastrophe and non-catastrophe property losses, partially offset by less favorable prior accident year development on loss reserves. Catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance, were \$1.0 million and \$9.6 million in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014, respectively. Catastrophe losses for the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflect losses from severe winter weather, which impacted much of the United States in January and February of 2014.

Net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 include (favorable) unfavorable prior accident year development on loss reserves as shown in the table below.

	Three months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Casualty	\$ (1.1) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (5.3) ⁽²⁾
Property and other	(1.5) ⁽³⁾	(0.6)
Total	\$ (2.6)	\$ (5.9)

(1) Primarily reflects favorable development in the umbrella/excess, general liability and professional liability lines of business related to the 2006 through 2011 accident years, partially offset by unfavorable development in the directors and officers liability line of business related to the 2011 through 2013 accident years.

(2) Primarily reflects favorable development in the professional liability, umbrella/excess and general liability lines of business related to the 2005 through 2010 accident years, partially offset by unfavorable development in the directors and officers liability line of business in the 2011 accident year.

(3) Reflects favorable development primarily related to unallocated LAE reserves.

The favorable development in the first quarter of 2015 and 2014 reflects favorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods. The favorable development in the first quarter of 2015 did not impact assumptions used in estimating RSUI's loss and LAE liabilities for business earned in the first quarter of 2015.

CapSpecialty. The increase in net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects the impact of higher net premiums earned and favorable prior year loss reserve development in the first quarter of 2014, partially offset by lower property losses and unfavorable prior year loss reserve development in the first quarter of 2015. Lower property losses arose from lower fire and weather-related losses.

Net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 include unfavorable prior accident year development on loss reserves of \$0.4 million primarily from the casualty line of business, and reflect unfavorable loss emergence compared with loss emergence patterns assumed in earlier periods. Net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2014 include favorable prior accident year development on loss reserves of \$1.0 million primarily related to the surety line of business for the 2013 and 2012 accident years.

PacificComp. The increase in net loss and LAE in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects the impact of higher net premiums earned and, to a lesser extent, a higher current year accident loss ratio, partially offset by unfavorable prior year loss reserve development in the first quarter of 2014 of \$0.6 million. The \$0.6 million of unfavorable prior accident year development on loss reserves primarily related to unallocated loss adjustment expenses.

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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 March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
RSUI			
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 55.3	\$ 54.8	0.9%
Expense ratio	27.2%	26.8%	
CapSpecialty			
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 22.8	\$ 22.0	3.6%
Expense ratio	47.8%	52.0%	
PacificComp			
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 8.8	\$ 8.0	10.0%
Expense ratio	45.3%	55.5%	
Total			
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses	\$ 86.9	\$ 84.8	2.5%
Expense ratio	32.2%	32.5%	

RSUI. The increase in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects higher commissions and higher employee-related costs, partially offset by the impact of lower net premiums earned. Higher commissions reflect the fact that RSUI's binding authority business, which incurs a higher commission rate than RSUI's other lines of business, is a growing proportion of RSUI's overall book of business.

CapSpecialty and PacificComp. The increases in commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflect the impact of growth in net premiums earned.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions, except ratios)		
RSUI			
Underwriting profit	\$ 47.0	\$ 36.8	27.7%
Combined ratio	76.8%	81.9%	
CapSpecialty			
Underwriting profit (loss)	\$ 0.4	\$ (3.7)	-110.8%
Combined ratio	99.1%	108.6%	
PacificComp			
Underwriting (loss)	\$ (4.5)	\$ (4.5)	0.0%
Combined ratio	123.6%	131.2%	
Total			
Underwriting profit	\$ 42.9	\$ 28.6	50.0%
Combined ratio	84.2%	89.0%	

RSUI. The increase in underwriting profit in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects lower catastrophe losses, as discussed above.

CapSpecialty. The underwriting profit in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the underwriting loss in the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects the impact of higher net premiums earned and a decrease in property losses, all as discussed above.

