



OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Managing for the long run

2015

Annual Report
Form 10-K
Proxy Statement

About Us

Our **MISSION** is to provide quality insurance security and related services to businesses, individuals, and public institutions and be a dependable long-term steward of the trust that policyholders and shareholders place in us.

Old Republic traces its beginnings to 1923, although several acquired subsidiaries began operations much earlier. The Company is one of America's 50 largest shareholder-owned insurance businesses. It is primarily a commercial lines underwriter serving the insurance needs of a large number of organizations, including many of America's leading industrial and financial services institutions. Its subsidiaries actively market, underwrite, and provide risk management services for a wide variety of coverages, mostly in the general and title insurance fields. A long-term interest in the mortgage guaranty and consumer credit insurance lines has devolved into a run-off operating mode in recent years.

For the beneficiaries of their insurance products and services, Old Republic's insurance subsidiaries provide quality assurance of the promises they make. For employees, the Company offers an environment of success in which they can pursue personal goals of professional and economic achievement in the context of our **MISSION's** business objectives.

Old Republic's record as a long-term investment compares very favorably within American industry. The Company's performance reflects an entrepreneurial spirit, a necessary long-term orientation in the management of its business, and a corporate structure that promotes accountability and encourages the taking of prudent business risks. For the 25 years ended in 2015, the Company's total market return, with dividends reinvested, has grown at a compounded annual rate of 12.2 percent per share. For the same period, the total market return, with dividends reinvested, for the S&P 500 Index has grown at a 9.8 percent annual compound rate. During those years, Old Republic's shareholders' equity account, inclusive of cash dividends, has risen at an average annual rate of 9.4 percent per share, and the regular cash dividend has grown at a 9.3 percent annual compound rate. According to the most recent edition of *Mergent's Dividend Achievers*, Old Republic is one of just 97 qualifying companies, out of thousands considered, that have posted at least 25 consecutive years of annual dividend growth.

Managing for the Long Run.

Contents

<u>Page</u>	
<i>ii</i>	Financial Highlights
<i>iii</i>	Senior Executive Management and Board of Directors
<i>iv – x</i>	Letter to the Shareholders
<i>xi</i>	Ten Year Financial Summary
<i>xii - xiii</i>	Corporate and Shareholders' Information
	Form 10K Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including:
	Item 1 – Business Discussion
	Item 1A – Discussion of Risk Factors
	Item 1B through Item 6
	Item 7 – Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations
	Item 8 – Financial Statements and Footnote Disclosures
	– Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
	– Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements
	Item 9A – Discussion of Management's Controls and Procedures
	Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Proxy Statement

This document is not intended to represent a solicitation or offer to buy or sell the Corporation's securities.

Old Republic International Corporation
Financial Highlights (\$ in Millions, Except Per Share Data)

Consolidated Data, Years Ended December 31:

	2015	2014	% Change
Total revenues	\$ 5,766.1	\$ 5,530.7	4.3%
Pretax income (loss)	631.8	609.4	3.7
Net operating income (loss): Total	362.7	232.7	55.9
Per share-diluted	1.28	.84	52.4
Net income (loss): Total	422.1	409.7	3.0
Per share-diluted	1.48	1.44	2.8
Operating cash flow	688.2	(181.2)	N/M
Assets, December 31	17,110.5	16,988.1	.7
Common shareholders' equity, December 31: Total	3,880.8	3,924.0	-1.1
Per share.....	15.02	15.15	-.9
Cash dividends per share	\$.74	\$.73	1.4%

Segments of Business Results:

Years Ended December 31:	Revenues			Pretax Income (Loss)		
	2015	2014	% Change	2015	2014	% Change
General Insurance	\$ 3,313.3	\$ 3,113.5	6.4%	\$ 336.4	\$ 221.3	52.0%
Title Insurance	2,080.7	1,791.6	16.1	166.8	99.5	67.6
Corporate & Other	35.8 *	70.0	-48.9	7.6	5.7	32.7
Subtotal	5,429.8	4,975.3	9.1	511.0	326.7	56.4
RFIG run-off business.....	245.0	282.9	-13.4	29.4	10.3	183.6
Subtotal	5,674.8	5,258.3	7.9	540.4	337.1	60.3
Realized Gains (Losses).....	91.3	272.3	-66.5	91.3	272.3	-66.5
Consolidated	\$ 5,766.1	\$ 5,530.7	4.3%	\$ 631.8	\$ 609.4	3.7%

*Reflects the transfer of accident insurance business from a life and accident subsidiary to a general insurance affiliate resulting in a \$26.4 reduction in premiums during 2015.

Common Share Statistics

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net operating income (loss): Basic	\$ 1.40	\$.90	\$ 1.37	\$ (.39)	\$ (.86)	\$ (.16)	\$ (.67)	\$ (.81)	\$.98	\$ 1.96
Diluted.....	1.28	.84	1.25	(.39)	(.86)	(.16)	(.67)	(.81)	.97	1.94
Net income (loss): Basic	1.63	1.58	1.74	(.27)	(.55)	.13	(.42)	(2.41)	1.18	2.01
Diluted.....	1.48	1.44	1.57	(.27)	(.55)	.13	(.42)	(2.41)	1.17	1.99
Book value	15.02	15.15	14.64	14.03	14.76	16.16	16.49	15.91	19.71	18.91
Cash dividends paid74	.73	.72	.71	.70	.69	.68	.67	.63	.59
Closing price	\$ 18.63	\$ 14.63	\$ 17.27	\$ 10.65	\$ 9.27	\$ 13.63	\$ 10.04	\$ 11.92	\$ 15.41	\$ 23.28
Ratio of closing price to:										
Book value.....	1.2x	1.0x	1.2x	.8x	.6x	.8x	.6x	.7 x	.8x	1.2x
Net operating income (loss): Diluted...	14.6x	17.4x	13.8x	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	N/M	15.9x	12.0x
Net return on beginning equity (a)	10.8x	10.9%	12.5%	(1.8)%	(3.4)%	.8%	(2.6)%	(12.3)%	6.2%	11.6%

(a) Represents net income less preferred dividend requirements as a percentage of common shareholders' equity at the beginning of the year.

N/M = not meaningful

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries

SENIOR MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVES (*)

Charles S. Boone
ORI Senior Vice President -
Investments and
Treasurer

John R. Heitkamp, Jr.
ORI Senior Vice President,
Secretary, and
General Counsel

Karl W. Mueller
ORI Senior Vice President
and Chief Financial
Officer

R. Scott Rager
ORI President and
Chief Operating
Officer

Craig R. Smiddy
President and Chief
Operating Officer –
Old Republic General
Insurance Companies

Rande K. Yeager
Chairman and Chief
Executive Officer –
Old Republic
Title Companies

Aldo C. Zucaro
ORI Chairman of the
Board and Chief
Executive Officer

ORI BOARD OF DIRECTORS (*)

Harrington Bischof
President
Pandora Capital
Corporation

Jimmy A. Dew
Vice Chairman (Retired)
Republic Mortgage
Insurance Company

John M. Dixon
Partner (Retired)
Chapman and Cutler
Attorneys, Chicago, IL

James C. Hellauer
Owner
James C. Hellauer and
Associates

Spencer LeRoy III
Senior Vice President, Secretary
and General Counsel (Retired)
Old Republic International
Corporation

Arnold L. Steiner
President (Retired)
Steiner Bank,
Birmingham, AL

Fredricka Taubitz
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Retired) Zenith National
Insurance Corporation;
Partner, Coopers & Lybrand
Prior Thereto

Charles F. Titterton
Insurance Group
Director (Retired)
Standard & Poor's
Corporation

Dennis P. Van Mieghem
Partner (Retired)
KPMG LLP
Accountants

Steven R. Walker
Partner (Retired)
Leland, Parachini, Steinberg,
Matzger & Melnick, LLP
Attorneys, San Francisco, CA

Aldo C. Zucaro
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

(*) As of December 31, 2015

Management Letter

Following 2014's unanticipated pause, much stronger operating results in 2015 set the stage for renewed momentum.

Pretax operating income was bolstered by much better General Insurance underwriting performance and rising investment income. Our fast growing Title Insurance Group posted its highest earnings while maintaining strong market share. The much smaller RFIG run-off business had lower claim litigation costs, which increased its operating income. The sum total of these segmented results produced favorable 2015 consolidated operating revenues and income. The following table shows all this.

Income Statement Summary (\$ in millions except per share data)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Operating revenues:						
General insurance	\$3,313.3	\$3,113.5	\$2,849.9	\$2,699.4	\$2,488.6	\$1,986.9
Title insurance	2,080.7	1,791.6	2,025.6	1,707.1	1,391.8	1,238.8
Corporate and other	35.8	70.0	65.6	68.3	84.8	91.2
Subtotal	5,429.8	4,975.3	4,941.1	4,474.9	3,965.3	3,317.0
RFIG run-off business	245.0	282.9	353.4	447.3	564.6	676.5
Total	5,674.8	\$5,258.3	\$5,294.5	\$4,922.2	\$4,529.9	\$3,993.5
Pretax operating income (loss):						
General insurance	336.4	\$221.3	\$288.3	\$261.0	\$353.9	\$316.7
Title insurance	166.8	99.5	124.3	73.8	36.2	9.4
Corporate and other	7.6	5.7	2.1	(2.7)	(14.6)	(2.8)
Subtotal	511.0	326.7	414.7	332.1	375.5	323.2
RFIG run-off business	29.4	10.3	110.0	(508.6)	(727.8)	(404.8)
Subtotal	540.4	337.1	524.8	(176.4)	(352.2)	(81.5)
Income taxes (credits) on operations	177.7	104.3	173.2	(76.6)	(133.7)	(40.8)
Net operating income (loss)	362.7	232.7	351.6	(99.7)	(218.5)	(40.6)
Realized investment gains (losses) from actual transactions, net of taxes (credits)	59.3	177.0	96.2	31.2	110.7	71.6
Net income (loss) from consummated transactions	422.1	409.7	447.8	(68.5)	(107.8)	30.9
Investment gains (losses) from mark-to-market adjustments, net of deferred taxes (credits)	-	-	-	(0.1)	(32.6)	(0.8)
Net income (loss)	\$422.1	\$409.7	\$447.8	\$ (68.6)	\$ (140.5)	\$30.1
Net income (loss) per share:						
Net operating income (loss)	\$1.28	\$0.84	\$1.25	\$(0.39)	\$(0.86)	\$(0.16)
Actual realized investment gains (losses)	0.20	0.60	0.32	0.12	0.44	0.29
Sub-total	1.48	1.44	1.57	(0.27)	(0.42)	0.13
Mark-to-market gains (losses)	-	-	-	-	(0.13)	-
Total	\$1.48	\$1.44	\$1.57	\$(0.27)	\$(0.55)	\$0.13

The next table highlights the positive effects that the steady rise in investment income had on consolidated pretax operating results. These revenues were enhanced by redirecting a substantial amount of investable funds in the past three years or so. We invested them in higher yielding common shares of American companies with distinguished long-term records of earnings and dividend growth.

Because the securities markets can be volatile, our greater commitment to common stocks carries periodic valuation risks. However, we benefit from a long tenure of ownership and have proven capital management competencies. This should limit the possible adverse effects that market valuations can have on our capital stability, resiliency, and risk carrying ability.

By contrast, recent years' operations have displayed quite a bit of volatility in consolidated results from underwriting and related services. Underwriting challenges largely centered among General Insurance coverages (particularly workers' compensation and general liability) have been a

lingering root cause of this. That has been offset mostly by Title Insurance posting higher income from underwriting and related services. The housing sector has emerged strongly from the depths of the Great Recession years. This, together with larger investments made in infrastructure and intellectual capital, helped to revitalize the Title segment's top and bottom lines. These developments are illustrated in the following table.

Components of Pretax Operating Income (\$ in millions)						
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Income (loss) from underwriting and related services:						
All lines other than RFIG run-off business	\$189.3	\$34.4	\$154.5	\$65.9	\$114.8	\$54.6
RFIG run-off business	4.3	(17.1)	73.1	(542.7)	(768.3)	(483.2)
Total	193.7	17.2	227.7	(476.8)	(653.4)	(428.6)
Net investment income	388.6	345.5	318.7	336.5	364.6	379.0
Interest and other charges	(41.9)	(25.6)	(21.6)	(36.2)	(63.4)	(32.0)
Consolidated pretax operating income (loss)	\$540.4	\$337.1	\$524.8	\$(176.4)	\$(352.2)	\$(81.5)
Composite underwriting ratio:						
All lines other than RFIG run-off business	96.0%	99.0%	96.3%	98.1%	96.4%	97.5%
RFIG run-off business	98.0	106.7	76.9	232.2	252.6	182.3
All coverages	96.0%	99.4%	95.0%	110.4%	115.8%	111.4%

Strong Rebound in General Insurance Earnings

Old Republic offers a wide range of mostly commercial property and liability insurance coverages and related services. In 2015, earned premiums grew in the mid-single digits and set a new record. Pretax operating income reached the fifth highest level of the past 10 years. The next table shows the major components of this segment's profitability.

General Insurance Group (\$ in millions)						
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Net premiums earned	\$2,894.7	\$2,735.6	\$2,513.7	\$2,324.4	\$2,109.4	\$1,694.2
Net investment income	312.1	278.8	249.6	264.9	270.5	260.1
Other income	106.3	99.0	86.5	110.0	108.7	32.5
Net revenues	3,313.3	3,113.5	2,849.9	2,699.4	2,488.6	1,986.9
Benefits, claims and related settlement expense	2,143.5	2,132.3	1,849.4	1,696.0	1,460.0	1,149.3
Sales & general expenses	786.6	726.3	681.1	708.4	641.3	492.9
Interest & other charges	46.6	33.5	30.9	33.9	33.3	27.8
Total expenses	2,976.8	2,892.2	2,561.6	2,438.4	2,134.7	1,670.1
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$336.4	\$221.3	\$288.3	\$261.0	\$353.9	\$316.7
Underwriting gain (loss)	\$70.8	(\$23.9)	\$69.5	\$30.0	\$116.8	\$84.5
Claim ratio	74.1%	77.9%	73.6%	73.0%	69.2%	67.8%
Expense ratio	23.5	22.9	23.7	25.7%	25.2	26.9
Composite underwriting ratio	97.6%	100.8%	97.3%	98.7%	94.4%	94.7%

Last year's General Insurance operating earnings benefitted from positive underwriting performance. Earned premium revenues rose for most types of coverage. Production was spurred by new business and strong renewal rates, while net investment income advanced by 12.0%. The latter revenue source has trended higher for the past two years. This is reflective of a rising invested asset base, and enhanced yields mostly achieved from a larger, high quality common stock portfolio.

Earned premiums growth was accompanied by lower expense provisions for current and prior years' claims. Developments of prior years' loss reserves resulted in a 1.5 percentage point increase in the 2015 claim ratio. By contrast, a 2014 adverse loss development added 3.9 percentage points to that year's claim ratio.

2015 production and general operating expenses stayed reasonably aligned with higher revenues. Together with a lower claim ratio, this resulted in the improved composite underwriting ratios shown in the last table. 2015's 97.6% composite ratio trended closer to the more normal 96.0% weighted average for the preceding 10 years.

Old Republic's current General Insurance underwriting profile is structured to achieve intermediate and longer term composite underwriting ratios in the mid-90% range. We expect to accomplish this through the targeted combination of an expense ratio in the low 20%s, and a claim ratio between the high 60%s and low 70%s.

To achieve this objective, in the past three years we focused on rooting out newly revealed premium and underwriting selection inadequacies. This was particularly true in workers' compensation and general liability: most notably in the large construction and middle market products underwritten in a traditional risk transfer approach. We also took substantial corrective measures to better anticipate the ultimate indemnity and claim adjustment costs in settling individual claims.

The benefits of these measures are enhanced by three additional actions. First, we continue to refine our risk selection processes. Second, we spread our underwriting risks across a larger geographical footprint. Third, we offer more risk-sharing products especially to larger customers who are willing and financially able to absorb a portion of their claim costs to better control and reduce their insurance expense.

