

OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd.  
Form 10-K  
February 27, 2015

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT  
OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT  
OF 1934

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

Commission file number 1-33128

ONEBEACON INSURANCE GROUP, LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda

98-0503315

(State or other jurisdiction of

(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization)

Identification No.)

601 Carlson Parkway

55305

Minnetonka, Minnesota

(Zip Code)

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (952) 852-2431

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Class A Common Shares, par value \$0.01 per share

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes  No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§299.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a

smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of voting shares (based on the closing price of Class A common shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the consideration received for those shares not listed on a national or regional exchange) held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2014, was \$352,336,198.

As of February 24, 2015, 23,549,519 Class A common shares, par value \$0.01 per share, and 71,754,738 Class B common shares, par value \$0.01 per share, were outstanding.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Portions of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), relating to the Registrant's Annual General Meeting of Members scheduled to be held May 20, 2015 (the "2015 Definitive Proxy Statement") are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K. With the exception of the portions of the Proxy Statement specifically incorporated herein by reference, the Proxy Statement is not deemed to be filed as part of this Form 10-K.

---

Table of Contents

ONEBEACON INSURANCE GROUP, LTD.  
 Annual Report on Form 10-K  
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>ITEM 1. Business</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>ITEM 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>ITEM 2. Properties</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosure</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>ITEM 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>69</u>
<u>ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>ITEM 9B. Other Information</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>73</u>
<u>ITEM 11. Executive Compensation</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>ITEM 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	<u>74</u>
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>F-1</u>

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. (the Company or the Registrant), an exempted Bermuda limited liability company, through its subsidiaries (collectively, OneBeacon, we, us, or our) is a specialty property and casualty insurance writer that offers a wide range of insurance products in the U.S. primarily through independent agencies, regional and national brokers, wholesalers and managing general agencies. As a specialty underwriter, we believe that we will generate superior returns compared to an underwriter that takes a more "generalist" underwriting approach and that our knowledge about specialized insurance products, targeted industries, classes of business, risk characteristics and limited number of specialized competitors provides us with a competitive edge when determining terms and conditions on individual accounts.

Historically, we offered a range of specialty, commercial and personal products and services. However, as a result of a series of transactions over the past several years, we are now focused exclusively on specialty businesses. The most recent of these transactions was the sale of certain of our run-off business to an affiliate of Armour Group Holdings Limited (Armour Ltd), which closed on December 23, 2014 (Runoff Transaction). The run-off business consisted of assets, liabilities and capital related to our non-specialty business, comprised principally of non-specialty commercial lines and certain other run-off business, including the vast majority of our asbestos and environmental reserves (Runoff Business), as well as an agreed amount of invested assets and capital supporting that business, and certain elements of the Runoff Business infrastructure, including staff and office space. The Runoff Transaction was effected pursuant to a stock purchase agreement (as amended, the Stock Purchase Agreement) with Trebuchet US Holdings, Inc. (Trebuchet), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Armour Ltd (together with Trebuchet, Armour). In conjunction with the Runoff Transaction, OneBeacon provided financing in the form of surplus notes having a par value of \$101.0 million, which had a fair value of \$64.9 million on the date of sale. See Note 2—"Acquisitions and Dispositions" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

With the closing of the Runoff Transaction, we have completed our transformation into a specialty insurance company and our balance sheet and risk profile have changed significantly. Our exposure to claims from policies related to the Runoff Business, such as commercial general liability, including asbestos and environmental exposures, and workers compensation policies, is now limited to the value of the surplus notes. Post Runoff Transaction, our total outstanding reserves for 2003 and prior years total \$300,000 and less than \$9 million for 2006 and prior years.

The assets and liabilities associated with the Runoff Business, which were sold prior to the December 31, 2014 balance sheet, have been presented in the December 31, 2013 balance sheet as held for sale. The Runoff Business has been presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations and cash flows. The Runoff Business disposal group excludes investing and financing activities from amounts classified as discontinued operations. OneBeacon's investing and financing operations are conducted on an overall consolidated level and, accordingly, there were no separately identifiable investing or financing cash flows associated with the Runoff Business.

Other recent transactions include the sale of Essentia on January 1, 2013, and the sale of AutoOne on February 22, 2012. See Note 2—"Acquisitions and Dispositions" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, OneBeacon had \$3.6 billion and \$5.2 billion of total assets, respectively, and \$1.1 billion of common shareholders' equity for both periods, with the decrease in the total assets due to the sale of the Runoff Business. OneBeacon wrote \$1.2 billion, \$1.1 billion and \$1.2 billion in net written premiums in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Our reportable segments are Specialty Products, Specialty Industries, and Investing, Financing and Corporate. The Specialty Products segment is comprised of eight underwriting operating segments representing an aggregation based on those that offer distinct products and tailored coverages and services to a broad customer base across the United States. The Specialty Industries segment is comprised of six underwriting operating segments representing an aggregation based on those that focus on solving the unique needs of a particular customer or industry group. The Investing, Financing and Corporate segment includes the investing and financing activities for OneBeacon on a consolidated basis, and certain other activities conducted through the Company and our intermediate subsidiaries. See

Note 12—"Segment Information" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Our parent company, White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd., is a holding company whose businesses provide property and casualty insurance, reinsurance and certain other products. As of December 31, 2014, White Mountains owned 75.3% of our common shares.

1

---

Table of Contents

Our headquarters are located at 14 Wesley Street, 5th Floor, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. Our U.S. corporate headquarters are located at 601 Carlson Parkway, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55305 and our registered office is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda.

The financial strength ratings assigned to our principal insurance operating subsidiaries as of February 27, 2015 ranged from "Good" to "Strong" or "Excellent." See "Item 1. Business—Ratings" for additional discussion of our ratings.

**Our Operating Principles**

We strive to operate within the spirit of four operating principles. These are:

**Underwriting Comes First.** An insurance enterprise must respect the fundamentals of insurance. There must be a realistic expectation of underwriting profit on all business written, and demonstrated fulfillment of that expectation over time, with focused attention to the loss ratio and to all the professional insurance disciplines of pricing, underwriting and claims management.

**Maintain a Disciplined Balance Sheet.** The first concern here is that insurance liabilities must always be fully recognized. Loss reserves and expense reserves must be solid before any other aspect of the business can be solid. Pricing, marketing and underwriting all depend on informed judgment of ultimate loss costs and that can be managed effectively only with a disciplined balance sheet.

**Invest for Total Return.** Historically, accounting tends to hide unrealized gains and losses in the investment portfolio and over-reward reported investment income (interest and dividends). Regardless of the accounting, we must invest for the best growth in after tax value over time. In addition to investing our bond portfolios for total after tax return, that will also mean prudent investment in a balanced portfolio consistent with leverage and insurance risk considerations.

**Think Like Owners.** Thinking like owners has a value all its own. There are stakeholders in a business enterprise and doing good work requires more than this quarter's profit. But thinking like an owner embraces all that without losing the touchstone of a capitalist enterprise.

**Business Overview**

Generally, property and casualty insurance companies write insurance policies in exchange for premiums paid by their customers (the insureds). An insurance policy is a contract between the insurance company and the insured where the insurance company agrees to pay for losses suffered by the insured, or a third party claimant, that are covered under the contract. Such contracts are often subject to subsequent legal interpretation by courts, legislative action and arbitration.

We write both property insurance and casualty insurance. Property insurance generally covers the financial consequences of accidental losses to the insured's property, such as a business's building, inventory and equipment or personal property. Casualty insurance (often referred to as liability insurance) generally covers the financial consequences of a legal liability of an individual or an organization resulting from negligent acts and omissions causing bodily injury and/or property damage to a third party. Premiums from ocean and inland marine, certain commercial multiple peril, and fire and allied lines generally represent our property lines of business, and claims from such business are typically reported and settled in a relatively short period of time. Premiums from general liability, workers compensation, commercial auto liability and certain commercial multiple peril policies generally represent our casualty lines of business, and claims from such business can take years, even decades, to settle. In addition, we began writing multiple peril crop insurance (MPCI) in 2013, which has a short time between premium collection and claim payments, and surety business in 2012, which typically has few losses, but those can be very severe. Our Specialty Products and Specialty Industries segments each write business in both the property and casualty lines, as well as other lines of business such as accident and health insurance, credit insurance, crop and surety.

Table of Contents

Our various lines of business generally fall into three major categories, which reflect how we view the primary risk classification associated with each line: property lines, casualty lines, and other lines of business. Net written premiums by line of business for 2014, 2013 and 2012 consist of the following:

Line of business	Year ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012		
	(\$ in millions)				
Property Lines:					
Ocean and Inland Marine	\$201.9	\$187.1	\$214.2		
Commercial Multiple Peril and Auto	82.0	70.1	52.7		
Fire and Allied	44.7	51.9	50.5		
Private Passenger Auto <sup>(1)</sup>	—	2.4	99.7		
Total Property Lines	328.6	311.5	417.1		
Casualty Lines:					
General Liability	402.1	391.8	(2) 371.2	(2)	
Automobile Liability	91.4	55.8	74.8		
Workers Compensation	83.7	79.4	71.9		
Other Casualty	40.3	38.3	36.5		
Total Casualty Lines	617.5	565.3	554.4		
Other Lines:					
Accident and Health	149.8	141.4	(2) 152.7	(2)	
Credit and Other	58.0	55.6	53.3		
Crop	34.1	4.3	—		
Surety	28.9	10.5	1.7		
Total Other	270.8	211.8	207.7		
Total net written premiums	\$1,216.9	\$1,088.6	\$1,179.2		

(1) The decline in 2014 and 2013 Private Passenger Auto net written premiums is due to the January 1, 2013 exit of the collector cars and boats business.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. For 2013 and 2012, \$36.8 million and \$46.9 million, respectively, that were reported as "General Liability" the in prior year's presentation are classified as "Accident and Health" in the current year's presentation. Additionally, net written premiums for Crop and Surety were included in "Other Casualty" in the prior year's presentation.

We derive substantially all of our revenues from earned premiums, investment income, and net realized and unrealized investment gains (losses) on investment securities. Earned premiums represent premiums received from insureds, which are recognized as revenue over the period of time that insurance coverage is provided (i.e., ratably over the life of the policy). Premiums written are recognized as revenues and are earned ratably over the term of the related policy. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written that are applicable to future insurance coverage provided by policies. A significant period of time often elapses between receipt of insurance premiums and payment of insurance claims. During this time, we invest premiums, earn investment income, and generate net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investment activities.

Insurance companies incur a significant amount of their total expenses from policy obligations, which are commonly referred to as claims. In settling policyholder losses, various loss adjustment expenses (LAE) are incurred such as insurance adjusters' fees and litigation expenses. Loss and LAE are categorized by the year in which the claim is incurred, or "accident year." In the following calendar years, as we increase or decrease our estimate for the ultimate loss and LAE for claims incurred in prior accident years, we will record favorable or adverse "loss reserve development" which is recorded in the current calendar year period. In addition, insurance companies incur policy acquisition expenses, such as commissions paid to agents and premium taxes, and other expenses related to the underwriting process, including employee compensation and benefits. The key measure of relative underwriting performance for an insurance company is the combined ratio. An insurance company's combined ratio is calculated by adding the ratio of

incurred loss and LAE to earned premiums (the loss and LAE ratio) and the ratio of policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses to earned premiums (the expense ratio). A combined ratio under 100% indicates that an insurance company is generating an underwriting profit. However, when considering investment returns, insurance companies operating at a combined ratio of greater than 100% can be profitable.



Table of Contents

## Insurance Business

Our net written premiums by segment for 2014, 2013 and 2012 consist of the following:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Specialty Products	\$606.9	\$509.6	\$630.9
Specialty Industries	610.0	579.0	548.3
Total	\$1,216.9	\$1,088.6	\$1,179.2

## Specialty Products

The Specialty Products segment is comprised of eight operating segments, including our Crop business which we started writing in late 2013, as well as the Collector Cars and Boats underwriting operating segment that was exited in 2013 (see Note 2—"Acquisitions and Dispositions" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements), representing an aggregation based on those that offer distinct products and tailored coverages and services to a broad customer base across the United States. In addition to Crop and Collector Cars and Boats, the Specialty Products segment includes the Professional Insurance, Tuition Reimbursement, Programs, Specialty Property, Environmental, and Surety underwriting operating segments.

For 2014, 2013 and 2012, our Specialty Products segment's net written premiums by underwriting operating segment were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Professional Insurance	\$351.7	\$348.9	\$340.7
Tuition Reimbursement	70.5	65.9	65.1
Programs	50.8	20.5	0.3
Crop	35.1	4.3	—
Specialty Property	32.2	40.4	34.0
Collector Cars and Boats <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	179.7
Other Specialty Products	66.6	29.6	11.1
Total Specialty Products	\$606.9	\$509.6	\$630.9

<sup>(1)</sup> Decline in 2014 and 2013 Collector Cars and Boats net written premiums is due to the January 1, 2013 exit of the business.

A description of business written by each underwriting operating segment in the Specialty Products segment follows: OneBeacon Professional Insurance (Professional Insurance)

Professional Insurance specializes in professional liability product solutions for a specialized customer base, including hospitals, managed care organizations, long-term care facilities, medical facilities, physician groups, media organizations, design professionals, financial services and technology providers. Additionally, Professional Insurance provides employment practices liability, management liability and other tailored products for complex organizations including health care provider excess insurance and HMO reinsurance. General liability, property and workers compensation coverages are also available for financial institutions. Professional Insurance policies are primarily issued on a "claims made" basis, which generally covers claims that are made against an insured during the time period when a liability policy is in effect, regardless of when the event causing the loss occurred. This coverage differs from "claims occurrence" basis policies, which generally cover losses on events that occur during a period specified in the policy, regardless of when the claim is reported. In December 2014, we sold to Argo Group US, Inc., a member of Argo Group International Holdings, Ltd., the renewal rights to our lawyers professional liability business, which included policies expiring on or after January 1, 2015 on approximately \$30 million of expiring premium within Professional Insurance.

Tuition Reimbursement

A.W.G. Dewar, Inc. (Dewar) has been a leading provider of tuition reimbursement insurance since 1930. Dewar's product, classified as credit insurance for financial reporting purposes, protects both schools and parents from the financial consequences of a student's withdrawal or dismissal from school. We own approximately 82% of Dewar.

4

---

Table of Contents

## OneBeacon Program Group (Programs)

Programs provides a full range of multi-line package insurance for select specialty programs overseen by dedicated agencies that perform all policy administration functions. Products are available on an admitted and nonadmitted basis. Programs works primarily with managing general agents and managing general underwriters, commonly referred to as program administrators.

## OneBeacon Crop Insurance (Crop)

Beginning in 2013, through our exclusive relationship with a managing general agency, Climate Crop Insurance Agency LLC (The Climate Corporation), Crop offers multiple peril crop insurance through the federal crop insurance program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Risk Management Agency. OneBeacon and The Climate Corporation also offer crop-hail products to supplement the federal crop insurance program.

## OneBeacon Specialty Property (Specialty Property)

Specialty Property provides excess property and inland marine solutions for layered insurance policies. Target classes of business include apartments and condominiums, commercial real estate, small-to-medium manufacturing, retail/wholesale, education and public entities. Specialty Property products are provided primarily through surplus lines wholesalers.

## Collector Cars and Boats

Prior to January 1, 2013, we offered tailored coverages primarily for collector vehicles through an exclusive partnership with Hagerty Insurance Agency (Hagerty). In January 2013, OneBeacon and Hagerty terminated their relationship.

## Other Specialty Products

## OneBeacon Environmental (Environmental)

Environmental specializes in environmental risk solutions designed to address a variety of exposures for a broad range of businesses, including multiline casualty placements for the environmental industry. The product suite includes commercial general liability, contractors' environmental liability, professional services liability, environmental premises liability, products pollution liability, follow-form excess, environmental excess and business auto.

## OneBeacon Surety Group (Surety)

OneBeacon Surety Group offers a broad range of commercial bonds targeting Fortune 2500 and large private companies written through a network of independent agencies, brokers and wholesalers. Business is serviced through eight regions throughout the United States.

## Specialty Industries

The Specialty Industries segment is comprised of six underwriting operating segments, representing an aggregation based on those that focus on solving the unique needs of a particular customer or industry group. The Specialty Industries segment includes the International Marine Underwriters (IMU), Technology, Accident, Entertainment, Government Risks, and Energy (which has been exited) underwriting operating segments.

For 2014, 2013 and 2012, our Specialty Industries segment's net written premiums by underwriting operating segment were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
International Marine Underwriters	\$192.6	\$181.0	\$160.1
Technology	133.1	131.8	121.0
Accident	113.4	105.9	102.0
Entertainment	88.6	76.8	71.4
Government Risks	82.3	83.4	62.3
Energy	—	0.1	31.5
Total Specialty Industries	\$610.0	\$579.0	\$548.3

Table of Contents

A description of business written by each underwriting operating segment in OneBeacon's Specialty Industries segment follows:

**International Marine Underwriters (IMU)**

IMU traces its roots to the early 1900s, and offers a full range of ocean and inland marine insurance solutions. Ocean marine products include, but are not limited to, commercial hull and marine liabilities at both the primary and excess levels; ocean and air cargo with coverage extensions such as inland transit, warehousing and processing; yachts; and several marine "package" products with comprehensive property, auto and liability coverage. Inland marine solutions include builders' risks, contractors' equipment, energy, installation floaters, fine arts, motor truck cargo, transportation, miscellaneous articles floaters, warehousemen's legal liability and other inland marine opportunities.

**OneBeacon Technology Insurance (Technology)**

Technology provides insurance solutions for specific technology segments including: information technology, telecommunications, electronic manufacturing, integration contractors, instrument manufacturers and clean tech/solar. Tailored products and coverages include property, general liability, business auto, commercial umbrella, workers compensation, international, technology errors or omissions, information risks and communications liability. Specialized technology insurance expertise, innovation and service are delivered through dedicated underwriting, risk control and claims staff.

**OneBeacon Accident Group (Accident)**

Accident focuses on analyzing and developing unique accident solutions for the transportation, non-subscription and corporate accident marketplace, while also developing specialized accident insurance programs. Our Accident product suite includes accidental death and dismemberment, occupational accident, sports accident, non-truckers liability, vehicle physical damage and other accident coverages. Accident also provides employers and affinity groups with access to unique services including a discounted prescription drug program, identity theft management services and travel assistance services.

**OneBeacon Entertainment (Entertainment)**

Entertainment provides specialized commercial insurance, including professional liability protection, for the entertainment, sports and leisure industries. Coverages include film and television portfolio, producers portfolio, theatrical package, event cancellation, premises liability, event liability and participant liability.

**OneBeacon Government Risks (Government Risks)**

Government Risks provides solutions for mid-sized municipalities and counties, special districts including water and sanitation, non-rail transit authorities and other publicly funded agencies. Government Risks products include property, casualty, and professional liability (comprised of law enforcement, public officials, and employment practices liability coverages) offered on a fully insured, deductible, self-insured retention or assumed reinsurance basis.

**OneBeacon Energy Group (Energy)**

Energy, a business we decided to exit in the fourth quarter of 2013, except for certain inland marine accounts that were transferred into IMU, was focused on middle-market upstream and midstream conventional energy businesses, alternative and renewable energy producers, alternative fuel producers and related service and manufacturing enterprises.

**Geographic Concentration**

Substantially all of our net written premiums are derived from business produced in the United States. We produced business in the following geographies during 2014, 2013 and 2012:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
California	16.4	% 15.7	% 15.9	%
New York	10.0	9.9	9.4	
Texas	6.7	7.0	7.3	
Florida	5.7	4.8	5.1	
District of Columbia	5.3	5.7	4.6	
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	55.9	56.9	57.7	

Total	100.0	%	100.0	%	100.0	%
-------	-------	---	-------	---	-------	---

---

<sup>(1)</sup> No other individual state accounts for more than 5% of net written premiums for 2014, 2013 or 2012.

6

---

## Table of Contents

### Marketing and Distribution

We offer our products and services through a network of approximately 2,400 independent agents, regional and national brokers, wholesalers and managing general agencies. We selectively enter these relationships with producers who demonstrate an understanding of our target markets, our capabilities and the specialized needs of their clients. We believe this selective distribution approach creates greater insight into the underwriting and management of the risks associated with our particular lines of business. Further, we believe agents and brokers will continue to represent a significant share of the business we desire going forward.

### Underwriting and Pricing

We believe there must be a realistic expectation of attaining an underwriting profit on all the business we write, as well as a demonstrated fulfillment of that expectation over time. Consistent with our "Underwriting Comes First" operating principle, adequate pricing is a critical component for achieving an underwriting profit. We underwrite our book with a disciplined approach towards pricing our insurance products and are willing to forgo a business opportunity if we believe it is not priced appropriately.

We actively monitor pricing activity and measure our use of tiers, credits, debits and limits. In addition, we regularly update base rates to achieve targeted returns on capital and attempt to shift writings away from lines and classes where pricing is inadequate. To the extent changes in premium rates, policy forms or other matters are subject to regulatory approval (see "Item 1. Business—Regulatory Matters—General" and "Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Relating to our Business—Regulation may restrict our ability to operate"), we proactively monitor our pending regulatory filings to facilitate, to the extent possible, their prompt processing and approval. Lastly, we expend considerable effort to measure and verify exposures and insured values.

### Competition

Property and casualty insurance is highly competitive. Our businesses each compete against a different subset of companies. In general, we compete in one or more of our businesses with most of the large multi-line insurance companies, such as ACE, AIG, Chubb Group, CNA, Liberty Mutual, Travelers and Zurich Insurance Group. We also compete with most specialty companies, such as HCC Insurance Holdings, Inc., The Navigators Group, Inc., Markel Corporation, RLI Corp. and W.R. Berkley Corporation. Lastly, some of our businesses compete with various local and regional insurance companies.

The more significant competitive factors for most of our insurance products are price, product terms and conditions, agency and broker relationships, and claims service. Our underwriting principles and dedication to independent distribution partners are unlikely to make us the low-cost provider in most markets. While it is often difficult for insurance companies to differentiate their products, we believe that providing superior specialty products to satisfy market needs and relying on agents and brokers who value our targeted expertise, superior claims service, and disciplined underwriting, establishes a competitive advantage.

### Claims Management

Effective claims management is a critical factor in achieving satisfactory underwriting results. We maintain an experienced staff of claims handlers and managers strategically located throughout our operating territories. We also maintain a special investigative unit designed to detect insurance fraud and abuse and support efforts by regulatory bodies and trade associations to curtail fraud.

We utilize a shared claims service to manage costs. We have adopted a total claims cost management approach that gives equal importance to controlling claims handling expenses, legal expenses and claims payments, enabling us to lower the sum of the three. This approach requires utilization of a considerable number of conventional metrics to monitor the effectiveness of various programs designed to lower total loss costs. We use the metrics to prevent the implementation of expense containment programs that will cost more than we expect to save.

Our claims department utilizes an online claims system to record reserves, payments and adjuster activity. The workstation also helps claim handlers identify recovery potential, estimate property damage, evaluate claims and identify fraud. Our commitment and performance in fighting insurance fraud has reduced claim costs and aided law enforcement investigations.



Table of Contents

Catastrophe Risk Management and Reinsurance Protection

Our insurance subsidiaries enter into ceded reinsurance contracts from time to time to protect their businesses from losses due to concentration of risk, to manage their operating leverage ratios and to limit losses arising from catastrophic events. Catastrophes are severe losses resulting from a wide variety of events. While our exposure to catastrophe losses has decreased meaningfully as a result of our repositioning in recent years as a specialty-only company, we are still exposed to catastrophe losses. The timing and size of catastrophe losses are unpredictable and the level of losses experienced in any year could be material to our operating results and financial condition. Examples of catastrophes include losses caused by earthquakes, wildfires, hurricanes and other types of storms and terrorist acts. The extent of losses caused by a catastrophic event is a function of severity and the amount and type of insured exposure in the affected area. In the normal course of business, OneBeacon's insurance subsidiaries seek to limit losses that may arise from catastrophes or other events through individual risk selection, imposing deductibles and limits, limiting our concentration of insurance in catastrophe-prone areas such as coastal regions and reinsuring with third-party reinsurers.

We use models (primarily AIR Worldwide (AIR) Touchstone version 2.0) to estimate potential losses from catastrophes. We use the model output in conjunction with other data to manage our exposure to catastrophe losses based on a probable maximum loss (PML) forecast to quantify our exposure to a 1-in-250-year catastrophe event. We utilize a general catastrophe reinsurance treaty with unaffiliated reinsurers to manage our exposure to large catastrophe losses. Effective May 1, 2014, we renewed our property catastrophe reinsurance program through April 30, 2015. The program provides coverage for our property business as well as certain acts of terrorism. Under the program, the first \$20.0 million of losses resulting from any single catastrophe are retained and 100.0% of the next \$110.0 million of losses resulting from the catastrophe are reinsured in three layers. The part of a catastrophe loss in excess of \$130.0 million would be retained in full. In the event of a catastrophe, our property catastrophe reinsurance program is reinstated for the remainder of the original contract term by paying a reinstatement premium that is based on the percentage of coverage reinstated and the original property catastrophe coverage premium. We anticipate that the \$130.0 million limit is more than sufficient to cover the maximum hurricane and earthquake losses with a modeled 0.4% probability of occurrence (1-in-250-year). This \$130.0 million limit was reduced from the \$150.0 million limit that our previous catastrophe reinsurance program provided, as a combined result of lower catastrophe exposures and the purchase of additional inuring reinsurance protection.

Our property catastrophe reinsurance program does not cover property losses resulting from any nuclear events or biological, chemical or radiological terrorist attacks. Also excluded are losses resulting from acts of terrorism committed by an individual or individuals acting on behalf of any foreign person or foreign interest as defined under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program (the Terrorism Act).

In addition to the corporate catastrophe reinsurance protection, we also purchase dedicated reinsurance protection for certain lines of business. Our specialty property business purchases a dedicated property catastrophe program providing 100% coverage for \$30.0 million of loss in excess of \$10.0 million of loss, which inures to the benefit of the broader property catastrophe reinsurance program described previously. This treaty limit cannot be reinstated.

We also purchase property-per-risk reinsurance coverage to reduce large loss volatility. The property-per-risk reinsurance program reinsures 100% of losses in excess of \$5.0 million, which represents a retention decrease from \$10.0 million for 2013, up to \$100.0 million. Individual risk facultative reinsurance is purchased above \$100.0 million. The property-per-risk treaty provides one limit of reinsurance protection for losses in excess of \$5.0 million up to \$100.0 million on an individual risk basis for certified acts of foreign terrorism committed on behalf of any foreign person or foreign interest. However, any nuclear events, or biological, chemical or radiological terrorist attacks are not covered.

In addition to the coverage provided under these treaties, we utilize a number of other catastrophe and general insurance treaties covering specific lines of business. See Note 4—"Reinsurance" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for descriptions of the significant types of our reinsurance agreements.

As reinsurance contracts do not relieve us of our obligation to our policyholders, collectability of balances due from reinsurers is critical to our financial strength.



Our current third party reinsurance programs provide varying degrees of coverage for terrorism events. Our overall terrorism exposure is impacted by the Terrorism Act, which is a federal program administered by the Department of the Treasury that provides for a shared system of public and private compensation for commercial property and casualty losses resulting from events that reach the threshold for losses (\$100 million in 2015 and increasing \$20 million in subsequent years until the threshold becomes \$200 million in 2020) and are certified as an act of terrorism by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, in concurrence with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General of the United States. The current program was signed into law on January 12, 2015 and is authorized through December 31, 2020. See Note 4—“Reinsurance” of the

Table of Contents

accompanying consolidated financial statements for a further description of the Terrorism Act, including our estimated retention level.

We closely monitor and manage our concentration of risk for terrorism losses by geographic area. We control our exposures so that total maximum expected loss from a terrorism event within any half-mile radius in a metropolitan area or around a target risk will not exceed \$450 million on a pre-tax basis before considering the federal government participation under the Terrorism Act. Reports monitoring our terrorism exposures are generated quarterly. In addition, our underwriting process evaluates all potential new business to determine if it would add exposure to an already existing concentration of risk or would individually add significant risk. As a result, we believe that we have appropriately limited our exposure to losses from terrorist attacks. Nonetheless, risks insured by us remain exposed to terrorist attacks and even considering the coverage provided by the Terrorism Act, the possibility remains that losses resulting from future terrorist attacks could prove to be material.

Loss and LAE Reserves

We establish loss and LAE reserves that are estimates of amounts needed to pay claims and related expenses in the future for insured events that have already occurred. The process of estimating reserves involves a considerable degree of judgment by management and is always inherently uncertain. See Note 1—"Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Insurance Operations" in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our accounting for loss and LAE, as well as "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Estimates."

The following information presents (1) our reserve development over the preceding ten years and (2) a reconciliation of reserves on a regulatory basis to reserves determined in accordance with GAAP, each as prescribed by Securities Act Industry Guide No. 6.

Section I of the 10-year table shows the estimated liability that was recorded at the end of each of the indicated years for all current and prior accident year unpaid loss and LAE. The liability represents the estimated amount of loss and LAE for claims that were unpaid at the balance sheet date, including incurred but not reported, or IBNR, reserves. The liability for unpaid loss and LAE is recorded in the balance sheet gross of the effects of reinsurance with an estimate of reinsurance recoverables arising from reinsurance contracts reported separately as an asset. The net balance represents the estimated amount of unpaid loss and LAE outstanding as of the balance sheet date, reduced by estimates of amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts.

Section II shows the cumulative amount of net loss and LAE paid relating to recorded liabilities as of the end of each succeeding year. Section III shows the re-estimated amount of the previously recorded net liability as of the end of each succeeding year. Estimates of the liability for unpaid loss and LAE are increased or decreased as payments are made and more information regarding individual claims and trends, such as overall frequency (the average number of claims submitted per policy during a given period of time) and severity (the average value per claim during a given period of time) patterns, becomes known. Section IV shows the cumulative net redundancy/(deficiency) representing the aggregate change in the liability from original balance sheet dates and the re-estimated liability through December 31, 2014. Section V shows the re-estimated gross liability and re-estimated reinsurance recoverables through December 31, 2014. Section VI shows the cumulative gross redundancy/(deficiency) representing the aggregate change in the liability from original balance sheet dates and the re-estimated liability through December 31, 2014.

Table of Contents

Loss and LAE <sup>(1), (2)</sup>										
Year ended December 31,										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(\$ in millions)									
<b>I. Liability for unpaid loss and LAE:</b>										
Gross balance	\$211.4	\$376.7	\$436.1	\$480.2	\$627.1	\$702.1	\$835.1	\$868.5	\$1,000.0	\$1,054.3
Less reinsurance recoverable on unpaid loss and LAE	(14.5 )	(46.8 )	(30.6 )	(24.3 )	(49.6 )	(43.8 )	(53.6 )	(61.6 )	(107.3 )	(80.2 )
Net balance	196.9	329.9	405.5	455.9	577.5	658.3	781.5	806.9	892.7	974.1
<b>II. Cumulative amount of net liability paid through:</b>										
1 year later	58.1	126.8	96.6	97.8	154.8	219.4	306.3	339.0	332.7	380.2
2 years later	76.6	168.7	132.3	159.4	235.2	357.0	474.4	505.7	561.6	
3 years later	95.4	185.4	167.2	197.3	294.4	436.3	560.1	616.7		
4 years later	101.2	205.1	183.9	230.3	331.4	477.1	611.2			
5 years later	105.0	214.1	195.3	244.7	346.8	501.6				
6 years later	106.6	218.7	199.6	252.6	354.7					
7 years later	106.9	221.4	201.9	256.2						
8 years later	108.7	222.2	202.6							
9 years later	109.0	222.5								
10 years later	109.0									
<b>III. Net liability re-estimated as of:</b>										
1 year later	179.9	325.9	308.1	391.1	492.9	630.2	751.7	799.5	892.7	1,063.8
2 years later	152.4	269.6	267.8	335.4	459.3	595.8	743.8	806.9	950.0	
3 years later	128.1	243.1	243.2	318.8	416.1	589.6	733.2	830.3		
4 years later	119.1	238.8	227.1	297.4	413.5	576.9	733.6			
5 years later	118.2	228.8	224.8	294.3	396.9	567.1				
6 years later	111.8	229.5	221.6	280.8	385.0					
7 years later	110.1	230.2	216.0	272.9						
8 years later	111.2	227.6	211.3							
9 years later	109.9	227.0								
10 years later	109.3									
<b>IV. Cumulative net redundancy/(deficiency)</b>										
Percent redundant/(deficient)	44.5	%31.2	%47.9	%40.1	%33.3	%13.9	%6.1	%(2.9)	%(6.4)	%(9.2)
<b>V. Reconciliation of net liability re-estimated as of the end of the latest re-estimation period (see III above):</b>										
Gross unpaid loss and LAE latest re-estimate	\$128.9	\$302.2	\$240.6	\$308.2	\$425.2	\$602.1	\$768.1	\$861.6	\$1,098.9	\$1,177.6
Reinsurance recoverable latest re-estimate	(19.6 )	(75.2 )	(29.3 )	(35.3 )	(40.2 )	(35.0 )	(34.5 )	(31.3 )	(148.9 )	(113.8 )

Edgar Filing: OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. - Form 10-K

Net unpaid loss and LAE latest re-estimate	\$109.3	\$227.0	\$211.3	\$272.9	\$385.0	\$567.1	\$733.6	\$830.3	\$950.0	\$1,063.8
VI. Cumulative gross redundancy (deficiency)	\$82.5	\$74.5	\$195.5	\$172.0	\$201.9	\$100.0	\$67.0	\$6.9	\$(98.9)	\$(123.3)
Percent redundant (deficient)	39.0	%19.8	%44.8	%35.8	%32.2	%14.2	%8.0	%0.8	%(9.9)	%(11.7)

The 10-year table is reflective of activity related to our loss and LAE reserves from Specialty Products and Specialty Industries, as well as \$23.8 million in losses ceded to one of the entities sold as part of the Runoff

(1) Transaction in 2014, and excludes other balances and activity related to the Runoff Business and AutoOne, which have been presented as discontinued operations in the statements of operations for all periods presented, as well as certain affiliated agreements that were commuted in 2006.

The 10-year table also excludes loss and LAE reserves related to the sale of our personal lines business in 2010.

(2) The net reserves related to this business for the years 2004 through 2009 were as follows: \$518.3 million, \$434.4 million, \$386.6 million, \$322.5 million, \$333.5 million and \$315.4 million, respectively. This business was sold in 2010 and therefore, there were no net reserves as of December 31, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Table of Contents

The following table reconciles loss and LAE reserves determined on a statutory basis to loss and LAE reserves determined in accordance with GAAP as of December 31, as follows:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(\$ in millions)	
Statutory reserves <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1,180.6	\$2,199.9
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses and LAE <sup>(2)</sup>	161.6	80.2
Runoff Business <sup>(3)</sup>	—	(1,225.8 )
GAAP reserves	\$1,342.2	\$1,054.3

(1) Statutory reserves include Split Rock Insurance, Ltd. loss and LAE reserves.

(2) Represents adjustments made to add back reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses and LAE included with the presentation of reserves under statutory accounting.

(3) Represents loss and LAE reserves related to the Runoff Business which are presented as liabilities held for sale in the December 31, 2013 GAAP balance sheet. Also includes adjustments made for certain reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses that have a different presentation for statutory than for GAAP.

#### Investing, Financing and Corporate

Investing, Financing and Corporate primarily consists of investing and financing activities, as well as other assets and liabilities, and general and administrative expenses and interest expense incurred at the holding company level.

#### Investing

##### Overview

Invested assets are not allocated to our Specialty Products or Specialty Industries reportable segments since we do not manage our invested assets by segment. Invested assets, net investment income, and net realized and change in unrealized investment gains (losses) related to our Specialty Products and Specialty Industries segments are included in the Investing, Financing and Corporate segment since these assets are available for payment of losses and expenses for all segments.

Our traditional investment philosophy is to maximize our after tax risk-adjusted return while taking prudent levels of risk and maintaining a diversified portfolio, and subject to our investment guidelines and various regulatory restrictions. Under this approach, each dollar of after-tax investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses is valued equally.

Substantially all of our investment portfolios are managed under agreements with White Mountains Advisors LLC (WM Advisors), a registered investment advisor that is owned by White Mountains, and Prospector Partners, LLC (Prospector), a primary registered investment advisor. See Note 15—"Related Party Disclosures" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Our investment portfolio mix as of December 31, 2014 consisted in large part of high quality, short duration fixed maturity investments and short-term investments, as well as equity investments which are comprised of common stock, convertible fixed maturity securities and other investments, including surplus notes, hedge funds and private equity funds. Our management believes that prudent levels of investments in common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity securities, and other investments within our investment portfolio are likely to enhance long-term after tax total returns without significantly increasing the risk profile of the portfolio.

##### Fixed Income and Other Investments

WM Advisors, along with any sub-advisors they may engage, manages our fixed income investment portfolio, which includes both fixed maturity and short-term investments, and the majority of our other investments portfolio including hedge funds and private equity funds. WM Advisors' fixed maturity investment strategy is to purchase securities that are attractively priced in relation to their investment risks. WM Advisors generally manages the interest rate risk associated with holding fixed maturity investments by actively managing the average duration of the portfolio to achieve an adequate after tax total return without subjecting the portfolio to an unreasonable level of interest rate risk. WM Advisors also invests in taxable and tax-exempt municipal securities, with the objective of providing absolute loss adjusted total returns with a focus on capital preservation.



## Table of Contents

### Common Equity Securities and Convertible Fixed Maturity Securities

Prospector is the primary manager of our common equity securities and convertible fixed maturity securities portfolios. Prospector's investment strategy is to maximize risk-adjusted absolute return through investments in a variety of equity, equity-related and convertible fixed maturity instruments with a focus on capital preservation. Prospector invests in the United States and other developed markets. Prospector's philosophy is to utilize a bottom-up, value investing approach.

### Financing

Debt and the related interest expense on debt also are not allocated to or managed by segment and are included in the Investing, Financing and Corporate segment.