Total Reinsurance and Insurance Segments Investment Results

Following is information relating to segment investment results.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Percent
	2015	2014	Change
	(in millions)		
Net investment income	\$ 110.8	\$ 109.2	1.5%
Net realized capital gains	48.8	75.1	-35.0%
Other than temporary impairment losses	(52.3)	(5.2)	905.8%

Net Investment Income. The increase in net investment income in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects higher income from other invested assets and an increase in the amount of dividends from our equity portfolio.

Net Realized Capital Gains. The decrease in net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects lower gains taken in the equity securities portfolio.

Other Than Temporary Impairment Losses. OTTI losses in the first quarter of 2015 reflect \$52.3 million of unrealized losses that were deemed to be other than temporary and, as such, were required to be charged against earnings. 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. All of the OTTI losses incurred in the first quarter of 2015 related to equity securities, primarily in the energy and gaming sectors. The determination that unrealized losses on such securities were other than temporary was primarily based on the duration of the decline in the fair value of equity securities relative to their costs.

OTTI losses in the first quarter of 2014 reflect \$5.2 million of unrealized losses that were deemed to be other than temporary and, as such, were required to be charged against earnings. All of the \$5.2 million of OTTI losses incurred during the first quarter of 2014 related to equity securities in the mining and technology sectors. The determination that unrealized losses on such securities

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were other than temporary was primarily based on the fact that we lacked the intent to hold the equity security for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery.

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 March 31, 2015 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 (for example, no equity security was in a continuous unrealized loss position for 12 months or more as of March 31, 2015); (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 March 31, 2015.

Corporate Activities Operating Results

The operating results of corporate activities are presented below.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in millions)	
Net premiums earned	\$	\$
Net investment income	2.6	1.4
Net realized capital gains	(5.7)	21.7
Other than temporary impairment losses		
Other income	34.8	27.0
 Total revenues	 31.7	 50.1
 Net loss and LAE		
Commissions, brokerage and other underwriting expenses		
Other operating expenses	40.8	32.0
Corporate administration	12.4	9.6
Amortization of intangible assets	0.1	0.1
Interest expense	13.4	9.5
 Losses before income taxes	 \$ (35.0)	 \$ (1.1)

Other income and Other operating expenses. The increases in other income and other operating expenses in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflect growth at Kentucky Trailer. The increase in other operating expenses also reflects increased expenses at SORC.

Net investment income. The increase in net investment income in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects earnings from Jazwares that were not present in the first quarter of 2014, partially offset by

losses from ORX. ACC acquired a 30 percent equity interest in Jazwares in July 2014.

Net realized capital gains. Net realized capital losses in the first quarter of 2015 primarily reflect the sale at a loss of equity securities in the energy sector. Net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflect the sale of equity securities in a variety of industry sectors.

Corporate administration. The increase in corporate administration expense in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects increased long-term incentive compensation due in part to an increase in our share price.

Interest expense. The increase in interest expense in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 is due to the issuance on September 9, 2014 of \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 4.90% senior notes due on September 15, 2044.

Losses before income taxes. The increase in losses before income taxes in the first quarter of 2015 from the first quarter of 2014 primarily reflects net realized capital losses in the first quarter of 2015 compared with net realized capital gains in the first quarter of 2014, 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 subsidiaries on a gross and net basis by line of business. These reserve amounts represent the accumulation of estimates of ultimate loss (including for incurred but not reported losses) and LAE.