Our commitment to these activities and corrective measures is driven by our disciplined underwriting culture. This remains anchored to our philosophy of managing the business for the long run.

Title Insurance Earnings Set a New High

Title premium and fee revenues surpassed the \$2 billion mark, reaching a record. Both our associates' direct and agency operations contributed by taking full advantage of last year's stronger housing and mortgage markets. Pretax operating income followed suit, rising to a new high of \$166.8 million. The following table shows the key financial elements that led to these achievements.

Title Insurance Group (\$ in millions)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Premiums & fees earned	\$2,045.3	\$1,759.2	\$1,996.1	\$1,677.4	\$1,362.4	\$1,211.0
Net investment income	34.0	29.9	26.6	27.3	27.3	26.5
Other income	1.3	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.2
Net revenues	2,080.7	1,791.6	2,025.6	1,707.1	1,391.8	1,238.8
Claims and claim expenses	99.2	91.9	134.0	120.8	105.7	96.8
Sales & general expenses	1,807.0	1,592.3	1,759.7	1,504.7	1,244.5	1,127.3
Interest & other charges	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.5	5.3	5.1
Total expenses	1,913.8	1,692.0	1,901.3	1,633.2	1,355.5	1,229.4
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$166.8	\$99.5	\$124.3	\$73.8	\$36.2	\$9.4
Underwriting gain (loss)	\$140.3	\$77.5	\$105.1	\$54.1	\$14.1	(\$12.0)
Claim ratio	4.9%	5.2%	6.7%	7.2%	7.8%	8.0%
Expense ratio	88.3	90.4	88.0	89.6	91.2	93.0
Composite underwriting ratio	93.2%	95.6%	94.7%	96.8%	99.0%	101.0%

2015 premiums and fees rose 16.3%, exceeding the prior high in 2013. This happened as our associates succeeded in harnessing rising market opportunities in the residential and commercial sectors of our title business.

Claim costs continued to decline, as they have during the housing and mortgage lending recovery. The lower costs we saw in the past several years came from disciplined underwriting, and the historical strength of claim reserves—which prevented charges to succeeding years' operating results.

Last year's sales and general expenses also declined relative to revenues from premiums and fees. This came as we leveraged our flexible cost structure and expense management opportunities. As a result, we saw a very favorable composite underwriting ratio of 93.2% in 2015, beating the prior record set in 2005.

Both intermediate and longer term prospects remain very positive for this business. They reflect our commitment to conservative financial management, high quality underwriting and claims management standards, and extensive associate and title agent training programs.

RFIG Run-off Business Profitability Rose

The Mortgage Guaranty (MI) portion of the run-off book was reasonably profitable and performed in line with what we expected. Its positive contribution to the run-off, however, was eclipsed once again by continued losses in the much smaller Consumer Credit Indemnity (CCI) line, as seen in the following table.

RFIG Run-off Business (\$ in millions)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
A. MI:						
Net premiums earned	\$195.9	\$227.6	\$286.7	\$368.0	\$444.9	\$498.8
Net investment income	24.2	26.9	36.4	36.2	59.2	84.9
Claim costs	110.5	111.0	173.2	797.5	1,057.1	766.2
Pretax operating income (loss)	<u>\$89.9</u>	<u>\$121.6</u>	<u>\$126.3</u>	<u>(\$433.6)</u>	<u>(\$678.1)</u>	<u>(\$260.8)</u>
Claim ratio	<u>56.4%</u>	48.8%	60.4%	216.7%	237.6%	153.6%
Expense ratio	<u>10.1</u>	9.7	8.2	10.4	23.9	14.4
Composite underwriting ratio	<u>66.5%</u>	<u>58.5%</u>	<u>68.6%</u>	<u>227.1%</u>	<u>261.5%</u>	<u>168.0%</u>
B. CCI *:						
Net premiums earned	\$23.9	\$27.7	\$29.8	\$42.4	\$58.3	\$87.9
Net investment income	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	-	-
Claim costs	83.0	137.2	44.5	112.8	102.9	225.4
Pretax operating income (loss)	<u>\$(60.4)</u>	<u>(\$111.2)</u>	<u>(\$16.2)</u>	<u>(\$74.9)</u>	<u>(\$49.6)</u>	<u>(\$143.9)</u>
Claim ratio	<u>346.9%</u>	494.4%	149.4%	265.7%	176.5%	256.4%
Expense ratio	<u>9.2</u>	8.5	6.6	11.0	8.7	7.4
Composite underwriting ratio	<u>356.1%</u>	<u>502.9%</u>	<u>156.0%</u>	<u>276.7%</u>	<u>185.2%</u>	<u>263.8%</u>
C. Total MI and CCI run-off business:						
Net premiums earned	\$219.9	\$255.4	\$316.5	\$410.5	\$503.2	\$586.8
Net investment income	25.1	27.5	36.8	36.3	59.3	85.0
Claim costs	193.6	248.2	217.7	910.4	1,160.1	991.7
Pretax operating income (loss)	<u>\$29.4</u>	<u>\$10.3</u>	<u>\$110.0</u>	<u>(\$508.6)</u>	<u>(\$727.8)</u>	<u>(\$404.8)</u>
Claim ratio	<u>88.0%</u>	97.2%	68.8%	221.8%	230.5%	169.0%
Expense ratio	<u>10.0</u>	9.5	8.1	10.4	22.1	13.3
Composite underwriting ratio	<u>98.0%</u>	<u>106.7%</u>	<u>76.9%</u>	<u>232.2%</u>	<u>252.6%</u>	<u>182.3%</u>

* \$58.6 million, \$108.8 million, \$14.0 million and \$70.9 million of pretax operating losses for 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, are retained by certain general insurance companies under various quota share and stop loss reinsurance agreements. All of these amounts, however, have been reclassified and are included for segment reporting purposes, such that section (B) in the above table incorporates 100% of the CCI run-off business results.

Because they are in run-off operating mode, both MI and CCI lines showed declines in earned premiums. Investment income edged down in the face of the low yield environment tied to a declining asset base.

In the last three years, MI profitability has benefitted from much lower claim provisions and economically efficient management of the business. There are two major factors contributing to the rebound: 1) further declines in reported delinquencies, and 2) higher rates at which previously reported defaults have cured or been resolved without payment. Stronger cure rates have come from improved trends in home prices, foreclosures, and real estate activity. Since year-end 2012, these factors have also contributed to favorable developments of prior years' claim reserves. As a result, claim ratios were reduced by 65.0, 69.3, and 88.2 percentage points in 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. On the other hand, the higher 2015 claim ratio vis-à-vis 2014 was largely attributable to greater claim litigation cost provisions.

CCI results deteriorated significantly in 2015 and 2014, as ongoing litigation drove up claim provisions. We're reasonably confident that reason should ultimately prevail in these matters and lead to mutually acceptable resolutions.

Longer term, with litigation affecting MI and CCI ultimately resolved, we expect a run-off leading to a fair and final discharge of our obligations, and that we will gradually build up a residual capital balance.

A Capital Model to Benefit the Long Run

The Great Recession and its related economic dislocations—particularly in housing finance—caused us to reassess the long-term viability and capital needs of our MI and CCI product lines. As recessionary conditions and their effect on claim costs progressed during those years, we decided to place these lines in run-off operating mode. That limited their call on the parent holding company's capital resources. But this also stemmed their prospect for reemerging as the great engines of earlier years' consolidated earnings growth. This new environment led to a reassessment of Old Republic's enterprise-wide risk profile and capital allocation model.

The sustained strength of our well capitalized General and Title insurance operations allowed us to remodel our capital structure and objectives. Both segments made it through the recession without impact from the operational difficulties of their MI and CCI counterparts. They not only kept their customers but also attracted more. Their capital structure continued to grow. Through it all, they made important investments in intellectual capital to promote the long-term growth and stewardship of our shareholders' and insurance subsidiaries' policyholders' interests. The next table shows that Old Republic's General and Title segments are destined to be the main capital drivers for the long-term, sustainable growth of our enterprise.

Capital Allocation Model and Objectives*

	Current Long-Term Objectives		Actual Allocations as of December 31,					
			2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
General insurance	85.0% - 90.0%	74.5%	74.2%	81.7%	83.1%	79.3%	71.0%	
Housing								
Title	12.5% - 15.0%	13.1%	12.9%	13.6%	13.2%	11.0%	10.2%	
RFIG run-off	0.0%	5.1%	4.2%	-0.3%	-1.4%	4.5%	13.4%	
Life & accident / Other	2.5% - 2.5%	7.3%	8.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

* Percentages are based on inclusion of all capital instruments.

Shareholders Continue to be Rewarded by Long-Term Cash Dividend Growth

Paying regular cash dividends—which are aligned with Old Republic’s long-term growth prospects—is an important objective in our stewardship of shareholders’ interests. The steady growth of cash dividends over decades has been a significant part of the total market return registered by our common stock.

A critical element of this stewardship rests on the capital structure supporting our insurance companies’ obligations to their policyholders. Over the decades, we have taken great care to properly maintain the capital integrity of individual insurance subsidiaries. The basic goal has been to prevent possible operating difficulties of any one subsidiary from compromising the capital base and obligations of another.

Successfully managing the Company for the long run has been made possible by maintaining these strong financial underpinnings, and by low turnover among our associates, senior managers, and the Board of Directors. This has also been a key ingredient in achieving favorable industry-wide total returns for Old Republic shareholders over decades.

The most recent edition of the *Mergent Handbook of Dividend Achievers* lists Old Republic as one of only 97 major public companies to have raised its payout to shareholders for 25 or more consecutive years. We have paid dividends continuously since 1942 and raised the annual dividend in each of the last 34 years. This record showcases our commitment to the best interest of Old Republic’s long-term shareholders.

When all is said and done, however, state insurance laws regulate dividend payments from subsidiaries to their holding company parent. The following table indicates 1) the total amount of annual dividends that *could* have been paid by our subsidiaries *without* regulatory approvals, 2) the amount *actually paid* to the holding company, and 3) the latter’s *actual dividend payments* to shareholders.

Permitted and Actual Dividends (\$ in millions)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Maximum dividends payable by subsidiaries	\$461.9	\$427.2	\$350.6	\$361.4	\$306.5	\$341.6
Actual dividends paid						
by subsidiaries to ORI Parent	326.0	281.1	205.3	195.0	177.1	181.1
Actual dividends paid by ORI Parent to the shareholders	<u>\$191.3</u>	<u>\$188.3</u>	<u>\$184.8</u>	<u>\$181.5</u>	<u>\$178.4</u>	<u>\$166.1</u>

In the next table, we show the elements affecting annual changes in the common shareholders’ equity account. Since the end of 2006 (before the Great Recession), book value per share declined by \$3.89 or nearly 21% from \$18.91. All of this decline—and more—is represented by total cash dividend payments of \$6.27. The offsetting \$2.38 per share came mostly from an aggregate net income of \$2.61 for the period combined with unrealized investment gains and other miscellaneous charges netting (\$0.23) per share.

Shareholders' Account Reconciliation Per Share

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Common shareholders' equity, beginning of year	<u>\$15.15</u>	<u>\$14.64</u>	<u>\$14.03</u>	<u>\$14.76</u>	<u>\$16.16</u>	<u>\$16.49</u>
Changes for the year:						
Net operating income (loss)	<u>1.40</u>	<u>0.90</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>(0.39)</u>	<u>(0.86)</u>	<u>(0.16)</u>
Realized investment gains (losses):						
From securities sales	<u>0.23</u>	<u>0.68</u>	<u>0.37</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.44</u>	<u>0.29</u>
Mark-to-market adjustments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(0.13)</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	<u>0.23</u>	<u>0.68</u>	<u>0.37</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.29</u>
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	<u>(0.96)</u>	<u>(0.08)</u>	<u>(0.64)</u>	<u>0.29</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.40</u>
Total realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	<u>(0.73)</u>	<u>0.60</u>	<u>(0.27)</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>0.69</u>
Cash dividends paid	<u>(0.74)</u>	<u>(0.73)</u>	<u>(0.72)</u>	<u>(0.71)</u>	<u>(0.70)</u>	<u>(0.69)</u>
Effect of PMA merger	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(0.19)</u>
Other – net	<u>(0.06)</u>	<u>(0.26)</u>	<u>0.23</u>	<u>(0.04)</u>	<u>(0.18)</u>	<u>0.02</u>
Net change for the year	<u>(0.13)</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>0.61</u>	<u>(0.73)</u>	<u>(1.40)</u>	<u>(0.33)</u>
Common shareholders' equity, end of year	<u>\$15.02</u>	<u>\$15.15</u>	<u>\$14.64</u>	<u>\$14.03</u>	<u>\$14.76</u>	<u>\$16.16</u>

Outlook: Positive for the Near and Long Term

Managing for the long run forces a disciplined approach to the underwriting of insurance risks. Most of our insurance business consists of "long tail lines." For these, we charge premiums and fees when policies are issued. This means we can't be certain what the ultimate benefit and claim costs will be—perhaps many years after a policy was issued or expired.

In this environment, we focus on 1) achieving favorable underwriting results over multi-year cycles, and 2) maintaining strong financial underpinnings to support our insurance subsidiaries' specific long-term obligations to policyholders and their beneficiaries. This gives us clarity of purpose for the long-term achievement of industry-beating performance. And that is in the best interests of insurance policyholders, long-term shareholders, and other stakeholders with an interest in Old Republic's financial security and staying power.

The Company's intermediate and long-term prospects remain very positive. We expect to encounter inevitable bumps from fortuitous events that always pave the insurance road. Normal cyclicity in our business, and events related to periodic economic dislocation, can derail the best plans. But our people have the bench strength, reliability, and intellectual capital to deal with it. This gives us reasonable assurance that our long-term shareholders can continue to expect a much better than average total return on their investments in Old Republic.