### 2012 Senior Notes

In November 2012, OneBeacon U.S. Holdings, Inc. (OBH), an intermediate holding company of OneBeacon, issued \$275.0 million face value of senior unsecured notes through a public offering, at an issue price of 99.9% (2012 Senior Notes). The net proceeds from the issuance of the 2012 Senior Notes were used to repurchase OBH's existing outstanding senior notes, the 2003 Senior Notes (as defined in "—Financing" in Item 7). The 2012 Senior Notes bear an annual interest rate of 4.6%, payable semi-annually in arrears on May 9 and November 9 until maturity on November 9, 2022. OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. provides an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee as to the payment of principal and interest on the 2012 Senior Notes.

See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Financing." Corporate

Our Corporate operations consists of the activities of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. and our intermediate subsidiary holding companies which include OneBeacon U.S. Enterprises Holdings, Inc., OneBeacon U.S. Financial Services, Inc., and OBH, all U.S.-domiciled companies, as well as various intermediate holding companies domiciled in the United States, Gibraltar, Luxembourg and Bermuda. The primary purpose of these entities is to efficiently manage the group's various capital and financing activities.

### Regulatory Matters

#### General

Our insurance operations are subject to regulation and supervision in each of the United States jurisdictions where they are domiciled and licensed to conduct business. Generally, state regulatory authorities have broad supervisory and administrative powers over such matters as licenses, standards of solvency, premium rates, policy forms, investments, statutory deposits, methods of accounting, form and content of the consolidated financial statements, reserves for unpaid loss and LAE, reinsurance, minimum capital and surplus requirements, dividends and other distributions to shareholders, annual and other report filings, and other market conduct. In general, such regulation is for the protection of policyholders rather than shareholders. We are also subject to Bermuda insurance regulations, which are generally similar to insurance regulations imposed by U.S. states on U.S.-domiciled insurers, though there are important differences, as described below.

#### State Accreditation and Monitoring

All states have laws establishing standards that an insurer must meet to maintain its license to write business. In addition, all states have enacted laws substantially similar to the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' (NAIC) risk-based capital (RBC) standards for property and casualty companies, which are designed to determine minimum capital requirements and to raise the level of protection that statutory surplus provides for policyholder obligations. The RBC formula for property and casualty insurance companies measures three major areas of risk facing property and casualty insurers: underwriting, which encompasses the risk of adverse loss developments and inadequate pricing; declines in asset values arising from market and/or credit risk; and off-balance sheet risk arising from adverse experience from non-controlled assets, guarantees for affiliates or other contingent liabilities and excessive premium growth. Under laws adopted by individual states, insurers having less total adjusted capital than that required by the RBC calculation will be subject to varying degrees of regulatory action, depending on the level of capital inadequacy.





## Table of Contents

The NAIC has a set of financial relationships or tests known as the Insurance Regulatory Information System (IRIS) to assist state insurance regulators in monitoring the financial condition of insurance companies and identifying companies that require special regulatory attention. Insurance companies generally submit data annually to the NAIC, which in turn analyzes the data using prescribed financial data ratios (IRIS ratios), each with defined "usual ranges." Generally, regulators will begin to investigate or monitor an insurance company if its IRIS ratios fall outside the usual ranges for four or more of the ratios. If an insurance company has insufficient capital, regulators may act to reduce the amount of insurance it can issue or, in severe situations, assume control of the company. We currently believe that all of our insurance subsidiaries are within the normal IRIS range, and we are not aware of any IRIS-related regulatory investigation related to our insurance company subsidiaries.

Many states have laws and regulations that limit an insurer's ability to exit a market. For example, certain states prohibit an insurer from withdrawing from one or more lines of insurance business in the state without providing prior notice to or obtaining the state regulator's approval. State regulators may refuse to approve withdrawal plans on the grounds that they could lead to market disruption, or for other reasons, including political and tax-related reasons. Some states also prohibit canceling or non-renewing certain policies for specific reasons.

State insurance laws and regulations include numerous provisions governing marketplace activities of insurers, including provisions governing marketing and sales practices, policyholder services, claims management and complaint handling. State regulatory authorities generally enforce these provisions through periodic market conduct examinations.

### Guaranty Funds and Mandatory Shared Market Mechanisms

As a condition of our license to do business in certain states, we are required to participate in guaranty funds in which licensed insurers within the state bear a portion of the loss suffered by some claimants due to the insolvency of other insurers. Certain states also impose mandatory shared market mechanisms, with each state dictating the types of insurance and the level of coverage that must be provided. The most common type of shared market mechanism in which we are required to participate is an assigned risk plan. Many states operate assigned risk plans. These plans require insurers licensed within the applicable state to accept the applications for insurance policies of customers who are unable to obtain insurance in the voluntary market. The total number of such policies an insurer is required to accept is based on its market share of voluntary business in the state. Underwriting results related to assigned risk plans are typically adverse. Accordingly, we may be required to underwrite policies with a higher risk of loss than we would otherwise accept.

Reinsurance facilities are another type of shared market mechanism. Reinsurance facilities require an insurance company to accept all applications submitted by certain state designated agents. The reinsurance facility then allows the insurer to cede some of its business to the reinsurance facility and the facility will reimburse the insurer for claims paid on ceded business. Typically, however, reinsurance facilities operate at a deficit, which is funded through assessments against the same insurers. As a result, we could be required to underwrite policies with a higher risk of loss than we would otherwise voluntarily accept.

### Pricing, Investment and Dividends

Nearly all states have insurance laws requiring property and casualty insurance companies to file their rates, rules and policy or coverage forms with the state's regulatory authority. In most cases, such rates, rules and forms must be approved prior to use. While pricing laws vary from state to state, their objectives are generally to ensure that rates are not excessive, unfairly discriminatory or used to engage in unfair price competition. Our ability to increase rates and the timing of the process are dependent upon the regulatory requirements in each state.

We are subject to state laws and regulations that require investment portfolio diversification and dictate the quality and kind of investments we may hold. Non-compliance may cause non-conforming investments to be non-admitted when measuring statutory surplus and, in some instances, may require divestiture. Our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2014 complied with such laws and regulations in all material respects.

One of the primary sources of cash inflows for us and certain of our intermediary holding companies is dividends received from our operating subsidiaries. Under the insurance laws of the jurisdictions under which our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are domiciled, an insurer is restricted with respect to the timing or the amount of dividends it may pay without prior approval by regulatory authorities. Prior to the closing of the Runoff Transaction, OneBeacon Insurance

Company, a Pennsylvania insurance company (OBIC), was our lead insurance company for our Runoff Business and its wholly owned subsidiary, Atlantic Specialty Insurance Company (ASIC), a New York insurance company, was our lead insurance company for our ongoing specialty business. Immediately prior to the closing of the Runoff Transaction, OBIC paid an extraordinary dividend of \$851.7 million to its immediate parent company. The dividend, which was approved by the Pennsylvania Insurance Department, consisted of all of the capital stock of ASIC, valued at \$700.5 million, and \$151.2 million in cash and other securities. Following the sale of OBIC in the Runoff Transaction, ASIC is now the lead insurance company. ASIC, regulated by the New York Department of Financial Services, has the ability to pay dividends during any 12-month period without the prior

## Table of Contents

approval of regulatory authorities in an amount set by formula based on the lesser of net investment income, as defined by statute, or 10% of statutory surplus, in both cases as most recently reported to regulatory authorities, subject to the availability of earned surplus, and subject to dividends paid in prior periods.

### Holding Company Structure

We are subject to regulation under certain state insurance holding company acts. These regulations contain reporting requirements relating to our capital structure, ownership, financial condition and general business operations. These regulations also contain special reporting and prior approval requirements with respect to certain transactions among affiliates. Since we are an insurance holding company, the domiciliary states of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries impose regulatory application and approval requirements on acquisitions of common shares which may be deemed to confer control over those subsidiaries, as that concept is defined under the applicable state laws. Acquisition of as little as 10% of our common shares may be deemed to confer control under the insurance laws of some jurisdictions, and the application process for approval can be extensive and time consuming.

### Legislation

Although the federal government does not directly regulate the insurance business, federal legislation and administrative policies impact the industry. In addition, legislation has been introduced in recent years that, if enacted, could result in the federal government assuming a more direct role in the regulation of the insurance industry. Notably, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) created the Federal Insurance Office (FIO) within the Treasury Department, which is responsible for gathering information and monitoring the insurance industry to identify gaps in the regulation of insurers that could contribute to a systemic crisis in the insurance industry or U.S. financial system. In addition to these recent financial regulations, we are impacted by other federal regulations targeted at the insurance industry, such as the Terrorism Act, which established a federal "backstop" for commercial property and casualty losses (see "—Catastrophe Risk Management and Reinsurance Protection"). Furthermore, as ASIC is authorized to write federal crop insurance, we could also be impacted by regulatory and legislative developments affecting the federal crop insurance program. For example, the generally applicable levels of reinsurance support that the federal government provides to authorized carriers could be reduced by future legislation. We will continue to monitor new and changing federal regulations and their potential impact, if any, on our insurance company subsidiaries.

In addition to emerging federal regulation, many states are adopting laws that attempt to strengthen the ability of regulators to understand and regulate the risk management practices of insurers and insurance groups. For example, many states have adopted measures related to the NAIC's Solvency Modernization Initiative (SMI) which requires insurers to summarize their key risks and risk management strategies to regulators. The SMI resulted in a 2010 amendment to the NAIC's Model Insurance Company Holding Company System Regulatory Act (the Model Holding Company Act), which requires the ultimate controlling person in an insurer's holding company structure to identify and report material enterprise risks to the state insurance regulator. This insurer-created, risk-focused summary report is called the Own Risk Solvency Assessment (ORSA) and is required to be completed at least annually, commencing in 2015. The ORSA is a comprehensive report designed to assess the adequacy of an insurer's risk management practices, including risks related to the insurer's future solvency position. Because some of our state regulators have adopted the ORSA Model Act, we are preparing an ORSA report and will submit the report to certain state insurance departments in 2015.

### Bermuda Law

We are an exempted company organized under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (Companies Act). As a result, we are required to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act regulating the payment of dividends and making of distributions from contributed surplus. A company is prohibited from declaring or paying a dividend, or making a distribution out of contributed surplus, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that:

- the company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or
- the realizable value of the company's assets would thereby be less than its liabilities.

Under our bye-laws, each common share is entitled to dividends if, and when, dividends are declared by our board of directors (the Board), subject to any preferred dividend rights of the holders of any preference shares. Issued share capital is the aggregate par value of the company's issued shares, and the share premium account is the aggregate

amount paid for issued shares over and above their par value. Share premium accounts may be reduced in certain limited circumstances. In addition, the Companies Act regulates return of capital, reduction of capital and any purchase or redemption of shares by OneBeacon.

## Table of Contents

Although we are incorporated in Bermuda, we have been designated as a non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes by the Bermuda Monetary Authority, or the BMA. Pursuant to our non-resident status, we may hold any currency other than Bermuda dollars and convert that currency into any other currency, other than Bermuda dollars, without restriction.

Shares may be offered or sold in Bermuda only in compliance with the provisions of the Investment Business Act 2003 and the Exchange Control Act 1972, and related regulations of Bermuda which regulate the sale of securities in Bermuda. In addition, specific permission is required from the BMA pursuant to the provisions of the Exchange Control Act 1972 and related regulations, for all issuances and transfers of securities of Bermuda companies, other than in cases where the BMA has granted a general permission. The BMA in its policy dated June 1, 2005 provides that where any equity securities, including our common shares, of a Bermuda company are listed on an appointed stock exchange, general permission is given for the issue and subsequent transfer of any securities of a company from and/or to a non-resident, for as long as any equity securities of such company remain so listed. The New York Stock Exchange is deemed to be an appointed stock exchange under Bermuda law. Notwithstanding the above general permission, the BMA has granted us permission to, subject to our common shares being listed on an appointed stock exchange, (a) issue and transfer our shares, up to the amount of our authorized capital from time to time, to persons resident and non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes; (b) issue and transfer our options, warrants, depositary receipts, rights, and other securities; and (c) issue and transfer our loan notes and other debt instruments and options, warrants, receipts, rights over loan notes and other debt instruments to persons resident and non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes.

Under Bermuda law, exempted companies are companies formed for the purpose of conducting business outside Bermuda from a principal place in Bermuda. As an exempted company, we may not, without the express authorization of the Bermuda legislature or under a license granted by the Bermuda Minister of Finance, participate in various specified business transactions, including:

- the acquisition or holding of land in Bermuda, except land held by way of lease or tenancy agreement which is required for our business and held for a term not exceeding 50 years, or which is used to provide accommodation or recreational facilities for our officers and employees and held with the consent of the Bermuda Minister of Finance, for a term not exceeding 21 years;

- the taking of mortgages on land in Bermuda in excess of \$50,000;

- the acquisition of any bonds or debentures secured by any land in Bermuda, other than certain types of Bermuda government or public authority securities; or

- subject to some exceptions, the carrying on of business of any kind in Bermuda for which we are not licensed in Bermuda.

Under Bermuda law, non-Bermudians (other than spouses of Bermudians, holders of permanent resident certificates and holders of working resident certificates) may not engage in any gainful occupation in Bermuda without an appropriate governmental work permit. Work permits may be granted or extended by the Bermuda government upon showing that, after proper public advertisement in most cases, no Bermudian (or spouse of a Bermudian or a holder of a permanent resident's certificate or holder of a working resident's certificate) is available who meets the minimum standard requirements for the advertised position.

The Company's indirect, wholly owned subsidiary, Split Rock Insurance, Ltd. (Split Rock), a Bermuda-based reinsurance company which primarily reinsures certain risks of an affiliated entity, is the only OneBeacon insurance company subsidiary that is domiciled in Bermuda. Split Rock is subject to Bermuda's Insurance Act of 1978 and related regulations (Insurance Act). While Bermuda insurance regulations are generally similar to insurance regulations imposed by U.S. states on U.S.-domiciled insurers, there are important differences. These differences must be accounted for in order for Split Rock to maintain its Bermuda insurance license. For example, instead of using the U.S. Risk-Based-Capital (RBC) formula to determine the minimum amount of capital needed to support an insurer's overall business operations, under the Insurance Act, Split Rock is required to maintain available statutory capital and surplus at a level equal to or in excess of its enhanced capital requirement which is established by reference to either a Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement model or an approved internal capital model in lieu thereof. Another difference relates to regulation of insurer investments. Split Rock is required to maintain a minimum liquidity ratio to

ensure that it has sufficient liquidity in its investment portfolio. In addition to compliance under the Insurance Act, Split Rock must also comply with provisions of the Companies Act relating to exempted companies.

#### Ratings

Insurance companies are evaluated by various rating agencies in order to measure each company's financial strength. Higher ratings generally indicate financial stability and a stronger ability to pay claims. We believe that strong ratings are an important factor in the marketing of insurance products and services to distribution partners and customers. These financial

Table of Contents

strength ratings do not refer to our ability to meet non-insurance obligations and are not a recommendation to purchase or discontinue any policy or contract issued by us or to buy, hold, or sell our securities.

The following table presents the financial strength ratings assigned to our principal insurance operating subsidiaries as of February 27, 2015:

	A.M. Best <sup>(1)</sup>	Fitch <sup>(2)</sup>	Moody's <sup>(3)</sup>	Standard & Poor's <sup>(4)</sup>
Ratings	"A" (Excellent)	"A" (Strong)	"A3" (Good)	"A-" (Strong)
Outlook	Stable	Negative	Stable	Stable

(1) "A" is the third highest of sixteen financial strength ratings assigned by A.M. Best.

(2) "A" is the sixth highest of nineteen international financial strength ratings assigned by Fitch.

(3) "A3" is the seventh highest of twenty-one financial strength ratings assigned by Moody's.

(4) "A-" is the seventh highest of twenty-one financial strength ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's.

#### Executive Officers

The section below provides information regarding our executive officers as of February 27, 2015:

Name	Age	Position(s)
T. Michael Miller	56	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Paul H. McDonough	50	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Paul J. Brehm	54	Executive Vice President, Chief Risk Officer
Dennis A. Crosby	56	Executive Vice President
Maureen A. Phillips	60	Senior Vice President and General Counsel
John C. Treacy	51	Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer

T. Michael Miller has been President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since October 2006. Mr. Miller joined OneBeacon in April 2005 to assume responsibility for OneBeacon's insurance operations. Throughout his tenure at OneBeacon, Mr. Miller has also held various chief executive positions with OneBeacon companies. Mr. Miller's experience prior to joining OneBeacon includes 10 years at St. Paul Travelers, most recently as Co-Chief Operating Officer, and 14 years with The Chubb Corporation.

Paul H. McDonough has been Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company since March 2009. Mr. McDonough was appointed Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company in October 2006. Throughout his tenure at OneBeacon, Mr. McDonough has held various positions with OneBeacon companies. Prior to joining OneBeacon in December 2005, Mr. McDonough served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of BJ's Wholesale Club, and as Treasurer for St. Paul Travelers, where he worked from 1999-2004. Prior to joining St. Paul Travelers, Mr. McDonough served in various finance roles with Sears and Chevron.

Paul J. Brehm has been Executive Vice President of OB Services since February 2013. Mr. Brehm has served as Chief Risk Officer of OneBeacon since March 2010. Mr. Brehm joined OneBeacon in 2008 as the Chief Actuary for the Specialty Insurance operations and has held various positions with OneBeacon companies. Prior to joining OneBeacon, Mr. Brehm was a Managing Director at Guy Carpenter from 2005 to 2008. Prior to Guy Carpenter, he worked at St. Paul Travelers for 22 years, most recently as Chief Actuary.

Dennis A. Crosby has been Executive Vice President of OB Services since January 2012. Mr. Crosby joined OneBeacon in July 2010 and has served as the chief executive overseeing various OneBeacon specialty insurance businesses. Prior to joining OneBeacon, Mr. Crosby was with ACE from 2004 through 2010, serving as President and CEO of ACE Westchester and Chairman of ACE Commercial Risk Services. Prior to his 6 years at ACE, he spent 23 years with St. Paul Travelers in a variety of senior roles including commercial middle market, insurance operations and public sector services.

Maureen A. Phillips became Senior Vice President and General Counsel of the Company in February 2012. Ms. Phillips has held various positions with OneBeacon companies. Prior to joining OneBeacon, Ms. Phillips was Senior Vice President and Chief Legal Officer of Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America since 2008. Ms. Phillips served as Senior Counsel at Fairview Health Services from 2006 to 2008. Her prior experience includes senior legal positions at St. Paul Travelers where she spent 17 years.

John C. Treacy became Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer of the Company in February 2013 after joining OneBeacon in May of 2012. Mr. Treacy holds various positions with various OneBeacon companies. Prior to joining



Table of Contents

OneBeacon, Mr. Treacy served as Chief Financial Officer for Berkley Risk from 2009 to 2012 and for JB Collins from 2007 to 2009. Mr. Treacy also served as Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller at Zurich North America from 2005 to 2007 and, previously in the same role, at St. Paul Travelers where he worked for 16 years. Prior to joining St. Paul Travelers, he practiced public accounting with Ernst & Young.

Employees

As of December 31, 2014, we employed approximately 1,200 persons.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We are subject to the informational reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In accordance therewith, we file reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These documents are available free of charge at [www.onebeacon.com](http://www.onebeacon.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. In addition, our Code of Business Conduct and Corporate Governance Guidelines, as well as the charters of our Board Committees are available free of charge at [www.onebeacon.com](http://www.onebeacon.com). Information contained on our website is expressly not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

We will provide to any shareholder, upon request and without charge, copies of these documents (excluding any applicable exhibits unless specifically requested). Written or telephone requests should be directed to Investor Relations, OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd., 601 Carlson Parkway, Minnetonka, MN 55305, (877) 248-8765. Additionally, all such documents are physically available at our registered office at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton, HM 11 Bermuda.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to various risks and uncertainties. Any of the risks described below could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Unpredictable catastrophic events could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, and our ability to manage our exposure to catastrophic losses is limited.

We write insurance policies that cover unpredictable catastrophic events. Covered unpredictable events include natural and other disasters, such as hurricanes, windstorms, earthquakes, floods, wildfires, and severe winter weather. Catastrophes can also include terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks, explosions and infrastructure failures.

Our exposure to hurricanes and earthquakes is the largest natural catastrophe risk to our business. Key exposures include: (1) hurricane or windstorm damage in the United States Northeast Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast regions; (2) a major California earthquake; and (3) losses from terrorist attacks in the United States, such as the attacks on September 11, 2001.

The extent of catastrophe losses is a function of both the severity of the event and total amount of insured exposure in the affected area. Increases in the value and concentrations of insured property or insured employees, the effects of inflation, and changes in weather patterns could increase the future frequency and severity of claims from catastrophic events. Claims from catastrophic events could reduce our earnings and cause substantial volatility in our results of operations for any fiscal quarter or year and adversely affect our financial condition. Our ability to write new insurance policies could also be impacted as a result of corresponding reductions in our surplus levels.

Some scientists believe changing climate conditions have added to the unpredictability and frequency of natural disasters and create additional uncertainty as to future trends and exposures. We cannot predict how changing climate conditions and the various governmental and other responses to such changes will impact our business. To the extent that climate change does increase the unpredictability, frequency or severity of natural disasters, we may face increased claims, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We analyze aggregate insured values and possible catastrophe losses through a variety of tools, including catastrophe modeling software. Loss estimates produced by catastrophe models depend on many variables, including assumptions about demand surge, storm surge, loss adjustment expenses, and storm intensity. If the assumptions defining our modeling variables are incorrect, or the model itself is incorrect, the losses we might incur from an actual catastrophe could be materially higher



Table of Contents

than our expectation of losses generated from modeled catastrophe scenarios, and our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Terrorism risk presents unique challenges because of the unpredictability of targets, the frequency and severity of potential terrorist attacks, the limited availability of terrorism reinsurance, and the limited protection provided by government programs. Furthermore, we cannot predict the extent to which our future insurance contracts will be prohibited from excluding terrorism coverage from insurance offered to certain classes of business. Under the Terrorism Act, the U.S. federal government is required to provide assistance to insurers for certain terrorism events. However, the benefits to insurers are limited, the law is untested, and it is possible that Congress will terminate or modify the Terrorism Act, which could adversely affect our business by increasing our exposure to terrorism losses. There is a possibility that losses resulting from future terrorist attacks could prove to be material to our results of operations and financial condition.

Our loss and loss adjustment expense (LAE) reserves may be inadequate to cover our ultimate liability for losses and as a result our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We must maintain reserves adequate to cover our estimated ultimate liabilities for loss and LAE. Loss and LAE reserves are typically comprised of (1) case reserves for claims reported and (2) reserves for losses that have occurred but for which claims have not yet been reported, referred to as IBNR reserves, and for expected future development on case reserves. These reserves are estimates based on actuarial, claims and underwriting assessments of what we believe the settlement and administration of claims will cost based on facts and circumstances then known to us. Because of uncertainties associated with estimating loss and LAE reserves, we cannot be certain that our reserves are adequate. Underestimation of loss and LAE expenses could occur, for example, in our workers' compensation disability claims. These claims involve medical payments that will be made far into the future and therefore the impact of medical price inflation and increased utilization could have a material adverse impact on the ultimate amount of losses paid.

Furthermore, the risk management and modeling tools which we use to attempt to address loss and LAE reserve volatility and the impact of future inflation on our reserve portfolio may be inaccurate and ineffective, resulting in inaccurate reserves and inaccurate estimates of the volatility around them. New information could become available, or new or different legal, social or economic trends may emerge which would cause us to change our modeling assumptions.

In the event that reserves become insufficient to cover our actual loss and LAE, we may need to strengthen our reserves, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

For additional information relating to loss and LAE reserve requirements, see "Business—Regulatory Matters." For further discussion of our loss and LAE reserves, see "Item 1. Business—Loss and LAE Reserves" and "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Estimates."

Our investment portfolio may suffer reduced returns or losses, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Adverse changes in interest rates, equity markets, debt markets or market volatility could result in significant losses to the fair value of our investment portfolio.

Our investment portfolio, including the assets supporting our pension plans, consists of fixed maturity investments, convertible fixed maturity securities, short-term investments, common equity securities and other investments such as surplus notes, hedge funds and private equity funds. We invest to maximize long-term total returns (after-tax) while taking prudent levels of risk and maintaining a diversified portfolio subject to our investment guidelines and various regulatory restrictions. However, investing entails substantial risks. We may not achieve our investment objectives, and our investment performance may vary substantially over time. Investment returns are an important part of our strategy to grow book value, and fluctuations in the fixed income or equity markets could impair our results of operations and financial condition.

Both the investment income we generate and the fair market value of our investment portfolio are affected by general economic and market conditions, including fluctuations in interest rates, debt market levels, equity market levels and market volatility. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary policies, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors beyond our control. In particular, a

significant increase in interest rates could result in significant losses in the fair value of our investment portfolio, and consequently could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. We are exposed to changes in equity markets. We are also exposed to changes in the volatility levels of various investment markets. The underlying conditions prompting such changes are outside of our control and could adversely affect the value of our investments and our results of operations and financial condition.

Successful management of our investment portfolio is highly dependent on WM Advisors, which is owned by White Mountains, and Prospector. WM Advisors supervises and directs the fixed income and other investments portion of our investment portfolio, and Prospector is the primary supervisor and director of the publicly-traded common equity securities and convertible fixed maturity securities portion of our investment portfolio. If we lose our investment relationship with either of

Table of Contents

WM Advisors or Prospector, we may not be able to secure an investment advisor or advisors who will produce returns on our investments similar to those produced by WM Advisors and Prospector in the past, or any positive returns at all.

The property and casualty insurance industry is highly competitive and cyclical, and we may not be able to compete effectively in the future.

The property and casualty insurance industry is highly competitive and has historically been cyclical, experiencing periods of severe price competition and less selective underwriting standards (soft markets) followed by periods of relatively high prices and more selective underwriting standards (hard markets). Our businesses each compete against a different subset of companies. In general terms, we compete in one or more of our businesses with most of the large multi-line insurance companies, most of the specialty companies, and various local and regional insurers.

We could fail to build and sustain the kind of business relationships, including distribution relationships, that are necessary to compete. To compete, we offer our products through a select network of independent agents, regional and national brokers, wholesalers and managing general agencies, or MGAs. If our distribution partners find that our competitor insurers offer better priced coverage, we may be unable to maintain a competitive position, which in turn may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We could also fail to successfully manage risks associated with the general cyclicity of the property and casualty market. Any significant decrease in the rates we can charge for property and casualty insurance would adversely affect our results. We also expect to continue to experience the effects of cyclicity which, during down periods, could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may not maintain favorable financial strength or creditworthiness ratings, which could adversely affect our ability to conduct business.

Third-party rating agencies assess and rate the financial strength, including claims-paying ability, of insurers and reinsurers. These ratings are based upon criteria established by the rating agencies and are subject to revision at any time at the sole discretion of the agencies. Some of the criteria relate to general economic conditions and other circumstances outside the rated company's control. These financial strength ratings are: (1) an important tool that policyholders, agents and brokers use to assess the suitability of insurers as business counterparties; and (2) an important factor in establishing the competitive position of insurance companies. A downgrade, withdrawal or negative watch/outlook of our financial strength ratings could severely limit or prevent our insurance subsidiaries from writing new insurance policies or renewing existing insurance policies, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

General creditworthiness ratings are used by existing and potential investors to assess the likelihood of repayment on a particular debt issue. Strong creditworthiness ratings also provide better financial flexibility when issuing new debt or restructuring existing debt. A downgrade, withdrawal or negative watch/outlook of our creditworthiness ratings could limit our ability to raise new debt or make new debt more costly and/or have more restrictive conditions.

We may need additional capital in the future, which may not be available to us or available to us on favorable terms. Raising additional capital could dilute your ownership in our company and may cause the market price of our common shares to fall.

We may need to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financings in order to:  
fund liquidity needs;

- replace capital lost in the event of a catastrophe or adverse reserve development or investment losses;
- repay the \$275.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2012 Senior Notes;
- satisfy letter of credit or guarantee bond requirements that may be imposed by our clients or by regulators;
- acquire new businesses or invest in existing businesses;
- expand our business into new regions or countries; or
- otherwise respond to competitive pressures.

Any additional capital raised through the sale of equity will dilute an existing shareholders' ownership percentage in our company and may decrease the market price of our common shares. Furthermore, the securities may have rights, preferences and privileges that are senior or otherwise superior to those of our common shares. Any additional financing we may need may not be available on terms favorable to us, or at all.

We depend on our key personnel to manage our business effectively and they may be difficult to replace. Our performance substantially depends on the efforts and abilities of our management team and other executive officers and key employees, including our experienced teams of specialty underwriters. Furthermore, much of our competitive

## Table of Contents

advantage is based on the expertise, experience and know-how of our key management personnel and underwriting teams. We do not have fixed term employment agreements with any of our key employees nor key man life insurance, and the loss of one or more of these key employees could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our success also depends on the ability to hire and retain additional key personnel, including underwriting and claims teams. Difficulty in hiring or retaining key personnel could adversely affect our results of operation and financial condition.

We may not successfully alleviate risk through reinsurance arrangements. Additionally, we may be unable to collect all amounts due from reinsurers under our existing reinsurance arrangements.

We attempt to limit our risk of loss through reinsurance arrangements. The availability and cost of reinsurance protection is subject to market conditions, which are outside of our control. In addition, the coverage provided by our reinsurance contracts may be inadequate to cover our future liabilities. As a result, we may not be able to successfully alleviate risk through these arrangements, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Purchasing reinsurance does not relieve us of our underlying obligations to policyholders, so any inability to collect amounts due from reinsurers could also adversely affect our financial condition. Inability to collect amounts due from reinsurers can result from a number of scenarios, including: (1) reinsurers choosing to withhold payment due to a dispute or other factors beyond our control; and (2) reinsurers becoming unable to pay amounts owed to us as a result of a deterioration in financial condition. While we regularly review the financial condition of our reinsurers and currently believe their condition is strong, it is possible that one or more of our reinsurers will be significantly adversely affected by future significant loss or economic events, causing them to be unable or unwilling to pay amounts owed to us.

In addition, due to factors such as the price or availability of reinsurance coverage, we sometimes decide to increase the amount of risk we retain by purchasing less reinsurance. Such determinations have the effect of increasing our financial exposure to losses associated with such risks and, in the event of significant losses associated with a given risk, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We may suffer losses from unfavorable outcomes from litigation and other legal proceedings.

In the ordinary course of business, we are subject to litigation and other legal proceedings as part of the claims process, the outcomes of which are uncertain. We maintain reserves for claims-related legal proceedings as part of our loss and LAE reserves. Adverse outcomes are possible and could negatively impact our financial condition.

Furthermore, as industry practices and legal, judicial, social and other conditions change, unexpected issues related to claims and coverage may emerge. These issues may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition by either extending coverage beyond our underwriting intent or by increasing the number and size of claims. In some instances, these changes may not become apparent until sometime after we have issued the affected insurance contracts. Examples of emerging claims and coverage issues include, but are not limited to:

- New theories of liability and disputes regarding medical causation with respect to certain diseases;
- Claims related to data security breaches, information system failures or cyber-attacks; and
- Claims related to blackouts caused by space weather.

In addition, from time to time, we are subject to legal proceedings that are not related to the claims process. In the event of an unfavorable outcome in one or more non-claims legal matters, our ultimate liability may be in excess of amounts we have reserved and such additional amounts may be material to our results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, it is possible that these non-claims legal proceedings could result in equitable remedies or other unexpected outcomes that may materially impact our business or operations.

Subsequent to the December 23, 2014 closing of the Runoff Transaction, on January 22, 2015, three holders of insurance policies issued by the companies we sold to Armour in the Runoff Transaction filed a Petition for Review with the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania (Commonwealth Court) requesting that the Commonwealth Court vacate the Pennsylvania Insurance Department's (Department) orders approving the Runoff Transaction and denying their right to intervene in the Department's regulatory review of the Runoff Transaction.

Our debt and related service obligations could adversely affect our business.

As of December 31, 2014, we had \$275.0 million face value of indebtedness. See "Item 1. Business—Investing, Financing and Corporate—Financing—2012 Senior Notes." Our ability to meet our debt and related service obligations, as well as our ability to pay a dividend on our common shares, will depend on our future performance, which will be affected by financial, business, economic, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. If the Company or OBH defaults under a separate credit agreement, mortgage, or similar debt agreement with a principal amount greater than \$75 million, and such default results in the acceleration of such debt, there will be a default under the 2012 Senior Notes which



Table of Contents

would permit the holders of 25% or more of the 2012 Senior Notes to declare an event of default under the indenture documents resulting in a required repayment of the 2012 Senior Notes. We cannot be certain that our earnings will be sufficient to allow us to pay the principal and interest on our debt and meet our other obligations, or to repay any accelerated indebtedness as a result of the trigger of the cross acceleration provisions in the indentures of the 2012 Senior Notes. If we do not have enough cash, we may be required to refinance all or part of our existing debt, sell assets, borrow more cash or issue equity. We cannot make assurances that we will be able to accomplish any of these alternatives on terms acceptable to us, if at all. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Financing."

We could incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock, or other hybrid instruments, in the future. To the extent new debt, preferred stock, hybrid instruments, or other obligations are added to our current debt levels, the risks described in the previous paragraph would increase.

We may be unable to adequately maintain our systems and safeguard the security of our data which may adversely impact our ability to operate our business and cause reputational harm and financial loss.

Because our business and operations rely on secure and efficient information technology systems, we depend on our ability, and the ability of certain third parties, including vendors and business partners, to access our computer systems to perform necessary functions such as providing quotes and product pricing, billing and processing premiums, administering claims, and reporting our financial results. The functioning of these systems may be impacted by any number of events, including power outages, natural and manmade catastrophes, and cyber-attacks. In the event we are unable to access any of our systems, or any third party system that we rely upon, our ability to operate our business effectively may be significantly impaired.

Our business also depends upon our ability to securely process, store, transmit and safeguard confidential and proprietary information that is in our possession including personally identifiable information (PII) belonging to us, to our employees, and to our customers and business partners. Because our systems may be vulnerable to a variety of forms of unauthorized access that could result in a data breach, including hackers, computer viruses, and other cyber-attacks, as well as breaches that result from dishonest employees, errors by employees or lost or stolen computer devices, we may not be able to protect the confidentiality of such information.

Third parties present an additional risk of cyber-related events. We outsource certain technological and business process functions to third-party providers. We rely on these third parties to maintain and store PII and other confidential information on their systems. We also routinely transmit such information by e-mail and other electronic means. Although we attempt to establish sufficient controls and secure capabilities to transmit such information and to prevent unauthorized disclosure, these controls may not be sufficient. Furthermore, third-party providers may not have appropriate controls in place to protect such information.

Like most insurance companies, our computer systems have been and will continue to be the target of cyber-attacks, although we are not aware that we have experienced a material cybersecurity breach. We are also not aware of any third-party vendor having experienced a material cybersecurity breach that impacted our data. The risk of cyber-attack may increase, and we may experience more significant attacks in the future.

The risks identified above could expose us to data breaches, disruptions of service, financial losses and significant increases in compliance costs and reputational harm to us, any of which could affect our business and results of operations. In addition, a data breach that involves the compromise of PII, could subject us to legal liability or regulatory action under data protection and privacy laws and regulations enacted by federal, state and foreign governments, or other regulatory bodies. As a result, our ability to conduct our business and our results of operations might be materially and adversely affected.

We may not be successful in developing our specialty businesses which could cause us to underestimate reserves, incur additional expenses, and fail to fully realize our investments in these businesses, which could materially affect our business and results of operations.

We recently entered into new specialty business lines, including surety, programs, and crop. We intend to continue to look for appropriate opportunities to diversify our business portfolio by adding new specialty lines. We also intend to continue to grow our existing specialty lines. Due to our limited experience in new business lines, there could be limited expertise and financial information available to us to help estimate sufficient loss reserves, estimate likely

ultimate loss and LAE and expenses, and evaluate whether a given line can be managed and developed successfully. Also, these lines may not meet our performance expectations. Although we have a conservative approach to adding new lines, including stringent management oversight of underwriting, product and pricing development, and financial performance, there is no assurance that some or all of these new specialty businesses will be profitable, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents

Regulation may restrict our ability to operate.

The insurance industry is subject to extensive regulation under federal, state and Bermuda law. The primary goal of the regulation is protection of policyholders rather than shareholders. For example, in order to protect insurer solvency, state insurance regulations impose restrictions on the amount and type of investments, detail minimum capital standards, and require the maintenance of reserves. Also, laws that protect policyholders from premium rate increases may make it difficult for us to increase premiums to adequately reflect the cost of providing coverage. Our underwriting is heavily dependent on information gathered from third parties such as highly regulated credit report agencies and other data aggregators. Regulatory changes related to the availability or use of this information could materially affect how we underwrite and price premiums.

Changes in federal, state or Bermuda laws and regulations may restrict our ability to operate and/or have an adverse effect upon the profitability of our business within a given jurisdiction, and could have an effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, as a result of various state, federal and international regulatory efforts to modernize and harmonize insurer solvency regulations in the wake of the recent financial crisis, the states or Bermuda could further restrict allowable investments or increase our capital requirements, both of which could materially impact our business results and results of operations.

Mandated market mechanisms may require us to underwrite policies with a higher risk of loss, and assessments and other surcharges for guaranty funds and second-injury funds may reduce our profitability.

We are often required to participate directly or indirectly in mandatory shared market mechanisms as a condition of writing insurance in certain states. These markets, which are commonly referred to as "residual" or "involuntary" markets, generally consist of risks considered to be undesirable from a standard underwriting perspective. Because underwriting performance related to assigned risk plans, which are a form of mandated market mechanism, is typically adverse, we are required to underwrite policies with a higher risk of loss than we would normally accept. Our participation in assigned risk plans may result in greater than expected liabilities and could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, virtually all states require their licensed insurers to bear a portion of loss suffered by some insureds as the result of impaired or insolvent insurance companies. These guaranty funds are funded by assessments that follow insurer insolvencies, which are difficult to predict. Many states have also established second-injury funds that compensate injured employees for aggravation of a prior condition or injury. Because these second injury funds are funded by insurer assessment or premium surcharge mechanisms, they could reduce our profitability or limit our ability to grow.