	As of March 31, 2015			As of December 31, 2014		
	Reinsurance			Reinsurance		
	Gross Loss and Reserves	Recoverables on Unpaid Losses	Net Loss and Reserves	Gross Loss and Reserves	Recoverables on Unpaid Losses	Net Loss and Reserves
	(in millions)					
Reinsurance Segment						
Property	\$ 886.1	\$ (57.7)	\$ 828.4	\$ 992.3	\$ (56.6)	\$ 935.7
Casualty & other ⁽¹⁾	7,994.7	(431.5)	7,563.2	8,138.7	(430.8)	7,707.9
	8,880.8	(489.2)	8,391.6	9,131.0	(487.4)	8,643.6
Insurance Segment						
Property	306.8	(132.6)	174.2	311.4	(131.3)	180.1
Casualty ⁽²⁾	1,934.0	(669.6)	1,264.4	1,873.7	(648.4)	1,225.3
Workers Compensation	164.8	(3.7)	161.1	159.6	(3.7)	155.9
All other ⁽³⁾	190.3	(79.2)	111.1	182.6	(79.7)	102.9
	2,595.9	(885.1)	1,710.8	2,527.3	(863.1)	1,664.2
Eliminations	(62.4)	62.4		(61.1)	61.1	
Total	\$ 11,414.3	\$ (1,311.9)	\$ 10,102.4	\$ 11,597.2	\$ (1,289.4)	\$ 10,307.8

(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 March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. Gross and net loss and LAE reserves as of March 31, 2015 decreased from December 31, 2014, primarily reflecting a decrease in our reinsurance segment loss and LAE reserves. The decrease in gross and net loss and LAE reserves in the reinsurance segment primarily reflects favorable prior accident year loss reserve development, loss payments including amounts related to catastrophe events occurring in prior years and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

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 March 31, 2015, our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries had total reinsurance recoverables of \$1,370.0 million, consisting of \$1,311.9 million of ceded outstanding loss and LAE and \$58.1 million of recoverables on paid losses. See Part I, Item 1, Business Reinsurance Protection of the 2014 10-K for additional information on the reinsurance purchased by our reinsurance and insurance subsidiaries.

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Information regarding concentration of our reinsurance recoverables and the ratings profile of our reinsurers as of March 31, 2015 is as follows:

Reinsurer ⁽¹⁾	Rating ⁽²⁾	Amount (dollars in millions)	Percentage
Swiss Reinsurance Company	A+ (Superior)	\$ 146.0	10.7%
American International Group, Inc.	A (Excellent)	151.1	11.0
PartnerRe Ltd.	A+ (Superior)	109.8	8.0
Syndicates at Lloyd's of London	A (Excellent)	98.3	7.2
Platinum Underwriters Holdings, Ltd.	A (Excellent)	92.9	6.8
W.R. Berkley Corporation	A+ (Superior)	89.1	6.5
Chubb Corporation	A++ (Superior)	64.1	4.7
Ace Ltd.	A++ (Superior)	53.7	3.9
Allianz SE	A+ (Superior)	49.6	3.6
Munich Reinsurance	A+ (Superior)	38.5	2.8
All other reinsurers		476.9	34.8
Total reinsurance recoverables ⁽³⁾		\$ 1,370.0	100.0%
Secured reinsurance recoverables ⁽⁴⁾		\$ 166.0	12.1%

(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) Approximately 96 percent of our reinsurance recoverables balance as of March 31, 2015 was due from reinsurers having an A.M. Best Company, Inc. financial strength rating of A (Excellent) or higher.

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

We had no allowance for uncollectible reinsurance as of March 31, 2015.

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 2014 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 of, or substantial investments in, operating companies. As of March 31, 2015, we held total marketable securities and cash of \$1,066.0 million, compared with \$1,032.0 million as of December 31, 2014. The increase in the three months ended March 31, 2015 primarily reflects the receipt of dividends from TransRe and RSUI, partially offset by repurchases of shares of our common stock and capital contributions to SORC. The \$1,066.0 million is comprised of \$326.3 million at the Alleghany parent company, \$478.2 million at AIHL and \$261.5 million at the TransRe holding company. In addition, we held 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

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facilities to provide for the currently foreseeable needs of our business, and we had no material commitments for capital expenditures as of March 31, 2015.