**Respectfully submitted on behalf
of the Board of Directors,**



**Aldo C. Zucaro
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Chicago, Illinois
March 11, 2016**

Old Republic International Corporation Ten-Year Financial Summary

(All amounts, except common share data, are expressed in millions)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Financial Position										
Cash and Fixed										
Maturity Securities	\$ 9,366.7	\$ 9,163.4	\$ 9,990.6	\$ 9,932.4	\$ 9,962.5	\$ 9,663.6	\$ 9,230.9	\$ 8,358.9	\$ 7,900.3	\$ 7,397.9
Equity Securities	1,987.8	2,011.7	1,004.2	739.7	580.8	672.4	502.9	350.3	842.1	669.1
Other Invested Assets	120.9	116.4	114.3	128.4	141.7	154.7	145.2	145.8	181.6	163.7
Reinsurance Recoverable	3,183.6	3,422.5	3,215.7	3,237.1	3,243.9	3,262.5	2,558.0	2,448.0	2,259.3	2,231.3
Prepaid Federal Income Taxes	63.3	45.7	-	-	1.0	102.9	221.4	463.4	536.5	468.4
Sundry Assets	2,388.0	2,228.1	2,209.4	2,189.1	2,120.3	2,026.5	1,531.4	1,499.4	1,570.6	1,681.6
Total	\$ 17,110.5	\$ 16,988.1	\$ 16,534.4	\$ 16,226.8	\$ 16,050.4	\$ 15,882.7	\$ 14,190.0	\$ 13,266.0	\$ 13,290.6	\$ 12,612.2
Policy Liabilities	\$ 1,945.1	\$ 1,832.7	\$ 1,695.7	\$ 1,566.3	\$ 1,461.9	\$ 1,424.9	\$ 1,223.4	\$ 1,293.0	\$ 1,372.4	\$ 1,398.1
Benefit and Claim Reserves	9,120.1	9,122.0	9,433.5	9,303.3	8,786.6	8,814.6	7,915.0	7,241.3	6,231.1	5,534.7
Sundry Liabilities	2,164.2	2,109.3	1,630.1	1,760.9	2,029.2	1,521.8	1,160.1	991.3	1,145.4	1,310.2
Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Shareholders' Equity	3,880.8	3,924.0	3,775.0	3,596.2	3,772.5	4,121.4	3,891.4	3,740.3	4,541.6	4,369.2
Total	\$ 17,110.5	\$ 16,988.1	\$ 16,534.4	\$ 16,226.8	\$ 16,050.4	\$ 15,882.7	\$ 14,190.0	\$ 13,266.0	\$ 13,290.6	\$ 12,612.2
Total Capitalization	\$ 4,842.6	\$ 4,889.1	\$ 4,344.3	\$ 4,169.1	\$ 4,685.4	\$ 4,596.4	\$ 4,238.2	\$ 3,973.4	\$ 4,605.7	\$ 4,513.5
Book Value Per Share (a)	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.64	\$ 14.03	\$ 14.76	\$ 16.16	\$ 16.49	\$ 15.91	\$ 19.71	\$ 18.91
Operating Results										
Net Premiums and Fees	\$ 5,179.4	\$ 4,811.1	\$ 4,885.6	\$ 4,471.0	\$ 4,050.1	\$ 3,573.5	\$ 3,388.9	\$ 3,318.1	\$ 3,601.2	\$ 3,400.5
Net Investment Income	388.6	345.5	318.7	336.5	364.6	379.0	383.5	377.3	379.9	341.6
Other Income	106.7	101.6	90.1	114.5	115.2	41.0	24.8	28.7	39.4	33.0
Net Realized Gains (Losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1	47.8	115.5	109.1	6.3	(486.4)	70.3	19.0
Total Revenues	5,766.1	5,530.7	5,442.7	4,970.1	4,645.5	4,102.7	3,803.6	3,237.7	4,091.0	3,794.2
Benefits and Claims	2,459.3	2,514.5	2,238.3	2,765.3	2,764.3	2,278.2	2,609.8	2,722.1	2,171.4	1,540.9
Sales and General Expenses	2,674.9	2,406.6	2,531.3	2,333.3	2,117.8	1,796.8	1,467.4	1,334.8	1,541.1	1,573.1
Total Expenses	5,134.3	4,921.2	4,769.7	5,098.7	4,882.2	4,075.1	4,077.2	4,056.9	3,712.6	3,114.0
Pretax Income (Loss)	631.8	609.4	672.9	(128.5)	(236.7)	27.6	(273.6)	(819.2)	378.4	680.1
Income Taxes (Credits)	209.6	199.7	225.0	(59.8)	(96.1)	(2.5)	(174.4)	(260.8)	105.9	215.2
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8	\$ (68.6)	\$ (140.5)	\$ 30.1	\$ (99.1)	\$ (558.3)	\$ 272.4	\$ 464.8
Operating Cash Flow (b)	\$ 688.2	(181.2)	686.7	532.0	(94.9)	(282.2)	532.9	565.6	862.5	1,004.7
Net Income (Loss) Per Share:(a)										
Basic	\$ 1.63	1.58	\$ 1.74	\$ (.27)	\$ (.55)	.13	\$ (.42)	\$ (2.41)	\$ 1.18	\$ 2.01
Diluted	\$ 1.48	1.44	\$ 1.57	\$ (.27)	\$ (.55)	.13	\$ (.42)	\$ (2.41)	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.99
Revenues By Operating Segment										
General Insurance	\$ 3,313.3	\$ 3,113.5	\$ 2,849.9	\$ 2,699.4	\$ 2,488.6	\$ 1,986.6	\$ 1,931.1	\$ 2,051.3	\$ 2,243.9	\$ 2,022.0
Title Insurance	2,080.7	1,791.6	2,025.6	1,707.1	1,391.8	1,238.8	914.1	681.3	878.5	1,007.3
Corporate & Other (c)(d)	35.8	70.0	65.6	68.3	84.8	91.2	84.3	96.8	95.6	99.2
Subtotal	5,429.8	4,975.3	4,941.1	4,474.9	3,965.3	3,317.0	2,929.6	2,829.4	3,218.1	3,128.6
RFIG Run-off Business	245.0	282.9	353.4	447.3	564.6	676.5	867.6	894.7	802.4	646.5
Subtotal	5,674.8	5,258.3	5,294.5	4,922.2	4,529.9	3,993.5	3,797.2	3,724.2	4,020.6	3,775.2
Realized Gains (Losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1	47.8	115.5	109.1	6.3	(486.4)	70.3	19.0
Total	\$ 5,766.1	\$ 5,530.7	\$ 5,442.7	\$ 4,970.1	\$ 4,645.5	\$ 4,102.7	\$ 3,803.6	\$ 3,237.7	\$ 4,091.0	\$ 3,794.2
Pretax Income (Loss) By Operating Segment										
General Insurance	\$ 336.4	\$ 221.3	\$ 288.3	\$ 261.0	\$ 353.9	\$ 316.7	\$ 311.4	\$ 363.0	\$ 413.2	\$ 355.0
Title Insurance	166.8	99.5	124.3	73.8	36.2	9.4	2.1	(46.3)	(14.7)	31.0
Corporate & Other (c)	7.6	5.7	2.1	(2.7)	(14.6)	(2.8)	4.0	13.5	15.1	-
Subtotal	511.0	326.7	414.7	332.1	375.5	323.2	317.7	330.2	413.6	386.0
RFIG Run-off Business	29.4	10.3	110.0	(508.6)	(727.8)	(404.8)	(597.7)	(663.0)	(105.5)	275.0
Subtotal	540.4	337.1	524.8	(176.4)	(352.2)	(81.5)	(279.9)	(332.7)	308.0	661.1
Realized Gains (Losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1	47.8	115.5	109.1	6.3	(486.4)	70.3	19.0
Total	\$ 631.8	\$ 609.4	\$ 672.9	\$ (128.5)	\$ (236.7)	\$ 27.6	\$ (273.6)	\$ (819.2)	\$ 378.4	\$ 680.1

(a) Retroactive adjustments have been made for all stock dividends and splits declared through December 31, 2015 and for consistent presentation of annual data.

(b) 2006 operating cash flow was enhanced by approximately \$198 resulting from the acquisition of a casualty book of insurance business.

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

(d) 2015 reflects the transfer of accident insurance business from a life and accident subsidiary to a general insurance affiliate resulting in a \$26.4 reduction in premiums.

Old Republic International Corporation

Corporate and Shareholders' Information

Corporate Governance

The financial statements and other information included in this 92nd Annual Report to shareholders have been compiled under the overall supervision of Old Republic's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. This report is intended to inform shareholders about Old Republic's most recent operating results and financial position.

To ensure the reliability and integrity of financial statements and other data used in the normal course of business, management of the Company and its subsidiaries employ systems of operational and internal controls deemed to be cost effective and tailored to Old Republic's mode of operations.

The Board of Directors regularly meets four times per annum. Financial and other data provided to the Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries are intended to afford them a current understanding of operating results and major corporate decisions and policies. An Audit Committee, consisting of five independent Directors, meets periodically with representatives of management and of the independent registered public accounting firm retained each year to audit the financial statements. The independent registered public accounting firm has access to the Audit Committee, and the meetings are held with and without management representatives present. The Audit Committee is empowered to oversee the integrity of the Company's financial statements and the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the independent qualifications and performance of the Company's internal auditors and independent registered public accounting firm, and the selection of the independent registered public accounting firm. The Board of Directors also has Nominating and Compensation Committees consisting solely of independent Directors, and a five member Executive Committee consisting of four independent Directors and the Chief Executive Officer.

During calendar year 2015, the Company's Chief Executive Officer filed an unqualified Annual CEO Certification, pursuant to the requirements of Section 303A.12(a) of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual. Additionally, the Company's Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers each filed with the Company's Annual and Quarterly Reports the Certifications of Disclosure required under Rule 13A-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Stock Information

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol of ORI.

	Sales Price Range of Common Stock	Cash Dividends		Sales Price Range of Common Stock	Cash Dividends
1st Quarter '15	\$13.59 - \$15.30	\$.1850	1st Quarter '14	\$14.20 - \$17.25	\$.1825
2nd Quarter '15	14.75 - 16.24	.1850	2nd Quarter '14	15.69 - 17.26	.1825
3rd Quarter '15	14.86 - 16.90	.1850	3rd Quarter '14	14.23 - 17.08	.1825
4th Quarter '15	\$15.24 - \$19.11	\$.1850	4th Quarter '14	\$13.43 - \$15.39	\$.1825

Shareholder Purchase & Reinvestment Plan

The Corporation has a Shareholder Purchase and Reinvestment Plan ("Plan") for the benefit of its common stockholders. The Plan provides a convenient way to purchase shares or increase shareholders' holdings of Old Republic common stock. Pursuant to the Plan, participating shareholders may elect to have all or part of their quarterly cash dividends reinvested in additional shares of Old Republic common stock. Participants may also elect to make optional cash payments as frequently as each month. Such additional cash payments may be for no less than \$100 up to a maximum of \$15,000 each quarter and the amount invested can vary with each payment. The dividends reinvested as well as any optional cash payments will be used to purchase shares of Old Republic's common stock as of each dividend payment date or investment date. The purchase price will be either the average of the high and low trading price for the day on which shares are issued by the Corporation or the market price if purchased on the open market.

Employees of Old Republic and any of its majority-owned subsidiaries and affiliates may purchase shares or make optional cash payments through payroll deductions. To do so, they need only request and sign the appropriate payroll department forms, including thereon the amount they wish to have withheld from each paycheck. The Plan is administered through Wells Fargo Shareowner Services who will send participants a statement showing the shares purchased following each transaction.

To obtain more information about the Plan and on how to enroll in it, contact Wells Fargo Shareowner Services as shown on the following page.

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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
(FEE REQUIRED)

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2015 OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
(NO FEE REQUIRED)

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 001-10607

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

No. 36-2678171

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

(Address of principal executive office)

60601

(Zip Code)

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

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

Title of each class
Common Stock/\$1 par value

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes: X/ No:

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes: / No: X

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate fair value of the registrant's voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (assuming, for purposes of this calculation only, that the registrant's directors and executive officers, the registrant's various employee benefit plans and American Business & Mercantile Insurance Mutual, Inc. and its subsidiaries are all affiliates of the registrant), based on the closing sale price of the registrant's common stock on June 30, 2015, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$3,754,833,287.

The registrant had 262,052,245 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of January 31, 2016.

Documents incorporated by reference:

The following documents are incorporated by reference into that part of this Form 10-K designated to the right of the document title.

Title	Part
Proxy statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders Exhibits as specified in exhibit index (page 110)	III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 IV, Item 15

There are 111 pages in this report

PART I

Item 1 - Business

(a) General Description of Business. Old Republic International Corporation is a Chicago based holding company engaged in the single business of insurance underwriting and related services. It conducts its operations principally through a number of regulated insurance company subsidiaries organized into three major segments, namely, its General Insurance Group (property and liability insurance), Title Insurance Group, and the Republic Financial Indemnity Group ("RFIG") (mortgage guaranty ("MI") and consumer credit indemnity ("CCI")) Run-off Business. References herein to such groups apply to the Company's subsidiaries engaged in these respective segments of business. The results of a small life and accident insurance business are included within the corporate and other caption of this report. "Old Republic" or "the Company" refers to Old Republic International Corporation and its subsidiaries as the context requires.

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

- Disciplined risk selection, evaluation, and pricing to reduce uncertainty and adverse selection;
- Enhancing the predictability of expected outcomes through insurance of the largest number of homogeneous risks as to each type of coverage;
- Reducing the insurance portfolio risk profile through:
 - diversification and spread of insured risks; and
 - assimilation of uncorrelated asset and liability exposures across economic sectors that tend to offset or counterbalance one another; and
- Effective management of gross and net limits of liability through appropriate use of reinsurance.

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

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

The contributions to consolidated net revenues and income before taxes, and the assets and shareholders' equity of each Old Republic segment are set forth in the following table. This information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto, and the "Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations" appearing elsewhere in this report.

Financial Information Relating to Segments of Business (a)

<u>Net Revenues (b)</u>	(\$ in Millions)		
Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General	\$ 3,313.3	\$ 3,113.5	\$ 2,849.9
Title	2,080.7	1,791.6	2,025.6
Corporate & Other - net (c)	35.8	70.0	65.6
Subtotal	5,429.8	4,975.3	4,941.1
RFIG Run-off	245.0	282.9	353.4
Subtotal	5,674.8	5,258.3	5,294.5
Consolidated realized investment gains (losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1
Consolidated	<u>\$ 5,766.1</u>	<u>\$ 5,530.7</u>	<u>\$ 5,442.7</u>

<u>Income (Loss) Before Taxes</u>			
Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General	\$ 336.4	\$ 221.3	\$ 288.3
Title	166.8	99.5	124.3
Corporate & Other - net (c)	7.6	5.7	2.1
Subtotal	511.0	326.7	414.7
RFIG Run-off	29.4	10.3	110.0
Subtotal	540.4	337.1	524.8
Consolidated realized investment gains (losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1
Consolidated	<u>\$ 631.8</u>	<u>\$ 609.4</u>	<u>\$ 672.9</u>

<u>Assets</u>			
As of December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General	\$ 14,523.0	\$ 14,251.8	\$ 13,276.6
Title	1,314.3	1,243.0	1,185.5
Corporate & Other - net (c)	294.3	384.8	249.8
Subtotal	16,131.7	15,879.7	14,712.0
RFIG Run-off	978.7	1,108.4	1,822.3
Consolidated	<u>\$ 17,110.5</u>	<u>\$ 16,988.1</u>	<u>\$ 16,534.4</u>

<u>Shareholders' Equity</u>			
As of December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General (d)	\$ 2,736.7	\$ 2,963.0	\$ 2,986.3
Title (d)	476.0	463.4	445.2
Corporate & Other - net (c)	420.7	291.5	357.2
Subtotal	3,633.6	3,718.0	3,788.8
RFIG Run-off (d)	247.2	206.0	(13.8)
Consolidated	<u>\$ 3,880.8</u>	<u>\$ 3,924.0</u>	<u>\$ 3,775.0</u>

- (a) Reference is made to the table in Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, incorporated herein by reference, which shows the contribution of each subcategory to the consolidated net revenues and income or loss before income taxes of Old Republic's insurance industry segments.
- (b) Revenues consist of net premiums, fees, net investment and other income earned. Realized investment gains (losses) are shown in total for all groups combined since the investment portfolio is managed as a whole.
- (c) Represents amounts for Old Republic's holding company parent, minor corporate services subsidiaries, a small life and accident insurance operation and consolidation elimination adjustments.
- (d) Shareholders' equity excludes intercompany financing arrangements for the following segments: General - \$912.6, \$740.6, and \$585.6 as of December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively; Title - \$159.9, \$173.9, and \$143.9 as of December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively; RFIG Run-off - \$- as of December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013.

General Insurance Group

Old Republic's General Insurance segment is best characterized as a commercial lines insurance business with a strong focus on liability insurance coverages. Most of these coverages are provided to businesses, government, and other institutions. The Company does not have a meaningful exposure to personal lines insurance such as homeowners and private automobile coverages, nor does it insure significant amounts of commercial or other real property. In continuance of its commercial lines orientation, Old Republic also focuses on specific sectors of the North American economy, most prominently the transportation (trucking and general aviation), commercial construction, healthcare, education, retail and wholesale trade, forest products, energy, general manufacturing, and financial services industries. In managing the insurance risks it undertakes, the Company employs various underwriting and loss mitigation techniques such as utilization of policy deductibles, captive insurance risk-sharing arrangements, and retrospective rating and policyholder dividend plans. These underwriting techniques are intended to better correlate premium charges with the ultimate claims experience of individual or groups of assureds.

Over the years, the General Insurance Group's operations have been developed steadily through a combination of internal growth, the establishment of additional subsidiaries focused on new types of coverages and/or industry sectors, and through several mergers of smaller companies. As a result, this segment has become widely diversified with a business base encompassing the following major coverages:

Automobile Extended Warranty Insurance (1992): Coverage is provided to the vehicle owner for certain mechanical or electrical repair or replacement costs after the manufacturer's warranty has expired.