Our profitability may be adversely impacted by legislative actions and judicial decisions.

Legislative actions and judicial decisions can broaden liability and policy definitions and increase the frequency and severity of claim payments. To the extent these legislative actions and judicial decisions cause claim costs to increase above reserves established for these claims, we will be required to increase our loss and LAE reserves with a corresponding reduction in our net income in the period in which the deficiency is identified.

Legislative actions can also negatively impact non-claims parts of our business. For example, given that one of our insurance company subsidiaries is now authorized to write federal crop insurance, we could be impacted by developments affecting the federal crop insurance program, including the recently enacted Agricultural Act of 2014 (the Farm Bill). For example, the Farm Bill requires authorized carriers to offer new federal crop insurance coverage options, which can affect potential liabilities. Future legislation could also alter or reduce the generally applicable levels of reinsurance support that the federal government provides to authorized insurers. These and other legislative actions could materially and adversely impact our results of operations.

We could be adversely affected if our controls designed to ensure compliance with guidelines, policies and legal and regulatory standards are not effective.

Our business is highly dependent on our ability to successfully execute a large number of insurance underwriting, claim processing and investment processes, many of which are complex. These processes are often subject to internal guidelines and policies, and government regulation. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. If controls are not effective, it could lead to financial loss, unanticipated risk exposure, or damage to our reputation.

Ineffective controls could also lead to litigation or regulatory action with substantial financial impact. For example, on the regulatory front, non-compliance with federal crop regulations could lead to a loss of federal reinsurance support for policies associated with the failure. An example of ineffective controls leading to litigation can be seen in claims handling, where failure

Table of Contents

to properly handle a claim could increase our exposure by supporting policyholder theories that a claim was settled by us in bad faith.

There is no guaranty that the Board of Directors will maintain current dividend levels, which may reduce the return on an investment in our common shares.

Our current shareholder dividend practices are subject to change for reasons that may include decisions on whether, when and in which amounts to make any future distributions, which remain at all times entirely at the discretion of our Board of Directors, which reserves the right to change or suspend our dividend practices at any time and for any reason. Our common shareholders should be aware that they have no contractual or other legal right to dividends.

The Company is a holding company with no direct operations, and our insurance subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends to us is restricted by law.

As a holding company with no direct operations, the Company relies in large part on dividends and other permitted payments from our subsidiaries to pay our expenses. Our subsidiaries may not be able to generate cash flow sufficient to pay a dividend or distribute funds to us. In addition, under the insurance laws of the jurisdictions in which our insurance subsidiaries are domiciled, an insurer is restricted with respect to the timing or the amount of dividends it may pay, and, in some cases, the prior approval of regulatory authorities may be required. ASIC, a New York insurance company, is our lead insurance company. Dividends from ASIC may require prior approval by the New York Department of Financial Services.

If our insurance subsidiaries cannot pay dividends and other permitted payments in future periods, we may have difficulty servicing our debt, paying dividends on our common shares and paying our holding company expenses. For additional information relating to insurance regulations governing our operations, see "Item 1. Business—Regulatory Matters."

We are exposed to credit risk in certain of our business operations.

In addition to exposure to credit risk related to our investment portfolio and reinsurance recoverables, we are exposed to credit risk in several other areas of our business operations.

For example, we are exposed to credit risk in our surety business, where we guarantee to a third party that our customer will satisfy certain performance obligations. If our surety customer defaults, we may suffer losses and not be reimbursed by the customer. We sometimes mitigate the surety customer credit risk by requiring customers to post collateral for some or all of their performance obligations, often in the form of pledged securities such as money market funds or letters of credit provided by banks. However, there is also credit risk associated with any collateral – if we are holding collateral and our customer is unable to honor his or her obligations, we may be exposed to credit risks associated with pledged securities or the banks that issued the letter of credit.

Another example of our credit risk exposure relates to collection of premium by independent agents and brokers. In accordance with industry practice, when policyholders purchase insurance policies from us through independent agents and brokers, the premiums are often first received by the independent agents and brokers, who then route premiums to us. In most jurisdictions, the premiums are deemed paid to us whether or not we receive them.

Consequently, we assume a degree of credit risk associated with due amounts from independent agents and brokers. Economic downturns generally increase these credit risks. And if credit risks materialize and control mechanisms like underwriting guidelines and collateral requirements are unsuccessful, we could be left with collateral that has little or no value. As a result, our exposure to the above credit risks could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

## Table of Contents

### Risks Relating to Our Relationship with White Mountains

Control of us by White Mountains and the holding of White Mountains shares by some of our directors and officers may result in conflicts of interest.

White Mountains beneficially owns all of our Class B common shares, representing 96.8% of the voting power of our voting securities and 75.3% of our total equity as of December 31, 2014. As long as White Mountains owns our common shares representing more than 50% of the voting power of our outstanding voting securities, White Mountains will generally be able to determine the outcome of all corporate actions requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors. Furthermore, we are relying on the "controlled company" exemption under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, and are therefore not required to have a majority of independent directors on our Board. Of the ten directors on our Board, five are current or former employees, directors or officers of White Mountains, or the Company. White Mountains also has control over the adoption or amendment of provisions in our memorandum of association or bye-laws and the approval of amalgamations, mergers, and other significant corporate transactions. Furthermore, White Mountains will continue to be able to exercise this control as long as its economic equity ownership in us is at least 20%. These factors also may delay or prevent a change in the management or voting control of us.

Also, at some time in the future, White Mountains may sell all or a portion of its ownership interest in us or may make a tax-free distribution to its shareholders of all or a portion of that interest. There is no guaranty that such a transaction would be in the best interests of our other shareholders.

Questions relating to conflicts of interest may arise between us and White Mountains in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships. Certain of our directors and executive officers may own substantial amounts of White Mountains stock and may also be directors or officers of White Mountains from time to time. Their ownership of White Mountains stock and these other relationships could create, or appear to create, potential conflicts of interest when these individuals are faced with decisions that could have different implications for us and White Mountains. These potential conflicts could arise, for example, over matters such as the desirability of an acquisition opportunity, employee retention or recruiting, or our dividend policy.

White Mountains may compete with us and the involvement of those individuals who are directors and officers of White Mountains and directors of ours in resolving matters relating to such competition will not constitute a breach of fiduciary duty to us.

Our bye-laws provide that White Mountains will have no obligation to refrain from:

- engaging in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as we do; or
- doing business with any of our clients or customers.

Because White Mountains may currently or in the future engage in the same activities in which we engage, we may be in direct competition with White Mountains. While White Mountains has indicated to us that its current expectation is to manage its activities such that opportunities to acquire specialty businesses will be pursued through OneBeacon, White Mountains is not legally obligated to do so and could in the future manage its activities in a different way. Due to the resources of White Mountains, including financial resources, name recognition and knowledge of our strengths, weaknesses and business practices, White Mountains could have a competitive advantage over us should it decide to engage in the type of business we conduct, which may have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition. Under our bye-laws, it is not a breach of fiduciary duty on the part of any of our officers and directors by reason of their participation in any of the above described activities.

Agreements, or agreements we may enter into, with White Mountains may not be on arm's length terms.

In connection with the initial public offering, we entered into certain contractual arrangements with White Mountains and its affiliates. These agreements were made in the context of a parent-subsidiary relationship. For example, some of our investments are managed pursuant to an investment management agreement and on a discretionary basis by a registered investment advisor owned by White Mountains. While we are satisfied with the terms of such arrangement, we cannot confirm that such terms are as favorable to us as they might have been had we contracted with an independent advisor. On the other hand, if our investment management agreement should terminate, we may not be able to replace these investment services in a timely manner or on terms and conditions, including cost, that are comparable to those we receive from White Mountains, and we may have to pay higher prices for similar services

from unaffiliated third parties. For more information on these and other arrangements with White Mountains, see Note 15—"Related Party Disclosures" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

## Table of Contents

### Risks That Relate to Taxes

We may become subject to taxes in Bermuda after 2035.

We have received a standard assurance from the Bermuda Minister of Finance, under Bermuda's Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966, that if any legislation is enacted in Bermuda that would impose tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital asset, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, then the imposition of any such tax will not be applicable to us or to any of our operations or our shares, debentures or other obligations until March 31, 2035. Given the limited duration of the Minister of Finance's assurance, we cannot be certain that we will not be subject to any Bermuda tax after March 31, 2035. In the event that we become subject to any Bermuda tax after such date, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in tax laws or tax treaties may cause more of the income of certain non-U.S. companies in our group to become subject to taxes in the United States.

The taxable income of our U.S. subsidiaries is subject to U.S. federal, state and local income tax and other taxes. The income of the non-U.S. companies in our group is generally not subject to tax in the United States other than withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Certain of our non-U.S. companies are eligible for the benefits of tax treaties between the United States and other countries. We believe our non-U.S. companies will continue to be eligible for treaty benefits. However, it is possible that factual changes or changes to U.S. tax laws or changes to tax treaties that presently apply to our non-U.S. companies could increase income, or the tax rate on income, subject to tax in the United States. Similarly, changes to the applicable tax laws, treaties or regulations of other countries could subject the income of members of our group to higher rates of tax outside the United States.

U.S. Treasury Regulations may limit our ability to make acquisitions of U.S.-domiciled companies using corporate stock.

On September 23, 2014, the IRS issued Notice 2014-52, which describes regulations the Treasury Department intends to issue on corporate inversions. Among other provisions, the notice introduces a "cash box rule" that in general reduces a foreign corporation's value by the percentage of passive assets it holds for the purpose of applying the inversion ownership test. Failure of such test would result in the acquiring corporation being taxed as a U.S. corporation. Should the regulations be enacted as outlined in the Notice, the size of any U.S. company we could acquire for stock would be dramatically reduced without severe adverse tax consequences.

We have significant deferred tax assets, which we may be unable to utilize if we do not generate sufficient future taxable income.

We have a deferred tax asset related to net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2014 that are subject to carryforward limitations in the United States. Utilization of these assets and other assets included in our net deferred tax asset is dependent on generating sufficient future taxable income of the appropriate character (i.e. ordinary income or capital gains) in the appropriate jurisdiction. If it is determined that it is more likely than not that sufficient future taxable income will not be generated, we would be required to increase the valuation allowance in future periods, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd., our Bermuda-based management and holding company and our non-U.S. subsidiaries may become subject to U.S. tax, which may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and our shareholders' investments.

OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. and our non-U.S. subsidiaries operate in a manner so that none of these companies should be subject to U.S. tax (other than U.S. excise tax on insurance and reinsurance premium income attributable to insuring or reinsuring U.S. risks and U.S. withholding tax on some types of U.S. source investment income), because none of these companies should be treated as engaged in a trade or business within the United States. However, because there is considerable uncertainty as to the activities that constitute being engaged in a trade or business within the United States, we cannot be certain that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will not contend successfully that the Company or its non-U.S. subsidiaries are engaged in a trade or business in the United States. If the Company or any of its non-U.S. subsidiaries were considered to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States, such entity could be subject to U.S. corporate income and branch profits taxes on the portion of its earnings effectively connected to such U.S. business, which could adversely affect our results of operations.



Bermuda law differs from the laws in effect in the United States and may afford less protection to shareholders. We are organized under the laws of Bermuda, and a portion of our assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for our shareholders to enforce court judgments obtained in the United States against us based on the

25

---

Table of Contents

civil liability provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States, either in Bermuda or in countries other than the United States where we will have assets. In addition, there is some doubt as to whether the courts of Bermuda and other countries would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. courts obtained against us or our directors or officers based on the civil liabilities provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States or would hear actions against us or those persons based on those laws.

Our corporate affairs are governed by the Companies Act. The Companies Act differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to U.S. corporations and shareholders, including the provisions relating to interested directors, amalgamations, mergers and acquisitions, takeovers, shareholder lawsuits and indemnification of directors. Generally, the duties of directors and officers of a Bermuda company are owed to the company only. Shareholders of Bermuda companies generally do not have rights to take action against directors or officers of the company and may only do so in limited circumstances. Class actions and derivative actions are generally not available to shareholders under Bermuda law. The Bermuda courts, however, would ordinarily be expected to permit a shareholder to commence an action in the name of a company to remedy a wrong to the company where the act complained of is alleged to be beyond the corporate power of the company or illegal, or would result in the violation of the company's memorandum of association or bye-laws. Furthermore, consideration would be given by a Bermuda court to acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against non-controlling shareholders or, for instance, where an act requires the approval of a greater percentage of the company's shareholders than that which actually approved it.

When the affairs of a company are being conducted in a manner that is oppressive or prejudicial to the interests of some part of the shareholders, one or more shareholders may apply to the Supreme Court of Bermuda, which may make such order as it sees fit, including an order regulating the conduct of the company's affairs in the future or ordering the purchase of the shares of any shareholders by other shareholders or by the company. Additionally, under our bye-laws and as permitted by Bermuda law, each shareholder has waived any claim or right of action against our directors or officers for any action taken by directors or officers in the performance of their duties, except for actions involving fraud or dishonesty. In addition, the rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Bermuda law are not as clearly established as under statutes or judicial precedent in existence in jurisdictions in the United States, particularly the State of Delaware. Therefore, our shareholders may have more difficulty protecting their interests than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction within the United States.

**ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS**

None.

**ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**

Our headquarters are located at 14 Wesley Street, 5th Floor, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. Our U.S. corporate headquarters are currently located at 601 Carlson Parkway, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55305 and our registered office is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. We also maintain branch offices in various cities throughout the United States. Our headquarters, U.S. corporate headquarters and branch offices are leased. We also own a building in Canton, Massachusetts, which is subject to a purchase and sale agreement to be sold to a third party. Pursuant to the terms of the purchase and sale agreement, following the closing of the sale, we intend to lease back the portion of the building we currently occupy which houses certain limited corporate functions, as well as field and business operations personnel. The property is classified as held for sale on our December 31, 2014 consolidated balance sheet. Management believes that our office facilities will be suitable and adequate for our current level of operations.

**ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

The information required with respect to this item can be found in Note 16—"Commitments and Contingencies" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements and is incorporated by reference into this Item 3.

**ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE**

None.

Table of Contents

## PART II

ITEM MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS  
5. AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Class A common shares of OneBeacon are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange (Symbol: OB). Our Class A common shares began trading on November 9, 2006. Prior to such date, there was no established public trading market for our common shares. We also have Class B common shares that are not listed for trading, all of which are held by White Mountains. There is no public market for this class of securities. The closing price per share of the Class A common shares on the New York Stock Exchange on February 24, 2015 was \$15.09. As of February 24, 2015, the 23,549,519 outstanding Class A common shares were held by 47 holders of record. During 2014, we paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.21 per common share, or \$80.0 million in total. On February 25, 2015, the Board declared an ordinary dividend of \$0.21 per common share, payable on March 27, 2015 to shareholders of record on March 13, 2015. See "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Dividend Capacity" and Note 11—"Statutory Capital and Surplus" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The following table presents the range of share prices for our Class A common shares for the periods indicated, and the quarterly dividends declared per share:

	Three months ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2014				
Common share price:				
High	\$ 16.40	\$ 15.90	\$ 16.41	\$ 16.69
Low	\$ 13.59	\$ 15.11	\$ 14.80	\$ 15.05
Dividends declared	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$ 0.21	\$0.21
2013				
Common share price:				
High	\$ 14.77	\$ 15.27	\$ 14.80	\$ 16.23
Low	\$ 12.62	\$ 12.98	\$ 14.09	\$ 14.29
Dividends declared	\$0.21	\$0.21	\$ 0.21	\$0.21

White Mountains is a holding company whose businesses provide property and casualty insurance, reinsurance and certain other products. During the fourth quarter of 2006, White Mountains sold 27.6 million, or 27.6%, of our Class A common shares in an initial public offering. Prior to the initial public offering, we were a wholly-owned subsidiary of White Mountains. As of December 31, 2014, White Mountains owned 75.3% of our common shares.

**Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer**

On August 22, 2007, the Board authorized us to repurchase up to \$200.0 million of our Class A common shares from time to time, subject to market conditions. Shares may be repurchased on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. This program does not have a stated expiration date. During the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, no shares were repurchased. As of December 31, 2014, an aggregate of 5.6 million Class A common shares under this program were repurchased for \$112.3 million and retired.

Table of Contents

Stock Performance Graph

The following chart compares the total return on a cumulative basis of \$100 invested in our Class A common shares on December 31, 2009 to the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index and the Standard & Poor's Property and Casualty Insurance Index. The following chart includes reinvestment of dividends.

Comparison of Five Year Cumulative Total Return

Table of Contents

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth our selected consolidated financial information for the dates indicated. We have derived the selected consolidated financial information presented below as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011 and 2010 from our consolidated financial statements. See Note 2—"Acquisitions and Dispositions" and Note 18—"Discontinued Operations" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Summary Income Statement Data:	(in millions, except per share amounts)				
Net written premiums	\$1,216.9	\$1,088.6	\$1,179.2	\$1,062.7	\$1,167.7
Revenues					
Earned premiums	\$1,177.1	\$1,120.4	\$1,132.0	\$1,012.2	\$1,181.1
Net investment income	41.7	41.1	53.6	71.4	96.6
Net realized and change in unrealized investment gains	40.4	49.4	55.7	10.6	74.6
Net other revenues (expenses)	5.8	31.2	(0.5)	(12.4)	(0.6)
Total revenues	1,265.0	1,242.1	1,240.8	1,081.8	1,351.7
Expenses					
Loss and loss adjustment expenses	815.1	622.1	650.0	548.3	685.6
Policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses	382.5	413.7	454.6	383.5	448.2
General and administrative expenses	13.8	12.0	13.4	9.8	12.9
Interest expense	13.0	13.0	16.9	20.5	29.6
Total expenses	1,224.4	1,060.8	1,134.9	962.1	1,176.3
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	40.6	181.3	105.9	119.7	175.4
Income tax (expense) benefit	14.6	(34.3)	(8.4)	(14.8)	(25.1)
Net income from continuing operations	55.2	147.0	97.5	104.9	150.3
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1.8)	(46.6)	(24.3)	(29.6)	(30.4)
(Loss) gain from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	(18.8)	46.6	(91.0)	(19.2)	—
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interests	34.6	147.0	(17.8)	56.1	119.9
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(1.6)
Net income (loss) attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders	33.5	146.0	(19.2)	55.1	118.3
Net change in benefit plan assets and obligations, net of tax	(12.0)	20.6	(2.9)	(11.2)	6.5
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders	\$21.5	\$166.6	\$(22.1)	\$43.9	\$124.8
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders:					
Net income from continuing operations per share	\$0.56	\$1.52	\$1.00	\$1.08	\$1.57
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, per share	(0.02)	(0.49)	(0.25)	(0.30)	(0.32)
(Loss) gain from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax, per share	(0.19)	0.49	(0.96)	(0.20)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders per share	\$0.35	\$1.52	\$(0.21)	\$0.58	\$1.25
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding <sup>(1)</sup>	94.7	94.5	94.5	94.4	94.8
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$0.84	\$0.84	\$0.84	\$1.84	\$3.34

---

(1) Weighted average common shares outstanding includes the impact of unvested restricted shares as well as the impact of repurchases of Class A common shares made under the Company's share repurchase authorization.

29

---

Table of Contents

	Year ended December 31,					
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010 <sup>(3)</sup>	
(in millions)						
Underwriting Ratios: <sup>(1)(2)</sup>						
Consolidated Insurance Operations						
Loss and LAE ratio	69.2	% 55.5	% 57.4	% 54.2	% 58.0	%
Expense ratio	32.5	36.9	40.1	37.9	38.0	
Combined ratio	101.7	% 92.4	% 97.5	% 92.1	% 96.0	%
Specialty Products						
Loss and LAE ratio	78.7	% 56.4	% 57.2	% 51.2	% 50.5	%
Expense ratio	30.0	36.8	40.7	37.5	35.9	
Combined ratio	108.7	% 93.2	% 97.9	% 88.7	% 86.4	%
Specialty Industries						
Loss and LAE ratio	60.1	% 54.7	% 57.7	% 57.7	% 61.1	%
Expense ratio	34.9	37.0	39.4	38.3	41.8	
Combined ratio	95.0	% 91.7	% 97.1	% 96.0	% 102.9	%
Summary Balance Sheet Data:						
Total cash and investments	\$2,614.0	\$2,533.0	\$2,335.4	\$2,762.5	\$3,299.6	
Total assets	3,579.4	5,211.6	5,401.5	5,821.6	6,166.7	
Loss and LAE reserves	1,342.2	1,054.3	1,000.0	3,358.6	3,295.5	
Unearned premiums	588.3	544.9	573.8	528.0	627.5	
Debt	274.7	274.7	274.7	269.7	419.6	
OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity	1,047.0	1,104.3	1,014.5	1,099.8	1,229.0	
OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity and noncontrolling interests	1,050.5	1,107.4	1,017.3	1,113.9	1,248.9	

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes the results of discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Underwriting ratios are used to measure the components of underwriting profitability and include: The loss and

<sup>(2)</sup> LAE ratio, calculated by dividing loss and LAE by earned premiums; the expense ratio, calculated by dividing policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses by earned premiums; and the combined ratio, the sum of the loss and LAE ratio and the expense ratio.

The consolidated loss and LAE, expense and combined ratios for the years ended December 31, 2010 include the

<sup>(3)</sup> results from personal lines that were sold in 2010, which are included in the Investing, Financing and Corporate segment.

Table of Contents

ITEM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF  
7. OPERATIONS

The following discussion contains "forward-looking statements." Statements that are not historical in nature are forward-looking statements. OneBeacon cannot promise that its expectations in such forward-looking statements will turn out to be correct. OneBeacon's actual results could be materially different from and worse than its expectations. See "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 68 for specific important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements.

Overview—Year ended December 31, 2014 versus year ended December 31, 2013

We ended 2014 with a book value per share of \$10.99, reflecting a 2.2% increase, including quarterly dividends of \$0.21 per share, on an internal rate of return basis for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Net income attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders was \$33.5 million for 2014, which was significantly impacted by an increase in loss and loss adjustment expense (LAE) reserves recorded in the fourth quarter of 2014 of \$109.2 million, as noted below in "Fourth Quarter Loss and LAE Reserve Increase."

Pre-tax underwriting loss was \$20.5 million for 2014, reflecting a combined ratio of 101.7%, which was adversely impacted by the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, compared to pre-tax underwriting income of \$84.6 million for 2013, reflecting a combined ratio of 92.4%. Pre-tax net investment results were \$82.1 million for 2014, representing a 3.4% total return on average invested assets, compared to \$90.5 million for 2013, representing a 3.8% total return on average invested assets.

Our book value was also adversely impacted by \$20.6 million associated with discontinued operations, driven primarily by valuation adjustments related to the surplus notes provided in conjunction with the financing of the Runoff Transaction.

The change in book value during 2014 was also impacted by after-tax other comprehensive loss of \$12.0 million, driven by changes in our pension actuarial assumptions, compared to \$20.6 million of after-tax other comprehensive income in 2013, driven by higher investment returns and discount rate assumptions. Additionally, our 2014 net income included a \$5.0 million tax benefit resulting from the settlement of an IRS examination for tax years 2005 and 2006.

2014 Fourth Quarter Loss and LAE Reserve Increase

Through the first nine months of 2014, we recorded \$14.3 million of unfavorable loss and LAE reserve development, driven by greater-than-expected large losses in several underwriting operating segments, primarily in the professional and management liability lines within Professional Insurance. This large loss activity, which occurred mostly during the second and third quarters of 2014, also impacted the current accident year loss and LAE estimates. Additionally, we incurred higher-than-usual claim coverage determination costs, a component of LAE expenses, during the first nine months of 2014. Other underwriting operating segments also reported increased claim activity, including Entertainment, Government Risks, and Accident.

Since the increased level of loss and LAE activity continued into the early part of the fourth quarter, the high level of activity in the second and third quarters no longer seemed to be isolated occurrences. As such, during the fourth quarter of 2014, we enhanced our actuarial and claims review in several areas. We isolated the recent large loss activity in each of our underwriting operating segments and examined the emergence of large losses relative to the timing and amounts of expected large losses. We also conducted additional analyses in the lawyers' professional liability line within the Professional Insurance underwriting operating segment. These new analyses included a claim level review and the application of additional actuarial methods and loss development assumptions. The results of these analyses indicated that the assumed tail risk included in the loss development patterns used to record IBNR reserves for this line were insufficient and needed to be increased for remaining long-tail exposures. Our claims and actuarial staff also conducted an in-depth review of coverage determination, litigation, and other claim-specific adjusting expenses as a result of an emerging trend of increased expenses in these areas over recent quarters, particularly coverage determination expenses. This review concluded that the ultimate costs of these loss adjustment expenses were larger than previously estimated, causing management to record an increase in estimated LAE expenses, primarily in Professional Insurance. Finally, we also recorded unfavorable prior year development in other underwriting units, including Entertainment and Government Risks. The unfavorable loss development in



Entertainment and Government Risks resulted from heavier than expected claim activity during the fourth quarter, predominantly in the general liability and commercial auto liability lines.

31

---

Table of Contents

As a result of these enhanced actuarial and claim reviews conducted during the fourth quarter and in order to fully reflect these recent trends, we recorded a \$109.2 million increase in loss and LAE reserves, which included a \$75.5 million increase in prior accident year loss and LAE reserves and a \$33.7 million increase in the current accident year loss and LAE reserves which were previously recorded at September 30, 2014. The components of the 2014 fourth quarter loss and LAE reserve increase and the net loss and LAE development for the full year are provided below:

Underwriting Operating Segment	2014 Fourth Quarter Reserve Increase			Full Year 2014 Net Prior Year Development
	Current Accident Year	Prior Accident Years	Total	
Professional Insurance	\$22.9	\$46.4	\$69.3	\$59.1
Specialty Property	(1.1	) 5.7	4.6	1.1
Crop	3.8	—	3.8	—
Other	2.8	(0.4	) 2.4	1.6
Specialty Products	28.4	51.7	80.1	61.8
Entertainment	1.5	11.6	13.1	13.5
Government Risks	1.2	7.1	8.3	8.5
Accident	—	3.5	3.5	6.0
Other	2.6	1.6	4.2	—
Specialty Industries	5.3	23.8	29.1	28.0
Total	\$33.7	\$75.5	\$109.2	\$89.8

As noted above, we increased our provision for current accident year losses and LAE by \$33.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2014. In recording the change in estimate of our loss and LAE reserve provision for the 2014 accident year, we considered the results of the enhanced actuarial and claim review and the fact that reported large claims were approaching estimated ultimate large losses sooner than originally expected. Of the \$33.7 million increase, \$29.9 million reflects an increase in management's best estimate of current year loss and LAE as of December 31, 2014 from those amounts recorded in the first nine months of 2014. This increase primarily affected the Professional Insurance underwriting operating segment, which represented \$22.9 million of the total provision. The remaining \$3.8 million is related to an increase in estimated losses in the Crop underwriting operating segment from higher-than-expected reports of crop losses that emerged in the fourth quarter.

## Overview—Year ended December 31, 2013 versus year ended December 31, 2012

We ended 2013 with a book value per share of \$11.58, reflecting an increase of 17.3%, including quarterly dividends of \$0.21 per share, on an internal rate of return basis for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Net income attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders was \$146.0 million for 2013, compared to a net loss of \$19.2 million for 2012, which included a \$91.5 million estimated after tax loss on sale for the Runoff Transaction and a \$24.3 million loss from discontinued operations. Pre-tax underwriting income was \$84.6 million for 2013, reflecting a combined ratio of 92.4%, compared to pre-tax underwriting income of \$27.4 million for 2012, reflecting a combined ratio of 97.5%, which included catastrophe losses and reinstatement premiums resulting from the impact of Superstorm Sandy, which made landfall in the mid-Atlantic and northeastern regions of the United States in October 2012. Pre-tax net investment results were \$90.5 million for 2013, representing a 3.8% total return on average invested assets, compared to \$109.3 million for 2012, representing a 4.4% total return on average invested assets.

Additionally, our 2013 net income included a \$23.0 million pre-tax gain from the sale of Essentia Insurance Company (Essentia), a \$6.8 million tax benefit relating to the restructuring of a surplus note with our Houston General Insurance Exchange (HGIE) reciprocal (Reciprocal Note Restructure), and \$4.0 million of pre-tax income from a licensing agreement related to the extension of a transition services agreement with the buyer of our personal lines business (Licensing Arrangement).

The change in book value during 2013 was also impacted by other comprehensive income of \$20.6 million, driven by higher investment returns and discount rate assumptions for our benefit plan assets and obligations, compared to \$2.9 million of other comprehensive loss in 2012.



Table of Contents

## Book Value Per Share

The following table presents our book value per share:

	December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions except per share amounts)		
Numerator			
OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity	\$1,047.0	\$1,104.3	\$1,014.5
Denominator			
Common shares outstanding <sup>(1)</sup>	95.3	95.4	95.4
Book value per share	\$10.99	\$11.58	\$10.63
Dividends paid per share	\$0.84	\$0.84	\$0.84

<sup>(1)</sup> Common shares outstanding includes unvested restricted shares.

## Results of Operations

## Review of Consolidated Results

A summary of our consolidated financial results is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net written premiums	\$1,216.9	\$1,088.6	\$1,179.2
Revenues			
Earned premiums	\$1,177.1	\$1,120.4	\$1,132.0
Net investment income	41.7	41.1	53.6
Net realized and change in unrealized investment gains	40.4	49.4	55.7
Net other revenues (expenses)	5.8	31.2	(0.5 )
Total revenues	1,265.0	1,242.1	1,240.8
Expenses			
Loss and LAE	815.1	622.1	650.0
Policy acquisition expenses	203.3	208.9	249.4
Other underwriting expenses	179.2	204.8	205.2
General and administrative expenses	13.8	12.0	13.4
Interest expense	13.0	13.0	16.9
Total expenses	1,224.4	1,060.8	1,134.9
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	40.6	181.3	105.9
Income tax (expense) benefit	14.6	(34.3 )	(8.4 )
Net income from continuing operations	55.2	147.0	97.5
(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1.8 )	(46.6 )	(24.3 )
(Loss) gain from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	(18.8 )	46.6	(91.0 )
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interests	34.6	147.0	(17.8 )
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1.1 )	(1.0 )	(1.4 )
Net income (loss) attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders	33.5	146.0	(19.2 )
Net change in benefit plan assets and obligations, net of tax	(12.0 )	20.6	(2.9 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders	\$21.5	\$166.6	\$(22.1 )

Table of Contents

A summary of our consolidated underwriting income and pre-tax income from continuing operations is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Earned premiums	\$1,177.1	\$1,120.4	\$1,132.0
Loss and LAE	(815.1 )	(622.1 )	(650.0 )
Policy acquisition expenses	(203.3 )	(208.9 )	(249.4 )
Other underwriting expenses	(179.2 )	(204.8 )	(205.2 )
Total underwriting income (loss)	(20.5 )	84.6	27.4
Net investment income	41.7	41.1	53.6
Net realized and change in unrealized investment gains	40.4	49.4	55.7
Net other revenues (expenses)	5.8	31.2	(0.5 )
General and administrative expenses	(13.8 )	(12.0 )	(14.7 )
Interest expense	(13.0 )	(13.0 )	(16.0 )
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	\$40.6	\$181.3	\$105.5

The following table provides our consolidated underwriting ratios for our continuing operations:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
Underwriting ratios:				
Loss and LAE	69.2	% 55.5	% 57.4	%
Expense	32.5	36.9	40.1	
Total combined ratio	101.7	% 92.4	% 97.5	%

The impact of certain items to our underwriting ratios was as follows:

	(Favorable) unfavorable impact		
	2014	2013	2012
Point impact on loss and LAE ratio and combined ratio:			
Catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance	1.2 pts	0.8 pts	4.2 pts
Prior year loss reserve development	7.6 pts	—	(0.7) pts

The following table provides the impact to our book value from the net change in benefit plan assets and obligations:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Discount rate change for pension plans	\$(11.1 )	\$14.7	\$(11.3 )
Change in mortality table for pension plans	(6.5 )	(1.6 )	—
Investment performance for pension plans	(0.2 )	17.2	4.5
Other changes	(0.7 )	1.4	2.3
Net change in benefit plan assets and obligations, pre-tax	(18.5 )	31.7	(4.5 )
Income tax benefit (expense)	6.5	(11.1 )	1.6
Net change in benefit plan assets and obligations, net of tax	\$(12.0 )	\$20.6	\$(2.9 )

Consolidated Results—Year ended December 31, 2014 versus year ended December 31, 2013

Our 2014 comprehensive income attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders of \$21.5 million decreased \$145.1 million compared to 2013, with the change driven primarily by decreases of \$105.1 million in pre-tax underwriting results, \$32.6 million in other comprehensive income related to our pension plans, and \$8.4 million in pre-tax investment results, offset in part by a \$48.9 million favorable change in income taxes. Also driving the decrease in comprehensive income was a \$20.6

Table of Contents

million unfavorable change related to discontinued operations (see "Results of Operations—Discontinued Operations") and a \$25.4 million decrease in other revenue, as 2013 included a \$23.0 million pre-tax gain from the sale of Essentia and \$4.0 million of pre-tax income from the Licensing Arrangement.

Our total revenues of \$1,265.0 million for 2014 increased \$22.9 million from \$1,242.1 million for 2013, due primarily to an increase in earned premiums of \$56.7 million, or 5.1%, as increased earned premiums in our newer underwriting operating segments more than offset the absence of Collector Cars and Boats earned premiums in 2014, resulting from our exit from that business in connection with our sale of Essentia in 2013. The increase in total revenues from growth in earned premiums was partially offset by a decrease in other revenue of \$25.4 million, as 2013 included the gain on sale of Essentia and the Licensing Arrangement, and a decrease of \$8.4 million investment pre-tax results compared to 2013. Total expenses increased to \$1,224.4 million for 2014 from \$1,060.8 million for 2013, resulting primarily from an increase in loss and LAE of \$193.0 million to \$815.1 million for 2014, impacted by the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase as well as loss provisions associated with the increase in earned premium and other factors discussed below in "Underwriting Results."

**Written Premiums**

Consolidated net written premiums increased 11.8% to \$1,216.9 million in 2014, resulting primarily from growth in net written premiums from our newer businesses, particularly Crop, Programs and Surety. Excluding the \$79.5 million increase in net written premiums for these newer businesses, as well as an increase of \$11.7 million in net written premiums related to Star & Shield Insurance Exchange (Star & Shield), a White Mountains affiliate, premiums grew by 3.5% in 2014.

**Underwriting Results**

Our pre-tax underwriting loss was \$20.5 million for 2014, reflecting a combined ratio of 101.7%, compared to pre-tax underwriting income of \$84.6 million for 2013, reflecting a combined ratio of 92.4%.

Our combined ratio for 2014 of 101.7% reflected a 69.2% loss and LAE ratio and a 32.5% expense ratio, which compared to a combined ratio for 2013 of 92.4%, consisting of a 55.5% loss and LAE ratio and a 36.9% expense ratio. The 13.7 point increase in the loss and LAE ratio was substantially a result of the items included in the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, which had a 9.3 point impact on the combined ratio, and was comprised of a 5.7 point increase in current accident year non-catastrophe losses, a 7.6 point increase in adverse prior year loss reserve development, and a 0.4 point increase in catastrophe losses. Current accident year non-catastrophe losses for 2014 were \$711.5 million, or 60.4 points, reflecting the impact of the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, compared to \$613.0 million, or 54.7 points, for 2013, which was positively impacted by the lower loss and LAE ratio in the Collector Cars and Boats business. Net unfavorable prior year loss and LAE reserve development was \$89.8 million, or 7.6 points, for 2014, of which \$75.5 million, or 6.4 points, related to the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase. Of the net unfavorable loss and LAE reserve development resulting from the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, \$46.4 million related to Professional Insurance, primarily professional liability (including lawyers professional liability) and management liability, and to a lesser extent Entertainment, Government Risks, Specialty Property, Accident, and our inland marine business within IMU. The remaining net unfavorable prior year loss and LAE reserve development for 2014 primarily related to unfavorable development recognized prior to the 2014 fourth quarter also in our professional liability and management liability businesses included within Professional Insurance, offset in part by favorable development in our healthcare business included within Professional Insurance. This compared to no net favorable loss reserve development for 2013, as unfavorable development on a few large claims in both Specialty Property and Entertainment was offset by favorable development in Professional Insurance, IMU and Technology. Catastrophe losses were \$13.8 million, or 1.2 points, for 2014, primarily resulting from wind and thunderstorms in the southern, central and eastern United States, as well as ice and snow storms in the midwestern and northeastern United States, compared to \$9.1 million, or 0.8 points, for 2013, primarily resulting from storms in the southern United States and rainstorms in Colorado.

The expense ratio improved 4.4 points to 32.5% for 2014, which was primarily driven by a 2.4 point decrease in the incentive compensation accrual resulting from the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase. Additionally, the improvement in the expense ratio reflected the beneficial impact of higher earned premiums in 2014 and decreased non-claims litigation expense, partially offset by the 2013 beneficial impact of the transition services agreement with

the buyer of our personal lines business in 2013.

Investments

Net investment income increased to \$41.7 million for 2014, compared to \$41.1 million for 2013. Net realized and change in unrealized investment gains decreased to \$40.4 million, compared to \$49.4 million in 2013, as a decreased return in 2014 in the common equity securities portfolio driven by lower equity market returns more than offset improvements in 2014 in the fixed maturity portfolio return as the 2013 results were adversely impacted by increases in interest rates.

## Table of Contents

### Income Taxes

Our income tax expense related to pre-tax income from continuing operations for 2014 and 2013 represented net effective tax rates of (36.0)% and 18.9%, respectively. The effective tax rates for 2014 and 2013, were lower than the U.S. statutory rate of 35% due to income generated in jurisdictions other than the United States, principally representing interest income taxed in a jurisdiction with a lower effective tax rate and, for the 2014 period, a \$5.0 million favorable settlement of the 2005-2006 IRS exam. The rate for 2013 was impacted by a \$6.8 million tax benefit associated with the Reciprocal Note Restructure. The effective tax rate on non-U.S. income for 2014 and 2013 was 1.4% and 0.5%, respectively.