Stockholders' equity attributable to Alleghany stockholders was approximately \$7.6 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared with approximately \$7.5 billion as of December 31, 2014. The increase in stockholders' equity in the three months ended March 31, 2015 primarily reflects net earnings and, to a lesser extent, an increase in unrealized appreciation on our investment securities portfolio (primarily in our debt securities portfolio), partially offset by repurchases of our common stock and the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. As of March 31, 2015, we had 16,000,795 shares of our common stock outstanding, compared with 16,054,323 shares of our common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2014.

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. In addition, on October 15, 2014, TransRe redeemed \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 5.75% senior notes due on December 14, 2015. See Note 8 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2014 10-K for additional information on the senior notes.

On April 13, 2015, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services upgraded Alleghany's issuer credit rating to BBB+ from BBB.

Credit Agreement. As discussed in Note 7 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2014 10-K, on October 15, 2013, we entered into a four-year credit agreement, or the Credit Agreement, which provides for an unsecured credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$200.0 million. There were no borrowings under the Credit Agreement since its inception through March 31, 2015.

Common Stock Repurchases. In October 2012, our Board of Directors authorized a program to repurchase shares of our common stock, at such times and at prices as management determines advisable, up to an aggregate of \$300.0 million, or the 2012 Repurchase Program. In July 2014, our Board of Directors authorized, upon the completion of the 2012 Repurchase Program, the repurchase of additional shares of common stock, at such times and at prices as management may determine advisable, up to an aggregate of \$350.0 million, or the 2014 Repurchase Program. In the fourth quarter of 2014, Alleghany completed the 2012 Repurchase Program and subsequent repurchases have been made pursuant to the 2014 Repurchase Program. As of March 31, 2015, we had repurchased approximately \$85.3 million of shares under the 2014 Repurchase Program.

Pursuant to the Alleghany Board of Directors authorizations, we repurchased shares of our common stock in the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Shares repurchased	58,950	242,608
Cost of shares repurchased (in millions)	\$ 26.6	\$ 94.6
Average price per share repurchased	\$ 451.77	\$ 390.10

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 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 March 31, 2015, our carrying value in the Pillar Investments, as determined under the equity method of accounting, was \$242.3 million, which is reported in other invested assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

In July 2013, AIHL invested \$250.0 million in Ares Management, L.P., or 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. At Alleghany's discretion, half of these interests may be converted beginning at the end of a one-year waiting period, and the remaining half may be converted beginning at the end of a two-year waiting period. Until we determine to

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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 March 31, 2015, AIHL's carrying value in Ares was \$230.5 million, which is net of returns of capital received from Ares.

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 March 31, 2015.

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 5.75% senior notes due on December 14, 2015, or the 2015 Senior Notes, and 8.00% senior notes due on November 30, 2039. As of March 31, 2015, there was \$367.0 million aggregate principal amount outstanding of the 2015 Senior Notes. We expect to fund the payment of outstanding principal and interest under the 2015 Senior Notes at maturity with cash and investments at TransRe, and/or cash inflows generated by TransRe. 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.

Of our non-insurance operating subsidiaries, SORC has largely depended on Alleghany to support its growth. From formation in 2011 through March 31, 2015, we have invested \$212.2 million in SORC. The \$212.2 million includes \$45.2 million for SORC's January 2015 acquisition of the Teapot Dome Oilfield, known officially as Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 3, located in Wyoming. In April 2014, SORC obtained a \$250.0 million secured bank credit facility. As of March 31, 2015, SORC had \$6.5 million of borrowings under the facility, representing its borrowing capacity as of such date.