Aviation (1983): Insurance policies protect the value of aircraft hulls and afford liability coverage for acts that result in injury, loss of life, and property damage to passengers and others on the ground or in the air.

Commercial Automobile Insurance (1930's): Covers vehicles (mostly trucks) used principally in commercial pursuits. Policies cover damage to insured vehicles and liabilities incurred by an assured for bodily injury and property damage sustained by third parties.

Commercial Multi-Peril ("CMP")(1920's): Policies afford liability coverage for claims arising from the acts of owners or employees, and protection for the physical assets of businesses.

Financial Indemnity: Multiple types of specialty coverages, including most prominently the following four, are underwritten by Old Republic within this financial indemnity products classification.

Errors & Omissions("E&O")/Directors & Officers ("D&O")(1983): E&O liability policies are written for non-medical professional service providers such as lawyers, architects, and consultants, and provide coverage for legal expenses, and indemnity settlements for claims alleging breaches of professional standards. D&O coverage provides for the payment of legal expenses, and indemnity settlements for claims made against the directors and officers of corporations from a variety of sources, most typically shareholders.

Fidelity (1981): Bonds cover the exposures of financial institutions and commercial and other enterprises for losses of monies or debt and equity securities due to acts of employee dishonesty.

Guaranteed Asset Protection ("GAP")(2003): This insurance indemnifies an automobile loan borrower for the dollar value difference between an insurance company's liability for the total loss (remaining cash value) of an insured vehicle and the amount still owed on an automobile loan.

Surety (1981): Bonds are insurance company guarantees of performance by a corporate principal or individual such as for the completion of a building or road project, or payment on various types of contracts.

General Liability (1920's): Protects against liability of an assured which stems from carelessness, negligence, or failure to act, and results in property damage or personal injury to others.

Home Warranty Insurance (1981): This product provides repair and/or replacement coverage for home systems (e.g. plumbing, heating, and electrical) and designated appliances.

Inland Marine (1920's): Coverage pertains to the insurance of property in transit over land and of property which is mobile by nature.

Travel Accident (1970): Coverages provided under these policies, some of which are also underwritten by the Company's Canadian life insurance affiliate, cover monetary losses arising from trip delay and cancellation for individual insureds.

Workers' Compensation (1910's): This coverage is purchased by employers to provide insurance for employees' lost wages and medical benefits in the event of work-related injury, disability, or death.

(Parenthetical dates refer to the year(s) when Old Republic's Companies began underwriting the coverages)

Commercial automobile, general liability and workers' compensation insurance policy coverages are typically produced in tandem for many assureds. For 2015, production of workers' compensation direct insurance premiums accounted for approximately 36.4% of consolidated General Insurance Group direct premiums written, while commercial automobile and general liability direct premium production amounted to approximately 28.3% and 11.3%, respectively, of such consolidated totals.

Approximately 91% of general insurance premiums are produced through independent agency or brokerage channels, while the remaining 9% is obtained through direct production facilities.

Title Insurance Group

Old Republic's flagship title insurance company was founded in 1907. The Title Insurance Group's business consists primarily of the issuance of policies to real estate purchasers and investors based upon searches of the public records which contain information concerning interests in real property. The policies insure against losses arising out of defects, liens and encumbrances affecting the insured title and not excluded or excepted from the coverage of the policy. For the year ended December 31, 2015, approximately 27% of the Company's consolidated title premium and related fee income stemmed from direct operations (which include branch offices of its title insurers and wholly owned agency and service subsidiaries of the Company), while the remaining 73% emanated from independent title agents and underwritten title companies.

There are two basic types of title insurance policies: lenders' policies and owners' policies. Both are issued for a one-time premium. Most mortgages made in the United States are extended by mortgage bankers, savings and commercial banks, state and federal agencies, and life insurance companies. These financial institutions secure title insurance policies to protect their mortgagees' interest in the real property. This protection remains in effect for as long as the mortgagee has an interest in the property. A separate title insurance policy may be issued to the owner of the real estate. An owner's policy of title insurance protects an owner's interest in the title to the property.

The premiums charged for the issuance of title insurance policies vary with the policy amount and the type of policy issued. The premium is collected in full when the real estate transaction is closed, there being no recurring fee thereafter. In many areas, premiums charged on subsequent policies on the same property may be reduced depending generally upon the time elapsed between issuance of the previous policies and the nature of the transactions for which the policies are issued. Most of the charge to the customer relates to title services rendered in conjunction with the issuance of a policy rather than to the possibility of loss due to risks insured against. Accordingly, the cost of services performed by a title insurer relates for the most part to the prevention of loss rather than to the assumption of the risk of loss. Claim losses that do occur result primarily from title search and examination mistakes, fraud, forgery, incapacity, missing heirs and escrow processing errors.

In connection with its title insurance operations, Old Republic also provides escrow closing and construction disbursement services, as well as real estate information products, national default management services, and a variety of other services pertaining to real estate transfers and loan transactions.

Republic Financial Indemnity Group (RFIG) Run-off Business

Old Republic's RFIG run-off business consists of its mortgage guaranty and CCI operations.

Private mortgage insurance protects mortgage lenders and investors from default related losses on residential mortgage loans made primarily to homebuyers who make down payments of less than 20% of the home's purchase price. The mortgage guaranty operation insures only first mortgage loans, primarily on residential properties incorporating one-to-four family dwelling units. Old Republic's mortgage guaranty business was started in 1973.

There are two principal types of private mortgage insurance coverage: "primary" and "pool". Primary mortgage insurance provides mortgage default protection on individual loans and covers a stated percentage of the unpaid loan principal, delinquent interest, and certain expenses associated with the default and subsequent foreclosure. In lieu of paying the stated coverage percentage, the Company may pay the entire claim amount, take title to the mortgaged property, and subsequently sell the property to mitigate its loss. Pool insurance, which is written on a group of loans in negotiated transactions, provides coverage that ranges up to 100% of the net loss on each individual loan included in the pool, subject to provisions regarding deductibles, caps on individual exposures, and aggregate stop loss provisions which limit aggregate losses to a specified percentage of the total original balances of all loans in the pool.

Traditional primary insurance was issued on an individual loan basis to mortgage bankers, brokers, commercial banks and savings institutions through a network of Company-managed underwriting sites located throughout the country. Traditional primary loans were individually reviewed (except for loans insured under delegated underwriting programs) and priced according to filed premium rates. In underwriting traditional primary business, the Company generally adhered to the underwriting guidelines published by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac both of which were purchasers of many of the loans the Company insured. Delegated underwriting programs allowed approved lenders to commit the Company to insure loans provided they adhered to predetermined underwriting guidelines.

Bulk and other insurance was issued on groups of loans to mortgage banking customers through a centralized risk assessment and underwriting department. These groups of loans were priced in the aggregate on a bid or negotiated basis. Coverage for insurance issued in this manner was provided through primary insurance policies (loan level

coverage) or pool insurance policies (aggregate coverage). The Company considers transactions designated as bulk insurance to be exposed to higher risk (as determined by such characteristics as origination channel, loan amount, credit quality, and extent of loan documentation) than those designated as other insurance.

Before insuring any loans, the Company issued to each approved customer a master policy outlining the terms and conditions under which coverage would be provided. Primary business was then produced via the issuance of a commitment/certificate for each loan submitted and approved for insurance. In the case of business providing pool coverage, a separate pool insurance policy was issued covering the particular loans applicable to each transaction.

As to all types of mortgage insurance products, the amount of premium charge depended on various underwriting criteria such as loan-to-value ratios, the level of coverage being provided, the borrower's credit history, the type of loan instrument (whether fixed rate/fixed payment or an adjustable rate/adjustable payment), documentation type, and whether or not the insured property is categorized as an investment or owner occupied property. Coverage is non-cancelable by the Company (except in the case of non-payment of premium or certain master policy violations) and premiums are paid under single, annual, or monthly payment plans. Single premiums are paid at the inception of coverage and provide coverage for the entire policy term. Annual and monthly premiums are renewable on their anniversary dates with the premium charge determined on the basis of the original or outstanding loan amount. The majority of the Company's direct premiums were written under monthly premium plans. Premiums may be paid by borrowers as part of their monthly mortgage payment and passed through to the Company by the servicer of the loan, or paid directly by the originator of, or investor in the mortgage loan.

As reported in earlier periods, the Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company ("RMIC"), had been operating pursuant to a waiver of minimum state regulatory capital requirements since late 2009. This waiver expired on August 31, 2011 and, as a consequence, RMIC and its sister company Republic Insurance Company of North Carolina ("RMICNC"), discontinued writing new business in all states and limited themselves to servicing the run-off of their existing business. They were placed under the North Carolina Department of Insurance's ("NCDOI") administrative supervision the following year and ultimately ordered to defer the payment of 40% of all settled claims as a deferred payment obligation ("DPO").

On July 1, 2014, the NCDOI issued a Final Order approving an Amended and Restated Corrective Plan (the "Amended Plan") submitted jointly on April 16, 2014, by RMIC and RMICNC. Under the Amended Plan, RMIC and RMICNC were authorized to pay 100% of their DPOs accrued as of June 30, 2014, and to settle all subsequent valid claims entirely in cash, without establishing any DPOs. In anticipation of receiving this Final Order, ORI contributed \$125.0 million in cash and securities to RMIC in June 2014. In mid-July 2014, in furtherance of the Final Order, RMIC and RMICNC processed payments of their accumulated DPO balances of approximately \$657.0 million relating to fully settled claims charged to periods extending between January 19, 2012 and June 30, 2014. Both subsidiaries remain under the supervision of the NCDOI as they continue to operate in run-off mode. The approval of the Amended Plan notwithstanding, the NCDOI retains its regulatory supervisory powers to review and amend the terms of the Amended Plan in the future as circumstances may warrant.

RMIC has continually evaluated the potential long-term underwriting performance of the run-off book of business based on various modeling techniques. The resulting models take into account actual premium and paid claim experience of prior periods, together with a large number of assumptions and judgments about future outcomes that are highly sensitive to a wide range of estimates. Many of these estimates and underlying assumptions relate to matters over which the Company has no control, including: 1) The conflicted interests, as well as the varying mortgage servicing and foreclosure practices of a large number of insured lending institutions; 2) General economic and industry-specific trends and events; and 3) The evolving or future social and economic policies of the U.S. Government vis-à-vis such critical sectors as the banking, mortgage lending, and housing industries, as well as its policies for resolving the insolvencies and assigning a possible future role to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. These matters notwithstanding, RMIC's standard model of forecasted results extending through 2022 continues to reflect ultimate profitability for the book of business. In this regard a long-used RMIC standard model indicates that underwriting performance of the book of business should, in the aggregate, be positive over the extended ten year run-off period assumed to end on or about December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2015, it is nonetheless possible that MI operating results could be negative in the near term.

As of December 31, 2015, RFIG's mortgage insurance subsidiaries were eminently solvent. Their total statutory capital, inclusive of a contingency reserve of \$265.8 million, was \$311.0 million. As of the same date, RFIG's consolidated GAAP capitalization amounted to \$247.2 million.

CCI policies, which have been issued by the Company since 1954, provide limited indemnity coverage to lenders and other financial intermediaries. The coverage is for the risk of non-payment of loan balances by individual buyers and borrowers. Claim costs are typically affected by unemployment, bankruptcy, and other issues leading to failures to pay. During 2008, the Company ceased the underwriting of new policies and the existing book of business was placed in run-off operating mode. During 2015 and 2014 in particular, CCI underwriting performance was affected negatively by significant litigation costs arising from claims by and against one of the nation's major banking institutions.

Corporate and Other Operations

Corporate and other operations include the accounts of a small life and accident insurance business as well as those of the parent holding company and several minor corporate services subsidiaries that perform investment management,

payroll, administrative and minor marketing services. The life and accident business registered net premium revenues of \$19.4 million, \$60.7 million, and \$59.6 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. This business is conducted in both the United States and Canada and consists mostly of limited product offerings sold through financial intermediaries such as automobile dealers, travel agents, and marketing channels that are also utilized in some of Old Republic's general insurance operations. For 2015, the much lower life and accident premium volume reflects the transfer of accident insurance premiums from a life and accident subsidiary to a general insurance group affiliate. Production of term life insurance, accounting for net premiums earned of \$10.3 million, \$11.9 million, and \$13.0 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, was terminated and placed in run off as of year end 2004.

Consolidated Underwriting Statistics

The following table reflects underwriting statistics covering premiums and related loss, expense, and policyholders' dividend ratios for the major coverages underwritten in the Company's insurance segments.

	(\$ in Millions)		
Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General Insurance Group:			
Overall Experience: (d)			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 2,894.7	\$ 2,735.6	\$ 2,513.7
Benefits and Claim Ratio	74.1%	77.9%	73.6%
Expense Ratio	23.5	22.9	23.7
Composite Ratio	<u>97.6%</u>	<u>100.8%</u>	<u>97.3%</u>
Experience by Major Coverages:			
Commercial Automobile (Principally Trucking):			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 929.9	\$ 873.5	\$ 824.2
Benefits and Claim Ratio	<u>77.8%</u>	<u>74.0%</u>	<u>76.1%</u>
Workers' Compensation:			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 1,128.7	\$ 1,109.6	\$ 997.1
Benefits and Claim Ratio	<u>80.7%</u>	<u>89.2%</u>	<u>79.6%</u>
General Liability:			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 171.2	\$ 170.0	\$ 158.4
Benefits and Claim Ratio	<u>76.8%</u>	<u>88.2%</u>	<u>78.5%</u>
Three Above Coverages Combined:			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 2,230.0	\$ 2,153.2	\$ 1,979.9
Benefits and Claim Ratio	<u>79.2%</u>	<u>82.9%</u>	<u>78.0%</u>
Financial Indemnity: (a)(d)			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 117.4	\$ 105.9	\$ 95.9
Benefits and Claim Ratio	<u>39.1%</u>	<u>25.6%</u>	<u>21.4%</u>
Inland Marine and Commercial Multi-Peril:			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 214.3	\$ 206.3	\$ 193.5
Benefits and Claim Ratio	<u>57.0%</u>	<u>65.7%</u>	<u>59.6%</u>
Home and Automobile Warranty:			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 242.4	\$ 213.1	\$ 187.8
Benefits and Claim Ratio	<u>65.0%</u>	<u>65.1%</u>	<u>70.4%</u>
Other Coverages: (b)			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 92.8	\$ 57.1	\$ 59.2
Benefits and Claim Ratio	<u>48.3%</u>	<u>77.9%</u>	<u>59.4%</u>
Title Insurance Group: (c)			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 1,624.7	\$ 1,394.4	\$ 1,567.1
Combined Net Premiums & Fees Earned	\$ 2,045.3	\$ 1,759.2	\$ 1,996.1
Claim Ratio	4.9%	5.2%	6.7%
Expense Ratio	88.3	90.4	88.0
Composite Ratio	<u>93.2%</u>	<u>95.6%</u>	<u>94.7%</u>
RFIG Run-off Business: (d)			
Net Premiums Earned	\$ 219.9	\$ 255.4	\$ 316.5
Claim Ratio	88.0%	97.2%	68.8%
Expense Ratio	10.0	9.5	8.1
Composite Ratio	<u>98.0%</u>	<u>106.7%</u>	<u>76.9%</u>
All Coverages Consolidated:			
Net Premiums & Fees Earned	\$ 5,179.4	\$ 4,811.1	\$ 4,885.6
Benefits and Claim Ratio	47.5%	52.3%	45.8%
Expense Ratio	48.5	47.1	49.2
Composite Ratio	<u>96.0%</u>	<u>99.4%</u>	<u>95.0%</u>

Any necessary reclassifications of prior years' data are reflected in the above table to conform to current presentation.

(a) Consists principally of fidelity, surety, executive indemnity (directors & officers and errors & omissions), and GAP coverages.

(b) Consists principally of aviation and travel accident coverages.

(c) Title claim, expense, and composite ratios are calculated on the basis of combined net premiums and fees earned.

(d) Consumer credit indemnity coverages are reported within the RFIG Run-off segment and have been excluded from the General Insurance Group.