### Net Change in Benefit Plan Assets and Liabilities

The net change in benefit plan assets and obligations, net of tax, reduced our comprehensive income by \$12.0 million in 2014, primarily reflecting the impact of a decrease in the discount rate, as well a change in the mortality assumptions, used to estimate our pension plan projected benefit obligation. This compared to an increase in comprehensive income in 2013 of \$20.6 million, primarily reflecting the impact of positive investment returns and an increase in the discount rate used to estimate our qualified pension plan projected benefit obligation.

### Reinsurance Protection

We purchase reinsurance in order to minimize loss from large risks or catastrophic events. We also purchase individual property reinsurance coverage for certain risks to reduce large loss volatility through property-per-risk excess of loss reinsurance programs and individual risk facultative reinsurance. We also maintain excess of loss casualty reinsurance programs that provide protection for individual risk or catastrophe losses involving workers' compensation, general liability, automobile liability, professional liability or umbrella liability. The availability and cost of reinsurance protection is subject to market conditions, which are outside of our control. Limiting our risk of loss through reinsurance arrangements serves to mitigate the impact of large losses; however, the cost of this protection in an individual period may exceed the benefit.

For 2014, our net combined ratio was higher than our gross combined ratio by 1.5 points as a result of the cost of the reinsurance programs more than offsetting the benefits from ceded losses.

### Consolidated Results—Year ended December 31, 2013 versus year ended December 31, 2012

Our 2013 comprehensive income attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders of \$166.6 million increased \$188.7 million compared to 2012, with the change driven by a \$115.3 million improvement in the after-tax results of discontinued operations, substantially all of which related to the loss in 2012 from the Runoff Transaction.

Additionally, we recognized a \$23.0 million pre-tax (\$15.0 million after tax) gain from the sale of Essentia in 2013, a \$6.8 million tax benefit from the Reciprocal Note Restructure, and a \$4.0 million pre-tax benefit related to the Licensing Arrangement. These improvements to comprehensive income (loss) for 2013 were offset significantly by an \$18.8 million decrease in pre-tax net investment results, primarily driven by changes in the market value of our fixed maturity portfolio as a result of increases in interest rates. The \$20.6 million net change in benefit plan assets and obligations, net of tax, in 2013 primarily reflects the impact of positive investment returns and an increase in the discount rate used to estimate our qualified pension plan projected benefit obligation in 2013, as compared to a \$2.9 million after tax decrease in our pension plans in 2012 driven by an increase in the plan's projected benefit obligation, resulting from a lower discount rate, offset by positive investment returns.

Our total revenues of \$1,242.1 million for 2013 were flat compared to \$1,240.8 million for 2012, as decreases in earned premiums and net investment results were offset by an increase in other revenues resulting from the sale of Essentia and the Licensing Arrangement. Expenses decreased to \$1,060.8 million for 2013, compared to \$1,134.9 million for 2012, resulting primarily from decreased policy acquisition expenses and net loss and LAE as discussed below in "Underwriting Results."

### Written Premiums

Consolidated net written premiums decreased to \$1,088.6 million in 2013, compared to \$1,179.2 million for 2012. The termination of our agreement with Hagerty, together with our separate decision to exit the Energy underwriting operating segment, negatively impacted our total net written premiums for 2013, when compared to 2012, by \$205.5 million, which drove the decrease in net written premiums of 7.7% on a consolidated basis. This decline was partially offset by broad increases in net written premiums across our other businesses, including our new Surety and Programs



businesses.

**Underwriting Results**

Our pre-tax underwriting income was \$84.6 million for 2013, reflecting a combined ratio of 92.4%, compared to \$27.4 million for 2012, reflecting a combined ratio of 97.5%.

Our combined ratio for 2013 of 92.4% reflected a 55.5% loss and LAE ratio and a 36.9% expense ratio, and represented a significant improvement over the combined ratio reported for 2012 of 97.5%, consisting of a 57.4% loss and LAE ratio and a 40.1% expense ratio.

36

---

## Table of Contents

The 1.9 point decrease in the loss and LAE ratio for 2013, compared to 2012, was driven by significantly lower catastrophe losses, offset in part by less favorable loss reserve development compared to 2012. Catastrophe losses were \$9.1 million, or 0.8 points, for 2013, primarily resulting from storms in the southern United States and rainstorms in Colorado, compared to \$47.7 million, or 4.2 points, for 2012, primarily related to Superstorm Sandy. There was no net loss reserve development for 2013, as unfavorable development on a few large claims in both Specialty Property and Entertainment was offset by favorable development in Professional Insurance, IMU and Technology. This compared to favorable loss reserve development of \$7.4 million, or 0.7 points, for 2012, primarily resulting from favorable development in Technology and Professional Insurance that was partially offset by adverse development within Specialty Property and Energy.

The expense ratio improved 3.2 points to 36.9% for 2013. Our expense ratio was positively impacted by a \$40.5 million, or 3.4 points, decrease in policy acquisition expenses for 2013, compared to 2012, driven by our exit of the Collector Cars and Boats business, which carried a high acquisition expense ratio related to contingent commissions. Our other underwriting expense ratio remained relatively flat, as decreased fringe benefits and information technology expenses were offset by increased non-claims litigation expenses and incentive compensation accruals in 2013.

### Investments

Net investment income decreased to \$41.1 million for 2013, compared to \$53.6 million for 2012, primarily due to lower investment yields on new purchases during 2013 and a slight decline in average invested assets, including invested assets reclassified to assets held for sale. The decline in average invested assets since December 31, 2012 was driven by \$102.3 million of losses paid related to the Runoff Business, as well as dividends paid to shareholders. Net realized and change in unrealized investment gains decreased to \$49.4 million in 2013, compared to \$55.7 million in 2012, driven by increasing interest rates partially offset by favorable equity market fluctuations.

### Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased from \$16.9 million in 2012 to \$13.0 million in 2013, reflecting the lower interest rate of 4.6% on our senior notes for 2013 compared to an interest rate of 5.875% on senior notes prior to their refinancing in the fourth quarter of 2012.

### Income Taxes

Our income tax expense related to pre-tax income from continuing operations for 2013 and 2012 represented net effective tax rates of 18.9% and 7.9%, respectively. The effective tax rate for 2013 was lower than the U.S. statutory rate of 35% due to a reduction in the valuation allowance as a result of the \$6.8 million tax benefit associated with the restructuring of a surplus note with HGIE and income generated in jurisdictions other than the United States, principally representing interest income taxed in a jurisdiction with a lower effective tax rate. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2012 was lower than the U.S. statutory rate of 35% due to income generated in jurisdictions other than the United States, principally representing interest income taxed in a jurisdiction with a lower effective tax rate. The effective tax rate on non-U.S. income for 2013 and 2012 was 0.5% and 0.6%, respectively, and the effective tax rate on U.S. income was 28.1% and 26.1%, respectively.

### Reinsurance protection

For 2013, our net combined ratio was higher than our gross combined ratio by 1.9 points as a result of the cost of the reinsurance programs more than offsetting the benefits from ceded losses.

### Summary of Operations By Segment

Our reportable segments are Specialty Products, Specialty Industries, and Investing, Financing and Corporate. The Specialty Products segment is comprised of eight operating segments, including our Crop business which we started writing in late 2013, as well as the Collector Cars and Boats underwriting operating segment that was exited in 2013, representing an aggregation based on those that offer distinct products and tailored coverages and services to a broad customer base across the United States. See "Item 1. Business—Insurance Business—Specialty Products" for further discussion of the Specialty Products segment, including descriptions of its underwriting operating segments. The Specialty Industries segment is comprised of six underwriting operating segments, including the Energy underwriting operating segment that was exited in 2013, representing an aggregation based on those that focus on solving the unique needs of a particular customer or industry group. See "Item 1. Business—Insurance Business—Specialty Industries" for further discussion of the Specialty Industries segment, including descriptions of its underwriting

operating segments.

The Investing, Financing and Corporate segment includes the investing and financing activities for OneBeacon on a consolidated basis, and certain other activities conducted through the Company and our intermediate subsidiaries, including the 100% quota share reinsurance agreement with OBIC, which cedes the losses associated with our legacy Runoff Business to

37

---

Table of Contents

OBIC, one of the transferred entities that was sold as part of the Runoff Transaction and was an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Armour as of December 31, 2014. There is no net retention of the legacy Runoff Business to OneBeacon.

## Specialty Products

Financial results for our Specialty Products reportable segment were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net written premiums	\$606.9	\$509.6	\$630.9
Earned premiums	\$582.1	\$553.5	\$604.0
Loss and LAE	(457.9 )	(312.3 )	(345.6 )
Policy acquisition expenses	(96.2 )	(106.3 )	(150.3 )
Other underwriting expenses	(78.4 )	(97.4 )	(96.2 )
Total underwriting income (loss)	(50.4 )	37.5	11.9
Net other revenues	0.9	0.3	0.4
General and administrative expenses	0.2	—	—
Pre-tax income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(49.3 )	\$37.8	\$12.3

The following table provides underwriting ratios for Specialty Products:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Underwriting ratios:			
Loss and LAE	78.7 %	56.4 %	57.2 %
Expense	30.0	36.8	40.7
Total combined ratio	108.7 %	93.2 %	97.9 %

The impact of certain items to our underwriting ratios was as follows:

	(Favorable) unfavorable impact		
	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Point impact on loss and LAE ratio and combined ratio:			
Catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance	1.0 pts	0.6 pts	3.8 pts
Prior year loss reserve development	10.6 pts	1.1 pts	(0.3) pts

Specialty Products—Year ended December 31, 2014 versus year ended December 31, 2013

Net written premiums for Specialty Products increased to \$606.9 million for 2014 from \$509.6 million for 2013, due largely to increases of \$30.8 million from our Crop business, the majority of which was MPCII crop revenue coverage, \$30.3 million from Programs, and \$18.4 million from Surety, all of which are newer underwriting operating segments. Additionally, we recorded an increase in net written premiums of \$11.7 million related to Star & Shield, representing business assumed from our White Mountains affiliate under a 100% quota share agreement that expired on December 31, 2014. Partially offsetting these increases was an \$8.2 million decrease in Specialty Property.

The Specialty Products combined ratio for 2014 increased to 108.7% from 93.2% for 2013, as the loss and LAE ratio increased by 22.3 points to 78.7% and the expense ratio decreased by 6.8 points to 30.0%.

The 22.3 point increase in the loss and LAE ratio, substantially a result of the items included in the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase which had a 13.8 point unfavorable impact on the combined ratio, was comprised of a 12.4 point increase in current accident year non-catastrophe losses, a 9.5 point increase in net unfavorable prior year loss reserve development, and a 0.4 point increase in catastrophe losses. The current accident year non-catastrophe loss ratio for 2014 was 67.1%, which included the impact of the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase as well as a large loss in Specialty Property and an elevated Crop ratio due to lower commodity prices, compared to 54.7% for 2013, which benefited from the low loss and LAE ratio



Table of Contents

experienced in the Collector Cars and Boats business that had a significant runoff of earned premium in 2013. The 2014 results included 10.6 points of net unfavorable prior year loss reserve development, of which 8.9 points related to the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, primarily driven by professional liability (including lawyers professional liability) and management liability within Professional Insurance and by Specialty Property. The remaining amount of net unfavorable prior year loss reserve development for 2014 was primarily driven by unfavorable development recorded prior to the 2014 fourth quarter also in our professional liability and management liability businesses included within Professional Insurance, offset in part by favorable development in our healthcare business included within Professional Insurance.

Net unfavorable prior year loss reserve development in 2013 of 1.1 points, primarily related to a few large claims in Specialty Property, reduced in part by favorable prior year loss reserve development in the healthcare business included in Professional Insurance. The 2014 results also included 1.0 point of catastrophe losses, primarily related to wind and thunderstorms in the midwestern and southern United States impacting Professional Insurance and Programs, as well as ice and snow storms in the midwestern and northeastern United States primarily impacting the financial services business within Professional Insurance, which compared with 0.6 points of catastrophe losses in 2013 primarily related to storms in the southern and midwestern United States impacting Professional Insurance and Collector Cars and Boats.

The 6.8 point decrease in the expense ratio for 2014, compared to 2013, was primarily driven by a decrease in the incentive compensation accrual resulting from the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, and to a lesser extent reflective of the beneficial impact of higher earned premiums in 2014, and decreased non-claims litigation expense, partially offset by the prior year beneficial impact of the transition services agreement with the buyer of our personal lines business in 2013.

Specialty Products—Year ended December 31, 2013 versus year ended December 31, 2012

Net written premiums for Specialty Products decreased to \$509.6 million for 2013 from \$630.9 million for 2012. The decrease was due to a decline in net written premiums of \$180.3 million from our Collector Cars and Boats underwriting operating segment that we exited January 1, 2013. This decrease was offset, in part, by increases in net written premiums of \$20.2 million from Programs which we began writing in 2012, \$8.8 million from Surety which we also began writing in 2012, \$8.2 million from Professional Insurance primarily related to management liability, \$6.4 million from Specialty Property, \$5.3 million from Environmental which we began writing in 2011, \$0.8 million from Tuition Reimbursement, and \$9.3 million related to our new businesses, including Crop.

The Specialty Products combined ratio for 2013 decreased to 93.2% from 97.9% for 2012, as the loss and LAE ratio decreased by 0.8 points to 56.4% and the expense ratio decreased by 3.9 points to 36.8%.

The decrease in the loss and LAE ratio was due primarily to a 3.2 point decrease in catastrophe losses, offset by 1.1 points of net unfavorable prior year loss reserve development primarily related to a few large claims in Specialty Property, reduced in part by favorable prior year loss reserve development in the healthcare business included in Professional Insurance. This compared to 0.3 points of favorable prior year loss reserve development in 2012, primarily related to Professional Insurance, offset in part by adverse prior year loss reserve development for Specialty Property. The year ended December 31, 2013 included 0.6 points of catastrophe losses, primarily related to storms in the southern and midwestern United States impacting Professional Insurance and Collector Cars and Boats, compared with 3.8 points of catastrophe losses in 2012, primarily related to Superstorm Sandy impacting primarily Specialty Property, Professional Insurance, and Collector Cars and Boats.

The decrease in the expense ratio for 2013, compared to 2012, was primarily due to a 5.7 point decrease in policy acquisition expenses, due primarily to lower expense in Collector Cars and Boats which carried a higher acquisition ratio. This decrease in policy acquisition expense was partially offset by a 1.8 point increase in other underwriting expense, driven by increased non-claims litigation expenses and incentive compensation accruals, offset in part by decreased fringe benefits and information technology expenses.

Table of Contents

## Specialty Industries

Financial results for our Specialty Industries reportable segment were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net written premiums	\$610.0	\$579.0	\$548.3
Earned premiums	\$595.0	\$566.9	\$528.0
Loss and LAE	(357.2 )	(309.8 )	(304.4 )
Policy acquisition expenses	(107.1 )	(102.6 )	(99.1 )
Other underwriting expenses	(100.8 )	(107.4 )	(109.0 )
Total underwriting income	29.9	47.1	15.5
Net other revenues (expenses)	1.1	1.1	(0.8 )
General and administrative expenses	(2.3 )	(2.4 )	(1.9 )
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	\$28.7	\$45.8	\$12.8

The following table provides underwriting ratios for Specialty Industries:

	Year ended December 31,			
	2014	2013	2012	
Underwriting ratios:				
Loss and LAE	60.1	% 54.7	% 57.7	%
Expense	34.9	37.0	39.4	
Total combined ratio	95.0	% 91.7	% 97.1	%

The impact of certain items to our underwriting ratios was as follows:

	(Favorable) unfavorable impact		
	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
Point impact on loss and LAE ratio and combined ratio:			
Catastrophe losses, net of reinsurance	1.3 pts	1.0 pts	4.7 pts
Prior year loss reserve development	4.7 pts	(1.1) pts	(1.1) pts

Specialty Industries—Year ended December 31, 2014 versus year ended December 31, 2013

Net written premiums for Specialty Industries increased to \$610.0 million for 2014 from \$579.0 million for 2013. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to increases in net written premiums of \$11.8 million from our Entertainment underwriting operating segment, \$11.6 million from IMU, and \$7.5 million from Accident.

The Specialty Industries combined ratio for 2014 increased to 95.0% compared to 91.7% for 2013, as the loss and LAE ratio increased by 5.4 points to 60.1% and the expense ratio decreased 2.1 points to 34.9%.

The 5.4 point increase in the loss and LAE ratio was comprised of a 0.7 point decrease in current accident year non-catastrophe losses that was more than offset by a 5.8 point unfavorable change in prior year loss reserve development and a 0.3 point increase in catastrophe losses. The current accident year non-catastrophe loss ratio for 2014 was 54.1%, which included the impact of the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, compared to 54.8% for 2013, which included several large losses related to the inland marine business within IMU, as well as a large claim in Government Risks. The 2014 results included 4.7 points of net unfavorable prior year loss reserve development primarily related to Entertainment, Government Risks, the transportation business within Accident, and our inland marine business within IMU, all of which were driven by the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase. This unfavorable prior year loss reserve development in 2014 was partially offset by favorable prior year loss reserve development in our ocean marine business within IMU. This compared to 1.1 points of net favorable prior year loss reserve development in 2013 primarily related to our ocean marine business included in IMU and to Technology, offset in part by a few large claims in Entertainment. The 2014 results also included 1.3 points of catastrophe losses, primarily related to





Table of Contents

wind and thunderstorms in the southern, central and eastern United States impacting IMU, as well as ice and snow storms in the midwestern United States impacting Technology and IMU. This compared to 1.0 point of catastrophe losses in 2013, primarily related to storms in the midwestern and southern United States impacting our inland marine business included in IMU, as well as impacting Government Risks and Technology, and rainstorms in Colorado impacting our inland marine business included in IMU.

The 2.1 point decrease in the expense ratio was primarily driven by a decrease in the incentive compensation accrual resulting from the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, and to a lesser extent reflective of the beneficial impact of higher earned premiums in 2014.

Specialty Industries—Year ended December 31, 2013 versus year ended December 31, 2012

Net written premiums for Specialty Industries increased to \$579.0 million in 2013 from \$548.3 million in 2012. The increase in 2013 was due to increases in net written premiums of \$21.1 million from our Government Risks underwriting operating segment, \$20.9 million from IMU (which includes \$6.2 million of energy business net written premiums that were included in Energy in 2012), \$10.8 million from Technology, \$5.4 million from Entertainment, and \$3.9 million from Accident, which were primarily due to rate increases and new business, as well as solid retention levels. These increases were partially offset by a \$25.2 million decrease in net written premiums from the Energy underwriting operating segment, which we exited in 2013.

The Specialty Industries combined ratio for 2013 decreased to 91.7% from 97.1% for 2012, as the loss and LAE ratio decreased by 3.0 points to 54.7% and the expense ratio decreased by 2.4 points to 37.0%.

The 2013 results included 1.1 points of favorable prior year loss reserve development primarily related to our ocean marine business included in IMU and to Technology, offset in part by few large claims in Entertainment, compared to 1.1 points of favorable prior year loss reserve development in 2012 primarily related to Technology. Additionally, current accident year losses decreased 3.0 points for 2013, compared to 2012, as catastrophe losses decreased 3.7 points while non-catastrophe losses increased 0.7 points. The 2013 results included 1.0 point of catastrophe losses, primarily related to storms in the midwestern and southern United States impacting our inland marine business included in IMU, as well as impacting Government Risks and Technology, and rainstorms in Colorado impacting our inland marine business included in IMU. This compared to 4.7 points of catastrophe losses in 2012, primarily related to Superstorm Sandy and, to a much lesser extent, thunderstorms in the midwestern, mid-Atlantic, and northeastern United States, which primarily impacted IMU.

The decrease in the expense ratio included a 1.7 point decrease in other underwriting expenses in 2013, compared to 2012, driven by decreased fringe benefits and information technology expenses that were partially offset by increased incentive compensation accruals, as well as a 0.7 point decrease in policy acquisition expenses, driven by lower premium taxes and commissions.

Crop Insurance

In 2013, we received approval to provide MPCCI through the federal crop insurance program administered by the Risk Management Agency (RMA), which is a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We entered into an exclusive agreement with a managing general agency, Climate Crop Insurance Agency LLC (The Climate Corporation), to provide coverages through the federal program and other supplemental coverages, including crop-hail (a separate, non-federally subsidized product that is regulated by each state). In the federal crop insurance program, the RMA sets the policy terms and conditions, rates and forms, and is also responsible for setting compliance standards. As a participating company, we report all details of underwritten policies to the RMA and are party to a Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA). The SRA defines the relationship between participating companies and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

MPCI net written premiums are estimated based on processed applications, which are typically received around the sales closing date, with necessary adjustments made as we receive acreage reports from the policyholders. Premiums written are recognized as revenues and are earned ratably over the period of risk commencing with the sales closing date, which approximates the inception of the planting season, and ending with the estimated crop harvest date. The vast majority of the written premium in our Crop business for 2014 was related to the MPCCI program, most of which was crop revenue protection coverage.



Table of Contents

## Investing, Financing and Corporate

A summary of results from our Investing, Financing and Corporate reportable segment is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net investment income	\$41.7	\$41.1	\$53.6
Net realized and change in unrealized investment gains	40.4	49.4	55.7
Pre-tax investment results	82.1	90.5	109.3
Net other revenues (expenses)	3.8	29.8	(0.1 )
General and administrative expenses	(11.7 )	(9.6 )	(11.5 )
Interest expense	(13.0 )	(13.0 )	(16.9 )
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	\$61.2	\$97.7	\$80.8

Investing, Financing and Corporate—Year ended December 31, 2014 versus year ended December 31, 2013

Investing, Financing and Corporate reported pre-tax income from continuing operations of \$61.2 million in 2014, compared to \$97.7 million in 2013. The decrease was primarily related to lower investment returns in 2014, as well as to other revenues in 2013, which included a \$23.0 million pre-tax (\$15.0 million after tax) gain from the sale of Essentia and a \$4.0 million pre-tax benefit related to the Licensing Arrangement. As described in greater detail in "Summary of Investment Results" below, net investment income increased slightly to \$41.7 million in 2014, compared to \$41.1 million in 2013, and net realized and change in unrealized investment gains decreased to \$40.4 million in 2014, compared to \$49.4 million in 2013.

Investing, Financing and Corporate—Year ended December 31, 2013 versus year ended December 31, 2012

Investing, Financing and Corporate reported pre-tax income from continuing operations of \$97.7 million in 2013, compared to \$80.8 million in 2012. The increase was primarily related to a \$23.0 million pre-tax (\$15.0 million after tax) gain from the sale of Essentia and a \$4.0 million pre-tax benefit related to the Licensing Arrangement, mostly offset by a significant decrease in investment returns. As described in greater detail in "Summary of Investment Results" below, net investment income decreased to \$41.1 million in 2013, compared to \$53.6 million in 2012, and net realized and change in unrealized investment gains decreased to \$49.4 million in 2013, compared to \$55.7 million in 2012. Interest expense decreased to \$13.0 million for 2013, compared to \$16.9 million for 2012, reflecting the lower interest rate of 4.6% on our senior notes for 2013 compared to an interest rate of 5.875% on senior notes prior to their refinancing in the fourth quarter of 2012. See "—Financing."

## Discontinued Operations

As described in "Item 1. Business—Overview," on December 23, 2014, we completed the sale of our Runoff Business to Armour. Prior to the closing of the Runoff Transaction, OBIC distributed ASIC to its immediate parent, as well as cash and investments such that OBIC contained the minimum capital on the date of sale pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement. In conjunction with the Runoff Transaction, OneBeacon provided financing in the form of surplus notes having a par value of \$101.0 million, which had a fair value of \$64.9 million on the date of sale. These notes are included in "Other investments" on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2014, with the difference between the par value and fair value of \$36.1 million pre-tax on the date of sale included in the loss from sale of discontinued operations. The change in the fair value of the surplus notes since the closing of the Runoff Transaction totaled \$0.2 million and is included in pre-tax investment results. The final pre-tax loss on sale recognized since the third quarter of 2012 is \$97.9 million, and is subject to post-closing adjustments.

The vast majority of the gross and net run-off unpaid losses and LAE reserves were included in the entities that were transferred to Armour. As of December 31, 2014, \$23.8 million of gross loss and LAE reserves related to the Runoff Business were ceded to OBIC, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Armour as of December 31, 2014, by way of a 100% quota share agreement with ASIC.

Table of Contents

Substantially all of our unpaid loss and LAE reserves for Asbestos and Environmental (A&E) relate to operations that were sold as part of the Runoff Transaction. The remaining unpaid loss and LAE reserves for A&E related to continuing operations is less than \$0.1 million on both a gross and net basis as of December 31, 2014.

The following summarizes the results of operations, including related income taxes associated with the business classified as discontinued operations:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net written premiums	\$(0.1 )	\$0.4	\$3.5
Revenues			
Earned premiums	\$0.1	\$0.8	\$10.6
Other revenue	—	6.3	—
Total revenues	0.1	7.1	10.6
Expenses			
Loss and LAE	(0.7 )	78.9	48.4
Policy acquisition expenses (benefit)	0.1	—	(2.1 )
Other underwriting expenses	3.5	(0.2 )	1.7
Total expenses	2.9	78.7	48.0
Pre-tax loss	(2.8 )	(71.6 )	(37.4 )
Income tax benefit	1.0	25.0	13.1
(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1.8 )	(46.6 )	(24.3 )
(Loss) gain from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	(18.8 )	46.6	(91.0 )
Net loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(20.6 )	\$—	\$(115.3 )

#### Discontinued Operations Results—Year ended December 31, 2014

During 2014, we reported \$20.6 million after-tax net loss in discontinued operations related to the Runoff Transaction, which included an \$18.8 million after-tax loss from sale of the Runoff Business (further described below) and a \$1.8 million after-tax loss from the underwriting results of the Runoff Business.

As part of closing the Runoff Transaction on December 23, 2014, we provided financing in the form of surplus notes having a par value of \$101.0 million, which were issued by OBIC, one of the entities that were transferred to Armour upon the closing. At closing, the surplus notes had a fair value of \$64.9 million based on an internal discounted cash flow model, resulting in a total valuation adjustment of \$36.1 million, pre-tax, included in loss from sale of discontinued operations. Subsequent to the closing, the surplus notes became part of our investment portfolio, categorized within other investments, and subsequent changes in the value thereon will be reflected in continuing operations.

During the second quarter of 2014, we provided an initial estimated par value of the surplus notes expected to be provided as seller financing at closing of the Runoff Transaction. The estimated par value, expected at that time to be \$80.9 million, was consistent with the proposed closing balance sheet, pro forma as of June 30, 2014, as provided to the Pennsylvania Insurance Department during the regulatory approval process. Our initial estimate of the fair value of the surplus notes was based on our internal valuation model which, as of June 30, 2014, was \$8.2 million, pre-tax, less than par value of the surplus notes.

During the third quarter of 2014, we updated our estimated loss on sale to reflect the change in the valuation of the \$80.9 million par value of surplus notes resulting in an additional loss of \$10.3 million, pre-tax, which was a result of widening credit spreads during the quarter, as well as an increase to the estimated discount rate related to the private nature of the notes (and the related lack of liquidity).

As noted above, the final par value amount of seller financing in the form of surplus notes issued by OBIC, transferred to Armour at closing, was \$101.0 million. The estimated fair value of the surplus notes was updated at closing to reflect an additional \$17.6 million negative valuation adjustment, pre-tax. The negative adjustment reflected the favorable valuation impacts of an increase in par value of \$20.1 million as well as the updated independent stochastic modeling of OBIC's future cash flows which were more than offset by the unfavorable impact of changes in credit

spreads, the discount rate used to reflect the private nature of the notes (and the related lack of liquidity), and the estimated timing, amounts, and likelihood of interest

43

---

Table of Contents

and principal payments on the notes, which are subject to regulatory approval and therefore may vary from the contractual term.

See “Critical Accounting Estimates” for a sensitivity analysis of potential changes in these key variables that can impact the estimated fair value of the surplus notes.

Also during 2014, our expectation of the treatment under the Stock Purchase Agreement of the \$7.4 million reserve charge recorded during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 changed. Previously, we had expected that the Stock Purchase Agreement would be amended to provide for the transfer of \$7.4 million of additional assets to support this reserve charge; the Stock Purchase Agreement was instead revised, in part, to increase the cap on seller financing. As a result, the \$7.4 million reserve charge (\$4.8 million after-tax) was recorded as a reduction to the estimated loss on sale of discontinued operations.

These changes, along with certain other adjustments, resulted in a net increase in the estimated loss on sale of \$28.9 million (\$18.8 million after tax) for the full year 2014, resulting in a pre-tax loss on sale at closing of \$97.9 million (\$63.7 million after tax) recognized since the Runoff Transaction was announced in October of 2012.

**Discontinued Operations Results—Year ended December 31, 2013**

As a result of the comprehensive actuarial analysis conducted by our actuaries during the fourth quarter of 2013, we recorded \$71.5 million of unfavorable prior year non-A&E loss and LAE development related to the Runoff Business. The increase in loss reserves was concentrated in the workers compensation, personal auto liability, and excess liability lines of business. In addition, we increased our estimate of adjusting and other expenses, a component of LAE reserves.

Workers compensation unpaid loss reserves increased by \$36.6 million due to changes in how we evaluate various estimated settlement rates, mortality, and medical inflation assumptions. These three key assumptions, which were previously evaluated implicitly as part of overall case incurred activity, were separately analyzed and then explicitly reviewed under varying assumptions and an array of resulting reserve estimates, to generate an actuarial indication which management selected for its best estimate. For personal auto liability, a \$16.9 million loss provision was recorded based on a ground-up analysis of unlimited medical automobile no-fault claims from the 1970s and 1980s, which produced a range of estimates at varying medical inflation rates. The remaining \$5.4 million loss reserve increase was driven by adverse prior year loss development recorded on a few large excess liability claims. Finally, the Company recorded a provision to increase its LAE reserves by \$12.6 million for adjusting and other expenses due to a change in assumptions of staff efficiency associated with handling and settling runoff claims.

For the full year 2013, we recorded \$78.9 million loss and LAE provision for the Runoff Business, which includes a \$7.4 million increase in loss and LAE reserves recorded in the second quarter of 2013. The \$78.9 million loss and LAE adverse development recorded in 2013 was partially offset by other revenue of \$7.8 million associated with a settlement award in the second quarter of 2013 in the *Safeco v. American International Group, Inc. (AIG)* class action related to AIG's alleged underreporting of workers' compensation premiums to the National Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Pool.

The \$71.5 million (\$46.5 million after tax) increase in Runoff Business loss and LAE reserves was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2013 as a component of discontinued operations and offset by an equal after tax amount which decreased the estimated ultimate loss on sale of the Runoff Business. The terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement prescribed that the buyer assumed the risk that loss and LAE reserves develop unfavorably from September 30, 2012 onward, resulting in the offset.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, we also increased the estimated pre-tax transaction costs associated with the Runoff Transaction which was partially offset by the accretion of interest on the original purchase price and, coupled with the \$46.5 million after tax provision for loss and LAE, resulted in a \$46.6 million after-tax reduction in the ultimate loss on sale from discontinued operations in the fourth quarter and full year ended December 31, 2013. This reduction in the ultimate loss on sale was essentially offset by a \$46.6 million after tax loss included in loss from discontinued operations for the fourth quarter of 2013, driven by the adverse reserve development.

**Discontinued Operations Results—Year ended December 31, 2012**

The 2012 loss from discontinued operations of \$24.3 million, net of tax, consisted of \$24.0 million related to the Runoff Business and \$0.3 million related to AutoOne. See Note 2—“Acquisitions and Dispositions—AutoOne.” The loss

in 2012 was driven by adverse development related to losses incurred on a legacy assumed reinsurance treaty, case incurred development on a small number of claims related to multiple peril liability lines and general liability lines and also the impact of an adverse court ruling in Mississippi regarding a disputed assessment from an involuntary pool for hurricane Katrina claims. In addition, \$9.0 million of after tax (\$15.2 million of pre-tax) incurred loss and LAE, reported as adverse loss development, was related to a change in the workers' compensation tabular discount rate. During 2012, management evaluated the interest rate used in

Table of Contents

calculating the workers' compensation discount, consistent with prior years, and as a result lowered the rate from 4.5% to 3.5% during 2012, resulting in an increase of \$15.2 million to the reserves.

OneBeacon recognized a loss on sale of discontinued operations of \$91.0 million in 2012 in connection with the Runoff Transaction and AutoOne Transaction and recorded a \$91.5 million after tax (\$140.7 million pre-tax) estimated loss on sale of the Runoff Business. Also during 2012, OneBeacon and Interboro reached conclusion on post-closing adjustments to the closing balance sheet resulting in OneBeacon recording a net gain of \$0.5 million after tax, reflecting a true up of the estimated loss on sale of AutoOne.

45

---



Table of Contents

## Summary of Investment Results

## Investment Returns

A summary of our consolidated pre-tax investment results is as follows:

Components of Investment Results	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Net investment income	\$41.7	\$41.1	\$53.6
Net realized investment gains	69.7	44.2	50.8
Change in net unrealized investment gains	(29.3	) 5.2	4.9
Total pre-tax investment results	\$82.1	\$90.5	\$109.3

Gross investment returns on average invested assets versus typical benchmarks are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, <sup>(1)</sup>			
	2014	2013	2012	
Fixed maturity investments	2.6	% 0.4	% 4.5	%
Short-term investments:	(0.1	)% 0.1	% —	%
Total fixed income	2.4	% 0.4	% 4.0	%
Barclays U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Index	4.1	% (1.0	)% 3.6	%
Common equity securities	8.2	% 24.5	% 7.5	%
Convertible fixed maturity investments	(0.9	)% 6.7	% 6.2	%
Total common equity securities and convertible fixed maturity investments	7.6	% 22.5	% 7.2	%
Other investments	7.6	% 8.3	% 4.8	%
Total common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity and other investments	7.6	% 18.3	% 6.4	%
S&P 500 Index	13.7	% 32.4	% 16.0	%
Total consolidated portfolio	3.4	% 3.8	% 4.4	%

(1) Gross investment returns exclude investment expenses of \$7.0 million, \$6.8 million and \$6.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

## Investment Returns—Year ended December 31, 2014 versus year ended December 31, 2013

## Overview

Our total pre-tax investment results were \$82.1 million, a return on average invested assets of 3.4% for 2014, compared to \$90.5 million, a return of 3.8% for 2013. The decrease was principally driven by lower returns in our common equity securities portfolio relative to the prior year.

## Fixed income

Our fixed income portfolio, which includes fixed maturity and short-term investments, returned 2.4% for 2014, compared to 0.4% for 2013. We maintained a high quality fixed maturity portfolio with a relatively short duration of approximately 2.5 years excluding short-term investments and approximately 2.2 years including short-term investments as of December 31, 2014. Our fixed income portfolio underperformed the longer-duration Barclays U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Index benchmark by 170 basis points for 2014.

## Common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity and other investments

Our total common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity and other investments portfolio returned 7.6% for 2014, compared to 18.3% for 2013. Our total common equity securities portfolio returned 8.2% and 24.5% for 2014 and 2013, respectively. These were strong absolute results that outperformed the small-cap Russell 2000 Index for 2014 but

Table of Contents

underperformed that index for 2013 and also underperformed the S&P 500 Index benchmark by 550 basis points and 790 basis points, respectively. During 2014, our total common equity securities portfolio had overweight exposure to financial, materials and consumer staples sectors and underweight exposure to information technology, industrials and consumer discretionary sectors compared to the S&P 500 Index. Our convertible fixed maturity investments portfolio, whose returns typically lag in a strong equity market, returned (0.9)% and 6.7% for 2014 and 2013, respectively. Other investments, which are composed principally of hedge funds and private equities, as well as surplus notes beginning on December 23, 2014, returned 7.6% and 8.3% for 2014 and 2013, respectively. These were strong absolute results and outperformed the HFRX Equal Weighted Strategies Index by 810bps and 200 bps, respectively. Investment Returns—Year ended December 31, 2013 versus year ended December 31, 2012

Overview

Our total pre-tax investment results were \$90.5 million, a return on average invested assets of 3.8% for 2013, compared to \$109.3 million, a return of 4.4% for 2012. Net investment income in 2013 was \$41.1 million, a decrease of \$12.5 million, compared to \$53.6 million in 2012. The decrease was principally due to lower fixed maturity investment yields and a \$113.1 million reduction in average invested assets, compared to the prior year period, as a result of losses paid related to the Runoff Business. Net realized investment gains were \$44.2 million in 2013, a decrease of \$6.6 million compared to \$50.8 million in 2012. The change in net unrealized investment gains was an increase of \$5.2 million in 2013, which included a \$32.1 million increase in common equity securities offset by a \$34.4 million decrease in fixed maturity investments, compared to an increase in change in net unrealized investment gains of \$4.9 million in 2012.

Fixed income

Our fixed income portfolio, which includes fixed maturity and short-term investments, returned 0.4% for 2013, compared to 4.0% for 2012. We maintained a high quality fixed maturity portfolio with a relatively short duration of approximately 2.3 years excluding short-term investments and approximately 2.1 years including short-term investments as of December 31, 2013. Our fixed income portfolio outperformed the longer-duration Barclays U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Index benchmark by 140 basis points for 2013.