In addition, Kentucky Trailer had \$37.5 million of borrowings as of March 31, 2015 related to a mortgage loan and borrowings under its available credit facility. None of these liabilities are guaranteed by Alleghany or ACC, and they are classified as a component of other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**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 debt securities portfolio credit quality is measured using the lowest rating of the 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 March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was AA-. Although many of our debt securities, which consist predominantly of municipal bonds, are insured by third party financial guaranty insurance companies, the impact of such insurance was not significant to the debt securities credit quality rating as of March 31, 2015. As of March 31, 2015, the ratings of our debt securities portfolio were as follows:

	Ratings as of March 31, 2015					Total
	AAA / Aaa	AA / Aa	A	BBB / Baa	Below BBB / Baa Not-Rated ⁽¹⁾	
	(dollars in millions)					
U.S. Government obligations	\$	\$ 525.3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 525.3
Municipal bonds	791.5	3,343.4	1,025.8	6.0	1.0	5,167.7
Foreign government obligations	408.3	251.9	156.7	3.9		820.8
U.S. corporate bonds	17.8	139.4	606.9	884.9	461.5	2,110.5
Foreign corporate bonds	149.1	271.0	631.4	264.5	98.4	1,414.4
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS)	30.9	1,766.6	0.2	1.8	22.0	1,821.5
Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)	429.4	403.6	261.0	86.1	24.0	1,204.1
Other asset-backed securities	944.4	125.5	213.7	318.0	4.3	1,605.9
Total debt securities	\$ 2,771.4	\$ 6,826.7	\$ 2,895.7	\$ 1,565.2	\$ 611.2	\$ 14,670.2
Percentage of debt securities	18.9%	46.5%	19.7%	10.7%	4.2%	100.0%

(1) Consists of \$190.0 million of securities rated BB / Ba, \$296.3 million of securities rated B, \$70.4 million of securities rated CCC, \$10.5 million of securities rated CC, \$4.5 million of securities rated below CC and \$39.5 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 (AFS).

Effective duration measures a portfolio's sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In this regard, as of March 31, 2015, our debt securities portfolio had an effective duration of approximately 3.8 years compared with 3.9 years as of

December 31, 2014. As of March 31, 2015, approximately \$3.9 billion, or 27 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 modestly 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 \$19.0 billion as of March 31, 2015 from approximately \$18.8 billion as of December 31, 2014, primarily reflecting the impact of an increase in unrealized appreciation on our investment

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securities portfolio (primarily in our debt securities portfolio), a decrease in cash balances and cash flows from operating activities, partially offset by the impact of repurchases of our common stock, capital contributions to SORC and changes in foreign currency exchange rates on our foreign currency-denominated securities.

Fair Value. The carrying values and estimated fair values of our consolidated financial instruments as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	March 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
(in millions)				
Assets				
Investments (excluding equity method investments) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 18,261.7	\$ 18,261.7	\$ 18,153.8	\$ 18,153.8
Liabilities				
Senior Notes ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,764.6	\$ 1,958.0	\$ 1,767.1	\$ 1,948.6

(1) This table includes AFS investments (debt and equity securities as well as partnership investments 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 certain loans receivable that are carried at cost, all of which are included in other invested assets. 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 2014 10-K for additional information.

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, and 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.

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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. Market-based inputs include interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals and current credit rating(s) 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. Some 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. Assets classified as Level 3 principally include certain RMBS, CMBS, other asset-backed securities (primarily, collateralized loan obligations), partnership investments and non-marketable equity investments. See Note 1(c) to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of the 2014 10-K for our accounting policy on fair value.

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.