The effect of the reclassified CCI coverage from the General Insurance Group's overall and financial indemnity underwriting statistics to the RFIG Run-off Business were as follows:

(\$ in Millions)

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General insurance overall experience:			
Increase (decrease) in net premiums earned	\$ (23.9)	\$ (27.7)	\$ (29.8)
Percentage point increase (decrease) in claim ratio	(2.2)%	(4.2)%	(.9)%
Percentage point increase (decrease) in expense ratio	.1	.1	.2
Percentage point increase (decrease) in composite ratio	<u>(2.1)%</u>	<u>(4.1)%</u>	<u>(.7)%</u>
Financial Indemnity coverages:			
Increase (decrease) in net premiums earned	\$ (23.9)	\$ (27.7)	\$ (29.8)
Percentage point increase (decrease) in claim ratio	<u>(52.1)%</u>	<u>(97.3)%</u>	<u>(30.3)%</u>
RFIG Run-off Business:			
Increase (decrease) in net premiums earned	\$ 23.9	\$ 27.7	\$ 29.8
Percentage point increase (decrease) in claim ratio	31.6 %	48.4 %	8.4 %
Percentage point increase (decrease) in expense ratio	<u>(.1)</u>	<u>(.2)</u>	<u>(.1)</u>
Percentage point increase (decrease) in composite ratio	<u>31.5 %</u>	<u>48.2 %</u>	<u>8.3 %</u>

Net Premiums Earned

General insurance 2015 and 2014 earned premium revenues rose for most insurance coverages with production spurred by both new business and a continuation of strong renewal rates for existing business. The Company's targeted insurance underwriting services in such fields as aviation, construction, energy, home warranty, trucking, and large account risk management provided the main impetus to this growth. The combination of a generally improving rate environment for most coverages and the slowly strengthening pace of U.S. economic activity were major contributing factors in these regards.

Title insurance premiums and fees increased in 2015 due to stronger housing and commercial property transactions and the segment's expanded market share. The decline in premium and fees in 2014 was mainly caused by the significant drop in refinance transactions from higher levels reached in 2013.

RFIG Run-off earned premium volume has reflected a continuing decline since 2012 due to the natural outcome of a run-off book of business devoid of new premium production since at least 2011.

Claim Ratios

Variations in claim ratios are typically caused by changes in the frequency and severity of claims incurred, changes in premium rates and the level of premium refunds, and periodic changes in claim and claim expense reserve estimates resulting from ongoing reevaluations of reported and incurred but not reported claims and claim expenses. As demonstrated in the preceding table, the Company can therefore experience period-to-period volatility in the underwriting results posted for individual coverages. In light of Old Republic's basic underwriting focus in managing its business, a long-term objective has been to dampen this volatility by diversifying coverages offered and industries served.

The claim ratios include loss adjustment expenses where appropriate. Policyholders' dividends, which apply principally to workers' compensation insurance, are a reflection of changes in loss experience for individual or groups of policies, rather than overall results, and should be viewed in conjunction with loss ratio trends.

The overall **general insurance** 2015 claim ratio reflects lower expense provisions for current and prior years' claim occurrences. Prior years' loss reserve developments resulted in an increase of 1.5 and 3.9 percentage points in the claim ratio in 2015 and 2014, respectively. By contrast, 2013 loss development reduced the claim ratio by .9 percentage point. Adverse developments have been concentrated in workers' compensation and general liability case reserves and resulted from settlements or reserve additions exceeding the previously established indemnity and/or allocated loss adjustment expense provisions. The Company generally underwrites concurrently workers' compensation, commercial automobile (liability and physical damage), and general liability insurance coverages for a large number of customers. Given this concurrent underwriting approach, an evaluation of trends in premiums, claim and dividend ratios for these individual coverages is more appropriately considered for the aggregate of these coverages.

Claims are a major cost factor and changes in them reflect continually evolving pricing and risk selection together with variability in loss severity and frequency trends caused by fortuitous and other events. Changes in commercial automobile claim ratios are primarily due to fluctuations in claim frequencies. Loss ratios for workers' compensation and liability insurance can reflect greater variability due to chance events in any one year, changes in loss costs emanating from participation in involuntary markets (i.e. insurance assigned risk pools and associations in which participation is basically mandatory), and added provisions for loss costs not recoverable from assuming reinsurers which may experience financial difficulties from time to time. Additionally, workers' compensation claim costs in particular are affected by a variety of underwriting techniques such as the use of captive reinsurance retentions, retrospective premium plans, and self-insured or deductible insurance programs that are intended to mitigate claim costs over time. Claim ratios for a relatively small book of general liability coverages tend to be highly volatile year to year due to the impact of changes in claim emergence and severity of legacy asbestos and environmental claims exposures.

Title insurance loss ratios have remained in the low single digits for a number of years due to a continuation of favorable trends in claims frequency and severity.

The **RFIG Run-off - mortgage guaranty** 2015 claim ratio was adversely affected by greater provisions for disputed claims in litigation. Excluding the affects of the litigation expense provisions, the claim ratios continue to decline due to the combined effects of further reductions in newly reported defaults and a rising rate at which previously reported defaults have cured or otherwise been resolved without payment. These factors led to highly favorable developments of prior year-end claim reserves during 2015, 2014, and 2013. Setting aside the aforementioned litigation expense provisions in 2015, these favorable reserve developments accounted for reductions of 65.0, 69.3, and 88.2 percentage points in the reported claim ratio for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

RFIG Run-off - CCI results were negatively impacted in 2015 and 2014 as ongoing litigation costs burdened this portion of the RFIG Run-off Business. The loss in 2015, however, was much lower than that registered in 2014 as the latter period was affected by greater net reserve provisions to cover the final settlement of a litigated case, as well as ongoing claim litigation with a major banking institution. 2013 CCI performance was most favorably affected by lower claim provisions resulting from improving delinquency trends and greater than anticipated claim salvage recoveries.

The **consolidated** claim, expense, and composite ratios reflect all the above factors and the changing period-to-period contributions of each segment to consolidated results.

General Insurance Claim Reserves

The Company's property and liability insurance subsidiaries establish claim reserves which consist of estimates to settle: a) reported claims; b) claims which have been incurred as of each balance sheet date but have not as yet been reported ("IBNR") to the insurance subsidiaries; and c) the direct costs, (fees and costs which are allocable to individual claims) and indirect costs (such as salaries and rent applicable to the overall management of claim departments) to administer known and IBNR claims. Such claim reserves, except as to classification in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as to gross and reinsured portions and purchase accounting adjustments, are reported for financial and regulatory reporting purposes at amounts that are substantially the same.

The establishment of claim reserves by the Company's insurance subsidiaries is a reasonably complex and dynamic process influenced by a large variety of factors. These factors principally include past experience applicable to the anticipated costs of various types of claims, continually evolving and changing legal theories emanating from the judicial system, recurring accounting, statistical, and actuarial studies, the professional experience and expertise of the Company's claim departments' personnel or attorneys and independent claim adjusters, ongoing changes in claim frequency or severity patterns such as those caused by natural disasters, illnesses, accidents, work-related injuries, and changes in general and industry-specific economic conditions. Consequently, the reserves established are a reflection of the opinions of a large number of persons, of the application and interpretation of historical precedent and trends, of expectations as to future developments, and of management's judgment in interpreting all such factors. At any point in time, the Company is exposed to the incurrence of possibly higher or lower than anticipated claim costs due to all of these factors, and to the evolution, interpretation, and expansion of tort law, as well as the effects of unexpected jury verdicts.

In establishing claim reserves, the possible increase in future loss settlement costs caused by inflation is considered implicitly, along with the many other factors cited above. Reserves are generally set to provide for the ultimate cost of all claims. With regard to workers' compensation reserves, however, the ultimate cost of long-term disability or pension type claims is discounted to present value based on interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 4.0%. Where applicable, the Company uses only such discounted reserves in evaluating the results of its operations, in pricing its products and settling retrospective and reinsured accounts, in evaluating policy terms and experience, and for other general business purposes. Solely to comply with reporting rules mandated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, however, Old Republic has made statistical studies of applicable workers' compensation reserves to obtain estimates of the amounts by which claim and claim adjustment expense reserves, net of reinsurance, have been discounted. These studies have resulted in estimates of such amounts at \$228.6 million, \$240.7 million and \$241.4 million, as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. It should be noted, however, that these differences between discounted and non-discounted (terminal) reserves are fundamentally of an informational nature, and are not indicative of an effect on operating results for any one or series of years for the above noted reasons.

Early in 2001, the Federal Department of Labor revised the Federal Black Lung Program regulations. The revisions basically require a reevaluation of previously settled, denied, or new occupational disease claims in the context of newly devised, more lenient standards when such claims are resubmitted. Following a number of challenges and appeals by the insurance and coal mining industries, the revised regulations were, for the most part, upheld in June, 2002 and are to be applied prospectively. Since the final quarter of 2001, black lung claims filed or refiled pursuant to these revised regulations have increased, though the volume of new claim reports has abated in recent years.

In March 2010, federal regulations were revised once again as part of the Patient Protection and Affordability Act that reinstates two provisions that can potentially benefit claimants. In response to this most recent legislation and the above noted 2001 change, black lung claims filed or refiled have risen once again. The vast majority of claims filed to date against Old Republic pertain to business underwritten through loss sensitive programs that permit the charge of additional or refund of return premiums to wholly or partially offset changes in estimated claim costs, or to business underwritten as a service carrier on behalf of various industry-wide involuntary market (i.e. assigned risk) pools. A much

smaller portion pertains to business produced on a traditional risk transfer basis. The Company has established applicable reserves for claims as they have been reported and for claims not as yet reported on the basis of its historical experience as well as assumptions relative to the effect of the revised regulations. Inasmuch as a variety of challenges are likely as the revised regulations are implemented through the actual claim settlement process, the potential impact on reserves, gross and net of reinsurance or retrospective premium adjustments, resulting from such regulations cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty.

Old Republic's reserve estimates also include provisions for indemnity and settlement costs for various asbestosis and environmental impairment ("A&E") claims that have been filed in the normal course of business against a number of its insurance subsidiaries. Many such claims relate to policies issued prior to 1985, including many issued during a short period between 1981 and 1982 pursuant to an agency agreement canceled in 1982. Over the years, the Company's property and liability insurance subsidiaries have typically issued general liability insurance policies with face amounts ranging between \$1.0 million and \$2.0 million and rarely exceeding \$10.0 million. Such policies have, in turn, been subject to reinsurance cessions which have typically reduced the subsidiaries' net retentions to \$.5 million or less as to each claim. Old Republic's exposure to A&E claims cannot, however, be calculated by conventional insurance reserving methods for a variety of reasons, including: a) the absence of statistically valid data inasmuch as such claims typically involve long reporting delays and very often uncertainty as to the number and identity of insureds against whom such claims have arisen or will arise; and b) the litigation history of such or similar claims for insurance industry members which has produced inconsistent court decisions with regard to such questions as to when an alleged loss occurred, which policies provide coverage, how a loss is to be allocated among potentially responsible insureds and/or their insurance carriers, how policy coverage exclusions are to be interpreted, what types of environmental impairment or toxic tort claims are covered, when the insurer's duty to defend is triggered, how policy limits are to be calculated, and whether clean-up costs constitute property damage. Over time, the Executive Branch and/or the Congress of the United States have proposed or considered changes in the legislation and rules affecting the determination of liability for environmental and asbestosis claims. As of December 31, 2015, however, there is no solid evidence to suggest that possible future changes might mitigate or reduce some or all of these claim exposures. Because of the above issues and uncertainties, estimation of reserves for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses for A&E claims in particular is much more difficult or impossible to quantify with a high degree of precision. Accordingly, no representation can be made that the Company's reserves for such claims and related costs will not prove to be overstated or understated in the future. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, Old Republic's aggregate indemnity and loss adjustment expense reserves specifically identified with A&E exposures amounted to approximately \$130.9 million and \$128.8 million gross, respectively, and \$100.6 million and \$106.2 million net of reinsurance, respectively. Based on average annual claims payments during the five most recent calendar years, such reserves represented a paid loss survival ratio of 4.7 years (gross) and 6.2 years (net of reinsurance) as of December 31, 2015 and 4.5 years (gross) and 6.1 years (net of reinsurance) as of December 31, 2014. These 2014 survival ratios are presented on a pro forma basis (unaudited) as if PMA had been consolidated with ORI for all periods. Fluctuations in this ratio between years can be caused by the inconsistent pay out patterns associated with these types of claims. For the five years ended December 31, 2015, incurred A&E claim and related loss settlement costs have averaged .4% of average annual General Insurance Group claims and related settlement costs.

Over the years, the subject of property and liability insurance claim reserves has been written about and analyzed extensively by a large number of professionals and regulators. Accordingly, the above discussion summary should be regarded as a basic outline of the subject and not as a definitive presentation. The Company believes that its overall reserving practices have been consistently applied over many years, and that its aggregate reserves have generally resulted in reasonable approximations of the ultimate net costs of claims incurred. However, no representation is made nor is any guaranty given that ultimate net claim and related costs will not develop in future years to be greater or lower than currently established reserve estimates.

The following table shows the evolving redundancies or deficiencies for reserves established as of December 31, of each of the years 2005 through 2015.

	(\$ in Millions)										
(a) As of December 31(6)(7):	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
(b) Liability (1) for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses(2):	\$ 4,908	\$ 4,597	\$ 4,197	\$ 3,936	\$ 3,769	\$ 3,779	\$ 3,229	\$ 3,222	\$ 3,175	\$ 2,924	\$ 2,414
(c) Paid (cumulative) as of (3):											
One year later	—%	23.5 %	25.0 %	22.3 %	24.3 %	24.4%	26.8%	28.4%	29.4%	25.7%	15.9%
Two years later	—	—	40.5	39.9	38.7	39.9	39.6	42.3	44.2	41.7	32.6
Three years later	—	—	—	50.5	51.6	49.5	48.8	51.4	52.8	51.9	44.3
Four years later	—	—	—	—	58.5	59.2	56.0	57.5	58.8	57.5	52.0
Five years later	—	—	—	—	—	63.8	62.9	63.5	63.4	62.0	56.0
Six years later	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.6	67.9	67.7	65.8	59.9
Seven years later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.8	70.9	68.9	63.3
Eight years later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.3	71.6	65.9
Nine years later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74.0	68.5
Ten years later	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	71.0%
(d) Liability reestimated (i.e., cumulative payments plus reestimated ending liability)											
As of (4):											
One year later	—%	100.9 %	104.5 %	99.0 %	99.5 %	96.1%	97.6%	98.2%	97.4%	96.2%	95.2%
Two years later	—	—	105.0	103.7	98.5	96.3	94.6	95.1	94.9	94.3	92.3
Three years later	—	—	—	103.4	103.6	95.5	93.3	93.1	92.5	92.4	90.4
Four years later	—	—	—	—	102.9	99.7	91.8	91.8	90.9	90.2	88.4
Five years later	—	—	—	—	—	98.0	93.6	91.1	89.9	89.0	87.3
Six years later	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.0	91.2	89.3	87.7	86.6
Seven years later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.3	89.2	87.5	85.6
Eight years later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88.0	87.5	85.3
Nine years later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.8	85.4
Ten years later	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	85.1%
(e) Redundancy (deficiency)(5) for each year-end	—%	(.9)%	(5.0)%	(3.4)%	(2.9)%	2.0%	9.0%	10.7%	12.0%	13.2%	14.9%
Average redundancy (deficiency) for all year-ends	3.8%										

- (1) Amounts are reported net of reinsurance.
- (2) Excluding unallocated loss adjustment expense reserves.
- (3) Percent of most recent reestimated liability (line d). Decreases in paid loss percentages may at times reflect the reassumption by the Company of certain previously ceded loss reserves from assuming reinsurers through commutations of then existing reserves.
- (4) Percent of beginning liability (line b) for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses.
- (5) Beginning liability less the most current liability reestimated (line d) as a percent of beginning liability (line b).
- (6) Historical data in the above table excludes amounts pertaining to PMA whose merger with Old Republic became effective October 1, 2010. Such PMA reserves have therefore been reflected from December 31, 2010 forward.
- (7) CCI coverages have been fully retained in this historical table for all years presented. In connection with the previously noted MI/CCI combination, certain General Insurance Group companies retain losses pursuant to various quota share and stop loss reinsurance agreements.