Common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity and other investments

Our total common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity and other investments portfolio returned 18.3% for 2013, compared to 6.4% for 2012. Our total common equity securities portfolio returned 24.5% and 7.5% for 2013 and 2012, respectively. These were strong absolute results but underperformed the S&P 500 Index benchmark by 790 basis points and 850 basis points, respectively. During 2013, our total common equity securities portfolio had overweight exposure to the gold mining sector and underweight exposure to the consumer discretionary sector compared to the S&P 500 Index. Our convertible fixed maturity investments portfolio, whose returns typically lag in a strong equity market, returned 6.7% and 6.2% for 2013 and 2012, respectively. Other investments, which are composed principally of hedge funds and private equities, returned 8.3% and 4.8% for 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Table of Contents

The following table presents the composition of our reported investment portfolio balances:

Type of Investment	As of December 31, 2014		2013		
	\$ in millions	% of total	\$ in millions	% of total	
Fixed maturity investments <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1,799.8	71.2	% \$1,937.2	74.5	%
Short-term investments	202.2	8.0	157.0	6.0	
Common equity securities	320.0	12.7	336.9	13.0	
Convertible fixed maturity investments	5.0	0.2	30.5	1.2	
Other investments <sup>(2)</sup>	200.0	7.9	139.6	5.3	
Total	\$2,527.0	100.0	% \$2,601.2	100.0	%

(1) Includes \$236.3 million of fixed maturity investments reclassified to assets held for sale in the December 31, 2013 consolidated balance sheet as part of the Runoff Transaction.

(2) Includes \$65.1 million of surplus notes as of December 31, 2014, received in conjunction with the financing of the Runoff Transaction, with no corresponding amount as of December 31, 2013.

The breakdown of our fixed maturity portfolio, including convertible fixed maturity investments, as of December 31, 2014 by credit class, based upon issue credit ratings provided by Standard & Poor's, or if unrated by Standard & Poor's, long-term obligation ratings provided by Moody's, is as follows:

Ratings	As of December 31, 2014		Carrying value (\$ in millions)	% of Total	
	Amortized Cost (\$ in millions)	% of Total			
U.S. government and agency obligations	\$38.0	2.1	% \$38.0	2.1	%
AAA/Aaa	151.5	8.5	152.1	8.5	
AA/Aa	560.4	31.4	560.2	31.0	
A/A	443.9	24.8	450.8	25.0	
BBB/Baa	462.8	25.9	471.4	26.1	
Other/not rated	130.4	7.3	132.3	7.3	
Total	\$1,787.0	100.0	% \$1,804.8	100.0	%

The weighted average duration of our fixed maturity portfolio, including convertible fixed maturity investments, as of December 31, 2014 is approximately 2.5 years. The maturity distribution for fixed maturity investments, including convertible fixed maturity investments, held as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Maturity	As of December 31, 2014	
	Amortized Cost (\$ in millions)	Carrying Value
Due within one year	\$42.4	\$42.9
Due after one through five years	703.7	712.6
Due after five through ten years	130.2	131.4
Due after ten years	18.0	19.3
Asset-backed securities	814.4	814.4
Preferred stocks	78.3	84.2
Total	\$1,787.0	\$1,804.8

## Asset-backed Securities

We purchase commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities to maximize our risk adjusted returns in the context of a diversified portfolio. Our non-agency commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) are generally short tenor and structurally senior, with approximately 30 points of subordination on average for fixed and floating rate CMBS as of December 31, 2014. In general, subordination represents the percentage of principal loss on the underlying collateral that would have to



Table of Contents

occur before the security incurs a loss. These collateral losses, instead, are first absorbed by other securities lower in the capital structure. We believe this structural protection mitigates the risk of loss tied to refinancing challenges facing the commercial real estate market. As of December 31, 2014, on average less than 1% of the underlying loans were reported as non-performing for all CMBS held. We are not an originator of residential mortgage loans and did not hold any residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) categorized as sub-prime as of December 31, 2014. Our investments in hedge funds and private equity funds contain negligible amounts of sub-prime mortgage-backed securities as of December 31, 2014. We consider sub-prime mortgage-backed securities to be those that have underlying loan pools that exhibit weak credit characteristics or are issued from dedicated sub-prime shelves or dedicated second-lien shelf registrations (i.e., we consider investments backed primarily by second-liens to be sub-prime risks regardless of credit scores or other metrics).

There are also mortgage backed securities that we categorize as "non-prime" (also called "Alt A" or "A-") that are backed by collateral that has overall credit quality between prime and sub-prime, as determined based on our review of the characteristics of their underlying mortgage loan pools, such as credit scores and financial ratios. As of December 31, 2014, we held one mortgage-backed security with a market value of \$3.1 million that was classified as non-prime. Our non-agency residential mortgage-backed portfolio is generally of moderate average life, fixed rate and structurally senior. We do not own any collateralized debt obligations, including residential mortgage-backed collateralized debt obligations.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of our asset-backed securities:

	As of December 31, 2014			2013		
	Fair Value	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value	Level 2	Level 3
	(\$ in millions)					
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency:						
GNMA	\$259.2	\$259.2	\$—	\$321.8	\$321.8	\$—
FNMA	1.9	1.9	—	36.5	36.5	—
FHLMC	—	—	—	24.3	24.3	—
Total agency <sup>(1)</sup>	261.1	261.1	—	382.6	382.6	—
Non-agency:						
Residential	67.4	67.4	—	51.5	51.5	—
Commercial	96.7	96.7	—	155.0	155.0	—
Total Non-agency	164.1	164.1	—	206.5	206.5	—
Total mortgage-backed securities	425.2	425.2	—	589.1	589.1	—
Other asset-backed securities:						
Credit card receivables	197.6	197.6	—	124.2	113.3	10.9
Vehicle receivables	145.8	145.8	—	231.8	231.8	—
Other	45.8	45.8	—	4.4	4.4	—
Total other asset-backed securities	389.2	389.2	—	360.4	349.5	10.9
Total asset-backed securities	\$814.4	\$814.4	\$—	\$949.5	\$938.6	\$10.9

(1) Represents publicly traded mortgage-backed securities which carry the full faith and credit guaranty of the U.S. government (i.e., GNMA) or are guaranteed by a government sponsored entity (i.e., FNMA, FHLMC).

Table of Contents

## Non-agency Mortgage-backed Securities

The security issuance years of our investments in non-agency RMBS and non-agency CMBS securities as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	Fair Value	Security Issuance Year								
		2004	2005	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	(\$ in millions)									
Total non-agency RMBS	\$67.4	\$6.9	\$4.0	\$4.9	\$5.5	\$6.0	\$18.7	\$—	\$15.9	\$5.5
Total non-agency CMBS	96.7	—	—	—	—	6.5	—	6.4	31.8	52.0
Total non-agency	\$164.1	\$6.9	\$4.0	\$4.9	\$5.5	\$12.5	\$18.7	\$6.4	\$47.7	\$57.5

## Non-agency Residential Mortgage-backed Securities (RMBS)

The classification of the underlying collateral quality and the tranche levels of our non-agency RMBS securities are as follows as of December 31, 2014:

	Fair Value	Super Senior <sup>(1)</sup>	Senior <sup>(2)</sup>	Subordinate <sup>(3)</sup>
	(\$ in millions)			
Prime	\$64.3	\$44.5	\$19.8	\$—
Non-prime	3.1	—	3.1	—
Total non-agency RMBS	\$67.4	\$44.5	\$22.9	\$—

(1) At issuance, Super Senior, or in the case of resecuritization, the underlying securities, were rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, Aaa by Moody's, or AAA by Fitch and were senior to other AAA or Aaa securities.

(2) At issuance, Senior, or in the case of resecuritization, the underlying securities, were rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, Aaa by Moody's, or AAA by Fitch and were senior to non-AAA or non-Aaa securities.

(3) At issuance, Subordinate were not rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, Aaa by Moody's, or AAA by Fitch and were junior to other securities.

## Non-agency Commercial Mortgage-backed Securities

The amount of fixed and floating rate securities and their tranche levels are as follows as of December 31, 2014:

	Fair Value	Super Senior <sup>(1)</sup>	Senior <sup>(2)</sup>	Subordinate <sup>(3)</sup>
	(\$ in millions)			
Fixed rate CMBS	\$46.0	\$4.4	\$24.6	\$17.0
Floating rate CMBS	50.7	—	—	50.7
Total non-agency CMBS	\$96.7	\$4.4	\$24.6	\$67.7

(1) At issuance, Super Senior, or in the case of resecuritization, the underlying securities, were rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, Aaa by Moody's or AAA by Fitch and were senior to other AAA or Aaa securities.

(2) At issuance, Senior, or in the case of resecuritization, the underlying securities, were rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, Aaa by Moody's, or AAA by Fitch and were senior to non-AAA or non-Aaa securities.

(3) At issuance, Subordinate were not rated AAA by Standard & Poor's, Aaa by Moody's, or AAA by Fitch and were junior to other securities.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

## Operating Cash and Short-term Investments

Our sources and uses of cash are as follows:

Holding company level. The primary sources of cash for OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. (OneBeacon Ltd.) and certain of our intermediate holding companies are expected to be distributions and tax sharing payments received from our insurance operating subsidiaries, capital raising activities, net investment income, and proceeds from sales and maturities of holding company investments. The primary uses of cash are expected to be interest payments on our debt obligations, repurchases and retirements of our debt obligations, dividend payments on our common shares, common share repurchases, purchases of



Table of Contents

investments, payments made to tax authorities, contributions to our operating subsidiaries, and holding company operating expenses.

Operating subsidiary level. The primary sources of cash for our operating subsidiaries are expected to be premium collections, net investment income, capital raising activities, contributions from our holding companies, and proceeds from sales and maturities of investments. The primary uses of cash are expected to be claim payments, policy acquisition and other underwriting expenses, interest payments on internal debt obligations, repurchases and retirements of internal debt obligations, purchases of investments, and distributions and tax sharing payments made to parent holding companies.

Insurance companies typically collect premiums on policies that they write prior to paying claims made under those policies. During periods of premium growth, insurance companies typically experience positive cash flow from operations, as premium receipts typically exceed claim payments. When this happens, positive cash flow from operations is usually offset by negative cash flow from investing activities, as the positive operating cash flow is used to purchase investments. Conversely, during periods of premium decline, insurance companies typically experience negative cash flow from operations, even during periods in which they report net income, as the claims that they pay exceed the premiums that they collect. When this happens, negative cash flow from operations is typically offset by positive cash flow from investing activities, as invested assets are sold to fund current claim payments. For businesses that are in run-off, cash flow should be neutral as held investments are sold to pay claims, loss adjusting, and other operating expenses.

Both internal and external forces influence our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Claim settlements, premium levels and investment returns may be impacted by changing rates of inflation and other economic conditions. In many cases, significant periods of time, sometimes several years or more, may lapse between the occurrence of an insured loss, the reporting of the loss to us and the settlement of the liability for that loss. The exact timing of the payment of claims and benefits cannot be predicted with certainty. Our operating subsidiaries maintain portfolios of invested assets with varying maturities and a substantial amount of cash and short-term investments to provide adequate liquidity for the payment of claims.

Management believes that our cash balances, cash flows from operations and cash flows from investments are adequate to meet expected cash requirements for the foreseeable future on both a holding company and operating subsidiary level.

**Dividend Capacity**

Under the insurance laws of the states and jurisdictions under which our insurance operating subsidiaries are domiciled, an insurer is restricted with respect to the timing and the amount of dividends it may pay without prior approval by regulatory authorities. Accordingly, there can be no assurance regarding the amount of such dividends that may be paid by such subsidiaries in the future.

Our top tier regulated U.S. insurance operating subsidiary, ASIC, has the ability to pay dividends to its immediate parent during any 12-month period without the prior approval of regulatory authorities in an amount set by formula based on the lesser of net investment income, as defined by statute, or 10% of statutory surplus, in both cases as most recently reported to regulatory authorities, subject to the availability of earned surplus and subject to dividends paid in prior periods. Based upon the formula described above, ASIC has the ability to pay \$44.9 million of dividends during 2015 without prior approval of regulatory authorities. As of December 31, 2014, ASIC had \$721.5 million of statutory surplus and \$87.8 million of earned surplus. During 2014, ASIC did not pay any dividends to its immediate parent. Also in 2014, OneBeacon contributed \$67.0 million to ASIC.

Split Rock has the ability to declare or pay dividends during any 12-month period without the prior approval of Bermuda regulatory authorities on condition that any declaration or payment of dividend does not cause a breach of any of its regulatory solvency and liquidity requirements.

During 2015, Split Rock has the ability to make capital distributions without the prior approval of regulatory authorities, subject to meeting all appropriate liquidity and solvency requirements, of up to \$18.8 million, which is equal to 15% of its December 31, 2014 statutory capital, excluding earned surplus. Split Rock paid \$10.0 million of capital distributions and \$10.0 million of dividends to its immediate parent during the year ended December 31, 2014 and did not pay any dividends in 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2013, OneBeacon Ltd., through an



intermediary holding company, contributed \$135.1 million to Split Rock.

On December 23, 2014, OBIC distributed ASIC to its immediate parent at a value of \$700.5 million as part of the Runoff Transaction. OBIC also distributed \$151.2 million of cash and other investments to its immediate parent in accordance with the prescribed minimum capital to be included in the company at the time of its sale to Armour, as approved by the Pennsylvania Insurance Department.

Table of Contents

During the year ended December 31, 2013, ASIC distributed \$190.0 million to OBIC by way of an extraordinary return of capital, which was approved by the New York Department of Financial Services. OBIC, in turn, distributed the \$190.0 million to its immediate parent. Subsequently, the Company's intermediary holding companies contributed \$35.0 million to OBIC in late 2013.

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, our unregulated insurance operating subsidiaries paid \$4.8 million and \$17.3 million, respectively, of dividends to their immediate parent. As of December 31, 2014, our unregulated insurance operating subsidiaries had \$78.1 million of net unrestricted cash, short-term investments and fixed maturity investments and also held \$101.0 million in par value of surplus notes, with a fair value of \$65.1 million classified as other investments.

As described in Note 10—"Common Shareholders' Equity" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, we declared and paid dividends totaling \$80.0 million, \$80.2 million and \$80.1 million, respectively, of regular quarterly dividends to our common shareholders.

As of December 31, 2014, OneBeacon Ltd. and its intermediate holding companies held \$107.0 million of net unrestricted cash, short-term investments and fixed maturity investments and \$89.4 million of common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity investments and other investments outside of its regulated and unregulated insurance operating subsidiaries.

**Insurance Float**

Insurance float is an important aspect of our insurance operations. Insurance float represents funds that an insurance company holds for a limited time. In an insurance operation, float arises because premiums are collected before losses are paid. This interval can extend over many years. During that time, the insurer invests the funds. When the premiums that an insurer collects do not cover the losses and expenses it eventually must pay, the result is an underwriting loss, which can be considered as the cost of insurance float. One manner in which we calculate our insurance float is by taking our insurance liabilities and subtracting insurance assets. In prior periods, OneBeacon had calculated its insurance float by taking invested assets and subtracting total capital. The current presentation simplified the insurance float calculation by including only insurance assets and liabilities, which is also more consistent with traditional insurance float presentations. As a result of the change in calculation, the float as of December 31, 2013 decreased from the previously reported \$1,382.0 million down to \$1,135.1 million under the new method, with the decrease resulting primarily from the net assets transferred at the closing of the Runoff Transaction. Although insurance float can be calculated using numbers determined under GAAP, insurance float is not a GAAP concept and, therefore, there is no comparable GAAP measure.

Insurance float can increase in a number of ways, including through acquisitions of insurance operations, organic growth in existing insurance operations and recognition of losses that do not immediately cause a corresponding reduction in investment assets. Conversely, insurance float can decrease in a number of other ways, including sales of insurance operations, shrinking or run-off of existing insurance operations, the acquisition of operations that do not have substantial investment assets (e.g., an agency) and the recognition of gains that do not cause a corresponding increase in investment assets. We intend to generate low-cost float over time through a combination of organic growth and acquisitions. However, we seek to increase overall profits sometimes by reducing float, such as in the Runoff Transaction.

Certain operational leverage metrics can be measured with ratios that are calculated using insurance float. There are many activities that do not change the amount of insurance float at an insurance company but can have a significant impact on the company's operational leverage metrics. For example, investment gains and losses, debt issuances and repurchases/repayments, common share issuances and repurchases and dividends paid to shareholders are all activities that do not change insurance float but that can meaningfully impact operational leverage metrics that are calculated using insurance float.

Table of Contents

The following table illustrates our consolidated insurance float position and two operational leverage ratios based on insurance float as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

	December 31,		
	2014	2013	
	(\$ in millions)		
Loss and LAE reserves	\$1,342.2	\$1,054.3	
Unearned premiums	588.3	544.9	
Ceded reinsurance payable	34.7	14.9	
Funds held under insurance contracts	81.0	63.3	
Insurance liabilities	\$2,046.2	\$1,677.4	
Cash in regulated insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries	\$17.4	\$104.4	
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	173.8	89.9	
Premiums receivable	241.5	228.2	
Funds held under reinsurance contracts	37.1	1.8	
Deferred acquisition costs	103.2	103.7	
Ceded unearned premiums	17.9	14.3	
Insurance assets	\$590.9	\$542.3	
Insurance float	\$1,455.3	\$1,135.1	
Insurance float as a multiple of total capital	1.1	x 0.8	x
Insurance float as a multiple of OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity	1.4	x 1.0	x

During 2014, insurance float increased by \$320.2 million, primarily driven by growth in our newer business, as well as the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase of \$109.2 million, which increased loss and LAE reserves.

## Financing

## Debt

The following table summarizes our debt to capital ratio as of December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	December 31,		
	2014	2013	
	(\$ in millions)		
Senior Notes, carrying value	\$274.7	\$274.7	
OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity	1,047.0	1,104.3	
Total capital	\$1,321.7	\$1,379.0	
Ratio of debt to total capital	20.8	% 19.9	%

We believe that we have the flexibility and capacity to obtain funds externally as needed through debt or equity financing on both a short-term and long-term basis. However, we can provide no assurance that, if needed, we would be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on satisfactory terms, if at all.

In November 2012, OneBeacon U.S. Holdings, Inc. (OBH) issued \$275.0 million face value of senior unsecured notes (2012 Senior Notes) through a public offering, at an issue price of 99.9% and received \$272.9 million of proceeds.

The 2012 Senior Notes bear an annual interest rate of 4.6% payable semi-annually in arrears on May 9 and November 9, until maturity on November 9, 2022, and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by OneBeacon Ltd. OBH incurred \$2.8 million in expenses related to the issuance of the 2012 Senior Notes (including the \$1.8 million underwriting discount), which have been deferred and are being recognized into interest expense over the life of the 2012 Senior Notes. Taking into effect the amortization of the original issue discount and all underwriting and issuance expenses, the 2012 Senior Notes have an effective yield to maturity of approximately 4.7% per annum. The proceeds from the 2012 Senior Notes were utilized to repurchase and retire, for \$275.9 million, the remaining \$269.8 million balance outstanding on our previously held senior notes issued in 2003 (2003 Senior Notes).



Table of Contents

The 2012 Senior Notes were issued under indentures that contain restrictive covenants which, among other things, limit the ability of OneBeacon Ltd., OBH and their respective subsidiaries to consolidate, merge or transfer their properties and assets. The indentures do not contain any financial ratios or specified levels of net worth or liquidity to which OneBeacon Ltd. or OBH must adhere. As of December 31, 2014, OneBeacon Ltd. and OBH were in compliance with all of the covenants under the 2012 Senior Notes and anticipate they will continue to remain in compliance with these covenants for the foreseeable future. In addition, a failure by OneBeacon Ltd. or its subsidiaries to pay principal and interest on covered debt, where such failure results in the acceleration of at least \$75 million of the principal amount of covered debt, could trigger the acceleration of the 2012 Senior Notes.

During 2014, 2013 and 2012, we paid \$12.7 million, \$12.7 million and \$16.4 million, respectively, of interest on the 2012 Senior Notes and 2003 Senior Notes (collectively, Senior Notes).

Capital Lease

In December 2011, we sold the majority of our fixed assets and capitalized software. We entered into lease financing arrangements with US Bancorp and Fifth Third whereby we sold furniture and equipment and capitalized software, respectively, at a cost equal to net book value. We then leased the fixed assets back from US Bancorp for a lease term of five years and leased the capitalized software back from Fifth Third for a lease term of four years. We received cash proceeds of \$23.1 million as a result of entering into the sale-leaseback transactions. At the end of the lease terms, we will have the obligation to purchase the leased assets for a nominal fee, after which all rights, title and interest would transfer back to us. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had a capital lease obligation of \$7.1 million and \$12.5 million, respectively, included within other liabilities and a capital lease asset of \$7.0 million and \$10.9 million, respectively, included within other assets.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Below is a schedule of our material contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2014:

	Due in Less Than One Year (\$ in millions)	Due in One to Three Years	Due in Three to Five Years	Due After Five Years	Total
Debt	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$275.0	\$275.0
Interest on debt	12.7	25.3	25.3	37.9	101.2
Loss and LAE reserves <sup>(1)</sup>	450.7	500.9	226.0	164.6	1,342.2
Long-term incentive compensation	11.9	14.3	2.2	4.7	33.1
Pension and other benefit plan obligations <sup>(2)</sup>	10.3	6.8	6.4	29.2	52.7
Capital leases	5.3	1.8	—	—	7.1
Operating leases	8.8	15.1	9.3	28.8	62.0
Total contractual obligations and commitments	\$499.7	\$564.2	\$269.2	\$540.2	\$1,873.3

Represents expected future cash outflows resulting from loss and LAE payments. The amounts presented are gross <sup>(1)</sup> of reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses of \$161.6 million and net of the discount on our workers compensation loss and LAE reserves of \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2014.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes expected future cash outflows under our non-qualified, non-contributory, defined benefit pension plan and our 401(k) savings and employee stock ownership plan. Our pension plans were curtailed in 2002. See Note 8—"Retirement Plans" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Our loss and LAE reserves do not have contractual maturity dates. However, based on historical payment patterns, the preceding table includes an estimate of when management expects our loss and LAE reserves to be paid. The timing of claim payments is subject to significant uncertainty. We maintain a portfolio of marketable investments with varying maturities and a substantial amount of short-term investments to provide adequate cash flows for the payment of claims.

The balances included in the table above regarding our long-term incentive compensation plans include amounts payable for performance shares and units, as well as deferred compensation balances. Exact amounts to be paid cannot be predicted with certainty as the ultimate amounts of these liabilities are based on future performance. The estimated payments reflected in the table are based on current accrual factors (common share price and pay-out percentage) and assume that all outstanding balances were 100% vested as of December 31, 2014.

There are no provisions within our material operating lease agreements that would trigger acceleration of future lease payments. The capital lease entered into in conjunction with the sale-leaseback of certain of OneBeacon's fixed assets and

## Table of Contents

capitalized software contains provisions that could trigger an event of default including a failure to pay when due payments under the capital lease. If an event of default were to occur, the lessor would have a number of remedies available including the acceleration of future lease payments or the possession of the property covered under the lease agreement.

We do not finance our operations through the securitization of trade receivables, special purpose entities or synthetic leases. Further, we have not entered into any material arrangement requiring us to guarantee payment of third-party debt, lease payments or to fund losses of an unconsolidated special purpose entity.

We also have future binding commitments to fund certain limited partnership investments. These commitments, which total \$10.6 million as of December 31, 2014, do not have fixed funding dates and are therefore excluded from the table above.

### Share Repurchase Authorization

On August 22, 2007, our Board authorized us to repurchase up to \$200.0 million of OneBeacon's Class A common shares from time to time, subject to market conditions. Shares may be repurchased on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. This authorization does not have a stated expiration date. Since the inception of this authorization, the Company has repurchased and retired 5.6 million of its Class A common shares. During 2014 and 2013, no shares were repurchased under the share repurchase authorization. The amount of authorization remaining is \$87.7 million as of December 31, 2014.

During 2014 and 2013, we repurchased 106,366 and 3,300 common shares to satisfy employee income tax withholding, pursuant to employee benefit plans. No shares were repurchased during 2012. Shares repurchased pursuant to employee benefit plans do not fall under the board authorizations referred to above.

### Cash Flows

Detailed information concerning our cash flows during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 follows:

Cash flows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

For 2014, net cash flows provided from operations was \$97.5 million, consisting of \$152.0 million provided from continuing operations and \$54.5 million used for discontinued operations. For 2013, net cash flows used for operations was \$128.7 million, consisting of \$205.4 million provided from continuing operations and \$76.7 million used for discontinued operations. For 2012, net cash flows used for operations was \$53.7 million, consisting of \$142.7 million provided from continuing operations and \$196.4 million used for discontinued operations. Net cash flows for operations in 2014, 2013 and 2012 were reduced by the run-off of reserves related to the Runoff Business, which are included in discontinued operations. Net cash flows relating to continuing operations in 2014 decreased \$53.4 million relative to 2013, primarily due to outflows from loss and LAE payments exceeding inflows from premiums driven by larger claims in 2014, premium advances to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation related to our Crop business in 2014, and a \$39.6 million decrease in net collateral receipts related to our Surety business.

### Other Liquidity and Capital Resource Activities

During 2014, we made payments with respect to our long-term incentive compensation plans totaling \$10.8 million, in cash or by deferral into certain of our non-qualified compensation plans. These payments were made primarily with respect to 142,138 performance shares and 106,225 performance units for the 2011-2013 performance cycle.

During 2013, we made payments with respect to our long-term incentive compensation plans totaling \$3.9 million, in cash or by deferral into certain of our non-qualified compensation plans. These payments were made primarily with respect to 158,890 performance units for the 2010-2012 performance cycle.

During 2012, we made payments with respect to our long-term incentive compensation plans totaling \$14.8 million, in cash or by deferral into certain of our non-qualified compensation plans. These payments were made primarily with respect to 256,751 performance shares and 151,475 performance units for the 2009-2011 performance cycle.

Cash flows from investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2014

### Financing and Other Capital Activities

During 2014, we declared and paid \$80.0 million of regular quarterly cash dividends to holders of OneBeacon's common shares.





Table of Contents

Acquisitions and Dispositions

During 2014, we transferred \$50.8 million of cash in connection with the sale of the Runoff Business which was completed on December 23, 2014.

Cash flows from investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2013

Financing and Other Capital Activities

During 2013, we declared and paid \$80.2 million of regular quarterly cash dividends to holders of OneBeacon's common shares.

Acquisitions and Dispositions

During 2013, we completed the sale of Essentia Insurance Company and received \$31.3 million as consideration.

Cash flows from investing and financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012

During 2012, we declared and paid \$80.1 million of regular quarterly cash dividends to holders of OneBeacon's common shares.

During 2012, we received cash proceeds, net of issuance costs, of \$271.9 million in connection with the issuance of our 2012 Senior Notes, and repurchased and retired the remaining 2003 Senior Notes for \$275.9 million, including \$269.8 million of outstanding principal and \$6.1 million of "make whole" premium.

Acquisitions and Dispositions

During 2012, we completed the sale of a shell company, Pennsylvania General Insurance Company, and received \$15.0 million as consideration.

During 2012, we sold one of our subsidiaries, OB Lux, to a subsidiary of White Mountains and recognized a gain of \$14.0 million as additional paid in capital. Net of transaction costs expensed through the statement of operations, the gain was \$13.6 million.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discusses our consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements presented herein include all adjustments considered necessary by management to fairly present our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the historical consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates, including those related to fair value measurements and loss and LAE reserves. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management believes that certain of these estimates are considered critical in that they involve a higher degree of judgment and are subject to a significant degree of variability. The descriptions below summarize the more significant estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

1. Fair Value Measurements

We measure certain assets at estimated fair value in our consolidated financial statements, with changes therein recognized in current period earnings. In addition, we disclose estimated fair value for certain assets and liabilities measured at historical or amortized cost. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (an exit price). Fair value measurements are categorized into a hierarchy that distinguishes between inputs based on market data from independent sources (observable inputs) and a reporting entity's internal assumptions based upon the best information available when external market data is limited or unavailable (unobservable inputs). Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities have the highest priority (Level 1), followed by observable inputs other than quoted prices, including prices for similar but not identical assets or liabilities

Table of Contents

(Level 2) and unobservable inputs, including the reporting entity's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use, having the lowest priority (Level 3).

Assets carried at fair value include fixed maturity investments, common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity investments, surplus notes, and interests in hedge funds and private equity funds. Valuation of assets measured at fair value requires us to make estimates and apply judgment to matters that may carry a significant degree of uncertainty. In determining our estimates of fair value, we use a variety of valuation approaches and inputs. Whenever possible, we estimate fair value using valuation methods that maximize the use of observable prices and other inputs. For investments in active markets, we use quoted market prices to determine fair value. In circumstances where quoted market prices are unavailable, we utilize fair value estimates based upon reference to other observable inputs other than quoted prices, including matrix pricing, benchmark interest rates, market comparables, broker quotes and other relevant observable inputs. Where observable inputs are not available, the estimated fair value is based upon internal pricing models using assumptions that include inputs that may not be observable in the marketplace but which reflect our best judgment given the circumstances and consistent with what other market participants would use when pricing such instruments.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, approximately 90% and 92%, respectively, of the investment portfolio recorded at fair value was priced based upon quoted market prices or other observable inputs. Investments valued using Level 1 inputs include fixed maturity investments, primarily investments in U.S. Treasuries, common equities and short-term investments, which include U.S. Treasury Bills. Investments valued using Level 2 inputs comprise fixed maturity investments including corporate debt, state and other governmental debt, convertible fixed maturity investments and mortgage and asset-backed securities. Fair value estimates for investments that trade infrequently and have few or no observable market prices are classified as Level 3 measurements. Level 3 fair value estimates based upon unobservable inputs include our investments in surplus notes, hedge funds and private equity funds, as well as certain investments in debt and equity securities, including asset-backed securities, where quoted market prices are unavailable. We determine when transfers between levels have occurred as of the beginning of the period.

We use brokers and outside pricing services to assist in determining fair values. The outside pricing services we use have indicated that they will only provide prices where observable inputs are available. If no observable inputs are available for a security, the pricing services will not provide a price. In those circumstances, we estimate the fair value using industry standard pricing models and observable inputs such as benchmark interest rates, matrix pricing, market comparables, broker quotes, issuer spreads, bids, offers, credit rating prepayment speeds and other relevant inputs.

Our process to assess the reasonableness of the market prices obtained from the outside pricing sources covers substantially all of our fixed maturity investments and includes, but is not limited to, evaluation of model pricing methodologies, review of the pricing services' quality control processes and procedures on at least an annual basis, comparison of market prices to prices obtained from different independent pricing vendors on at least an annual basis, monthly analytical reviews of certain prices and review of assumptions utilized by the pricing service for selected measurements on an ad hoc basis throughout the year. We also perform back-testing of selected purchases and sales activity to determine whether there are any significant differences between the market price used to value the security prior to purchase or sale and the actual purchase or sale price on at least an annual basis. Prices provided by the pricing services that vary by more than 5% and \$1.0 million from the expected price based on the procedures are considered outliers. In circumstances where the results of our review process does not appear to support the market price provided by the pricing services, we challenge the price. If we cannot gain satisfactory evidence to support the challenged price, we rely upon our own pricing methodologies to estimate the fair value of the security in question.

Other investments, which are primarily comprised of hedge funds and private equity funds and, beginning December 23, 2014, an investment in surplus notes issued to OneBeacon by one of the entities that were sold upon the closing of the Runoff Transaction, for which the fair value option has been elected. Hedge funds and private equity funds are carried at fair value based upon our proportionate interest in the underlying fund's net asset value, which is deemed to approximate fair value. The fair value of our investments in hedge funds and private equity funds has been estimated using net asset value because it reflects the fair value of the funds' underlying investments. We employ a number of procedures to assess the reasonableness of the fair value measurements, including obtaining and reviewing each fund's audited financial statements and discussing each fund's pricing with the fund's manager. The fair values of our

investments in hedge funds and private equity funds have been classified as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy since the fund managers do not provide sufficient information to independently evaluate the pricing inputs and methods for each underlying investment, and therefore the inputs are considered to be unobservable.

In circumstances where the underlying investments are publicly traded, such as the investments made by hedge funds, the fair value of the underlying investments is determined using current market prices. In circumstances where the underlying investments are not publicly traded, such as the investments made by private equity funds, the private equity fund managers

Table of Contents

have considered the need for a liquidity discount on each of the underlying investments when determining the fund's net asset value. In circumstances where our portion of a fund's net asset value is deemed to differ from fair value due to illiquidity or other factors associated with our investment in the fund, including counterparty credit risk, the net asset value is adjusted accordingly. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, we did not record a liquidity adjustment to the net asset value related to our investments in hedge funds or private equity funds.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, in conjunction with the Runoff Transaction, OneBeacon provided financing in the form of surplus notes having a par value of \$101.0 million, which had a fair value of \$64.9 million on the date of sale and \$65.1 million as of December 31, 2014. The surplus notes, issued by one of the transferred entities, OBIC (“Issuer”), were in the form of both seller priority and pari passu notes.

Under the contractual terms of both the seller priority and pari passu notes, scheduled interest payments accrue at 6% until the scheduled maturity date of March 15, 2020 and at a floating interest rate thereafter, should any principal remain outstanding. All interest and principal due on the seller priority note must first be paid before any interest or principal payments can be paid on the pari passu note. As required by the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (PID), interest on the notes is not compounding. The notes restrict the Issuer's ability to make distributions to the holders of its equity interest. All such distributions are prohibited while the seller priority note is outstanding, and while the pari passu note is outstanding, distributions are permitted only if the Issuer concurrently repays a pro rata amount of any outstanding principal on the pari passu note.

Pursuant to the notes, the Issuer shall seek to redeem the notes annually each March 15 at a requested redemption amount such that the Issuer's total adjusted capital following the proposed redemption payment would equal 200% of the Issuer's “authorized control level RBC,” as such term is defined by the insurance laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and as prescribed by the PID. All redemptions or repayments of principal and payments of interest on the notes are subject to approval by the PID. Below is a table illustrating the valuation adjustments taken to arrive at estimated fair value as of December 31, 2014:

	Type of Surplus Note		Total as of December 31, 2014
	Seller Priority	Pari Passu	
	(in millions)		
Par value	\$57.9	\$43.1	\$101.0
Fair value adjustments to reflect:			
Current market rates on public debt and contract-based repayments <sup>(1)</sup>	1.6	(8.2)	(6.6)
Regulatory approval <sup>(2)</sup>	(4.6)	(8.0)	(12.6)
Liquidity adjustment <sup>(3)</sup>	(11.0)	(5.7)	(16.7)
Total	(14.0)	(21.9)	(35.9)
Fair value	\$43.9	\$21.2	\$65.1

Represents the value of the surplus notes, at current market yields on publicly traded debt, and assuming issuer is

<sup>(1)</sup> allowed to make principal and interest payments when its financial capacity is available, as measured by statutory capital in excess of a 250% RBC score.

<sup>(2)</sup> Represents anticipated delay in securing regulatory approvals of interest and principal payments to reflect graduated changes in Issuer's statutory surplus.

<sup>(3)</sup> Represents impact of liquidity spread to account for OneBeacon's sole ownership of the notes, lack of a trading market, and ongoing regulatory approval risk.

The internal valuation model used to estimate the fair value is based on discounted expected cash flows. The estimated fair value of the surplus notes is sensitive to changes in treasury rates and public debt credit spreads, as well as changes in estimates with respect to other variables including a discount to reflect the private nature of the notes (and the related lack of liquidity), the credit quality of the notes – based on the financial performance of the Issuer relative to expectations, and the timing, amount, and likelihood of interest and principal payments on the notes, which are subject to regulatory approval and therefore may vary from the contractual terms. We have assumed for estimating the fair value that interest payouts begin in year five and principal repayments begin on a graduating basis in year ten for the

seller priority note and year fifteen for the pari passu note. Although these variables involve considerable judgment, the Company does not currently expect any resulting changes in the estimated value of the surplus notes to be material to its financial position. Given these significant unobservable inputs, the surplus notes have been classified as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy. See "Significant Unobservable Inputs" in Note 5—"Investment Securities" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

As a means to provide the degree of variability for each of the key assumptions that affect the fair value of the surplus notes, below is a table of sensitivities which measure hypothetical changes in such variables and the resulting pre-tax increase (or decrease) impact on the valuation of the surplus notes:

Estimates affecting fair value	Pre-tax increase (decrease) in fair value			
Liquidity Spread <sup>(1)</sup>	-100 bp	-50 bp	+50 bp	+100 bp
Seller priority note	\$4.0	\$2.0	\$(1.9 )	\$(3.6 )
Pari passu note	2.1	1.0	(0.9 )	(1.9 )
Total surplus notes	\$6.1	\$3.0	\$(2.8 )	\$(5.5 )
Credit Spread <sup>(2)</sup>	+ 2 Notches	+ 1 Notch	-1 Notch	-2 Notches
Seller priority note	\$5.7	\$2.8	\$(2.6 )	\$(4.9 )
Pari passu note	3.0	1.4	(1.3 )	(2.5 )
Total surplus notes	\$8.7	\$4.2	\$(3.9 )	\$(7.4 )
Principal Repayment Delay <sup>(3)</sup>	-3 Years	-1 Year	+ 1 Year	+3 Years
Seller priority note	\$1.7	\$0.5	\$(0.4 )	\$(1.3 )
Pari passu note	0.9	0.2	(0.2 )	(0.6 )
Total surplus notes	\$2.6	\$0.7	\$(0.6 )	\$(1.9 )
Interest Repayment Delay <sup>(4)</sup>	-3 Years	-1 Year	+ 1 Year	+3 Years
Seller priority note	\$5.2	\$2.4	\$(3.1 )	\$(12.2 )
Pari passu note	5.6	2.5	(3.0 )	(11.0 )
Total surplus notes	\$10.8	\$4.9	\$(6.1 )	\$(23.2 )

---

**Description of fair value assumptions and related sensitivities:**

(1) Represents the sensitivity to changes in the estimate of the liquidity spread added to account for OneBeacon's sole ownership of the notes, lack of a liquid trading market, and ongoing regulatory approval risk.

(2) Represents the sensitivity to changes in the estimate of the underlying equivalent credit quality of the notes. Such credit quality is approximated by comparing the expected percentage of discounted payments missed, as calculated in a proprietary stochastic simulation, to a series of benchmarks derived from data published by Standard & Poor's. Note that a 'notch' is defined as the difference between, for example, a 'B' and 'B+' rated instrument.

(3) Represents the sensitivity to changes in the estimate of the timing of the first principal payment received by OneBeacon. The fair value model assumes a delay in the receipt of principal cash flows as a result of the regulatory approval required before such payments may occur; and assuming repayments are made with a graduated impact on statutory surplus.