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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 March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions)			
As of March 31, 2015				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 3,045.9	\$ 7.6	\$	\$ 3,053.5
Preferred stock				
Total equity securities	3,045.9	7.6		3,053.5
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations		525.3		525.3
Municipal bonds		5,167.7		5,167.7
Foreign government obligations		820.8		820.8
U.S. corporate bonds		2,077.9	32.6	2,110.5
Foreign corporate bonds		1,412.2	2.2	1,414.4
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS ⁽¹⁾		1,803.9	17.6	1,821.5
CMBS		1,180.9	23.2	1,204.1
Other asset-backed securities ⁽²⁾		683.0	922.9	1,605.9
Total debt securities		13,671.7	998.5	14,670.2
Short-term investments		513.6		513.6
Other invested assets ⁽³⁾			24.4	24.4
Total investments (excluding equity method investments)	\$ 3,045.9	\$ 14,192.9	\$ 1,022.9	\$ 18,261.7
Senior Notes	\$	\$ 1,958.0	\$	\$ 1,958.0
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions)			
As of December 31, 2014				
Equity securities:				
Common stock	\$ 2,805.3	\$ 10.2	\$	\$ 2,815.5
Preferred stock				
Total equity securities	2,805.3	10.2		2,815.5
Debt securities:				
U.S. Government obligations		541.1		541.1
Municipal bonds		5,197.5		5,197.5
Foreign government obligations		900.4		900.4
U.S. corporate bonds		2,118.1	36.7	2,154.8

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Foreign corporate bonds		1,497.7	6.0	1,503.7
Mortgage and asset-backed securities:				
RMBS ⁽¹⁾		1,637.7	18.2	1,655.9
CMBS		1,102.0	23.3	1,125.3
Other asset-backed securities ⁽²⁾		586.8	933.1	1,519.9
Total debt securities		13,581.3	1,017.3	14,598.6
Short-term investments		715.6		715.6
Other invested assets ⁽³⁾			24.1	24.1
Total investments (excluding equity method investments)	\$ 2,805.3	\$ 14,307.1	\$ 1,041.4	\$ 18,153.8
Senior Notes	\$	\$ 1,948.6	\$	\$ 1,948.6

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- (1) Primarily includes government agency pass-through securities guaranteed by a government agency or government sponsored enterprise, among other types of RMBS.
- (2) Includes \$907.1 million and \$900.7 million of collateralized loan obligations as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.
- (3) Includes partnership and non-marketable equity investments accounted for on an AFS basis, and excludes investments accounted for using the equity method and certain loans receivable that are carried at cost.

Municipal Bonds. The following table provides the fair value of our municipal bonds as of March 31, 2015, 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.

State	Special Revenue								Total Special Revenue	Total General Obligation	Total Fair Value
	Education	Hospital	Housing	Lease Revenue	Special Tax	Transit	Utilities	All Other Sources			
	(in millions)										
New York	\$ 20.0	\$	\$ 0.5	\$	\$ 95.0	\$ 181.9	\$ 112.7	\$ 87.7	\$ 497.8	\$ 14.1	\$ 511.9
Texas	38.2				42.7	81.1	50.8		212.8	210.3	423.1
California	9.5	43.8		19.2		61.3	83.3	0.7	217.8	122.7	340.5
Massachusetts	5.4	21.3	3.6		34.2	50.3	7.8	0.6	123.2	130.6	253.8
North Carolina	21.3	17.8	5.4			0.6	25.8	14.9	85.8	110.4	196.2
Ohio	46.8	5.3	0.3	1.5		1.7	75.2		130.8	25.6	156.4
Illinois	15.3	31.8	1.6		15.0	35.8	11.7		111.2	39.1	150.3
Missouri	4.7	77.7	2.9				44.4	7.1	136.8	6.3	143.1
Washington	1.1				11.0	5.8	38.4	27.7	84.0	51.6	135.6
Arizona	1.9	28.9			24.6	0.6	43.2	34.2	133.4		133.4
All other states	179.0	12.3	71.1	152.7	187.9	298.6	171.4	89.1	1,162.1	487.9	1,650.0
Total	\$ 343.2	\$ 238.9	\$ 85.4	\$ 173.4	\$ 410.4	\$ 717.7	\$ 664.7	\$ 262.0	\$ 2,895.7	\$ 1,198.6	4,094.3
Total advance refunded / escrowed maturity bonds											1,073.4
Total municipal bonds											\$ 5,167.7

Recent Accounting Standards*Recently Adopted*

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, issued guidance that changed the criteria for reporting discontinued operations. Under the new guidance, only disposals that represent a strategic shift in operations qualify as discontinued operations. In addition, the new guidance requires expanded disclosure about discontinued

operations. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2015. We adopted this guidance in the first quarter of 2015 and the implementation did not have an impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