In reviewing the preceding tabular data, it should be noted that prior periods' loss payment and development trends may not be repeated in the future due to the large variety of factors influencing the reserving and settlement processes outlined herein above. The reserve redundancies or deficiencies shown for all years are not necessarily indicative of the effect on reported results of any one or series of years since cumulative retrospective premium and commission adjustments employed in various parts of the Company's business may partially offset such effects. (See "Consolidated Underwriting Statistics" above, and "Reserves, Reinsurance, and Retrospective Adjustments" elsewhere herein).

In 2015 and 2014, the Company experienced unfavorable developments of previously established reserves for accidents or events which occurred in 2011 and prior years in particular. These adverse developments were concentrated in workers' compensation and general liability case reserves and resulted from settlements or reserve additions exceeding the previously established indemnity and/or allocated loss adjustment expense provisions. These adverse developments are reflected in the percentage deficiencies shown in the columns for 2011 to 2014 and in the lower redundancies shown in the columns for 2009 and 2010.

The following table shows an analysis of changes in aggregate reserves for the Company's property and liability insurance claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses for each of the years shown:

Years Ended December 31: (1)	(\$ in Millions)											
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
(a) Beginning net reserves	\$4,597	\$4,197	\$3,936	\$3,769	\$3,779	\$3,819	*	\$3,222	\$3,175	\$2,924	\$2,414	\$2,182
<u>Incurring claims and claim expenses:</u>												
(b) Current year provision	1,960	1,897	1,762	1,652	1,582	1,351	1,343	1,452	1,490	1,295	1,191	
(c) Change in prior years' provision	41	190	(40)	(19)	(149)	(76)	(56)	(83)	(110)	(116)	(52)	
(d) Total incurred	2,001	2,088	1,722	1,632	1,432	1,275	1,287	1,369	1,379	1,179	1,138	
<u>Claim payments on:</u>												
(e) Current years' events	600	588	552	524	537	529	460	502	476	342	402	
(f) Prior years' events	1,090	1,099	907	941	905	786	818	820	652	326	504	
(g) Total payments	1,690	1,688	1,460	1,465	1,442	1,315	1,279	1,323	1,128	668	907	
(h) Ending net reserves (a + d - g)	4,908	4,597	4,197	3,936	3,769	3,779	3,229	3,222	3,175	2,924	2,414	
(i) Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserves	299	231	202	183	137	149	104	104	103	97	92	
(j) Reinsurance recoverable on claims reserves	2,722	2,992	2,801	2,787	2,827	2,825	2,046	2,020	1,976	1,929	1,894	
(k) Gross claims reserves (h + i + j)	\$7,931	\$7,821	\$7,201	\$6,907	\$6,733	\$6,753	\$5,380	\$5,346	\$5,256	\$4,951	\$4,401	

(*) Includes reserves acquired through the PMA merger.

(1) CCI coverages have been fully retained in this historical table for all years presented. For segment reporting purposes, \$155.1 million, \$107.7 million, and \$66.2 million of ending net reserves reported in the above table are reported as part of the RFIG Run-off Business segment as of December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. In connection with the previously noted MI/CCI combination, certain General Insurance Group companies retain losses pursuant to various quota share and stop loss reinsurance agreements.

(b) Investments. In common with other insurance organizations, Old Republic invests most capital and operating funds in income producing securities. Investments must comply with applicable insurance laws and regulations which prescribe the nature, form, quality, and relative amounts of investments which may be made by insurance companies. Generally, these laws and regulations permit insurance companies to invest within varying limitations in state, municipal and federal government obligations, corporate debt, preferred and common stocks, certain types of real estate, and first mortgage loans. For many years, Old Republic's investment policy has therefore been to acquire and retain primarily investment grade, publicly traded, fixed maturity securities, and in more recent years, high yielding publicly traded large capitalization common shares. The investment policy is also influenced by the terms of the insurance coverages written, by its expectations as to the timing of claim and benefit payments, and by income tax considerations. As a consequence of all these factors, the Company's invested assets are managed in consideration of enterprise-wide risk management objectives intended to assure solid funding of its subsidiaries' long-term obligations to insurance policyholders and other beneficiaries, as well as evaluations of their long-term effect on stability of capital accounts. Accordingly, the investment portfolio contains no significant insurance risk-correlated asset exposures to real estate, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations ("CDO's"), derivatives, hybrid securities, or illiquid private equity investments. In a similar vein, the Company does not engage in hedging or securities lending transactions, nor does it invest in securities whose values are predicated on non-regulated financial instruments exhibiting amorphous or unfunded counter-party risk attributes.

Management considers investment grade fixed maturity securities to be those rated by major credit rating agencies that fall within the top four rating categories, or securities which are not rated but have characteristics similar to securities so rated. The Company had no bond or note investments in default as to principal and/or interest at December 31, 2015 and 2014. The status and fair value changes of each investment is reviewed on at least a quarterly basis, and estimates of other-than-temporary impairments in the portfolio's value are evaluated and established at each quarterly balance sheet date. Substantially all of the Company's invested assets as of December 31, 2015 have been classified as "available for sale" pursuant to the existing investment policy.

The Company's investment policy is not designed to maximize or emphasize the realization of investment gains. The combination of gains and losses from sales or impairments of securities is reflected as realized gains and losses in the income statement. Dispositions of securities result principally from scheduled maturities of bonds and notes and sales of fixed income and equity securities available for sale. Dispositions of securities at a realized gain or loss reflect such factors as ongoing assessments of issuers' business prospects, allocation to industry sectors, changes in credit quality, and tax planning considerations.

The following tables show invested assets at the end of the last two years, together with investment income for each of the last three years:

Consolidated Investments			
(\$ in Millions)			
December 31:	2015	2014	
Available for Sale			
Fixed Maturity Securities:			
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$ 1,284.9	\$ 1,145.9	
Tax-Exempt	—	51.4	
Corporate	6,896.5	7,219.9	
	<u>8,181.5</u>	<u>8,417.2</u>	
Equity Securities	1,987.8	2,011.7	
Short-term Investments	669.4	609.4	
Miscellaneous Investments	27.2	24.7	
Total available for sale	<u>10,866.1</u>	<u>11,063.2</u>	
Held to Maturity			
Fixed Maturity Securities:			
Tax-Exempt	355.8	—	
Other Investments	3.5	5.5	
Total Investments	<u>\$ 11,225.5</u>	<u>\$ 11,068.8</u>	

Sources of Consolidated Investment Income			
(\$ in Millions)			
Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Fixed Maturity Securities:			
Taxable Interest	\$ 294.0	\$ 292.7	\$ 289.0
Tax-Exempt Interest	2.3	3.2	9.6
	<u>296.4</u>	<u>296.0</u>	<u>298.7</u>
Equity Securities Dividends	91.0	49.3	21.2
Other Investment Income:			
Interest on Short-term Investments	.8	.8	1.1
Sundry	3.7	3.0	2.6
	<u>4.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Gross Investment Income	392.1	349.2	323.7
Less: Investment Expenses (a)	3.4	3.7	4.9
Net Investment Income	<u>\$ 388.6</u>	<u>\$ 345.5</u>	<u>\$ 318.7</u>

(a) Investment expenses consist of personnel costs and investment management and custody service fees, as well as interest incurred on funds held of \$.3 million, \$.4 million and \$1.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The independent credit quality ratings and maturity distribution for Old Republic's consolidated fixed maturity investments, excluding short-term investments, at the end of the last two years are shown in the following tables. These investments, \$8.5 billion and \$8.4 billion at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, represented approximately 50% of consolidated assets and 65% and 64%, respectively, of consolidated liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Credit Quality Ratings of Fixed Maturity Securities (b)

December 31:	2015	2014
	(% of total portfolio)	
Aaa	17.2%	13.4%
Aa	9.6	9.6
A	32.3	36.5
Baa	34.7	35.3
Total investment grade	93.8	94.8
All other (c)	6.2	5.2
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

- (b) Credit quality ratings referred to herein are a blend of those assigned by the major credit rating agencies for U.S. and Canadian Governments, Agencies, Corporates and Municipal issuers, which are converted to the above ratings classifications.
- (c) "All other" includes non-investment grade or non-rated issuers.

Age Distribution of Fixed Maturity Securities

December 31:	2015	2014
	(% of total portfolio)	
Maturity Ranges:		
Due in one year or less	9.9%	7.8%
Due after one year through five years	40.8	43.6
Due after five years through ten years	47.0	46.4
Due after ten years through fifteen years	1.9	1.7
Due after fifteen years	.4	.5
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Average Maturity in Years	<u>4.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>

(c) Marketing. Commercial automobile (trucking), workers' compensation and general liability insurance underwritten for business enterprises and public entities is marketed primarily through independent insurance agents and brokers with the assistance of Old Republic's trained sales, underwriting, actuarial, and loss control personnel. The remaining property and liability commercial insurance written by Old Republic is obtained through insurance agents or brokers who are independent contractors and generally represent other insurance companies, and by direct sales. No single source accounted for over 10% of Old Republic's premium volume in 2015.

A substantial portion of the Company's title insurance business is referred to it by title insurance agents, builders, lending institutions, real estate developers, realtors, and lawyers. Title insurance and related real estate settlement products are sold through 271 Company offices and through agencies and underwritten title companies in the District of Columbia and all 50 states. The issuing agents are authorized to issue commitments and title insurance policies based on their own search and examination, or on the basis of abstracts and opinions of approved attorneys. Policies are also issued through independent title companies (not themselves title insurers) pursuant to underwriting agreements. These agreements generally provide that the agency or underwritten company may cause title policies of the Company to be issued, and the latter is responsible under such policies for any payments to the insured. Typically, the agency or underwritten title company deducts the major portion of the title insurance charge to the customer as its commission for services. During 2015, approximately 73% of title insurance premiums and fees were accounted for by policies issued by agents and underwritten title companies.

Title insurance premium and fee revenue is closely related to the level of activity in the real estate market. The volume of real estate activity is affected by the availability and cost of financing, population growth, family movements and other socio-economic factors. Also, the title insurance business is seasonal. During the winter months, new building activity is reduced and, accordingly, the Company produces less title insurance business relative to new construction during such months than during the rest of the year. The most important factors, insofar as Old Republic's title business is concerned, however, are the rates of activity in the resale and refinance markets for residential properties.

As previously noted, the Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier had been operating pursuant to a waiver of minimum state regulatory capital requirements since late 2009. This waiver expired on August 31, 2011. As a consequence, the underwriting of new policies ceased and the existing book of business was placed in run-off operating mode. Prior to August 31, 2011, traditional primary mortgage insurance was marketed principally through a direct sales force which called on mortgage bankers, brokers, commercial banks, savings institutions and other mortgage originators. No sales commissions or other forms of remuneration were paid to the lending institutions or others for the procurement or development of business.

The personal contacts, relationships, reputations, and intellectual capital of Old Republic's key executives and other associates responsible for the production of business are a vital element in obtaining and retaining much of its business. Many of the Company's customers produce large amounts of premiums and fees and therefore warrant substantial levels of attention and involvement by these persons. In this respect, Old Republic's mode of operation is similar to that of professional reinsurers and commercial insurance brokers, and relies on the marketing, underwriting, and management skills of relatively few key people for large parts of its business.

Historically, several types of insurance coverages underwritten by Old Republic, such as consumer credit indemnity, title, and mortgage guaranty insurance, have been affected in varying degrees by changes in national economic conditions. During periods when housing activity or mortgage lending are constrained by any combination of rising interest rates, tighter mortgage underwriting guidelines, falling home prices, excess housing supply and/or economic recession, operating and/or claim costs pertaining to such coverages tend to rise disproportionately to revenues and can result in underwriting losses and reduced levels of profitability.

At least one Old Republic general insurance subsidiary is licensed to do business in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and each of the Canadian provinces. Title insurance operations are licensed to do business in 50 states, the District of Columbia and Guam. Mortgage insurance subsidiaries are licensed in 50 states and the District of Columbia. Consolidated direct premium volume distributed among the various geographical regions shown was as follows for the past three years:

Geographical Distribution of Consolidated Direct Premiums Written			
	2015	2014	2013
United States:			
Northeast	12.5%	12.6%	12.4%
Mid-Atlantic	7.9	8.5	9.9
Southeast	20.0	19.1	19.3
Southwest	11.8	12.4	11.4
East North Central	12.1	12.3	11.9
West North Central	10.7	10.8	10.8
Mountain	7.2	6.9	7.4
Western	16.0	15.4	14.8
Foreign (Principally Canada)	1.8	2.0	2.1
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(d) Reserves, Reinsurance, and Retrospective Adjustments. Old Republic's insurance subsidiaries establish reserves for unearned premiums, reported claims, claims incurred but not reported, and claim adjustment expenses, as required in the circumstances. Such reserves are based on regulatory accounting requirements and generally accepted accounting principles. Claim reserves are based on estimates of the amounts that will be paid over a period of time and changes in such estimates are reflected in the financial statements of the periods during which they occur. See "General Insurance Claim Reserves" herein.

To maintain premium production within its capacity and limit maximum losses and risks for which it might become liable under its policies, Old Republic, as is the practice in the insurance industry, may cede a portion or all of its premiums and liabilities on certain classes of insurance, individual policies, or blocks of business to other insurers and reinsurers. Although the ceding of insurance does not generally discharge an insurer from its direct liability to a policyholder, it is industry practice to establish the reinsured part of risks as the liability of the reinsurer. Old Republic also employs retrospective premium adjustments and risk sharing arrangements for parts of its business in order to minimize losses for which it might become liable under its insurance policies, and to afford its customers or producers a degree of participation in the risks and rewards associated with such business. Under retrospective arrangements, Old Republic collects additional premiums if losses are greater than originally anticipated and refunds a portion of original premiums if loss costs are lower. Pursuant to risk sharing arrangements, the Company adjusts production costs or premiums retroactively to likewise reflect deviations from originally expected loss costs. The amount of premium, production costs and other retrospective adjustments which may be made is either limited or unlimited depending on the Company's evaluation of risks and related contractual arrangements. To the extent that any reinsurance companies, retrospectively rated risks, or producers might be unable to meet their obligations under existing reinsurance, retrospective insurance and production agreements, Old Republic would be liable for the defaulted amounts. In these regards, however, the Company generally protects itself by withholding funds, by securing indemnity agreements, by obtaining surety bonds, or by otherwise collateralizing such obligations through irrevocable letters of credit, cash, or securities.

The following table displays the Company's General Insurance liabilities reinsured by its ten largest reinsurers as of December 31, 2015.

Major General Insurance Balances Due from Reinsurers

Reinsurer	A.M. Best Rating	(\$ in Millions)			% of Total Consolidated Reinsured Liabilities
		Reinsurance Recoverable on Paid Claims	Reinsurance Recoverable on Claim Reserves	Total Exposure to Reinsurer	
Munich Re America, Inc.	A+	\$ 10.2	\$ 432.3	\$ 442.6	16.1%
Swiss Reinsurance America Corporation	A+	8.2	220.6	228.8	8.3
Hannover Ruckversicherungs	A+	1.9	158.8	160.8	5.9
Archway Insurance, Ltd.	Unrated	—	105.3	105.3	3.8
National WC Reinsurance Pool	Unrated	1.8	100.0	101.8	3.7
Trabaja Reinsurance Company	Unrated	1.7	97.6	99.4	3.6
AXIS Reinsurance Company	A+	.2	81.4	81.6	3.0
Summit Insurance Company Ltd.	Unrated	—	75.4	75.5	2.8
School Boards Insurance Co. of PA, Inc.	B+	1.0	65.2	66.3	2.4
Transatlantic Reinsurance Company	A	1.8	60.0	61.9	2.3
		<u>\$ 27.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,396.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,424.3</u>	<u>51.9%</u>

Reinsured liabilities of the RFIG Run-off Business, Title Insurance Group and small life and accident insurance operations are not material.