(4) Represents the sensitivity to changes in the estimate of the timing of the first interest payment received by OneBeacon. The fair value model assumes a delay in the receipt of interest cash flows as a result of the regulatory approval required before such payments may occur; and assuming repayments are made with a graduated impact on statutory surplus.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, other investments reported at fair value represented approximately 7% and 5%, respectively, of the total investment portfolio. Other investments accounted for at fair value as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were comprised of \$65.1 million surplus notes, none of which were held as of December 31, 2013, and \$42.3 million and \$49.4 million, respectively, in hedge funds, \$60.1 million and \$56.1 million, respectively, in private equity funds and \$14.3 million and \$14.4 million, respectively, in an investment in a community reinvestment vehicle. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, OneBeacon held investments in 7 and 8 hedge funds, respectively. OneBeacon held investments in 17 and 19 private equity funds as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The largest investment in a single fund was \$15.8 million and \$14.9 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As

of December 31, 2014 and 2013, other investments also included \$18.0 million and \$19.7 million, respectively, of an investment in a tax advantaged federal affordable housing development fund which is accounted for using the equity method. Additionally, other investments accounted for at fair value as of December 31, 2014 included \$0.2 million in trust certificates issued upon dissolution of a private equity fund, with no such investments held as of December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

The fair values as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 for assets measured using Level 3 inputs are as follows:

	Fair value at December 31, 2014 (\$ in millions)	Level 3 Value	Level 3 Percentage	
Fixed maturity investments:				
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$38.0	\$—	—	%
Debt securities issued by corporations	798.2	2.9	0.4	
Municipal obligations	63.7	—	—	
Asset-backed securities	814.4	—	—	
Foreign government obligations	1.3	—	—	
Preferred stocks	84.2	71.1	84.5	
Fixed maturity investments	1,799.8	74.0	4.1	
Short-term investments	202.2	—	—	
Common equity securities	320.0	—	—	
Convertible fixed maturity investments	5.0	—	—	
Other investments <sup>(1)</sup>	182.0	182.0	100.0	
Total investments <sup>(1)</sup>	\$2,509.0	\$256.0	10.2	%
	Fair value at December 31, 2013 <sup>(2)</sup> (\$ in millions)	Level 3 Value	Level 3 Percentage	
Fixed maturity investments:				
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$131.1	\$—	—	%
Debt securities issued by corporations	754.5	—	—	
Municipal obligations	16.5	—	—	
Asset-backed securities	949.5	10.9	1.1	
Foreign government obligations	2.3	—	—	
Preferred stocks	83.3	71.0	85.2	
Fixed maturity investments	1,937.2	81.9	4.2	
Short-term investments	157.0	—	—	
Common equity securities	336.9	0.1	—	
Convertible fixed maturity investments	30.5	—	—	
Other investments <sup>(1)</sup>	119.9	119.9	100.0	
Total investments <sup>(1)</sup>	\$2,581.5	\$201.9	7.8	%

Excludes the carrying value of \$18.0 million and \$19.7 million as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively,

(1) associated with a tax advantaged federal affordable housing development fund accounted for using the equity method.

(2) Includes \$236.3 million of fixed maturity investments reclassified to assets held for sale in the December 31, 2013 consolidated balance sheet as part of the Runoff Transaction.

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, we held one private preferred stock that represented approximately 84% and 85%, respectively, of our preferred stock portfolio. We used quoted market prices for similar securities that were adjusted to reflect management's best estimate of fair value; this security is classified as a Level 3 measurement.



Table of Contents

The changes in Level 3 fair value measurements for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	Fixed maturity investments	Common equity securities	Convertible fixed maturity investments	Other investments <sup>(1)</sup>	Total <sup>(1)</sup>
	(\$ in millions)				
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$81.9	\$0.1	\$—	\$119.9	\$201.9
Amortization/accretion	—	—	—	—	—
Total net realized and unrealized gains	1.1	0.4	—	11.9	13.4
Purchases	41.7	—	—	68.7	(2) 110.4
Sales	—	(0.5	) —	(18.5	) (19.0
Exchange	2.0	—	—	—	2.0
Transfers in	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out	(52.7	) —	—	—	(52.7
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$74.0	\$—	\$—	\$182.0	\$256.0
	Fixed maturity investments	Common equity securities	Convertible fixed maturity investments	Other investments <sup>(1)</sup>	Total <sup>(1)</sup>
	(\$ in millions)				
Balance at January 1, 2013	\$76.1	\$0.1	\$—	\$122.7	\$198.9
Amortization/accretion	—	—	—	—	—
Total net realized and unrealized gains	(1.5	) —	—	11.9	10.4
Purchases	21.4	—	—	7.1	28.5
Sales	(0.5	) —	—	(21.8	) (22.3
Transfers in	61.3	—	—	—	61.3
Transfers out	(74.9	) —	—	—	(74.9
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$81.9	\$0.1	\$—	\$119.9	\$201.9

Excludes the carrying value of \$18.0 million and \$19.7 million associated with a tax advantaged federal affordable (1) housing development fund accounted for using the equity method, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(2) Includes purchases of \$64.9 million in surplus notes provided in conjunction with the financing of the Runoff Transaction.

There were no “Transfers in” to Level 3 fixed maturity investments for the year ended December 31, 2014. During the third quarter of 2014, one convertible fixed maturity investment that was classified within level two was exchanged for common shares and a corporate debt security of the same entity. As of December 31, 2014, the common shares are classified within Level 1 since a quoted market price was available. As of December 31, 2014, the corporate debt security is classified within Level 3 since the fair value based upon observable market inputs has been adjusted to reflect a liquidity discount.

“Transfers in” to Level 3 fixed maturity investments of \$61.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 was comprised of one agency commercial mortgage-backed security for which the estimated fair value was determined using industry standard pricing models that take into account unobservable inputs such as prepayment rate, default rate and swap spread. See Note 5—“Investment Securities” of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for information regarding significant unobservable inputs.

“Transfers out” of Level 3 fixed maturity investments of \$52.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 were comprised of one asset-backed security and four mortgage-backed securities which had been previously classified as a Level 3 measurement and were recategorized as a Level 2 measurement when quoted market prices for similar securities that were considered reliable and could be validated against an alternative source became available.

“Transfers out” of Level 3 fixed maturity investments of \$74.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 were comprised of three mortgage-backed securities which had been previously classified as a Level 3 measurement and were recategorized as a Level 2 measurement when quoted market prices for similar securities that were considered reliable and could be validated against an alternative source became available.

## Table of Contents

### 2. Loss and LAE

We establish loss and LAE reserves that are estimates of amounts needed to pay claims and related expenses in the future for insured events that have already occurred. The process of estimating reserves involves a considerable degree of judgment by management and, as of any given date, is inherently uncertain. See Note 3—"Unpaid Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense ("LAE") Reserves" for a description of our loss and LAE reserves and actuarial methods.

We perform an actuarial review of our recorded reserves each quarter. Our actuaries compare the previous quarter's estimates of paid loss and LAE, case reserves and IBNR to amounts indicated by actual experience. Differences between previous estimates and actual experience are evaluated to determine whether a given actuarial method for estimating loss and LAE should be relied upon to a greater or lesser extent than it had been in the past. While some variance is expected each quarter due to the inherent uncertainty in loss and LAE, persistent or large variances would indicate that prior assumptions and/or reliance on certain reserving methods may need to be revised going forward. Upon completion of each quarterly review, our actuaries select indicated reserve levels based on the results of the actuarial methods described previously, which are the primary consideration in determining management's best estimate of required reserves. However, in making its best estimate, management also considers other qualitative factors that may lead to a difference between held reserves and actuarially indicated reserves levels in the future. Typically, these factors exist when management and our actuaries conclude that there is insufficient historical incurred and paid loss information or that trends included in the historical incurred and paid loss information are unlikely to repeat in the future. Such factors include, among others, recent entry into new markets or new products, improvements in the claims department that are expected to lessen future ultimate loss costs, legal and regulatory developments, or other volatilities that may arise.

Loss and LAE reserves associated with the Runoff Business were sold on December 23, 2014 and were included in liabilities held for sale on the December 31, 2013 balance sheet; as such, those reserves are excluded from the disclosures contained herein.

#### Asbestos and Environmental (A&E) Reserves

Substantially all of our unpaid loss and LAE reserves for Asbestos and Environmental (A&E) relate to operations that were sold as part of the Runoff Transaction. The remaining unpaid loss and LAE reserves for A&E related to continuing operations is less than \$0.1 million on both a gross and net basis as of December 31, 2014.

#### Reserve Estimation by Line of Business

The process of establishing loss reserves is complex and imprecise as it must consider many variables that are subject to the outcome of future events. As a result, informed subjective estimates and judgments as to our ultimate exposure to losses are an integral component of our loss reserving process. We, like other insurance companies, categorize and track our insurance reserves by "line of business", such as general liability, automobile liability and workers compensation. Furthermore, we regularly review the appropriateness of reserve levels at the line of business level, considering the variety of trends that impact the ultimate settlement of claims for the subsets of claims in each particular line of business.

For loss and allocated loss adjustment expense reserves, the key assumption as of December 31, 2014 was that the impact of the various reserving factors, as described below, on future paid losses would be similar to the impact of those factors on the historical loss data with the exception of severity trends. Severity trends have been relatively stable over the relevant historical period. The actuarial methods used would project losses assuming continued stability in severity trends. Management has considered future increases in loss severity trends, including the impact of inflation, in making its reserve selections.

The major causes of material uncertainty (reserving factors) generally will vary for each product line, as well as for each separately analyzed component of the product line. The following section details reserving factors by product line. There could be other reserving factors that may impact ultimate claim costs. Each reserving factor presented will have a different impact on estimated reserves. Also, reserving factors can have offsetting or compounding effects on estimated reserves. For example, in workers compensation, the use of expensive medical procedures that result in medical cost inflation may enable workers to return to work faster, thereby lowering indemnity costs. Thus, in almost all cases, it is impossible to discretely measure the effect of a single reserving factor and construct a meaningful sensitivity expectation. Actual results will likely vary from expectations for each of these assumptions, resulting in an

ultimate claim liability that is different from that being estimated currently.

62

---

## Table of Contents

Additional causes of material uncertainty exist in most product lines and may impact the types of claims that could occur within a particular operating segment or book of business. Examples where reserving factors, within an operating segment or book of business, are subject to change include changing types of insured (e.g. type of insured vehicle, size of account, industry insured, jurisdiction, etc.), changing underwriting standards, or changing policy provisions (e.g. deductibles, policy limits, or endorsements).

### General liability

General liability policies are written on a claims made or occurrence or form.

General liability claims made policies provide professional and management liability coverage. Professional liability policies cover the defense expenses and damages related to negligence claims brought against the insured professional services firm or government entity. The coverage focuses on damages resulting from an alleged failure to perform, error or omission in the product or service provided by the policyholder. Management liability policies cover the defense expenses and damages related to alleged wrongful acts committed by the directors and officers of the insured organization.

General liability occurrence policies cover businesses for any liability resulting from bodily injury and property damage arising from general business operations, accidents on a premises and the products manufactured or sold.

General liability-occurrence reserves generally include two components: bodily injury and property damage. Bodily injury payments reimburse the claimant for damages pertaining to physical injury as a result of the policyholder's legal obligation arising from non-intentional acts such as negligence, subject to the insurance policy provisions. In some cases the damages can include future wage loss (which is a function of future earnings power and wage inflation) and future medical treatment costs. Property damage payments result from damages to the claimant's private property arising from the policyholder's legal obligation for non-intentional acts. In most cases, property damage losses are a function of costs as of the loss date, or soon thereafter. Defense costs are also a part of the insured costs covered by liability policies and can be significant, sometimes greater than the cost of the actual paid claims, though for some products this risk is mitigated by policy language such that the insured portion of defense costs erodes the amount of policy limit available to pay the claim.

General liability is generally considered a long-tail line of business, as it takes a relatively long period of time to finalize and settle claims from a given accident year. The speed of claim reporting and claim settlement is a function of the specific coverage provided and the jurisdiction, among other factors. There are numerous components underlying the general liability product line. Some of these have relatively moderate payment patterns (with most of the claims for a given accident year closed within 5 to 7 years), while others can have extreme lags in both reporting and payment of claims (e.g., a reporting lag of a decade for "construction defect" claims).

Examples of common reserving factors that can change and, thus, affect estimated general liability reserves include:

- Changes in claim handling philosophies (e.g., case reserving standards), including the use of third party claims administrators

- Changes in policy provisions or court interpretations of such provisions

- New theories of liability (e.g., cyber related claims)

- Trends in litigation or jury awards

- Changes in the propensity to sue, in general with specificity to particular issues

- Changes in statutes of limitations

- Changes in the underlying court system

- Distortions from losses resulting from large single accounts or single issues

- Changes in tort or case law

- Subrogation opportunities

- Shifts in lawsuit mix between federal and state courts

- Changes in settlement patterns, including frequency and severity

### Property

Property covers losses to a business' premises, inventory and equipment as a result of weather, fire, theft and other causes. For property coverage, it generally takes a relatively short period of time to close claims. The relatively high attachment points and insured values of the property policies underwritten in the Specialty Property underwriting

operating segment present a potentially longer tail and greater uncertainty than our standard property business.

**Commercial multiple peril**

The general liability occurrence and property coverages, described above, are often provided under a multiple peril package policy sold to insureds includes general liability and property insurance. Because commercial multiple peril provides a

Table of Contents

combination of property and liability coverage, typically for small businesses, it includes both short- and long-tail coverages. The reserving risk for this line is dominated by the liability coverage portion of this product, except occasionally in the event of catastrophic or large single losses.

Medical malpractice

Medical professional liability policies cover the defense expenses and damages related to negligence claims brought against the insured health care institution or provider. The coverage focuses on damages resulting from an alleged failure to perform, error or omission in the service provided by the policyholder. See the above discussions with regard to reserving factors for general liability which are similar to the reserving factors for medical malpractice.

Workers compensation

Workers compensation covers an employer's liability for injuries, disability or death of employees, without regard to fault, as prescribed by state workers compensation law and other statutes. Workers compensation is generally considered a long-tail coverage, as it takes a relatively long period of time to finalize claims from a given accident year. While certain payments such as initial medical treatment or temporary wage replacement for the injured worker are made quickly, some other payments are made over the course of several years, such as awards for permanent partial injuries. In addition, some payments can run as long as the injured worker's life, such as permanent disability benefits and ongoing medical care. Despite the possibility of long payment tails, the reporting lags are generally short, settlements are generally not complex, and most of the liability can be considered high frequency with moderate severity. The largest reserve risk generally comes from the low frequency, high severity claims providing lifetime coverage for medical expenses arising from a worker's injury.

Examples of common reserving factors that can change and, thus, affect the estimated workers compensation reserves include:

- Changes in the type, frequency of utilization or cost of medical treatments (e.g. changes in the use of pharmaceutical drugs, types of health providers used, use of preferred provider networks and other medical cost containment practices)
- Availability of new medical processes and equipment
- Degree of patient responsiveness to treatment
- Mortality trends of injured workers with lifetime indemnity and medical treatment benefits
- Degree of cost shifting between workers compensation and health insurance
- Time required to recover from the injury and return to regular or transitional work
- Future wage inflation for states that index benefits
- Changes in claim handling philosophies (e.g., case reserving standards)

Commercial automobile liability

The commercial automobile product line is a mix of property and liability coverages and, therefore, includes both short- and long-tail coverages. The payments that are made quickly typically pertain to automobile physical damage (included in the property line) claims and property damage (liability) claims. The payments that take longer to finalize and are more difficult to estimate relate to bodily injury claims. Commercial automobile reserves are typically analyzed in two components; liability and collision/comprehensive claims. This second component has minimum reserve risk and fast payouts and, accordingly, separate reserving factors are not presented. The liability component includes claims for both bodily injury and property damage. In general, claim reporting lags are minor, claim complexity is not a major issue, and the line is viewed as high frequency, low to moderate severity.

In addition to the examples of common reserving factors related to general liability, described above, other examples of common reserving factors that can change and, thus, also affect estimated commercial automobile liability reserves include:

- Frequency of claims with payment capped by policy limits
  - Change in average severity of accidents, or proportion of severe accidents
- Frequency of visits to health providers
- Number of medical procedures given during visits to health providers
- Types of health providers used

- Types of medical treatments received
- Changes in cost of medical treatments
- Degree of patient responsiveness to treatment

64

---



Table of Contents

Crop Insurance

Multiperil crop and crop-hail is generally considered a very short tailed coverage yet the reserve estimate often contains a fair amount of uncertainty. As a new business, lack of historical data means external data is heavily relied upon where available and applicable. Crop reserving factors that can change and, thus, affect estimated crop reserves include changes in crop prices, estimated acreage covered, claim reporting or payment patterns, or claim handling philosophies (e.g., case reserving standards).

Surety

Surety is generally considered a short tailed coverage. As a new business, lack of historical data means external data is heavily relied upon where available and applicable. Surety reserving factors that can change and, thus, affect estimated surety reserves include probability of default of the bond which can be impacted by general economic conditions, size of payment (severity) which is impacted by the bond limit, or amount and collectability of assets or other collateral available to mitigate loss.

Prior Loss and LAE Development Discussions by Year

Loss and LAE development—2014

Net unfavorable prior year loss and LAE reserve development was \$89.8 million for 2014, of which \$75.5 million related to the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase described in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis—Overview." Of the net unfavorable loss and LAE reserve development resulting from the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, \$46.4 million related to Professional Insurance, primarily professional liability (including lawyers professional liability) and management liability, and to a lesser extent Entertainment, Government Risks, Specialty Property, Accident, and our inland marine business within IMU. The remaining net unfavorable prior year loss and LAE reserve development for 2014 primarily related to unfavorable development recognized prior to the 2014 fourth quarter also in our professional liability and management liability businesses included within Professional Insurance, offset in part by favorable development in our healthcare business included within Professional Insurance.

Loss and LAE development—2013

During 2013, OneBeacon experienced no net loss and LAE reserve development on prior accident year reserves. The Company experienced unfavorable development primarily related to the property line in Specialty Property, Entertainment (primarily, general liability), and the A&H line within the Accident underwriting operating segment. This amount was offset by favorable development in other liability (claims made) within the managed care E&O business included in the Professional Insurance underwriting operating segment, and in the ocean marine line of business, included in the IMU.

Loss and LAE development—2012

During 2012, OneBeacon experienced \$7.4 million of favorable loss and LAE reserve development on prior accident year reserves. During 2010, management began separately reviewing loss reserves for some business which had been previously managed as a part of OneBeacon's former commercial lines underwriting unit. As of December 31, 2011, the reserves for these businesses had been selected based on expected emergence which was based in large part on the historic loss development of the former commercial lines underwriting unit. The favorable reserve development was primarily due to emergence which continued to be lower than expected for these businesses, particularly in the workers' compensation, multiple peril liability and general liability lines. This favorable development was partially offset by adverse development on excess property claims.

Table of Contents

## Unpaid Loss and LAE Reserves by Line of Business

Unpaid loss and LAE reserves, net of reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses, by line of business as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Case	IBNR	Total	Case <sup>(1)</sup>	IBNR <sup>(1)</sup>	Total <sup>(1)</sup>
	(\$ in millions)					
Automobile liability	\$42.2	\$45.4	\$87.6	\$32.3	\$32.8	\$65.1
General liability – occurrence	50.8	184.2	235.0	42.1	140.3	182.4
General liability – claims made	89.8	205.1	294.9	65.3	176.4	241.7
Medical malpractice	86.8	102.7	189.5	67.1	124.6	191.7
Other casualty	44.3	36.3	80.6	49.8	29.3	79.1
Workers compensation	47.1	65.2	112.3	39.0	50.4	89.4
Property	53.4	38.3	91.7	35.3	22.7	58.0
Other	27.7	61.3	89.0	26.0	40.7	66.7
Total	\$442.1	\$738.5	\$1,180.6	\$356.9	\$617.2	\$974.1

During 2014, the Company changed its presentation of line of business reserves. We have reclassified the 2013 case reserves, IBNR and total reserves to report consistent line of business activity for both years presented. As a result, for "General liability – claims made," case reserves increased \$0.6 million, IBNR increased \$3.3 million, and <sup>(1)</sup> total reserves increased by \$3.9 million, with corresponding decreases to "General liability – occurrence", and for "Other," case reserves increases increased by \$3.8 million, IBNR increased \$8.6 million, and total reserves increased by \$12.4 million, with corresponding decreases to "Property," compared to the previous presentation for 2013.

## Range of Reserves

Our range of loss and LAE reserve estimates was evaluated to consider the strengths and weaknesses of the various actuarial methods applied against our historical claims experience data. The following table shows the recorded reserves and the high and low ends of our range of reasonable loss and LAE reserves estimates, net of reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. The high and low ends of our range of reserve estimates in the table below are based on the results of various actuarial methods described above.

	December 31, 2014			December 31, 2013		
	Low	Recorded	High	Low	Recorded	High
	(\$ in millions)					
Unpaid loss and LAE reserves, net of reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	\$970.3	\$1,180.6	\$1,307.7	\$811.8	\$974.1	\$1,086.6

As a result of the loss and LAE reserve increases recorded in the fourth quarter of 2014 (see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Overview"), and in recognition of the various sensitivities and volatilities associated with loss and LAE reserves described below, particularly the risks and uncertainties associated with large losses and our newer businesses, management has recorded its best estimate of loss and LAE reserves at a higher level with the actuarial range of reasonable outcomes as compared to the prior year. The recorded reserves represent management's best estimate of unpaid loss and LAE reserves. We use the results of several different actuarial methods to develop our estimate of ultimate reserves. While we have not determined the statistical probability of actual ultimate paid losses falling within the range, management believes that it is reasonably likely that actual ultimate paid losses will fall within the ranges noted above because the ranges were developed by using several different generally accepted actuarial methods.

Although management believes our reserves are reasonably stated, ultimate losses may deviate, perhaps materially, from the recorded reserve amounts and could be above the high end of the range of actuarial projections. This is because ranges are developed based on known events as of the valuation date, whereas the ultimate disposition of losses is subject to the outcome of events and circumstances that may be unknown as of the valuation date.



Table of Contents

## Sensitivity Analysis

The following discussion includes disclosure of possible variations from current estimates of loss reserves due to changes in a few of the many key assumptions. Each of the impacts described below is estimated individually, without consideration for any correlation among key assumptions. Further, there is uncertainty around other assumptions not explicitly quantified in the discussion below. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to take each of the amounts described below and add them together in an attempt to estimate volatility for our reserves in total. It is important to note that the volatilities and variations discussed below are not meant to be worst-case scenarios, and therefore it is possible that future volatilities and variations may be more than amounts discussed below.

Various sources of inflation volatility impact all of our reserves in different ways. Using our internal economic capital model we have derived a distribution of future loss payments under the range of inflation scenarios and related claim cost trends in our economic scenario set, holding all other sources of reserve volatility constant. At the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of modeled outcomes, the estimated impact of claim cost inflation above our actuarially indicated reserves is \$39 million, net of reinsurance.

The volatility associated with the frequency and severity of large losses, defined as net claims greater than or equal to \$2.5 million, can have a material impact on our results. The frequency and severity of large claims is driven primarily by the random nature of the insurance process but also by claim cost inflation and parameter risk. These large losses often emerge over a long time period potentially leading to a material impact on our reserves. One way we consider this sensitivity is by examining the volatility of large losses in the current accident year using our economic capital model. At the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of modeled outcomes, we estimate that large losses could exceed the mean by \$19 million, net of reinsurance.

As we start up new businesses, our initial loss estimates and development patterns are often based on industry data. As actual losses develop, we will revise our initial expectations with our actual experience. However, depending on the tail for the specific business it can be a few years before we have sufficient internal data to rely on. As of December 31, 2014, we have \$168 million of inception-to-date premium from our newer businesses (Programs, Crop, Environmental, and Surety). A 10% error in our initial loss ratio estimates could result in approximately \$17 million adverse net variance in loss reserves.

We also consider variations and sensitivities for certain lines of business such as:

**Professional liability:** Recorded loss and allocated loss adjustment expense reserves, net of reinsurance recoverables, for professional liability were \$526.7 million as of December 31, 2014. A key assumption for professional liability is the implicit loss cost trend, particularly the severity inflation trend component of loss costs. Across the entire reserve base, a 5.0 point change in assumed annual severity would have changed the estimated net reserve by approximately \$82 million as of December 31, 2014, in either direction.

**Multiple peril liability:** Recorded loss and LAE reserves, net of reinsurance recoverables, for multiple peril, were \$61.8 million as of December 31, 2014. Reported loss development patterns are a key assumption for these lines of business, particularly for more mature accident years. Historically, assumptions on reported loss development patterns have been impacted by, among other things, emergence of new types of claims (e.g. construction defect claims) or a shift in the mixture between smaller, more routine claims and larger, more complex claims. If case reserve adequacy for multiple peril claims changed by 10.0 points this would have changed the estimated net reserve by approximately \$2 million as of December 31, 2014, in either direction.

**Workers compensation:** Recorded workers compensation loss and LAE reserves, net of reinsurance recoverables, were \$112.3 million as of December 31, 2014. The two most important assumptions for workers compensation reserves are loss development factors and loss cost trends, particularly medical cost inflation. Loss development patterns are dependent on medical cost inflation. Approximately half of the workers compensation net reserves are related to future medical costs. Across the entire reserve base, a 0.5 point change in calendar year medical inflation would have changed the estimated net reserve by approximately \$8 million as of December 31, 2014, in either direction.

Table of Contents

**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

The information contained in this report may contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included or referenced in this report that address activities, events or developments which we expect will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. The words "will," "believe," "intend," "expect," "anticipate," "project," "estimate," "predict," "anticipate" and similar expressions are also intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, among others, statements with respect to our:

- change in book value per share or return on equity;
- business strategy;
- financial and operating targets or plans;
- incurred loss and loss adjustment expenses and the adequacy of our loss and loss adjustment expense reserves and related reinsurance;
- projections of revenues, income (or loss), earnings (or loss) per share, dividends, market share or other financial forecasts;
- expansion and growth of our business and operations;
- future capital expenditures; and
- pending legal proceedings.

These statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and judgments about historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors believed to be appropriate in the circumstances. However, whether actual results and developments will conform to our expectations is subject to a number of risks, uncertainties or other factors which are described in more detail beginning on page 17 of this Form 10-K, that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations, including:

- claims arising from catastrophic events, such as hurricanes, windstorms, earthquakes, floods or terrorist attacks;
- recorded loss and loss adjustment expense reserves subsequently proving to have been inadequate;
- changes in interest rates, debt or equity markets or other market volatility that negatively impact our investment portfolio;
- competitive forces and the cyclical nature of the property and casualty insurance industry;
- actions taken by rating agencies from time to time with respect to us, such as financial strength or credit rating downgrades or placing our ratings on negative watch;
- the continued availability of capital and financing;
- our ability to retain key personnel;
- the continued availability and cost of reinsurance coverage and our ability to collect reinsurance recoverables;
- the outcome of litigation and other legal or regulatory proceedings;
- our ability to continue meeting our debt and related service obligations or to pay dividends;
- the ability of our technology resources to prevent a data breach and the ability of our internal controls to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory policies;
- our ability to successfully develop new specialty businesses;
- changes in laws or regulations, or their interpretations, which are applicable to us, our competitors, our agents or our customers;
- participation in guaranty funds and mandatory market mechanisms;
- the impact of new theories of liability;
- changes to current shareholder dividend practice and regulatory restrictions on dividends;
- credit risk exposure in certain of our business operations;
- our status as a subsidiary of White Mountains, including potential conflicts of interest;
- changes in tax laws or tax treaties; and
- other factors, most of which are beyond our control.

Consequently, all of the forward-looking statements made in this report are qualified by these cautionary statements, and there can be no assurance that the anticipated results or developments will be realized or, even if substantially

realized, that

68

---

Table of Contents

they will have the expected consequences. The forward-looking statements in this report speak only as of the date on which they are made. We assume no obligation to update publicly any such forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

**ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

Our consolidated balance sheet includes a substantial amount of assets and liabilities whose fair values are subject to market risk. The term market risk refers to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates, credit spreads, equity market prices and other relevant market rates and prices. Due to our sizable investment portfolio, market risk can have a significant effect on OneBeacon's consolidated financial position.

**Interest Rate Risk**

**Fixed Maturity and Convertible Fixed Maturity Portfolios.** In connection with our consolidated insurance subsidiaries, we invest in interest rate sensitive securities, primarily debt securities. Our strategy is to purchase fixed maturity investments and convertible fixed maturity investments that are attractively priced in relation to perceived credit risks. Our portfolio of fixed maturity investments held for general investment purposes are classified as trading securities which are reported at fair value as of the balance sheet date as determined by quoted market prices when available. Realized and unrealized investment gains and losses on trading securities are reported pre-tax in revenues.

Our convertible fixed maturity investments are carried at fair value with changes therein recorded in revenues as unrealized investment gains or losses.

We generally manage the interest rate risk associated with our portfolio of fixed maturity investments and convertible fixed maturity investments by monitoring the average duration of the portfolio. Our fixed maturity and convertible fixed maturity portfolios are comprised of primarily investment grade corporate securities, U.S. government and agency securities, municipal obligations, preferred stocks, and asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities.

Increases and decreases in prevailing interest rates generally translate into decreases and increases in fair values of fixed maturity and convertible fixed maturity investments, respectively. Additionally, fair values of interest rate sensitive instruments may be affected by the creditworthiness of the issuer, prepayment options, relative values of alternative investments, the liquidity of the instrument and other market factors.

The table below summarizes the estimated effects of hypothetical increases and decreases in market interest rates on our fixed maturity and convertible fixed maturity investments and pension fixed maturity and convertible fixed maturity investments:

	Fair value at December 31, 2014 (\$ in millions)	Assumed change in relevant interest rate	Estimated fair value after change in interest rate	After tax increase (decrease) in carrying value
Fixed maturity and convertible fixed maturity investments <sup>(1)</sup>	\$1,804.8	100 bp decrease	\$1,835.8	\$20.1
		50 bp decrease	1,822.6	11.5
		50 bp increase	1,782.3	(15.0)
		100 bp increase	1,759.6	(29.4)
Qualified pension plan fixed maturity and convertible fixed maturity investments	\$37.0	100 bp decrease	\$37.4	\$0.3
		50 bp decrease	37.2	0.2
		50 bp increase	36.7	(0.2)
		100 bp increase	36.4	(0.4)

(1) Assumes no sensitivity to general interest rate movements for \$0.5 million of convertibles whose market values are significantly influenced by the underlying stock.





Table of Contents

Surplus notes. See "Item 7—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Estimates—2. Loss and LAE" for sensitivity analysis with respect to the interest rate risk related to our surplus notes.

Long-term obligations. As of December 31, 2014, our interest and dividend bearing long-term obligations consisted of the 2012 Senior Notes which have a fixed interest rate. As a result, our exposure to interest rate risk resulting from variable interest rate obligations is insignificant.

The Senior Notes were issued in 2012 and mature on November 9, 2022. As of December 31, 2014, the fair value of the Senior Notes was \$286.0 million, which compared to a carrying value of \$274.7 million. The fair value of this obligation was estimated by using quoted market prices.

Table of Contents

## Credit Spread Risk

Sensitivity analysis of spread risk. Our overall fixed maturity investment strategy is to purchase securities that are attractively priced in relation to their investment risks. Widening and tightening of spreads generally translate into decreases and increases in fair values of fixed maturity investments, respectively.

The table below summarizes the estimated effects of hypothetical widening and tightening of pre-tax credit spreads for different classes of our fixed maturity and convertible fixed maturity portfolios. In estimating the impact of hypothetical tightening of spreads, for fixed maturity investments yielding more than the 3 year Constant Maturity Treasury Index (CMT Index) as of December 31, 2014, to the extent their yields would have decreased to levels lower than the 3 year CMT Index as of December 31, 2014, we limited their price appreciation to a level equal to the yield of the 3 year CMT Index. For fixed maturity investments yielding less than the 3 year CMT Index as of December 31, 2014, we assumed no price appreciation.

	December 31, 2014	Tighten 50	Tighten 25	Widen 25	Widen 50
	Fair Value (\$ in millions)				
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$38.0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Foreign government obligations	1.3	—	—	—	—
	December 31, 2014	Tighten 100	Tighten 50	Widen 50	Widen 100
	Fair Value (\$ in millions)				
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$261.1	\$3.9	\$3.4	\$(3.6)	\$(7.1)
Other asset-backed securities	389.2	3.8	2.8	(3.8)	(7.5)
	December 31, 2014	Tighten 200	Tighten 100	Widen 100	Widen 200
	Fair Value (\$ in millions)				
Debt securities issued by corporations	\$798.2	\$28.4	\$19.5	\$(23.7)	\$(46.4)
Municipal obligations	63.7	5.3	3.0	(3.1)	(6.0)
Convertible fixed maturity investments <sup>(1)</sup>	5.0	0.3	0.2	(0.2)	(0.4)
	December 31, 2014	Tighten 400	Tighten 200	Widen 200	Widen 400
	Fair Value (\$ in millions)				
Non-agency commercial mortgage-backed securities	\$96.7	\$10.8	\$8.0	\$(8.1)	\$(15.5)
	December 31, 2014	Tighten 600	Tighten 300	Widen 300	Widen 600
	Fair Value (\$ in millions)				
Preferred stocks	\$84.2	\$7.2	\$6.5	\$(15.6)	\$(31.9)
Non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities	67.4	4.4	4.3	(5.3)	(9.8)

<sup>(1)</sup> Assumes no sensitivity to general credit spread movements for \$0.5 million of convertibles whose market values are significantly influenced by the underlying stock.

Table of Contents

The table below summarizes the estimated effects of hypothetical widening and tightening of spreads on our qualified pension plan fixed maturity investments.

	December 31, 2014			
	Tighten 200	Tighten 100	Widen 100	Widen 200
	Fair Value (\$ in millions)			
Other asset-backed securities	\$20.0	\$—	\$—	\$(0.1 ) \$(0.1 )
Convertible fixed maturity investments	12.8	0.6	0.4	(0.4 ) (0.9 )
Debt securities issued by corporations	4.2	0.2	0.1	(0.1 ) (0.2 )

Surplus notes. See "Item 7—Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Estimates—2. Loss and LAE" for sensitivity analysis with respect to the credit spread risk related to our surplus notes.

**Equity Price Risk**

The carrying values of our common equity securities and other long-term equity investments are based on quoted market prices or management's estimates of fair value as of the balance sheet date. Market prices of common equity securities, in general, are subject to fluctuations. These fluctuations could cause the amount realized upon sale or exercise of these instruments to differ significantly from the current reported value. The fluctuations may result from perceived changes in the underlying economic characteristics of the investment, the relative price of alternative investments, supply and demand imbalances for a particular security or other market factors.

Sensitivity analysis of likely changes in fair values of common equity securities, hedge fund and private equity fund investments

Our investment portfolio includes investments in common equity securities, hedge funds and private equity funds. The underlying investments of the hedge funds and private equity funds are typically publicly traded and private common equity investments, and, as such, are subject to market risks that are similar to those in our common equity securities portfolio.

The following illustrates the estimated pre-tax effect on December 31, 2014 fair values carried on the consolidated balance sheet, resulting from hypothetical changes in market value:

	Change in fair value			
	10% decline	10% increase	30% decline	30% increase
	(\$ in millions)			
Common equity securities	\$(32.0 )	\$32.0	\$(96.0 )	\$96.0
Hedge funds	(4.2 )	4.2	(12.7 )	12.7
Private equity funds	(6.0 )	6.0	(18.0 )	18.0

Returns on common equity securities are measured against the S&P 500 Index. Hedge funds and private equity funds returns are commonly measured against the benchmark returns of hedge fund indices, such as the HFRX Equal Weighted Strategies Index, and/or the S&P 500 Index. The historical returns for each index in the past 5 full years are listed below:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
HFRX Equal Weighted Strategies Index	(0.5 )%	6.3 %	2.5 %	(6.2 )%	5.3 %
S&P 500 Index	13.7	32.4	16.0	2.1	15.1

**Foreign Exposure Risk**

Our investment portfolio consists of financial and non-financial fixed maturity investments, common equity securities, and convertible fixed maturity investments issued in more than 14 countries worldwide. Although, the United States represents the country of issue for approximately 93% of our investment portfolio, we could have indirect exposure to European peripheral countries through securities issued from non-peripheral countries as issuers of those securities could have exposure to European peripheral countries.



Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND  
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements and supplementary data have been filed as a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as indicated in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules appearing on page F-1 of this report.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND  
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosure.

The CEO and the CFO of OneBeacon (the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively) have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of December 31, 2014. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that as of December 31, 2014, our disclosure controls and procedures are adequate and effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information required to be included in our periodic SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in rules and forms.

The CEO and the CFO have evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting is included on page F-76 of this report. The attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is included on page F-77 of this report.

There were no significant changes with respect to our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2014.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

a. Directors

Reported under the caption "The Board of Directors" in the Company's 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, and incorporated herein by reference.

b. Executive Officers

See "Item 1. Business—Executive Officers."

c. Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

Reported under the caption "Corporate Governance—Committees of the Board—Audit Committee" of the Company's 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, and incorporated herein by reference.

d. Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Reported under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" of the Company's 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, and incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

e. Code of Ethics

The Company's Code of Business Conduct, which applies to all directors, officers and employees in carrying out their responsibilities to and on behalf of the Company, is posted on the Company's website at [www.onebeacon.com](http://www.onebeacon.com). Any changes to the Company's Code of Business Conduct will also be posted on the Company's website, along with any waivers of such code granted to the principal executive officer, principal financial officer or principal accounting officer.

f. Nominating Committee

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which shareholders may recommend nominees to the Company's Board of Directors. The procedures for shareholders to nominate directors may be found in the Company's 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement under the caption "Corporate Governance-Nominating and Governance Committee-Procedures for Nominating Director Candidates" and incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE  
COMPENSATION

Reported under the captions "Executive Compensation" (including "Compensation Committee Report"), "Compensation of Directors," and "Corporate Governance—Committees of the Board—Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" of the Company's 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, and incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND  
RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

Reported under the captions "Voting Securities and Principal Holders Thereof" and "Equity Compensation Plan Information" of the Company's 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, and incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Reported under the caption "Transactions with Related Persons, Promoters and Certain Control Persons" and "Corporate Governance" of the Company's 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, and incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Reported under the caption "Independent Registered Public Accountant Fees and Services" of the Company's 2015 Definitive Proxy Statement, and incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

## PART IV

## ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

## a. Documents Filed as Part of the Report

The financial statements and financial statement schedules and reports of independent auditors have been filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as indicated in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules appearing on page F-1 of this report. A listing of exhibits filed as part of the report appears below.