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 the new 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. The new guidance also requires new disclosures about revenue. Insurance- and reinsurance-related revenues are not impacted by this guidance. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2017 for public entities, with earlier adoption not permitted. We will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2017 and do not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

In February 2015, the FASB issued guidance that amended the analysis that must be performed to determine whether an entity should consolidate certain types of legal entities. Under the new guidance, the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar entities are variable interest entities or voting interest entities is modified, the presumption that general partners should consolidate limited partnerships is eliminated and the process to determine the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity is modified. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2016 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. We will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2016 and do not currently believe that the implementation will have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

In April 2015, the FASB issued guidance that requires debt issuance costs related to debt liabilities be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, which is consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and

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measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected. This guidance is effective in the first quarter of 2016 for public entities, with early adoption permitted. We will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of 2016 and do not currently believe that the implementation will have an 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 and our subsidiaries' 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 March 31, 2015 of our (i) consolidated debt securities and (ii) Senior Notes, 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 March 31, 2015 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.

Interest Rate Shifts	-300	-200	-100	0	100	200	300
	(dollars in millions)						
Assets:							
Debt securities, fair value	\$ 15,411.0	\$ 15,348.0	\$ 15,097.1	\$ 14,670.2	\$ 14,102.5	\$ 13,547.9	\$ 13,019.8
Estimated change in fair value	\$ 740.8	\$ 677.8	\$ 426.9	\$	\$ (567.7)	\$ (1,122.3)	\$ (1,650.4)

Liabilities:

Senior Notes, fair value	\$ 2,555.0	\$ 2,319.8	\$ 2,123.7	\$ 1,958.0	\$ 1,817.2	\$ 1,696.6	\$ 1,592.5
Estimated change in fair value	\$ 597.0	\$ 361.8	\$ 165.7	\$	\$ (140.8)	\$ (261.4)	\$ (365.5)

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 March 31, 2015 on the estimated fair value of our consolidated equity securities portfolio. The selected hypothetical price changes do not reflect what could be the potential best or worst case scenarios.

As of March 31, 2015 (dollars in millions)			
Estimated Fair Value	Hypothetical Price Change	Estimated Fair Value After Hypothetical Change in Price	Hypothetical Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders Equity
\$ 3,053.5	20% Increase	\$ 3,664.2	5.2%
	20% Decrease	\$ 2,442.8	-5.2%

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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 \$332.3 million as of March 31, 2015.

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. As of March 31, 2015, the primary foreign currency exposures for these foreign operations were the Canadian Dollar, the Euro and the Japanese Yen. 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 March 31, 2015 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 March 31, 2015 (dollars in millions)			
Estimated Fair Value			
After			
Estimated Fair Value	Hypothetical Price Change	Hypothetical Change in Price	Hypothetical Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders Equity
\$ 314.8 ⁽¹⁾	20% Increase	\$ 377.8	0.5%
	20% Decrease	\$ 251.8	-0.5%

(1) Denotes a net asset position as of March 31, 2015.

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 three months ended March 31, 2015 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 2014 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 2014 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 in the quarter ended March 31, 2015:

	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 (in millions) ⁽¹⁾
January 1 to January 31	43,627	\$ 448.70	43,627	\$ 271.7
February 1 to February 28	9,014	456.09	9,014	267.6
March 1 to March 31	6,309	466.88	6,309	264.7
Total	58,950	451.77	58,950	

(1) In July 2014, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of common stock, at such times and at prices as management may determine advisable, up to an aggregate of \$350.0 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.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit

Number	Description
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15(d)-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer 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 Regulation 104 of Item S-K.
101	Interactive Data Files formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014; and (iv) Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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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: May 5, 2015

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

Senior Vice President and chief financial officer

(principal financial officer)

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