Reinsurance recoverable asset balances represent amounts due from or credited by assuming reinsurers for paid and unpaid claims and policy reserves. Such reinsurance balances that are recoverable from non-admitted foreign and certain other reinsurers such as captive insurance companies owned by assureds or business producers, as well as similar balances or credits arising from policies that are retrospectively rated or subject to assureds' high deductible retentions are substantially collateralized by letters of credit, securities, and other financial instruments. Old Republic evaluates on a regular basis the financial condition of its assuming reinsurers and assureds who purchase its retrospectively rated or high deductible policies. Estimates of unrecoverable amounts are included in the Company's net claim and claim expense reserves since reinsurance, retrospectively rated and self-insured deductible policies and contracts do not relieve Old Republic from its direct obligations to assureds or their beneficiaries.

Old Republic's reinsurance practices with respect to portions of its business also result from its desire to bring its sponsoring organizations and customers into some degree of joint venture or risk sharing relationship. The Company may, in exchange for a ceding commission, reinsure up to 100% of the underwriting risk, and the premium applicable to such risk, to insurers owned by or affiliated with lending institutions, financial and other intermediaries, and commercial institutions generally whose customers are insured by Old Republic, or individual customers who have formed captive insurance companies. The ceding commissions received compensate Old Republic for performing the direct insurer's functions of underwriting, actuarial, claim settlement, loss control, legal, reinsurance, and administrative services to comply with local and federal regulations, and for providing appropriate risk management services.

Remaining portions of Old Republic's business are reinsured in most instances with independent insurance or reinsurance companies pursuant to excess of loss agreements. Except as noted in the following paragraph, reinsurance protection on property and liability coverages generally limits the net loss on most individual claims to a maximum of: \$5.2 million for workers' compensation; \$5.0 million for commercial auto liability; \$5.0 million for general liability; \$12.0 million for executive protection (directors & officers and errors & omissions); \$2.0 million for aviation; and \$5.0 million for property coverages. Title insurance risk assumptions are generally limited to a maximum of \$500.0 million as to any one policy. The vast majority of title policies issued, however, carry exposures of less than \$1.0 million. An immaterial amount of the mortgage guaranty traditional primary risk in force is subject to lender sponsored captive reinsurance arrangements structured primarily on an excess of loss basis. All bulk and other mortgage guaranty insurance risk in force is retained. Exclusive of reinsurance, the average direct primary mortgage guaranty exposure is (in whole dollars) \$38,700 per insured loan.

Since January 1, 2005, the Company has had maximum reinsurance coverage of up to \$200.0 million for its workers' compensation exposures. Pursuant to regulatory requirements, however, all workers' compensation primary insurers such as the Company remain liable for unlimited amounts in excess of reinsured limits. Other than the substantial concentration of workers' compensation losses caused by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America, to the best of the Company's knowledge there had not been a similar accumulation of claims in a single location from a single occurrence prior to that event. Nevertheless, the possibility continues to exist that non-reinsured losses could, depending on a wide range of severity and frequency assumptions, aggregate several hundred million dollars to an insurer such as the Company. Such aggregation of losses could occur in the event of a catastrophe such as an earthquake that could lead to the death or injury of a large number of persons concentrated in a single facility such as a high rise building.

As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America, the reinsurance industry eliminated coverage from substantially all contracts for claims arising from acts of terrorism. Primary insurers like the Company thus became fully exposed to such claims. Late in 2002, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (the "TRIA") was signed into law, immediately establishing a temporary federal reinsurance program administered by the Secretary of the Treasury. The program applied to insured commercial property and casualty losses resulting from an act of terrorism, as defined in the TRIA. Congress extended and modified the program in late 2005 through the Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision and

Extension Act of 2005 (the "TRIREA"). TRIREA expired on December 31, 2007. Congress enacted a revised program in December 2007 through the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (the "TRIPRA") of 2007, a seven year extension that expired in December 2014. In January 2015, Congress passed the TRIPRA of 2015 that extended TRIPRA through 2020.

The TRIA automatically voided all policy exclusions which were in effect for terrorism related losses and obligated insurers to offer terrorism coverage with most commercial property and casualty insurance lines. The TRIREA revised the definition of "property and casualty insurance" to exclude commercial automobile, burglary and theft, surety, professional liability and farm owners multi-peril insurance. TRIPRA did not make any further changes to the definition of property and casualty insurance, however, it did include domestic acts of terrorism within the scope of the program. Although insurers are permitted to charge an additional premium for terrorism coverage, insureds may reject the coverage. Under TRIPRA, the program's protection is not triggered for losses arising from an act of terrorism until the industry first suffers losses in excess of a prescribed aggregate deductible during any one year. The program deductible trigger is \$100 million, \$120 million, \$140 million, \$160 million, \$180 million, and \$200 million for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively. Once the program trigger is met, TRIPRA will be responsible for a fixed percentage of the Company's terrorism losses that exceed its deductible which ranges from 85% for 2015 and declines by one percentage point per year until it reaches 80% in 2020. The Company's deductible amounts to 20% of direct earned premium on eligible property and casualty insurance coverages. The Company currently reinsures limits on a treaty basis of \$195.0 million in excess of \$5.0 million for claims arising from certain acts of terrorism for casualty clash and catastrophe workers' compensation liability insurance coverages. The Company also purchases facultative reinsurance on certain accounts in excess of \$200.0 million to manage the Company's net exposures.

(e) Competition. The insurance business is highly competitive and Old Republic competes with many stockholder-owned and mutual insurance companies. Many of these competitors offer more insurance coverages and have substantially greater financial resources than the Company. The rates charged for many of the insurance coverages in which the Company specializes, such as workers' compensation insurance, other property and liability insurance and title insurance, are primarily regulated by the states and are also subject to extensive competition among major insurance organizations. The basic methods of competition available to Old Republic, aside from rates, are service to customers, expertise in tailoring insurance programs to the specific needs of its clients, efficiency and flexibility of operations, personal involvement by its key executives, and, as to title insurance, accuracy and timely delivery of evidences of title issued.

For certain types of coverages, including loan credit indemnity and mortgage guaranty insurance, the Company has historically competed in varying degrees with the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") and the Veterans Administration ("VA"). In recent years, the FHA's market share of insured mortgages has increased significantly, mostly due to the more restrictive underwriting guidelines and premium rate increases imposed by private mortgage insurers. Mortgage insurance companies also compete by providing contract underwriting services to lenders, enabling the latter to improve the efficiency of their operations by outsourcing all or part of their mortgage loan underwriting processes. As already noted, the Company ceased underwriting new mortgage guaranty insurance effective August 31, 2011.

The Company believes its experience and expertise have enabled it to develop a variety of specialized insurance programs and related services for its customers, and to secure state insurance departments' approval of these programs.

(f) Government Regulation. In common with all insurance companies, Old Republic's insurance subsidiaries are subject to the regulation and supervision of the jurisdictions in which they do business. The method of such regulation varies, but, generally, regulation has been delegated to state insurance commissioners who are granted broad administrative powers relating to: the licensing of insurers and their agents; the nature of and limitations on investments; approval of policy forms; reserve requirements; and trade practices. In addition to these types of regulation, many classes of insurance, including most of the Company's insurance coverages, are subject to rate regulations which require that rates be reasonable, adequate, and not unfairly discriminatory.

The majority of states have also enacted insurance holding company laws which require registration and periodic reporting by insurance companies controlled by other corporations licensed to transact business within their respective jurisdictions. Old Republic's insurance subsidiaries are subject to such legislation and are registered as controlled insurers in those jurisdictions in which such registration is required. Such legislation varies from state to state but typically requires periodic disclosure concerning the corporation which controls the registered insurers, or ultimate holding company, and all subsidiaries of the ultimate holding company, and prior approval of certain intercorporate transfers of assets (including payments of dividends in excess of specified amounts by the insurance subsidiary) within the holding company system. Each state has established minimum capital and surplus requirements to conduct an insurance business. All of the Company's subsidiaries, except its mortgage guaranty insurance subsidiaries as described above, meet or exceed these requirements, which vary from state to state.

(g) Employees. As of December 31, 2015, Old Republic and its subsidiaries employed approximately 8,200 persons on a full time basis. Approximately 50% of this total was represented by employees associated with the Company's title insurance segment. A majority of eligible full time employees participate in various pension plans (all of which are frozen) or other plans which provide benefits payable upon retirement. Eligible employees are also covered by hospitalization and major medical insurance, group life insurance, and various savings, profit sharing, and deferred compensation plans. The Company considers its employee relations to be good.

(h) Website access. The Company files various reports with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. The Company's filings are available for viewing and/or copying at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 450 Fifth Street, NW.,

Washington, DC 20549. Information regarding the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The Company's reports are also available by visiting the SEC's internet website (<http://www.sec.gov>) and accessing its EDGAR database to view or print copies of the electronic versions of the Company's reports. Additionally, the Company's reports can be obtained, free of charge, by visiting its internet website (<http://www.oldrepublic.com>), selecting *Investors* then *SEC Filings* to view or print copies of the electronic versions of the Company's reports. The contents of the Company's internet website are not intended to be, nor should they be considered incorporated by reference in any of the reports the Company files with the SEC.

Item 1A - Risk Factors

Risk factors are uncertainties and events over which the Company has limited or no control, and which can have a materially adverse effect on its business, results of operations or financial condition. The Company and its business segments are subject to a variety of such risk factors and, within individual segments, each type of insurance coverage may be exposed to risk factors specific to them. The following sections set forth management's evaluation of material risk factors for the Company as a whole and for each business segment. There may be risks which management does not presently consider to be material that may later prove to be material risk factors as well.

Parent Company

Dividend Dependence and Liquidity

The Company is an insurance holding company with no operations of its own. Substantially all of its assets consist of the business conducted by its insurance subsidiaries. It relies upon dividends from such subsidiaries in order to pay the interest and principal on its debt obligations, dividends to its shareholders, and corporate expenses. The extent to which the insurance subsidiaries are able to declare and pay dividends is subject to regulations under the laws of their states or foreign jurisdictions of domicile. The regulations limit dividends based on the amount of statutory adjusted unassigned surplus or statutory earnings, and require the insurance subsidiaries to maintain minimum amounts of capital, surplus and reserves. Dividends in excess of the ordinary limitations can only be declared and paid with prior regulatory approval, of which there can be no assurance. The inability of the insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends in an amount sufficient to meet the Company's debt service and cash dividends on stock, as well as other cash requirements could result in liquidity issues.

Capitalization

Apart from dividends and interest on intercompany financing arrangements from its subsidiaries, the Company has access to various capital and liquidity resources including holding company investments and the public debt and equity capital markets. The availability of all such capital sources cannot, however, be assured and its cost could be significant at the time capital is raised. At December 31, 2015, the Company's consolidated debt to equity ratio was 24.8%.

Convertible Senior Notes and Senior Notes

Old Republic's 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and 4.875% Senior Notes ("the Notes") contain provisions defining certain events of default, among them a court ordered proceeding due to the insolvency of a Significant Subsidiary. The Notes define Significant Subsidiary in accordance with paragraph (w) of Rule 1-02 of the SEC's Regulation S-X. The Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier, RMIC qualifies as a Significant Subsidiary for purposes of the Notes. If RMIC were to become statutorily impaired, its insolvency could trigger a receivership proceeding which, in turn could ultimately result in an event of default. If this were to occur, the outstanding principal of the Notes could become immediately due and payable. Management believes the Final Order by the North Carolina Department of Insurance to RMIC has precluded such an event of default from occurring in the foreseeable future. Moreover, RMIC was statutorily solvent at December 31, 2015, and management has every expectation that its solvent state is likely to prevail. Moreover, RMIC is expected to be an increasingly less significant subsidiary over time as its in force business declines.

Risk Factors Common to the Company and its Insurance Subsidiaries

Investment Risks

The Company's investment portfolio consists primarily of highly rated debt securities and large capitalization common stocks. Its investments are subject to market-wide risks and fluctuations, as well as to risks inherent in particular securities. Changing and unprecedented market conditions could materially impact the future valuation of securities in its investment portfolio. This could cause the Company to impair the carrying value of some portion of those securities in the future. Volatility or illiquidity in the markets in which the Company holds positions may cause certain other-than-temporary impairments within its portfolio and thus lead to potentially significant adverse effects on the Company's liquidity, financial condition and operating results.

Income from the Company's investment portfolio is one of its primary sources of cash flow to support operations and claim payments. Should the Company improperly structure its investment portfolio to meet those future liabilities or should it have unexpected losses, including losses resulting from the forced liquidation of investments before their maturity or under adverse securities markets conditions, the Company could be unable to meet those obligations. The Company's investments and investment policies are subject to the provisions of state insurance laws, which results in its portfolio

being predominantly limited to highly rated fixed income securities. Interest rates on fixed income securities are near historical lows. In the event that interest rates should rise above those of the Company's fixed income securities, the market value of the Company's investment portfolio would decline. Any significant decrease in the value of the Company's investment portfolio could adversely impact its GAAP financial condition, but not necessarily the statutory financial condition of its insurance subsidiaries since their fixed maturities portfolio is generally stated at amortized cost from a regulatory standpoint.

Compared to historical averages, interest rates and investment yields on highly rated investments have generally declined, which has the effect of limiting the investment income the Company can generate. The Company depends on its investments as a source of revenue, and a prolonged period of low investment yields would have an adverse impact on its revenues and could potentially adversely affect its operating results.

The Company may be forced to change its investments or investment policies depending upon regulatory, economic and market conditions, thus affecting the existing or anticipated financial condition and operating needs, including the tax position, of its business. In such circumstances, the Company's investment objectives may not be achieved. While the Company's portfolio consists mostly of highly-rated investments and complies with applicable regulatory requirements, the success of its investment activity is affected by general economic conditions, which may adversely affect the markets for credit and interest-rate-sensitive securities, including the extent and timing of investor participation in these markets, the level and volatility of interest rates and, consequently, the value of fixed-income securities.

Excessive Losses and Loss Expenses

Although the Company's business segments encompass different types of insurance, the greatest risk factor common to all insurance coverages is excessive losses due to unanticipated claims frequency, severity or a combination of both. Many of the factors affecting the frequency and severity of claims depend upon the type of insurance coverage, but others are shared in common. Severity and frequency can be affected by changes in national economic conditions, unexpectedly adverse outcomes in claims litigation, often as a result of unanticipated jury verdicts, changes in court made law, adverse court interpretations of insurance policy provisions resulting in increased liability or new judicial theories of liability, together with unexpectedly high costs of defending claims.

Inadequate Reserves

Reserves are the amounts that an insurance company sets aside for its anticipated policy liabilities. Claim reserves are an estimate of liability for unpaid claims and claims defense and adjustment expenses, and cover both reported as well as IBNR claims. It is not possible to calculate precisely what these liabilities will amount to in advance and, therefore, the reserves represent a best estimate at any point in time. Such estimates are based upon known historical loss data, certain assumptions and expectations of future trends in claim frequency and severity, inflation and other economic considerations. The latter are affected by a variety of factors over which insurers have little or no control and which can be quite volatile.

Reserve estimates are periodically reviewed in light of known developments and, where necessary, they are adjusted and refined as circumstances may warrant. Nevertheless, the reserve setting process is inherently uncertain. If for any of these reasons reserve estimates prove to be inadequate, the Company's subsidiaries can be forced to increase their reported liabilities; such an occurrence could result in a materially adverse impact on their results of operations and financial condition.

Inadequate Pricing

Premium rates are generally determined on the basis of historical data for claim frequency and severity as well as related production and other expense patterns. In the event ultimate claims and expenses exceed historically projected levels, premium rates are likely to prove insufficient. Premium rate inadequacy may not become evident quickly, may require time to correct, and, much like excessive losses can affect adversely the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Liquidity Risk

As indicated above, the Company manages its fixed-maturity investments with a view toward matching the maturities of those investments with the anticipated liquidity needs of its subsidiaries for the payment of claims and expenses. If a subsidiary suddenly experienced greater-than-anticipated liquidity needs for any reason, it could require an injection of funds that might not necessarily be available to meet its obligations at a point in time. Alternatively, invested securities may need to be sold at a loss and thus impact adversely both financial condition and operating results.