## b. Exhibits

## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	** Separation Agreement between White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd. and OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 Amendment No. 3 filed on October 20, 2006 (Commission File No. 333-136287).
3.2	** Memorandum of Association of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 Amendment No. 2 filed on October 10, 2006 (Commission File No. 333-136287).
3.3	** Certificate of Deposit of Memorandum of Increase of Share Capital dated October 31, 2006 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 Amendment No. 4 filed on November 3, 2006 (Commission File No. 333-136287).
3.4	** Amended and Restated Bye-laws of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company Registration Statement on Form S-1 Amendment No. 3 filed on October 20, 2006 (Commission File No. 333-136287).
4.1	** Specimen Class A common share certificate incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company Registration Statement on Form S-1 Amendment No. 3 filed on October 20, 2006 (Commission File No. 333-136287).
4.2	** Indenture, dated as of November 9, 2012, among OneBeacon U.S. Holdings, Inc., the Company, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 9, 2012.
4.3	** First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 9, 2012, among OneBeacon U.S. Holdings, Inc., the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 9, 2012.
4.4.1	** Registration Rights Agreement between OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. and White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 Amendment No. 2 filed on October 10, 2006 (Commission File No. 333-136287).
4.4.2	* Form of Joinder to Registration Rights Agreement between OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. and White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd. which was executed by each of Sirius International Financial Services, Ltd., Lone Tree Holdings, Ltd., Sirius International Holdings (NL) BV and

Star Re Ltd.

- 10.1      \*\*      Separation Agreement between White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd. and OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. (See 2.1.1 of this index)
- 10.2.1    \*\*      Stock Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, OneBeacon Insurance Group LLC, Trebuchet US Holdings, Inc. and Armour Group Holdings Limited dated as October 18, 2012 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 18, 2012.
- 10.2.2    \*      Amendment No. 1 dated as of February 1, 2013 to Stock Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, OneBeacon Insurance Group LLC, Trebuchet US Holdings, Inc. and Armour Group Holdings Limited.

75

---



Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description
10.2.3	** Amendment dated as of October 25, 2013 to Stock Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, OneBeacon Insurance Group LLC, Trebuchet US Holdings, Inc. and Armour Group Holdings Limited incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2014.
10.2.4	** Amendment No. 3 dated as of June 19, 2014 to Stock Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, OneBeacon Insurance Group LLC, Trebuchet US Holdings, Inc. and Armour Group Holdings Limited incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on July 29, 2014.
10.2.5	* Amendment No. 4 dated as of November 3, 2014 to Stock Purchase Agreement by and among the Company, OneBeacon Insurance Group LLC, Trebuchet US Holdings, Inc. and Armour Group Holdings Limited.
10.3.1	* Amended and Restated Investment Management Agreement dated as of December 23, 2014 by and between White Mountains Advisors LLC and OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd.
10.4.1	* Amended and Restated Investment Management Agreement with Prospector Partners, LLC dated as of February 25, 2015.
10.5.1	** OneBeacon 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan incorporated by reference to Appendix A of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual General Meeting of Members filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2012.
10.5.2	* OneBeacon's 2014 Management Incentive Plan.
10.5.3	** OneBeacon Deferred Compensation Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 Amendment No. 2 filed on November 8, 2006 (Commission File No. 333-136287).
10.5.4	** Form of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. Long-Term Incentive Plan 2012-2014 Performance Share Grant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 27, 2012.
10.5.5	** Form of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. Long-Term Incentive Plan 2012-2014 Performance Unit Grant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 27, 2012.
10.5.6	** Form of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. Long-Term Incentive Plan 2013-2015 Performance Share Grant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 4, 2013.
10.5.7	** Form of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. Long-Term Incentive Plan 2013-2015 Performance Unit Grant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 4, 2013.
10.5.8	** Form of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. Long-Term Incentive Plan 2014-2016 Performance Share Grant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form

Edgar Filing: OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. - Form 10-K

8-K filed on March 3, 2014.

- 10.5.9      \*\*      Form of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. Long-Term Incentive Plan 2014-2016 Performance Unit Grant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2014.
- 10.5.10    \*\*      Form of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. Long-Term Incentive Plan 2014 Performance Unit Grant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2014.
- 10.5.11    \*\*      Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 27, 2012.
- 10.5.12    \*\*      Restricted Share Award Agreement by and between OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. and T. Michael Miller dated as of May 25, 2011 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 31, 2011.
- 10.5.13    \*\*      Form of Company's Confidentiality and Non-Solicitation Agreement incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description
10.6	** Employment Offer Letter for Paul McDonough, dated as of December 5, 2005 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 29, 2013.
10.7	** Employment Offer Letter for Paul Romano, dated as of March 26, 2008 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 29, 2013.
10.8	** Employment Offer Letter for Dennis Crosby, dated as of July 15, 2010 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 29, 2013.
10.9	** Employment Offer Letter for Maureen Phillips, dated as of February 1, 2012 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on April 29, 2013.
12.1	* Statement of Computation of Ratio of Earnings (Loss) to Fixed Charges.
21.1	* List of Subsidiaries of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd.
23.1	* Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
24.1	* Power of Attorney.
31.1	* Certification of T. Michael Miller pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	* Certification of Paul H. McDonough pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	*** Certification of T. Michael Miller pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	*** Certification of Paul H. McDonough pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.1	*** The following financial information from OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014 and 2013; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Common Shareholders' Equity for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

- 
- \* Filed herewith
  - \*\* Previously filed
  - \*\*\* Furnished herewith

c. Financial Statement Schedules

The financial statement schedules and report of independent registered public accounting firm have been filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as indicated in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules appearing on page F-1 of this report.



Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd.

By: /s/ T. MICHAEL MILLER

T. Michael Miller

President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 27, 2015

Table of Contents

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ T. MICHAEL MILLER T. Michael Miller	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) and Director	February 27, 2015
/s/ PAUL H. MCDONOUGH Paul H. McDonough	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 27, 2015
/s/ JOHN C. TREACY John C. Treacy	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 27, 2015
* Lowndes A. Smith	Director	February 27, 2015
* Raymond Barrette	Director	February 27, 2015
* Reid T. Campbell	Director	February 27, 2015
* Morgan W. Davis	Director	February 27, 2015
* David T. Foy	Director	February 27, 2015
* Lois W. Grady	Director	February 27, 2015
* Ira H. Malis	Director	February 27, 2015
* Patrick A. Thiele	Director	February 27, 2015
* Kent D. Urness	Director	February 27, 2015
* By /s/ PAUL H. MCDONOUGH Paul H. McDonough, As Attorney-in-Fact		



Table of Contents

ONEBEACON INSURANCE GROUP, LTD.  
 INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND  
 FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

	Form 10-K Page(s)
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets:</u>	
<u>As of December 31, 2014 and 2013</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss):</u>	
<u>For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	<u>F-3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Common Shareholders' Equity:</u>	
<u>For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:</u>	
<u>For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-6</u>
Other Financial Information	
<u>Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-76</u>
<u>Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>F-76</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-77</u>
Financial Statement Schedules	
<u>I. Summary of investments—other than investments in related parties</u>	<u>S-1</u>
<u>II. Condensed financial information of the Registrant</u>	<u>S-2</u>
<u>III. Supplementary insurance information</u>	<u>S-4</u>
<u>IV. Reinsurance</u>	<u>S-5</u>
<u>V. Valuation and qualifying accounts</u>	<u>S-6</u>
<u>VI. Supplemental information for property and casualty insurance underwriters</u>	<u>S-7</u>

F-1

---



Table of ContentsONEBEACON INSURANCE GROUP, LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in millions, except share and per share amounts)	
Assets		
Investment Securities:		
Fixed maturity investments, at fair value	\$ 1,799.8	\$ 1,700.9
Short-term investments, at amortized cost (which approximates fair value)	202.2	157.0
Common equity securities, at fair value	320.0	336.9
Convertible fixed maturity investments, at fair value	5.0	30.5
Other investments	200.0	139.6
Total investment securities	2,527.0	2,364.9
Cash	87.0	168.1
Reinsurance recoverables	173.8	89.9
Premiums receivable	241.5	228.2
Funds held under reinsurance contracts	37.1	1.8
Deferred acquisition costs	103.2	103.7
Net deferred tax asset	131.8	90.6
Investment income accrued	10.0	10.1
Accounts receivable on unsettled investment sales	7.2	3.3
Other assets	202.7	270.9
Assets held for sale	58.1	1,880.1
Total assets	\$ 3,579.4	\$ 5,211.6
Liabilities		
Unpaid loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	\$ 1,342.2	\$ 1,054.3
Unearned premiums	588.3	544.9
Funds held under insurance contracts	81.0	63.3
Debt	274.7	274.7
Accounts payable on unsettled investment purchases	0.5	11.6
Other liabilities	242.2	275.3
Liabilities held for sale	—	1,880.1
Total liabilities	2,528.9	4,104.2
OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity and noncontrolling interests		
OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity		
Common shares and paid-in surplus (par value \$0.01; authorized, 200,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 95,296,387 and 95,404,138 shares)	1,023.7	1,022.5
Retained earnings	28.5	75.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), after tax	(5.2	) 6.8
Total OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity	1,047.0	1,104.3
Total noncontrolling interests	3.5	3.1
Total OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity and noncontrolling interests	1,050.5	1,107.4
Total liabilities, OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity and noncontrolling interests	\$ 3,579.4	\$ 5,211.6

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, including Note 16—"Commitments and Contingencies."



Table of ContentsONEBEACON INSURANCE GROUP, LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)		
Revenues			
Earned premiums	\$1,177.1	\$1,120.4	\$1,132.0
Net investment income	41.7	41.1	53.6
Net realized and change in unrealized investment gains	40.4	49.4	55.7
Net other revenues (expenses)	5.8	31.2	(0.5)
Total revenues	1,265.0	1,242.1	1,240.8
Expenses			
Loss and loss adjustment expenses	815.1	622.1	650.0
Policy acquisition expenses	203.3	208.9	249.4
Other underwriting expenses	179.2	204.8	205.2
General and administrative expenses	13.8	12.0	13.4
Interest expense	13.0	13.0	16.9
Total expenses	1,224.4	1,060.8	1,134.9
Pre-tax income from continuing operations	40.6	181.3	105.9
Income tax (expense) benefit	14.6	(34.3)	(8.4)
Net income from continuing operations	55.2	147.0	97.5
(Loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1.8)	(46.6)	(24.3)
(Loss) gain from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	(18.8)	46.6	(91.0)
Net income (loss), including noncontrolling interests	34.6	147.0	(17.8)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.4)
Net income (loss) attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders	33.5	146.0	(19.2)
Net change in benefit plan assets and obligations, net of tax	(12.0)	20.6	(2.9)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders	\$21.5	\$166.6	\$(22.1)
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders—basic and diluted			
Net income from continuing operations, per share	\$0.56	\$1.52	\$1.00
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, per share	(0.02)	(0.49)	(0.25)
Gain (loss) from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax, per share	(0.19)	0.49	(0.96)
Net income (loss) attributable to OneBeacon's common shareholders per share	\$0.35	\$1.52	\$(0.21)
Dividends declared and paid per OneBeacon's common share	\$0.84	\$0.84	\$0.84

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsONEBEACON INSURANCE GROUP, LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	OneBeacon's Common Shareholders' Equity					Total OneBeacon's common shareholders' equity and noncontrolling interests
	Common shares and paid-in surplus	Retained earnings	Accum. other comprehensive income (loss)	Common shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interests, after tax	
	(\$ in millions)					
Balances at January 1, 2012	\$1,002.2	\$108.5	\$ (10.9 )	\$ 1,099.8	\$ 14.1	\$ 1,113.9
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income (loss)	—	(19.2 )	—	(19.2 )	1.4	(17.8 )
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	(2.9 )	(2.9 )	—	(2.9 )
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	(19.2 )	(2.9 )	(22.1 )	1.4	(20.7 )
Amortization of restricted share awards	2.6	—	—	2.6	—	2.6
Issuance of common shares	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.5
Dividends	—	(80.1 )	—	(80.1 )	(0.6 )	(80.7 )
Contributions	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Gain on sale of OB Holdings Lux	14.0	—	—	14.0	—	14.0
Sale of investment with noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	(12.5 )	(12.5 )
Balances at December 31, 2012	\$1,019.1	\$9.2	\$ (13.8 )	\$ 1,014.5	\$ 2.8	\$ 1,017.3
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	146.0	—	146.0	1.0	147.0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	20.6	20.6	—	20.6
Total comprehensive income	—	146.0	20.6	166.6	1.0	167.6
Amortization of restricted share awards	3.1	—	—	3.1	—	3.1
Issuance of common shares	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.4
Dividends	—	(80.2 )	—	(80.2 )	(0.8 )	(81.0 )
Balances at December 31, 2013	\$1,022.5	\$75.0	\$ 6.8	\$ 1,104.3	\$ 3.1	\$ 1,107.4
Comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income	—	33.5	—	33.5	1.1	34.6
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	(12.0 )	(12.0 )	—	(12.0 )
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	33.5	(12.0 )	21.5	1.1	22.6
Amortization of restricted share awards	3.0	—	—	3.0	—	3.0
Issuance of common shares	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Repurchase and retirement of common shares	(1.8 )	—	—	(1.8 )	—	(1.8 )
Dividends	—	(80.0 )	—	(80.0 )	(0.9 )	(80.9 )
Balances at December 31, 2014	\$1,023.7	\$28.5	\$ (5.2 )	\$ 1,047.0	\$ 3.5	\$ 1,050.5

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

F-4

---

Table of ContentsONEBEACON INSURANCE GROUP, LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Cash flows from operations:			
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interests	\$34.6	\$147.0	\$(17.8 )
Charges (credits) to reconcile net income to cash flows provided from (used for) operations:			
Net loss from discontinued operations	1.8	46.6	24.3
Net loss (gain) from sale of discontinued operations	18.8	(46.6 )	91.0
Net realized and change in unrealized investment gains	(40.4 )	(49.4 )	(55.7 )
Net realized gain on sale of business	—	(23.0 )	(4.4 )
Net other realized losses	—	—	6.3
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(21.3 )	12.8	16.4
Other operating items:			
Net change in loss and LAE reserves	287.9	54.3	87.5
Net change in unearned premiums	43.4	(28.9 )	48.4
Net change in premiums receivable	(13.3 )	(2.6 )	(14.6 )
Net change in reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	(83.9 )	20.7	(3.1 )
Net change in other assets and liabilities	(75.6 )	74.5	(35.6 )
Net cash provided from operations—continuing operations	152.0	205.4	142.7
Net cash used for operations—discontinued operations	(54.5 )	(76.7 )	(196.4 )
Net cash provided from (used for) operations	97.5	128.7	(53.7 )
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net maturities, purchases and sales of short-term investments	(65.5 )	72.2	14.6
Maturities of fixed maturity investments	396.4	245.2	191.5
Sales of fixed maturity investments	1,843.1	1,400.0	1,717.2
Sales of common equity securities	240.2	196.7	112.5
Sales of convertible fixed maturity investments	34.5	45.7	29.3
Return of capital and distributions of other investments	18.9	21.8	63.9
Purchases of fixed maturity investments	(2,206.8 )	(1,697.0 )	(1,862.5 )
Purchases of common equity securities	(202.4 )	(206.3 )	(91.5 )
Purchases of convertible fixed maturity investments	(12.9 )	(14.4 )	(9.4 )
Contributions for other investments	(69.0 )	(7.6 )	(44.9 )
Proceeds from sale of business	—	31.3	15.0
Net change in unsettled investment purchases and sales	(15.0 )	4.1	(18.2 )
Net acquisitions of property and equipment	(2.2 )	(10.3 )	(1.8 )
Net cash (used for) provided from investing activities—continuing operations	(40.7 )	81.4	115.7
Net cash provided from investing activities—discontinued operations	—	—	—
Net cash (used for) provided from investing activities	(40.7 )	81.4	115.7
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of debt, net of debt issuance costs	—	—	271.9
Repurchases of debt	—	—	(275.9 )
Cash dividends paid to common shareholders	(80.0 )	(80.2 )	(80.1 )
Repurchases and retirements of common stock	(1.8 )	—	—
Proceeds on sale of OB Holdings Lux	—	—	14.0
Payments on capital lease obligation	(5.3 )	(5.7 )	(4.9 )

Edgar Filing: OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. - Form 10-K

Net cash used for financing activities—continuing operations	(87.1	) (85.9	) (75.0	)
Net cash used for financing activities—discontinued operations	—	—	—	
Net cash used for financing activities	(87.1	) (85.9	) (75.0	)
Net (decrease) increase in cash during period	(30.3	) 124.2	(13.0	)
Cash reclassified from assets held for sale	—	—	5.5	
Cash transferred with sale of business	(50.8	) —	(3.5	)
Net (decrease) increase after reclassification of cash to assets held for sale and transferred with sale of business	(81.1	) 124.2	(11.0	)
Cash balance at beginning of period	168.1	43.9	54.9	
Cash balance at end of period	\$87.0	\$168.1	\$43.9	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

F-5

---

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of OneBeacon Insurance Group, Ltd. (the "Company" or the "Registrant") and its subsidiaries (collectively, "OneBeacon") and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The Company is an exempted Bermuda limited liability company with U.S.-based underwriting operating companies that are property and casualty insurance writers and a Bermuda-based reinsurance company, Split Rock Insurance, Ltd. ("Split Rock"), which primarily reinsures certain risks of affiliated entities. OneBeacon offers a wide range of specialty insurance products and services primarily through independent agencies, regional and national brokers, wholesalers and managing general agencies.

OneBeacon is 75.3% owned by White Mountains Insurance Group, Ltd. ("White Mountains"), a holding company whose businesses provide property and casualty insurance, reinsurance and certain other products. The Company's headquarters are located at 14 Wesley Street, 5th Floor, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. The Company's U.S. corporate headquarters are located at 601 Carlson Parkway, Minnetonka, Minnesota 55305 and its registered office is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM 11, Bermuda. The Company currently owns property in Canton, Massachusetts which was being actively marketed for sale as of December 31, 2014 and is classified as held for sale in the December 31, 2014 balance sheet. On February 9, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the property, as disclosed in Note 20—"Subsequent Events."

On December 23, 2014, OneBeacon completed the sale of its run-off business to a subsidiary of Armour Group Holdings Limited ("Armour"). See Note 2—"Acquisitions and Dispositions" and Note 18—"Discontinued Operations." The run-off business included the results of OneBeacon's non-specialty commercial lines business and certain other run-off business, including the vast majority of asbestos and environmental reserves, as well as certain purchase accounting adjustments related to the run-off business (the "Runoff Business," the sale of which is referred to as the "Runoff Transaction"). The assets and liabilities associated with the Runoff Business as of December 31, 2013 are presented in the balance sheet as held for sale assuming the investing and financing steps required to effect the sale were completed as of that balance sheet date. The Runoff Business has been presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations and cash flows. The Runoff Business disposal group excludes investing and financing activities from amounts classified as discontinued operations. OneBeacon's investing and financing operations are conducted on an overall consolidated level and, accordingly, there are no separately identifiable investing or financing cash flows associated with the Runoff Business. The legal entities included in the sale held an agreed upon level of invested assets and capital at closing.

OneBeacon's reportable segments are Specialty Products, Specialty Industries and Investing, Financing and Corporate. The Specialty Products segment is comprised of eight underwriting operating segments, representing an aggregation based on those that offer distinct products and tailored coverages and services to a broad customer base across the United States. The Specialty Industries segment is comprised of six underwriting operating segments, including the Energy underwriting operating segment that was exited in 2013, representing an aggregation based on those that focus on solving the unique needs of a particular customer or industry group. The Investing, Financing and Corporate segment includes the investing and financing activities for OneBeacon on a consolidated basis, and certain other activities conducted through the Company and its intermediate subsidiaries. Certain amounts in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant Accounting Policies

Investment Securities



OneBeacon adopted the fair value election, which allows companies to report financial assets and liabilities at fair value, on an individual basis. The election must be made at the inception of a transaction and may not be reversed. OneBeacon believes that reporting its investment results in this manner is consistent with one of its operating principles, namely to manage investments for total return.

OneBeacon classifies its portfolio of fixed maturity investments and common equity securities, including convertible fixed maturity investments, held for general investment purposes as trading securities. Trading securities are reported at fair value as of the balance sheet date as determined by quoted market prices when available. Realized and changes in unrealized

F-6

---

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

investment gains on trading securities are reported, on a pre-tax basis, in revenues as net realized and change in unrealized investment gains.

Short-term investments consist of money market funds, certificates of deposit and other securities which, at the time of purchase, mature or become available for use within one year. Short-term investments are carried at amortized cost, which approximated fair value as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Other investments include hedge funds and private equity funds which are both measured at fair value with changes therein reported in total revenues as net realized and change in unrealized investment gains, an investment in a community reinvestment vehicle which is accounted for at fair value, and a tax advantaged federal affordable housing development fund which is accounted for under the equity method. Other investments also include surplus notes provided in conjunction with the financing of the Runoff Transaction which are measured at their estimated fair value based on discounted cash flows, with changes in fair value reported in total revenues as net realized and change in unrealized gains.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (an "exit price"). Fair value measurements are categorized into a hierarchy that distinguishes between inputs based on market data from independent sources ("observable inputs") and a reporting entity's internal assumptions based upon the best information available when external market data is limited or unavailable ("unobservable inputs"). Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities have the highest priority ("Level 1"), followed by observable inputs other than quoted prices, including prices for similar but not identical assets or liabilities ("Level 2") and unobservable inputs, including the reporting entity's estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use, having the lowest priority ("Level 3").

As of both December 31, 2014 and 2013, approximately 90% and 92%, respectively, of the investment portfolio recorded at fair value was priced based upon quoted market prices or other observable inputs. Investments valued using Level 1 inputs include fixed maturity investments, primarily investments in U.S. Treasuries, common equities and short-term investments, which include U.S. Treasury Bills. Investments valued using Level 2 inputs comprise fixed maturity investments including corporate debt, state and other governmental debt, convertible fixed maturity investments and mortgage and asset-backed securities. Fair value estimates for investments that trade infrequently and have few or no observable market prices are classified as Level 3 measurements. Level 3 fair value estimates based upon unobservable inputs include OneBeacon's investments in surplus notes, hedge funds and private equity funds, as well as certain investments in debt and equity securities, including asset-backed securities, where quoted market prices are unavailable or are not considered reasonable. OneBeacon determines when transfers between levels have occurred as of the beginning of the period.

OneBeacon uses brokers and outside pricing services to assist in determining fair values. For investments in active markets, OneBeacon uses the quoted market prices provided by outside pricing services to determine fair value. The outside pricing services OneBeacon uses have indicated that they will only provide prices where observable inputs are available. In circumstances where quoted market prices are unavailable or are not considered reasonable, OneBeacon estimates the fair value using industry standard pricing models and observable inputs such as benchmark interest rates, matrix pricing, market comparables, broker quotes, issuer spreads, bids, offers, credit rating prepayment speeds and other relevant inputs.

OneBeacon's process to assess the reasonableness of the market prices obtained from the outside pricing sources covers substantially all of its fixed maturity investments and includes, but is not limited to, evaluation of model pricing methodologies, review of the pricing services' quality control processes and procedures on at least an annual basis, comparison of market prices to prices obtained from different independent pricing vendors on at least an annual basis, monthly analytical reviews of certain prices and review of assumptions utilized by the pricing service for selected measurements on an ad hoc basis throughout the year. OneBeacon also performs back-testing of selected purchases and sales activity to determine whether there are any significant differences between the market price used to value the security prior to purchase or sale and the actual purchase or sale price on at least an annual basis. Prices

provided by the pricing services that vary by more than 5% and \$1.0 million from the expected price based on the procedures are considered outliers. Also considered outliers are prices that haven't changed from period to period and prices that have trended unusually compared to market conditions. In circumstances where the results of OneBeacon's review process does not appear to support the market price provided by the pricing services, OneBeacon challenges the price. During the past year, approximately 15 securities fell outside OneBeacon's expected results, thereby triggering the challenge with the pricing service. If OneBeacon cannot gain satisfactory evidence to support the challenged price, it relies upon its own pricing methodologies to estimate the fair value of the security in question. OneBeacon's investments in debt securities, including asset-backed securities, are generally valued using matrix and other pricing models. Key inputs include benchmark yields, benchmark securities, reported trades, issuer spreads, bids, offers, credit

F-7

---

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

ratings and prepayment speeds. Income on mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities is recognized using an effective yield based on anticipated prepayments and the estimated economic life of the securities. When actual prepayments differ significantly from anticipated prepayments, the estimated economic life is recalculated and the remaining unamortized premium or discount is amortized prospectively over the remaining economic life.

Hedge funds and private equity funds are carried at fair value based upon OneBeacon's proportionate interest in the underlying fund's net asset value, which is deemed to approximate fair value, as net asset value of the funds reflects the fair value of the funds' underlying investments. OneBeacon employs a number of procedures to assess the reasonableness of the fair value measurements, including obtaining and reviewing each fund's audited financial statements and discussing each fund's pricing with the fund's manager. Other investments also include surplus notes, the fair value of which are estimated using a discounted estimated cash flow method, as described in Note 18—"Discontinued Operations."

In circumstances where the underlying investments are publicly traded, such as the investments made by hedge funds, the fair value of the underlying investments is determined using current market prices. In circumstances where the underlying investments are not publicly traded, such as the investments made by private equity funds, the private equity fund managers have considered the need for a liquidity discount on each of the underlying investments when determining the fund's net asset value. In circumstances where OneBeacon's portion of a fund's net asset value is deemed to differ from fair value due to illiquidity or other factors associated with OneBeacon's investment in the fund, including counterparty credit risk, the net asset value is adjusted accordingly. See Note 5—"Investment Securities."

Cash

Cash includes amounts on hand and demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions. Amounts presented in the statements of cash flows are shown net of balances acquired and sold in the purchase or sale of the Company's consolidated subsidiaries.

Insurance Operations

Premiums written are recognized as revenues and are earned ratably over the term of the related policy. Unearned premiums represent the portion of premiums written that are applicable to future insurance coverage provided by policies. Multiple peril crop insurance ("MPCI") net written premiums, which are written through the federal crop insurance program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Risk Management Agency, are estimated based on processed applications, which are typically received around the sales closing date, with necessary adjustments made as the Company receives acreage reports from the policyholders. Premiums written are recognized as revenues and are earned ratably over the period of risk commencing with the sales closing date, which approximates the inception of the planting season, and ending with the estimated crop harvest date. The vast majority of the written premium in the Company's crop business for 2014 was related to the MPCI program, most of which was crop revenue protection coverage.

Policy acquisition costs represent commissions, premium taxes, brokerage expenses and other costs which are directly attributable to and vary with the production of business. These costs are deferred and amortized to the extent they relate to successful contract acquisitions over the applicable premium recognition period. Policy acquisition costs deferred were \$237.6 million, \$210.3 million and \$262.8 million for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, all of which were included in policy acquisition expenses, with the exception of \$22.9 million, \$23.4 million and \$22.3 million for each respective period that were deferred relating to other underwriting expenses. Policy acquisition costs amortized were \$227.6 million, \$230.5 million and \$262.4 million for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, all of which were included in policy acquisition expenses, with the exception of \$23.0 million, \$22.4 million and \$20.9 million for each respective period that were amortized relating to other underwriting expenses.

Deferred acquisition costs are limited to the amount expected to be recovered from future earned premiums and anticipated investment income. This limitation is referred to as a premium deficiency. A premium deficiency is recognized if the sum of expected loss and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE"), unamortized acquisition costs, and

maintenance costs exceeds related unearned premiums and anticipated investment income. A premium deficiency is recognized by charging any unamortized acquisition costs to expense to the extent required in order to eliminate the deficiency. If the premium deficiency exceeds unamortized acquisition costs then a liability is accrued for the excess deficiency. There were no premium deficiencies recognized for any years presented.

Loss and LAE are charged against income as incurred. Unpaid loss and LAE reserves are based on estimates (generally determined by claims adjusters, legal counsel and actuarial staff) of the ultimate costs of settling claims, including the effects of

F-8

---

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

inflation and other societal and economic factors. Unpaid loss and LAE reserves represent management's best estimate of ultimate loss and LAE, net of reinsurance and estimated salvage and subrogation recoveries, if applicable. Such estimates are regularly reviewed and updated and any adjustments resulting therefrom are reflected in the current period. The process of estimating unpaid loss and LAE reserves involves a considerable degree of judgment by management and the ultimate amount of expense to be incurred could be considerably greater than or less than the amounts currently reflected in the financial statements.

OneBeacon discounts certain of its long-term workers compensation loss and LAE reserves when such liabilities constitute unpaid but settled claims under which the payment pattern and ultimate costs are fixed and determinable on an individual claim basis. OneBeacon discounts these reserves using the statutory rate (2.5% and 3.5% at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively). As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the discount on OneBeacon's workers' compensation loss and LAE reserves amounted to \$1.0 million and \$3.0 million (excluding \$61.7 million which relates to reserves from the Runoff Business that have been reclassified to liabilities held for sale on the December 31, 2013 balance sheet), respectively.

OneBeacon's insurance subsidiaries enter into ceded reinsurance contracts from time to time to protect their businesses from losses due to concentration of risk, to manage their operating leverage ratios and to limit losses arising from catastrophic events. The majority of such reinsurance contracts are executed through excess of loss treaties and catastrophe contracts under which the reinsurer indemnifies for a specified part or all of certain types of losses over stipulated amounts arising from any one occurrence or event. OneBeacon has also entered into quota share treaties with reinsurers under which all risks meeting prescribed criteria are covered on a pro rata basis. The amount of each risk ceded by OneBeacon is subject to maximum limits which vary by line of business and type of coverage.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured policies. The collectibility of reinsurance recoverables is subject to the solvency of the reinsurers.

OneBeacon is selective in regard to its reinsurers, principally placing reinsurance with those reinsurers with strong financial condition, reputation, industry ratings and underwriting ability. Management monitors the financial condition and ratings of its reinsurers on an ongoing basis.

Reinsurance premiums, commissions, expense reimbursements and reserves related to reinsured business are accounted for on a basis consistent with those used in accounting for the original policies issued and the terms of the reinsurance contracts. Premiums ceded to other companies are reported as a reduction of premiums written. Expense allowances received in connection with reinsurance ceded have been accounted for as a reduction of the related policy acquisition costs and are deferred and amortized accordingly.

**Funds Held**

Funds held under reinsurance contracts primarily represent amounts due to OneBeacon in connection with the Standard Reinsurance Agreement ("SRA") with the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ("FCIC"), which is managed by an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The SRA governs the relationship, including the exchange of funds, between private insurance companies, including OneBeacon, and the FCIC relating to our MPC I crop insurance business. Funds held under insurance contracts represents unrestricted collateral held by OneBeacon primarily relating to the Surety business.

**Accounting for Mandatory Shared Market Mechanisms**

As a condition of its licenses to do business in certain states, OneBeacon's insurance operations are required to participate in various mandatory shared market mechanisms commonly referred to as "residual" or "involuntary" markets. These markets generally consist of risks considered to be undesirable from a standard or routine underwriting perspective. Each state dictates the levels of insurance coverage that are mandatorily assigned to participating insurers within these markets. The total amount of such business an insurer must accept in a particular state is generally based on that insurer's market share of voluntary business written within that state. In certain cases, OneBeacon is obligated to write business from shared market mechanisms at a future date based on its historical market share of all voluntary policies written within that state. Involuntary business generated from mandatory shared market mechanisms may be

treated as assumed reinsurance depending on the structure of the mechanism.

OneBeacon's market assignments are typically required to be written in the current period, although, in certain cases OneBeacon is required to accept policy assignments at a future date. Anticipated losses associated with future market assignments are recognized when the amount of such anticipated losses is determined to be probable and can be reasonably estimated.

F-9

---

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting for Insurance Related Assessments

Under existing guaranty fund laws in all states, insurers licensed to do business in those states can be assessed for certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants. OneBeacon's insurance subsidiaries record guaranty fund assessments when such assessments are billed by the respective guaranty funds. In addition, OneBeacon will monitor other insurance company insolvencies and will accrue a liability when such losses are determined to be probable and the assessment amounts can be reasonably estimated. The actual amount of such assessments will depend upon the final outcome of rehabilitation proceedings and will be paid over several years.

Capital Lease

In December 2011, the Company entered into lease financing arrangements with US Bancorp Equipment Finance, Inc. ("US Bancorp") and Fifth Third Equipment Finance Company ("Fifth Third") whereby it sold furniture and equipment and capitalized software, respectively, at a cost equal to net book value. The Company then leased the fixed assets back from US Bancorp for a lease term of five years and leased the capitalized software back from Fifth Third for a lease term of four years. See Note 16—"Commitments and Contingencies."

Deferred Software Costs

OneBeacon capitalizes costs related to computer software developed for internal use during the application development stage of software development projects. These costs generally consist of certain external, payroll and payroll related costs. OneBeacon begins amortization of these costs once the project or the respective phase of the project is completed and ready for its intended use. Amortization is on a straight line basis and over the useful life which generally ranges from three to five years. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, OneBeacon had unamortized deferred software costs of \$13.0 million and \$11.8 million, respectively.

Federal and Foreign Income Taxes

The majority of the Company's subsidiaries file consolidated tax returns in the United States. Income earned or losses generated by companies outside the United States are generally subject to an overall effective tax rate lower than that imposed by the United States.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded when a difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts for tax purposes exists, and for other temporary differences. The deferred tax asset or liability is recorded based on tax rates expected to be in effect when the difference reverses. The deferred tax asset is recognized when it is more likely than not that it will be realized.

Foreign Currency Exchange

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for all of OneBeacon's businesses. OneBeacon is subject to foreign currency fluctuations associated with foreign investment securities. Assets and liabilities recorded in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and revenues and expenses are converted using the average exchange rates for the period. Net foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the translation are reported as a component of net income in the period in which they arise.

Variable Interest Entities

OneBeacon consolidates a reciprocal insurance exchange ("reciprocal") as a variable interest entity ("VIE"), which is an entity in which the equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. OneBeacon consolidates the VIE in its financial statements as it has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact its economic performance and either the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. See Note 13—"Variable Interest Entities ("VIE")."

Defined Benefit Plans

OneBeacon sponsors defined benefit plans and recognizes the funded status of the difference between plan assets at fair value and the projected benefit obligation (for defined benefit pension plans) or the accumulated benefit obligation (for other postretirement benefit plans) in its statement of financial position. The Company recognizes



amounts previously deferred and

F-10

---

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

amortized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and measure plan assets and obligations as of the fiscal year end. See Note 8—"Retirement Plans."

Recently Adopted Changes in Accounting Principles

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

Effective January 1, 2014, OneBeacon prospectively adopted ASU 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists (ASC 740). The new ASU requires balance sheet presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit as a reduction of a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss ("NOL") carryforward or tax credit carryforward rather than as a liability. The exception is in circumstances where a carryforward is not available to settle the additional taxes that might arise upon disallowance of the tax position under the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction. Prior to the issuance of ASU 2013-11, the guidance for unrecognized tax benefits under ASC 740 did not provide explicit guidance on whether an entity should present an unrecognized tax benefit as a liability or as a reduction of NOL carryforwards or other tax credits. In circumstances where an NOL carryforward is not available to offset settlement of any additional taxes arising from a disallowed tax position, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented as a liability. This adoption did not have any impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, cash flows or financial statement presentation.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Qualified Affordable Housing Projects

On January 15, 2014 the FASB issued ASU 2014-01, Accounting for Investments in Qualified Affordable Housing Projects ("QAHP") (ASC 323). The new guidance eases the requirements for an investor to elect to account for its investment in a QAHP using the effective yield method. Prior to the issuance of the new guidance, investors had to have a letter of credit guaranteeing the availability of the tax credit allocable to the investor, had to demonstrate that the projected yield based solely on the cash flows from the guaranteed tax credits was positive and had to be a limited partner in the QAHP for both legal and tax purposes. Under the new guidance, the letter of credit requirement has been eliminated and instead, the investor must simply be able to demonstrate that the tax credit allocable to the investor will be available. Investments in QAHP not meeting the criteria in the new guidance would be accounted for under the equity method or the cost method. The election to use the effective yield method is considered an accounting policy decision that should be applied consistently to all QAHP investments. OneBeacon intends to adopt ASU 2014-01 during the first quarter of 2015, with retrospective application. OneBeacon does not expect adoption to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

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

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, to reduce diversity in practice for reporting discontinued operations. Under the previous guidance, any component of an entity that was a reportable segment, an operating segment, a reporting unit, a subsidiary, or an asset group was eligible for discontinued operations presentation. The revised guidance only allows disposals of components of an entity that represent a strategic shift (e.g., disposal of a major geographical area, a major line of business, a major equity method investment, or other major parts of an entity) and that have a major effect on a reporting entity's operations and financial results to be reported as discontinued operations. The revised guidance also requires expanded disclosure in the financial statements for discontinued operations as well as for disposals of significant components of an entity that do not qualify for discontinued operations presentation. The updated guidance is effective for transactions entered into after December 15, 2014.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC 606) which modifies the guidance for revenue recognition. The scope of the new ASU excludes insurance contracts but is applicable to certain fee arrangements, such as investment management fees. The Company is in the process of evaluating the new guidance and has not yet determined the potential effect of adoption on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016.

Share-Based Compensation Awards

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period. The new guidance is intended to eliminate diversity in practice for employee share-based awards containing performance targets that could be achieved after the requisite service

F-11

---

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 1. Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

period. Some reporting entities account for performance targets that can be achieved after the requisite service period as performance conditions that affect the vesting of the award while other reporting entities treat those performance targets as non-vesting conditions that affect the grant-date fair value of the award. The updated guidance requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that can be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. Compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the periods for which service has been rendered. The Company is in the process of evaluating the new guidance and has not yet determined the potential effect of adoption on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The new guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015.

## NOTE 2. Acquisitions and Dispositions

## Runoff Business

As described in Note 1, on December 23, 2014, OneBeacon completed the sale of its Runoff Business to Armour. In conjunction with the Runoff Transaction, OneBeacon provided financing in the form of surplus notes having a par value of \$101.0 million, which had a fair value of \$64.9 million on the date of sale. As part of the Runoff Transaction, OneBeacon and Armour entered into a limited Transition Services Agreement ("TSA"), pursuant to which OneBeacon is providing certain transition services to Armour during the term of the TSA, which has an initial term of one year. See Note 18—"Discontinued Operations" for further information regarding balances classified as held for sale and activity reported as discontinued operations.

## Essentia Insurance Company

Effective January 1, 2013, OneBeacon completed the sale of Essentia Insurance Company ("Essentia"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary which wrote the collector cars and boats business, to Markel Corporation. Concurrently therewith, OneBeacon and Hagerty Insurance Agency ("Hagerty") terminated their underwriting arrangement with respect to the collector cars and boats business. OneBeacon recognized a pre-tax gain on sale of \$23.0 million (\$15.0 million after tax) in 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the business associated with this agreement generated net written premiums of \$179.7 million, or 15.2% of consolidated written premiums. The Company recognized earned premiums for this business of \$89.1 million and \$172.4 million for 2013 and 2012, respectively, and essentially no earned premiums for 2014.

## AutoOne

On February 22, 2012, OneBeacon completed the sale of its AutoOne Insurance business ("AutoOne") to Interboro Holdings, Inc. ("Interboro") (the "AutoOne Transaction"). AutoOne had offered products and services to assigned risk markets primarily in New York and New Jersey. AutoOne has been presented as discontinued operations in the statements of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2012. OneBeacon and Interboro reached conclusion on post-closing adjustments to the closing balance sheet resulting in OneBeacon recording a net gain of \$0.5 million after tax, reflecting a true up of the estimated loss on sale of AutoOne during the year ended December 31, 2012. Pursuant to the terms of the AutoOne Transaction, at closing, the legal entities included in the sale held an agreed upon level of invested assets and capital.

## OneBeacon Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.

On January 24, 2012, OneBeacon sold all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of OneBeacon Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. ("OB Lux") to White Sands Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. ("White Sands"), a subsidiary of White Mountains, for \$24.7 million. As a result of the sale, OneBeacon recorded a gain of \$14.0 million as additional paid in capital. Net of transaction costs expensed through the statement of operations, the gain was \$13.6 million.

Except as described above, during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, there were no significant acquisitions or dispositions.

## NOTE 3. Unpaid Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense ("LAE") Reserves

OneBeacon's insurance subsidiaries establish loss and LAE reserves that are estimates of amounts needed to pay claims and related expenses in the future for insured events that have already occurred. The process of estimating reserves involves a considerable degree of judgment by management and, as of any given date, is inherently uncertain.

F-12

---

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 3. Unpaid Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense ("LAE") Reserves

Loss and LAE reserves are typically comprised of (1) case reserves for claims reported and (2) reserves for losses that have occurred but for which claims have not yet been reported, referred to as incurred but not reported ("IBNR") reserves, which include a provision for expected future development on case reserves. Case reserves are estimated based on the experience and knowledge of claims staff regarding the nature and potential cost of each claim and are adjusted as additional information becomes known or payments are made. IBNR reserves are derived by subtracting paid loss and LAE and case reserves from estimates of ultimate loss and LAE. Actuaries estimate ultimate loss and LAE using various generally accepted actuarial methods applied to known losses and other relevant information. Like case reserves, IBNR reserves are adjusted as additional information becomes known or payments are made.

Ultimate loss and LAE are generally determined by extrapolation of claim emergence and settlement patterns observed in the past that can reasonably be expected to persist into the future. In forecasting ultimate loss and LAE with respect to any line of business, past experience with respect to that line of business is the primary resource, but cannot be relied upon in isolation. OneBeacon's own experience, particularly claims development experience, such as trends in case reserves, payments on and closings of claims, as well as changes in business mix and coverage limits, is the most important information for estimating its reserves. External data, available from organizations such as statistical bureaus, consulting firms and reinsurance companies, is sometimes used to supplement or corroborate OneBeacon's own experience. External data can be especially useful for estimating costs on new lines of business (e.g. Surety, Crop) or new business segments (e.g. Programs).

For some lines of business, such as "long-tail" coverages discussed below, claims data reported in the most recent accident or report year is often too limited to provide a meaningful basis for analysis due to the typical delay in reporting and settling of claims. For this type of business, OneBeacon uses a selected loss ratio method for the initial accident year or years. This is a standard and accepted actuarial reserve estimation method in these circumstances in which the loss ratio is selected based upon information used in pricing policies for that line of business, as well as any publicly available industry data, such as industry pricing, experience and trends, for that line of business.

Uncertainties in estimating ultimate loss and LAE are magnified by the time lag between when a claim actually occurs and when it is reported and eventually settled. This time lag is sometimes referred to as the "claim-tail." The claim-tail for most property coverages is typically short (usually a few days up to a few months). The claim-tail for liability/casualty coverages, such as automobile liability, general liability, products liability, multiple peril coverage, and workers compensation, can be especially long as claims are often reported and ultimately paid or settled years, even decades, after the related loss events occur. During the long claims reporting and settlement period, additional facts regarding coverages written in prior accident years, as well as about actual claims and trends may become known and, as a result, OneBeacon may adjust its reserves. If management determines that an adjustment is appropriate, the adjustment is booked in the accounting period in which such determination is made. Accordingly, should reserves need to be increased or decreased in the future from amounts currently established, future results of operations would be negatively or positively impacted, respectively.

In determining ultimate loss and LAE, the cost to indemnify claimants, provide needed legal defense and other services for insureds and administer the investigation and adjustment of claims are considered. These claim costs are influenced by many factors that change over time, such as expanded coverage definitions as a result of new court decisions, inflation in costs to repair or replace damaged property, inflation in the cost of medical services, and legislated changes in statutory benefits, as well as by the particular, unique facts that pertain to each claim. As a result, the rate at which claims arose in the past and the costs to settle them may not always be representative of what will occur in the future. The factors influencing changes in claim costs are often difficult to isolate or quantify and developments in paid and incurred losses from historical trends are frequently subject to multiple and conflicting interpretations. Changes in coverage terms or claims handling practices may also cause future experience and/or development patterns to vary from the past. A key objective of actuaries in developing estimates of ultimate loss and LAE, and resulting IBNR reserves, is to identify aberrations and systemic changes occurring within historical experience and accurately adjust for them so that the future can be projected more reliably. Because of the factors

previously discussed, this process requires the use of informed judgment and is inherently uncertain.

OneBeacon's actuaries use several generally accepted actuarial methods to evaluate its loss and LAE reserves, each of which has its own strengths and weaknesses. OneBeacon places more or less reliance on a particular method based on the facts and circumstances at the time the reserve estimates are made. These methods generally fall into one of the following categories or are hybrids of one or more of the following categories:

Historical paid loss development methods: These methods use historical loss payments over discrete periods of time to estimate future losses. Historical paid loss development methods assume that the ratio of losses paid in one period to losses paid in an earlier period will remain constant. These methods necessarily assume that factors that

F-13

---

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 3. Unpaid Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense ("LAE") Reserves

have affected paid losses in the past, such as inflation or the effects of litigation, will remain constant in the future. Because historical paid loss development methods do not use case reserves to estimate ultimate losses, they can be more reliable than the other methods discussed below that look to case reserves (such as actuarial methods that use incurred losses) in situations where there are significant changes in how case reserves are established by a company's claims adjusters. However, historical paid loss development methods are more leveraged, meaning that small changes in payments have a larger impact on estimates of ultimate losses, than actuarial methods that use incurred losses because cumulative loss payments take much longer to equal the expected ultimate losses than cumulative incurred amounts. In addition, and for similar reasons, historical paid loss development methods are often slow to react to situations when new or different factors arise than those that have affected paid losses in the past.

Historical incurred loss development methods: These methods, like historical paid loss development methods, assume that the ratio of losses in one period to losses in an earlier period will remain constant in the future. However, instead of using paid losses, these methods use incurred losses (i.e., the sum of cumulative historical loss payments plus outstanding case reserves) over discrete periods of time to estimate future losses. Historical incurred loss development methods can be preferable to historical paid loss development methods because they explicitly take into account open cases and the claims adjusters' evaluations of the cost to settle all known claims. However, historical incurred loss development methods necessarily assume that case reserving practices are consistently applied over time. Therefore, when there have been significant changes in how case reserves are established, using incurred loss data to project ultimate losses can be less reliable than other methods.

- Expected loss ratio methods: These methods are based on the assumption that ultimate losses vary proportionately with premiums. Expected loss ratios are typically developed based upon the information used in pricing, and are multiplied by the total amount of premiums earned to calculate ultimate losses. Expected loss ratio methods are useful for estimating ultimate losses in the early years of long-tailed lines of business, when little or no paid or incurred loss information is available.

Adjusted historical paid and incurred loss development methods: These methods take traditional historical paid and incurred loss development methods and adjust them for the estimated impact of changes from the past in factors such as inflation, the speed of claim payments or the adequacy of case reserves. Adjusted historical paid and incurred loss development methods are often more reliable methods of predicting ultimate losses in periods of significant change, provided the actuaries can develop methods to reasonably quantify the impact of changes.

OneBeacon performs an actuarial review of its recorded reserves each quarter. OneBeacon's actuaries compare the previous quarter's estimates of paid loss and LAE, case reserves and IBNR to amounts indicated by actual experience. Differences between previous estimates and actual experience are evaluated to determine whether a given actuarial method for estimating loss and LAE should be relied upon to a greater or lesser extent than it had been in the past. While some variance is expected each quarter due to the inherent uncertainty in loss and LAE, persistent or large variances would indicate that prior assumptions and/or reliance on certain reserving methods may need to be revised going forward.

Upon completion of each quarterly review, the Company's actuaries select indicated reserve levels based on the results of the actuarial methods described previously, which are the primary consideration in determining management's best estimate of required reserves. However, in making its best estimate, management also considers other qualitative factors that may lead to a difference between held reserves and actuarially indicated reserves levels in the future. Typically, these factors exist when management and our actuaries conclude that there is insufficient historical incurred and paid loss information or that trends included in the historical incurred and paid loss information are unlikely to repeat in the future. Such factors include, among others, recent entry into new markets or new products, improvements in the claims department that are expected to lessen future ultimate loss costs, legal and regulatory developments, or other volatilities that may arise.





Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 3. Unpaid Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense ("LAE") Reserves

## Loss and LAE reserve summary

The following table summarizes the loss and LAE reserve activities of OneBeacon's insurance subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Gross beginning balance	\$1,054.3	\$1,000.0	\$3,358.6
Less beginning reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	(80.2 )	(107.3 )	(2,167.5 )
Net beginning loss and LAE reserves	974.1	892.7	1,191.1
Loss and LAE incurred from continuing operations relating to:			
Current year losses	725.3	622.1	657.4
Prior year losses	89.8	—	(7.4 )
Total incurred loss and LAE from continuing operations	815.1	622.1	650.0
Loss and LAE paid from continuing operations relating to:			
Current year losses	(199.6 )	(188.6 )	(224.6 )
Prior year losses	(409.0 )	(352.1 )	(340.5 )
Total loss and LAE payments from continuing operations	(608.6 )	(540.7 )	(565.1 )
Net loss and LAE reserves	1,180.6	974.1	1,276.0
Total incurred loss and LAE from discontinued operations	(0.7 )	78.9	48.4
Total loss and LAE payments from discontinued operations	(55.1 )	(102.3 )	(220.8 )
Net loss and LAE reserves	1,124.8	950.7	1,103.6
Net change in loss and LAE reserves reported in liabilities held for sale	188.4	(1) <sup>(1)</sup> 23.4	(2) <sup>(2)</sup> (147.1 ) <sup>(3)</sup>
Net loss and LAE reserves sold	(132.6 ) <sup>(4)</sup>	—	(63.8 ) <sup>(5)</sup>
Net ending loss and LAE reserves	1,180.6	974.1	892.7
Plus ending reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	161.6	80.2	107.3
Gross ending loss and LAE reserves	\$1,342.2	\$1,054.3	\$1,000.0

(1) Consists of the change in net loss and LAE reserves of \$188.4 million, representing the balance classified as held for sale as December 31, 2013, in connection with the Runoff Transaction.

(2) Consists of the change in net loss and LAE reserves to \$188.4 million from \$211.8 million, which amounts were classified as held for sale as December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, in connection with the Runoff Transaction.

(3) Consists of the change in net loss and LAE reserves to \$211.8 million from \$64.7 million, which amounts were classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, in connection with the Runoff Transaction and AutoOne Transaction, respectively.

(4) Relates to the Runoff Transaction, which closed on December 23, 2014.

(5) Relates to the AutoOne Transaction, which closed in February 2012.

## Loss and LAE development

## Loss and LAE development—2014

Net unfavorable prior year loss and LAE reserve development was \$89.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2014, of which \$75.5 million related to the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase described below. Of the net unfavorable loss and LAE reserve development resulting from the 2014 fourth quarter reserve increase, \$46.4 million related to the Professional Insurance underwriting operating segment, primarily professional liability (including lawyers professional liability) and management liability, and to a lesser extent underwriting operating segments comprising Entertainment, Government Risks, Specialty Property, Accident, and the inland marine business within International Marine Underwriters. The remaining net unfavorable prior year loss and LAE reserve development for

2014 primarily related to unfavorable development recognized prior to the 2014 fourth quarter also in the professional liability and management liability businesses included within Professional Insurance, offset in part by favorable development in the healthcare business included within Professional Insurance.

F-15

---

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 3. Unpaid Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense ("LAE") Reserves

## 2014 Fourth Quarter Loss and LAE Reserve Increase

Through the first nine months of 2014, the Company recorded \$14.3 million of unfavorable loss and LAE reserve development, driven by greater-than-expected large losses in several underwriting operating segments, primarily in the professional and management liability lines within the Professional Insurance underwriting operating segment. This large loss activity, which occurred mostly during the second and third quarters of 2014, also impacted the current accident year loss and LAE estimates. Additionally, the Company incurred higher-than-usual claim coverage determination costs, a component of LAE expenses, during the first nine months of 2014. Other underwriting operating segments also reported increased claim activity, including Entertainment, Government Risks, and Accident. Since the increased level of loss and LAE activity continued into the early part of the fourth quarter, the high level of activity in the second and third quarters no longer seemed to be isolated occurrences. As such, during the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company enhanced its actuarial and claims review in several areas. The Company isolated the recent large loss activity in each of its underwriting operating segments and examined the emergence of large losses relative to the timing and amounts of expected large losses. The Company also conducted additional analyses in the lawyers' professional liability line within the Professional Insurance underwriting operating segment. These new analyses included a claim level review and the application of additional actuarial methods and loss development assumptions. The results of these analyses indicated that the assumed tail risk included in the loss development patterns used to record IBNR reserves for this line were insufficient and needed to be increased for remaining long-tail exposures. The Company's claims and actuarial staff also conducted an in-depth review of coverage determination, litigation, and other claim-specific adjusting expenses as a result of an emerging trend of increased expenses in these areas over recent quarters, particularly coverage determination expenses. This review concluded that the ultimate costs of these loss adjustment expenses were larger than previously estimated, causing management to record an increase in estimated LAE expenses, primarily in Professional Insurance. Finally, the Company also recorded unfavorable prior year development in other underwriting units, including Entertainment and Government Risks. The unfavorable loss development in Entertainment and Government Risks resulted from heavier than expected claim activity during the fourth quarter, predominantly in the general liability and commercial auto liability lines.

As a result of these enhanced actuarial and claim reviews conducted during the fourth quarter and in order to fully reflect these recent trends, the Company recorded a \$109.2 million increase in loss and LAE reserves, which included a \$75.5 million increase in prior accident year loss and LAE reserves and a \$33.7 million increase in the current accident year loss and LAE reserves which were previously recorded at September 30, 2014. The components of the 2014 fourth quarter loss and LAE reserve increase and the net loss and LAE development for the full year are provided below:

Underwriting Operating Segment	2014 Fourth Quarter Reserve Increase			Full Year 2014 Net Prior Year Development
	Current Accident Year	Prior Accident Years	Total	
Professional Insurance	\$22.9	\$46.4	\$69.3	\$59.1
Specialty Property	(1.1	) 5.7	4.6	1.1
Crop	3.8	—	3.8	—
Other	2.8	(0.4	) 2.4	1.6
Specialty Products	28.4	51.7	80.1	61.8
Entertainment	1.5	11.6	13.1	13.5
Government Risks	1.2	7.1	8.3	8.5
Accident	—	3.5	3.5	6.0
Other	2.6	1.6	4.2	—
Specialty Industries	5.3	23.8	29.1	28.0

Total	\$33.7	\$75.5	\$109.2	\$89.8
-------	--------	--------	---------	--------

As noted above, the Company increased its provision for current accident year losses and LAE by \$33.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2014. In recording the change in estimate of its loss and LAE reserve provision for the 2014 accident year, the Company considered the results of the enhanced actuarial and claim review and the fact that reported large claims were approaching estimated ultimate large losses sooner than originally expected. Of the \$33.7 million increase, \$29.9 million reflects an increase in management's best estimate of current year loss and LAE as of December 31, 2014 from those amounts recorded in the first nine months of 2014. This increase primarily affected the Professional Insurance underwriting operating segment, which represented \$22.9 million of the total provision. The remaining \$3.8 million is related to an increase in

F-16

---

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 3. Unpaid Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense ("LAE") Reserves

estimated losses in the Crop underwriting operating segment from higher-than-expected reports of crop losses that emerged in the fourth quarter.

Loss and LAE development—2013

During the year ended December 31, 2013, OneBeacon experienced no net loss and LAE reserve development on prior accident year reserves. The Company experienced unfavorable development primarily related to the property line in Specialty Property, Entertainment (primarily, general liability), and the A&H line within the Accident underwriting operating segment. This amount was offset by favorable development in other liability (claims made) within the managed care E&O business included in the Professional Insurance underwriting operating segment, and in the ocean marine line of business, included in the International Marine Underwriters underwriting operating segment.

Loss and LAE development—2012

During the year ended December 31, 2012, OneBeacon experienced \$7.4 million of favorable loss and LAE reserve development on prior accident year reserves. During 2010, management began separately reviewing loss reserves for some business which had been previously managed as a part of OneBeacon's former commercial lines underwriting unit. As of December 31, 2011, the reserves for these businesses had been selected based on expected emergence which was based in large part on the historic loss development of the former commercial lines underwriting unit. The favorable reserve development was primarily due to emergence which continued to be lower than expected for these businesses, particularly in the workers' compensation, multiple peril liability and general liability lines. This favorable development was partially offset by adverse development on excess property claims.

Discontinued Operations

See Note 18—"Discontinued Operations" for a discussion of impacts to reserves for unpaid losses and LAE related to discontinued operations.

Asbestos and Environmental

Substantially all of OneBeacon's unpaid loss and LAE reserves for Asbestos and Environmental ("A&E") relates to operations that were sold as part of the Runoff Transaction. The remaining unpaid loss and LAE reserves for Asbestos and Environmental related to continuing operations is less than \$0.1 million on both a gross and net basis as of December 31, 2014.

NOTE 4. Reinsurance

In the normal course of business, OneBeacon's insurance subsidiaries seek to limit losses that may arise from catastrophes or other events by reinsuring with third-party reinsurers. OneBeacon remains liable for risks reinsured even if the reinsurer does not honor its obligations under reinsurance contracts.

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 4. Reinsurance

The effects of reinsurance on OneBeacon's insurance subsidiaries' written and earned premiums and on loss and LAE, excluding the Runoff Business, were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Written premiums:			
Direct	\$1,257.5	\$1,103.1	\$1,204.0
Assumed	65.9	59.8	55.2
Ceded	(106.5 )	(74.3 )	(80.0 )
Net written premiums	\$1,216.9	\$1,088.6	\$1,179.2
Earned premiums:			
Direct	\$1,209.1	\$1,043.3	\$1,158.3
Assumed	70.9	148.5	<sup>(1)</sup> 52.8
Ceded	(102.9 )	(71.4 )	(79.1 )
Net earned premiums	\$1,177.1	\$1,120.4	\$1,132.0
Loss and LAE:			
Direct	\$830.7	\$584.9	\$687.5
Assumed	63.7	76.3	<sup>(1)</sup> 29.6
Ceded	(79.3 )	(39.1 )	(67.1 )
Net loss and LAE	\$815.1	\$622.1	\$650.0

Includes assumed earned premiums and loss and LAE of \$89.1 million and \$41.9 million, respectively, related to <sup>(1)</sup> the collector cars and boats business which although exited on January 1, 2013, was assumed on a runoff basis from Essentia.

**Reinsurance Treaties**

The timing and size of catastrophe losses are unpredictable and the level of losses experienced in any year could be material to the Company's operating results and financial condition. Examples of catastrophes include losses caused by earthquakes, wildfires, hurricanes and other types of storms and terrorist acts. The extent of losses caused by a catastrophic event is a function of severity and the amount and type of insured exposure in the affected area. In the normal course of business, OneBeacon's insurance subsidiaries seek to limit losses that may arise from catastrophes or other events through individual risk selection, imposing deductibles and limits, limiting its concentration of insurance in catastrophe-prone areas such as coastal regions and reinsuring with third-party reinsurers.

The Company uses models (primarily AIR Worldwide (AIR) Touchstone version 2.0) to estimate potential losses from catastrophes. The Company use the model output in conjunction with other data to manage its exposure to catastrophe losses based on a probable maximum loss (PML) forecast to quantify its exposure to a 1-in-250-year catastrophe event.

OneBeacon utilizes a general catastrophe reinsurance treaty with unaffiliated reinsurers to manage its exposure to large catastrophe losses. Effective May 1, 2014, OneBeacon renewed its property catastrophe reinsurance program through April 30, 2015. The program provides coverage for OneBeacon's property business as well as certain acts of terrorism. Under the program, the first \$20.0 million of losses resulting from any single catastrophe are retained and 100.0% of the next \$110.0 million of losses resulting from the catastrophe are reinsured in three layers. The part of a catastrophe loss in excess of \$130.0 million would be retained in full. In the event of a catastrophe, OneBeacon's property catastrophe reinsurance program is reinstated for the remainder of the original contract term by paying a reinstatement premium that is based on the percentage of coverage reinstated and the original property catastrophe coverage premium.

OneBeacon's current third party reinsurance programs provide varying degrees of coverage for terrorism events. The Company's overall terrorism exposure is impacted by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program (the "Terrorism Act"), which is a federal program administered by the Department of the Treasury that provides for a shared system of public and private compensation for commercial property and casualty losses resulting from events that reach the threshold for losses (\$100 million in 2015 and increasing \$20 million in subsequent years until the threshold becomes \$200 million in 2020). The Terrorism Act limits the industry's aggregate liability for losses from certified terrorist acts by requiring the federal government to share a set amount of losses (85% in 2015 and decreasing 1% annually in subsequent years until it reaches a floor of 80% in

F-18

---



Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 4. Reinsurance

2020) once a company meets a specific retention or deductible as determined by its prior year's direct written premiums. It also limits the aggregate liability to be paid by the government and industry without further action by Congress to \$100 billion. In exchange for this backstop, primary insurers are required to make coverage available to commercial insureds for losses from acts of terrorism as defined in the Terrorism Act. The following types of coverage are excluded from the program: commercial automobile, burglary and theft, surety, farmowners multi-peril and all professional liability coverage except directors and officers coverage.

All losses that result from a nuclear, biological, chemical or radiological terrorist attack are excluded from the Company's current third party reinsurance program. OneBeacon's property catastrophe treaty also excludes acts of terrorism certified pursuant to the Terrorism Act and committed by an individual or individuals acting on behalf of any foreign person or foreign interest. OneBeacon's casualty clash treaty provides coverage for losses that result from certified and non-certified acts of terrorism, on an aggregated basis, subject to a maximum of one full treaty limit. OneBeacon's property per risk, casualty and workers compensation treaties each provide full coverage for certified acts of terrorism on behalf of a non-foreign person or interest, but are sublimited to one full treaty limit for certified acts of terrorism committed on behalf of any foreign person or foreign interest. OneBeacon's healthcare treaty is sublimited to one full treaty limit of coverage for all acts of terrorism.

OneBeacon estimates its individual retention level for commercial policies subject to the Terrorism Act to be approximately \$120 million in 2015. The federal government will pay 85% of covered terrorism losses that exceed the Company's or the industry's retention levels in 2015, up to a total of \$100 billion. As indicated above, the Company's 15% copay will increase annually beginning in 2016 by 1% until it reaches a limit of 20% in 2020.

In addition to the corporate catastrophe reinsurance protection, the Company also purchases dedicated reinsurance protection for certain lines of business. OneBeacon specialty property underwriting operating segment purchases a dedicated property catastrophe program providing 100% coverage for \$30.0 million of loss in excess of \$10.0 million of loss, which inures to the benefit of the broader property catastrophe reinsurance program described previously. This treaty limit cannot be reinstated.

OneBeacon also purchases property-per-risk reinsurance coverage to reduce large loss volatility. The property-per-risk reinsurance program reinsures 100% of losses in excess of \$5.0 million, which represents a retention decrease from \$10.0 million for 2013, up to \$100.0 million. Individual risk facultative reinsurance is purchased above \$100.0 million. The property-per-risk treaty provides one limit of reinsurance protection for losses in excess of \$5.0 million up to \$100.0 million on an individual risk basis for certified acts of terrorism committed on behalf of any foreign person or foreign interest. However, any nuclear events, or biological, chemical or radiological terrorist attacks are not covered.

OneBeacon also maintains a casualty reinsurance program that provides protection for individual policies involving general liability, automobile liability, professional liability or umbrella liability. OneBeacon's healthcare professional liability treaty covers losses in excess of \$5.0 million up to \$10.0 million and has a 10% co-participation. All other casualty business is covered in a separate treaty covering losses in excess of \$5.0 million up to \$11.0 million and also has a 10% co-participation. Losses in excess of \$10.0 million for business subject to the healthcare professional liability treaty up to \$20.0 million, and losses in excess of \$11.0 million for all other casualty business up to \$21.0 million are 100% reinsured by a combined Second Casualty Excess of Loss treaty layer. OneBeacon also purchases a treaty to protect against large workers compensation losses that provides coverage for 100% of the loss in excess of \$2.0 million up to \$10.0 million per occurrence. Additionally, for casualty and/or workers compensation catastrophe losses, OneBeacon maintains a dedicated clash treaty, which provides coverage in the event that one loss event results in two or more claims, that covers losses up to \$60.0 million in excess of a \$10.0 million retention.

OneBeacon purchases a per occurrence treaty for marine business – both inland and ocean – that protects against large occurrences, whether a single large claim or a catastrophe. The marine treaty attaches at \$2.0 million per occurrence. The first layer of the marine treaty is \$5.0 million in excess of \$2.0 million, with annual aggregate deductibles of \$1.5 million for individual ocean marine large claims, \$1.5 million for individual inland marine large claims and \$5.0

million for catastrophe losses. OneBeacon retains 60% of the loss from \$2.0 million up to \$7.0 million. Catastrophe coverage is provided up to \$60.0 million. Retained catastrophe losses are subject to the corporate catastrophe treaty. Individual risk losses from inland marine exceeding \$20.0 million are subject to the corporate property per risk treaty. Reinstatement premiums are paid in full or in part depending on the layer and the occurrence if the coverage is attached.

OneBeacon also purchases reinsurance for its surety underwriting operating segment. Effective October 1, 2014, this treaty covers 100% of losses in excess of \$5.0 million up to \$40.0 million per bond and up to \$80.0 million in aggregate.

F-19

---

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 4. Reinsurance

Additionally, effective January 1, 2014, OneBeacon placed an HMO/Provider Excess reinsurance agreement providing unlimited coverage excess of \$5.0 million per member in two layers with no aggregate coverage maximum. Effective January 1, 2014, OneBeacon entered into reinsurance treaties to provide coverage for the 2014 crop year. OneBeacon purchased an aggregate stop loss on its MPCI portfolio, providing 48.5% of coverage in excess of a 101.5% loss ratio on premiums covered by the contract and a separate aggregate stop loss providing 80% of coverage in excess of a 100% loss ratio on its crop-hail portfolio.

Effective June 1, 2014, OneBeacon also purchased reinsurance on its film completion bond business included in the Entertainment underwriting operating segment in excess of \$2.0 million up to \$30.0 million in three layers, with a facultative treaty layer providing coverage up to \$50.0 million as needed.

## Reinsurance Recoverables

As of December 31, 2014, OneBeacon had reinsurance recoverable on paid losses of \$12.2 million and reinsurance recoverables on unpaid losses of \$161.6 million. As reinsurance contracts do not relieve OneBeacon of its obligations, collectibility of balances due from reinsurers is critical to OneBeacon's financial strength. The following table summarizes Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC ("Standard & Poor's") ratings for OneBeacon's reinsurers for its continuing insurance operations, excluding industry pools and associations, based upon reinsurance recoverable amounts on paid and unpaid losses and LAE:

	Balance at December 31, 2014 (\$ in millions)	% of total	
Standard & Poor's Rating <sup>(1)</sup> :			
AA	\$53.8	31	%
A	93.2	54	%
BBB+, Not Rated and Other	26.8	( <sup>(2)</sup> 15	%
Total reinsurance recoverables	\$173.8	100	%

(1) Standard & Poor's ratings as detailed above are "AA" (Very strong), "A" (Strong) and "BBB+" (Adequate).

(2) Includes \$23.8 million related to OBIC, an unrated entity sold to Armour as part of the Runoff Transaction.

## NOTE 5. Investment Securities

OneBeacon's net investment income is comprised primarily of interest income associated with OneBeacon's fixed maturity investments, dividend income from its equity investments, and interest income from its short-term investments. Other investments primarily include hedge funds and private equity funds, as well as surplus notes beginning on December 23, 2014. Net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 consisted of the following:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Fixed maturity investments	\$41.8	\$40.6	\$49.1
Short-term investments	—	—	0.1
Common equity securities	6.5	6.2	6.8
Convertible fixed maturity investments	0.7	1.2	4.6
Other investments	(0.3	) (0.1	) (0.4
Gross investment income	48.7	47.9	60.2
Less investment expenses	(7.0	) (6.8	) (6.6
Net investment income, pre-tax	\$41.7	\$41.1	\$53.6



Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 5. Investment Securities

The composition of net realized investment gains consisted of the following:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(\$ in millions)		
Fixed maturity investments	\$6.6	\$2.1	\$27.1
Short-term investments	—	—	—
Common equity securities	53.9	36.1	2.1
Convertible fixed maturity investments	3.5	0.3	0.4
Other investments	5.7	5.7	21.2
Net realized investment gains, pre-tax	69.7	44.2	50.8
Income taxes	(21.0	) (20.5	) (17.2
Net realized investment gains, after tax	\$48.7	\$23.7	\$33.6

OneBeacon recognized gross realized investment gains of \$75.0 million, \$70.1 million and \$68.4 million and gross realized investment losses of \$5.3 million, \$25.9 million and \$17.6 million on sales and other-than-temporary impairment charges on investment securities during the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, OneBeacon reported \$0.5 million, and \$11.6 million, respectively, in accounts payable on unsettled investment purchases and \$7.2 million, and \$3.3 million, respectively, in accounts receivable on unsettled investment sales.

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 5. Investment Securities

The net changes in fair value for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2014		
	Changes in net unrealized investment gains <sup>(1)</sup>	Changes in net foreign currency translation gains (losses) <sup>(1)</sup>	Total net changes in fair value reflected in revenues <sup>(1)</sup>
	(\$ in millions)		
Fixed maturity investments	\$1.9	\$—	\$1.9
Short-term investments	—	(0.1 )	(0.1 )
Common equity securities	(32.6 )	(0.3 )	(32.9 )
Convertible fixed maturity investments	(4.4 )	—	(4.4 )
Other investments	6.2	—	6.2
Net change, pre-tax	\$(28.9 )	\$(0.4 )	\$(29.3 )
	Year ended December 31, 2013		
	Changes in net unrealized investment gains <sup>(1)</sup>	Changes in net foreign currency translation gains (losses) <sup>(1)</sup>	Total net changes in fair value reflected in revenues <sup>(1)</sup>
	(\$ in millions)		
Fixed maturity investments	\$(34.4 )	\$—	\$(34.4 )
Short-term investments	0.1	—	0.1
Common equity securities	32.0	0.1	32.1
Convertible fixed maturity investments	1.1	—	1.1
Other investments	6.3	—	6.3
Net change, pre-tax	\$5.1	\$0.1	\$5.2
	Year ended December 31, 2012		
	Changes in net unrealized investment gains <sup>(1)</sup>	Changes in net foreign currency translation gains (losses) <sup>(1)</sup>	Total net changes in fair value reflected in revenues <sup>(1)</sup>
	(\$ in millions)		
Fixed maturity investments	\$7.2	\$0.1	\$7.3
Short-term investments	—	—	—
Common equity securities	11.5	—	11.5
Convertible fixed maturity investments	(0.4 )	—	(0.4 )
Other investments <sup>(2)</sup>	(13.5 )	—	(13.5 )
Net change, pre-tax	\$4.8	\$0.1	\$4.9

---

(1) Includes pre-tax changes in net deferred gains and losses on sales of investments between OneBeacon and entities under White Mountains' common control of \$(0.8) million and \$(0.2) million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. There were no such changes in net deferred gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2014.

(2) The year ended December 31, 2012, includes a change in net unrealized gains of \$(11.6) million related to the sale of a limited partnership that had been consolidated into OneBeacon's results. See Note 15—"Related Party Disclosures."

F-22

---

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 5. Investment Securities

The components of OneBeacon's ending net unrealized investment gains and losses, excluding the impact of net unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses, on its investment portfolio as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	December 31, 2014	2013
	(\$ in millions)	
Investment securities:		
Gross unrealized investment gains	\$104.7	\$133.7
Gross unrealized investment losses	(8.9	) (9.3
Total net unrealized investment gains, pre-tax	95.8	124.4
Income taxes	(26.9	) (33.8
Total net unrealized investment gains, after tax	\$68.9	\$90.6

The cost or amortized cost, gross unrealized pre-tax investment gains and losses, net foreign currency losses and carrying values of OneBeacon's fixed maturity investments as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	December 31, 2014				
	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Net unrealized foreign currency losses	Carrying value
	(\$ in millions)				
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$38.0	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$38.0
Debt securities issued by industrial corporations	787.7	11.5	(1.0	) —	798.2
Municipal obligations	62.4	1.4	(0.1	) —	63.7
Asset-backed securities	814.4	1.5	(1.5	) —	814.4
Foreign government obligations	1.0	0.3	—	—	1.3
Preferred stocks	78.3	5.9	—	—	84.2
Total fixed maturity investments	\$1,781.8	\$20.6	\$(2.6	) \$—	\$1,799.8
	December 31, 2013 <sup>(1)</sup>				
	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Net unrealized foreign currency losses	Carrying value
	(\$ in millions)				
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$131.0	\$0.2	\$(0.1	) \$—	\$131.1
Debt securities issued by industrial corporations	741.7	14.1	(1.3	) —	754.5
Municipal obligations	16.9	—	(0.4	) —	16.5
Asset-backed securities	951.5	1.2	(3.2	) —	949.5
Foreign government obligations	2.0	0.3	—	—	2.3
Preferred stocks	78.3	5.0	—	—	83.3
Total fixed maturity investments	\$1,921.4	\$20.8	\$(5.0	) \$—	\$1,937.2



---

(1) Includes carrying value of \$236.3 million of fixed maturity investments reclassified to assets held for sale in the consolidated balance sheets as part of the Runoff Transaction as of December 31, 2013.

F-23

---

Table of Contents

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## NOTE 5. Investment Securities

The cost or amortized cost and carrying value of OneBeacon's fixed maturity investments and convertible fixed maturity investments as of December 31, 2014 is presented below by contractual maturity. Actual maturities could differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay certain obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2014	
	Cost or amortized cost	Carrying value
	(\$ in millions)	
Due in one year or less	\$42.4	\$42.9
Due after one year through five years	703.7	712.6
Due after five years through ten years	130.2	131.4
Due after ten years	18.0	19.3
Asset-backed securities	814.4	814.4
Preferred stocks	78.3	84.2
Total	\$1,787.0	\$1,804.8

The cost or amortized cost, gross unrealized pre-tax investment gains and losses, net foreign currency gains and carrying values of OneBeacon's common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity investments and other investments as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	December 31, 2014				
	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Net unrealized foreign currency gains	Carrying value
	(\$ in millions)				
Common equity securities	\$283.2	\$39.3	\$(2.4)	) \$(0.1)	) \$320.0
Convertible fixed maturity investments	5.2	—	(0.2)	) —	5.0
Other investments	158.9	44.8	(3.7)	) —	200.0
Total common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity investments and other investments	\$447.3	\$84.1	\$(6.3)	) \$(0.1)	) \$525.0
	December 31, 2013				
	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Net unrealized foreign currency gains	Carrying value
	(\$ in millions)				
Common equity securities	\$267.2	\$70.4	\$(0.9)	) \$0.2	\$336.9
Convertible fixed maturity investments	26.3	4.5	(0.3)	) —	30.5
Other investments	104.7	38.0	(3.1)	) —	139.6
Total common equity securities, convertible fixed maturity investments and other investments	\$398.2	\$112.9	\$(4.3)	) \$0.2	\$507.0