Regulatory Environment

The Company's insurance businesses are subject to extensive governmental regulation under state laws in the U.S. and the laws of each of the few other jurisdictions outside the U.S. in which they operate. These regulations relate to such matters as licensing requirements, types of insurance products that may be sold, premium rates, marketing practices, capital and surplus requirements, investment limitations, underwriting limitations, dividend payment limitations, transactions with affiliates, accounting practices, taxation and other matters. While most of the regulation is at the state level in the U.S., the federal government has increasingly expressed an interest in regulating the insurance business and has injected itself through the Graham-Leach-Bliley Act, the Patriot Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and

Consumer Protection Act of 2009. Moreover, changes in the Internal Revenue Code and other regulations bear directly on the costs of conducting an insurance business through increased compliance expenses.

Apart from the rising costs of compliance, as existing regulations evolve through administrative and court interpretations, and as new regulations are adopted, there is no basis for predicting the impact that changes could have on the Company's businesses in the future. The impact could have a material adverse effect on the manner in which the company's subsidiaries do business, and or their ability to compete, to continue offering their existing products, or to pursue acquisitions and growth opportunities.

Competition

Each of the Company's lines of continuing insurance business is highly competitive and is likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. Moreover, existing competitors and the capital markets have from time to time brought an influx of capital and newly-organized entrants into the industry, and changes in laws have enabled financial institutions, like banks and savings and loans, to sell insurance products. Increases in competition threaten to reduce demand for the Company's insurance products, reduce its market share and growth prospects, and potentially reduce its profitability.

Exposure to Independent Rating Downgrades

The competitive positions of insurance companies in general have come to depend increasingly on independent ratings of their financial strength and claims-paying ability. The rating agencies base their ratings on criteria they establish regarding an insurer's financial strength, operating performance, strategic position and ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. A significant downgrade in the ratings of any of the Company's major policy-issuing subsidiaries could have a materially adverse effect on their ability to compete for new business and retain existing business and, as a result, their operating results and financial condition.

Financial Institutions Risk

The Company's subsidiaries have significant business relationships with financial institutions, particularly national banks. The subsidiaries are the beneficiaries of a considerable amount of security in the form of letters of credit which they hold as collateral securing the obligations of insureds and certain reinsurers. Some of the banks themselves have subsidiaries that reinsure the Company's business. Other banks are depositories holding large sums of money in escrow accounts established by the Company's title subsidiaries. There is thus a risk of concentrated financial exposures in one or more such banking institutions. If any of these institutions fail or are unable to honor their credit obligations, or if escrowed funds become lost or tied up due to the failure of a bank, the result could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risk Management

The Company has established processes and procedures designed to identify, measure, analyze, monitor and report the types of risk the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to, including operational risk, market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, investment risk, interest rate risk, legal risk and reputational risk, among others. There are inherent limitations in such processes and procedures, and as a result, there is always the possibility that the Company has not adequately identified or anticipated risks. Such inadequacies could lead to future unexpected losses or expenses.

Legal Risks

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are from time to time named defendants or otherwise involved in various legal proceedings, including class actions and other litigation or arbitration proceedings with third parties, as well as proceedings by regulatory agencies. Any of these actions could result in judgments, settlements, fines or penalties which could materially adversely affect the Company's or its subsidiaries' business, financial condition or results of operations.

Acquisition Integration Risk

The Company has from time to time grown its business by acquisition and is likely to consider acquisitions in the future. There can never be any assurance that such acquisitions will have positive accretive results. Integration of an acquired business can be costly and complex. The integration of acquisitions already completed, as well as any that may be completed in the future could result in significant unanticipated costs or losses of one sort or another.

Attracting and Retaining Qualified Employees

The Company's and its subsidiaries' employees at all levels are among their most important assets. Should the Company and its subsidiaries for any reason be unable to attract and retain qualified employees, their performance could be materially adversely affected.

Information Technology Systems

The Company is dependent to a large degree on the successful functioning and security of its information technology systems to conduct its varied business operations. These systems are relied upon to communicate with producers and insureds, underwrite business, issue policies and process premiums, adjust and pay claims, and prepare financial analysis and reporting. A significant interruption or inability to access these systems due to, among other events, system failure,

natural disaster, or cyber-attack could have a material effect on the Company's business and expose it to significant monetary and reputational damages.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are risk factors that are particular to each of the Company's three major business segments.

General Insurance Group

Catastrophic Losses

While the Company limits the property exposures it assumes, the casualty or liability insurance it underwrites creates an exposure to claims arising out of catastrophes. The two principal catastrophe exposures are earthquakes and acts of terrorism in areas where there are large concentrations of employees of an insured employer or other individuals who could potentially be injured and assert claims against an insured under workers' compensation policies. Collateral damage to property or persons from acts of terrorism and other calamities could also expose general liability policies.

Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack, the reinsurance industry eliminated coverage from substantially all reinsurance contracts for claims arising from acts of terrorism. As discussed elsewhere in this report, the U.S. Congress subsequently passed TRIA, TRIREA, and TRIPRA legislation that required primary insurers to offer coverage for certified acts of terrorism under most commercial property and casualty insurance policies. Although these programs established a temporary federal reinsurance program through December 31, 2020, primary insurers like the Company's general insurance subsidiaries retain significant exposure for terrorist act-related losses.

Long-Tailed Losses

Coverage for general liability is considered long-tailed coverage. Written in most cases on an "occurrence" basis, it often takes longer for covered claims to be reported and become known, adjusted and settled than it does for property claims, for example, which are generally considered short-tailed. The extremely long-tailed aspect of such claims as pollution, asbestos, silicosis, manganism (welding rod fume exposure), black lung, lead paint and other toxic tort claims, coupled with uncertain and sometimes variable judicial rulings on coverage and policy allocation issues along with the possibility of legislative actions, makes reserving for these exposures highly uncertain. While the Company believes that it has reasonably estimated its liabilities for such exposures to date, and that its exposures are relatively modest, there is a risk of materially adverse developments in both known and as-yet-unknown claims.

Workers' Compensation Coverage

Workers' compensation coverage is the largest line of insurance written by the Company's insurance subsidiaries. The frequency and severity of claims, and the adequacy of reserves for workers' compensation claims and expenses can all be significantly influenced by such risk factors as future wage inflation in states that index benefits, the speed with which injured employees are able to return to work in some capacity, the cost and rate of inflation in medical treatments, the types of medical procedures and treatments, the cost of prescription medications, the frequency with which closed claims reopen for additional or related medical issues, the mortality of injured workers with lifetime benefits and medical treatments, the use of health insurance to cover some of the expenses, the assumption of some of the expenses by states' second injury funds, the use of cost containment practices like preferred provider networks, and the opportunities to recover against third parties through subrogation. Adverse developments in any of these factors, if significant, could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's operating results and financial condition.

Reinsurance

Reinsurance is a contractual arrangement whereby one insurer (the reinsurer) assumes some or all of the risk exposure written by another insurer (the reinsured). The Company depends on reinsurance to manage its risks both in terms of the amount of coverage it is able to write, the amount it is able to retain for its own account, and the price at which it is able to write it. The availability of reinsurance and its price, however, are determined in the reinsurance market by conditions beyond the Company's control.

Reinsurance does not relieve the reinsured company of its primary liability to its insureds in the event of a loss. It merely reimburses the reinsured company. The ability and willingness of reinsurers to honor their counterparty obligations to the Company represent credit risks. Old Republic has no practical basis for evaluating the risks assumed by a reinsurer from sources other than its own. Those risks could result in a significant deterioration of the reinsurer's ability to honor its obligations to the Company, thereby exacerbating credit risk exposure.

Old Republic addresses these risks by limiting its reinsurance placements to those reinsurers it considers the best credit risks. In recent years, however, there has been an ever decreasing number of reinsurers so considered. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to find the desired or even adequate amounts of reinsurance at favorable rates from acceptable reinsurers in the future. If unable to do so, the Company would be forced to reduce the volume of business it writes or retain increased amounts of liability exposure. Because of the declining number of acceptable reinsurers, there is a risk that too much reinsurance risk may become concentrated in too few reinsurers. These concentrations of risk could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Insureds as Credit Risks

A significant amount of Old Republic's liability and workers' compensation business, particularly for large commercial insureds, is written on the basis of risk sharing underwriting methods utilizing large deductibles, captive insurance risk retentions, or other arrangements whereby the insureds effectively retain and fund varying and at times significant amounts of their losses. Their financial strength and ability to pay are carefully evaluated as part of the underwriting process and monitored periodically thereafter, and their retained exposures are estimated and collateralized based on pertinent credit analysis and evaluation. Because the Company is primarily liable for losses incurred under its policies, the possible failure or inability of insureds to honor their retained liability represents a credit risk. Any subsequently developing shortage in the amount of collateral held would also be a risk, as would the failure or inability of a bank to honor a letter of credit issued as collateral. These risk factors could have a materially adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Guaranty Funds and Residual Markets

In nearly all states, licensed property and casualty insurers are required to participate in guaranty funds through assessments covering a portion of insurance claims against impaired or insolvent property and casualty insurers. Any increase in the number or size of impaired companies would likely result in an increase in the Company's share of such assessments.

Many states have established second injury funds that compensate injured employees for aggravation of prior injuries or conditions. These second injury funds are funded by assessments or premium surcharges.

Residual market or pooling arrangements exist in many states to provide various types of insurance coverage to those that are otherwise unable to find private insurers willing to insure them. All licensed property and casualty insurers writing such coverage voluntarily are required to participate in these residual market or pooling mechanisms.

A material increase in any of these assessments or charges could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Prior Approval of Rates

Most of the lines of insurance underwritten by the Company are subject to prior regulatory approval of premium rates in a majority of the states. The process of securing regulatory approval can be time consuming and can impair the Company's ability to effect necessary rate increases in an expeditious manner. Furthermore, there is a risk that the regulators will not approve a requested increase, particularly in regard to workers' compensation insurance with respect to which rate increases often confront strong opposition from local business, organized labor, and political interests.

Title Insurance Group

Housing and Mortgage Lending Markets

The tightening and collapse of credit markets, the collapse of the housing market, the general decline in the value of real property, the rise in unemployment, and the uncertainty and negative trends in general economic conditions that began in 2006 created a difficult operating environment for the Company's title insurance subsidiaries. While these conditions have since improved to varying degrees, any return of these recessionary conditions could have a materially adverse effect on these subsidiaries' financial condition and results of operation over the near and longer terms. The impact of these conditions was somewhat mitigated both by lower mortgage interest rates, which lead to an increase in mortgage refinancings and by a rise in the number of agents producing business for the Companies' title insurance subsidiaries. Future rises in mortgage interest rates, however, could result in a decline in refinancing activity which, in turn, may result in reduced title insurance business.

Competition

Business comes to title insurers primarily by referral from real estate agents, lenders, developers and other settlement providers. The sources of business lead to a great deal of competition among title insurers. Although the top four title insurance companies during 2015 accounted for about 87% of industry-wide premium volume, there are numerous smaller companies representing the remainder at the regional and local levels. The smaller companies are an ever-present competitive risk in the regional and local markets where their business connections can give them a competitive edge. Moreover, there is always competition among the major companies for key employees, especially those engaged in business production. Among the four largest national title insurers, the Company's title insurance subsidiaries rely upon independent agencies to produce most of their business, whereas the other title insurers rely more on owned agencies. Independent agencies can direct business to any title insurer, whereas owned agencies will only direct business to their parent or affiliated title insurers. The Company's title subsidiaries are therefore more vulnerable to a loss of business than are the other largest title companies.

Regulation and Litigation

Regulation is also a risk factor for title insurers. The title insurance industry has recently been, and continues to be, under regulatory scrutiny in a number of states with respect to pricing practices, and alleged RESPA violations and

unlawful rebating practices. The regulatory investigations could lead to industry-wide reductions in premium rates and escrow fees, the inability to get rate increases when necessary, as well as to changes that could adversely affect the Company's ability to compete for or retain business or raise the costs of additional regulatory compliance.

From time to time the Company's title insurance subsidiaries are named as defendants or are otherwise involved in various legal proceedings, including class actions and other litigation, disputes with third parties, and proceedings or civil investigations brought by regulatory agencies. Any resulting adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties or other rulings could have, directly or indirectly, a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or business reputation. Litigation or other disputes between the Company's mortgage insurance subsidiaries and insured mortgage lenders could also have an adverse effect on the Company's title insurance subsidiaries if, as a result, the lenders threatened to or discontinued accepting title insurance or title related services from the Company's title insurers.

Other Risks

Inadequate title searches are among the risk factors faced by the entire industry. If a title search is conducted thoroughly and accurately, there should theoretically never be a claim. When the search is less than thorough or complete, title defects can go undetected and claims result.

To a lesser extent, fraud is also a risk factor for all title companies -- sometimes in the form of an agent's or an employee's defalcation of escrowed funds, sometimes in the form of fraudulently issued title insurance policies.

RFIG Run-off Business

Mortgage Guaranty Business in Run-off; Possible Material Losses, Statutory Capital Impairment, and Receivership

The material increases in mortgage guaranty insurance claims and loss payments that began in 2007 gradually depleted RMIC's statutory capital base and forced it to discontinue writing new business. The insurance laws of 16 jurisdictions, including RMIC and RMICNC's domiciliary state of North Carolina, require a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to risk in force (or a similar measure) in order to continue to write new business. The formulations currently allow for a maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25 to 1, or alternatively stated, a "minimum policyholder position" ("MPP") of one-twenty-fifth of the total risk in force. The failure to maintain the prescribed minimum capital level in a particular state generally requires a mortgage insurer to immediately stop writing new business until it reestablishes the required level of capital or receives a waiver of the requirement from a state's insurance regulatory authority. RMIC breached the minimum capital requirement during the third quarter of 2010. RMIC had previously requested and, subsequently received waivers or forbearance of the minimum policyholder position requirements from the regulatory authorities in substantially all affected states. Following several brief extensions, the waiver from its domiciliary state of North Carolina expired on August 31, 2011, and RMIC and its sister company, RMICNC, discontinued writing new business in all states and limited themselves to servicing the run-off of their existing business. They were placed under the North Carolina Department of Insurance's ("NCDOI") administrative supervision the following year and ultimately ordered to defer the payment of 40% of all settled claims as a deferred payment obligation ("DPO").

On July 1, 2014, the NCDOI issued a Final Order approving an Amended and Restated Corrective Plan (the "Amended Plan") submitted jointly on April 16, 2014, by RMIC and RMICNC. Under the Amended Plan, RMIC and RMICNC were authorized to pay 100% of their DPOs accrued as of June 30, 2014, and to settle all subsequent valid claims entirely in cash, without establishing any DPOs. In anticipation of receiving this Final Order, ORI contributed \$125.0 million in cash and securities to RMIC in June 2014. In mid-July 2014, in furtherance of the Final Order, RMIC and RMICNC processed payments of their accumulated DPO balances of approximately \$657.0 million relating to fully settled claims charged to periods extending between January 19, 2012 and June 30, 2014. Both subsidiaries remain under the supervision of the NCDOI as they continue to operate in run-off mode. The approval of the Amended Plan notwithstanding, the NCDOI retains its regulatory supervisory powers to review and amend the terms of the Amended Plan in the future as circumstances may warrant.

RMIC has continually evaluated the potential long-term underwriting performance of the run-off book of business based on various modeling techniques. The resulting models take into account actual premium and paid claim experience of prior periods, together with a large number of assumptions and judgments about future outcomes that are highly sensitive to a wide range of estimates. Many of these estimates and underlying assumptions relate to matters over which the Company has no control, including: 1) The conflicted interests, as well as the varying mortgage servicing and foreclosure practices of a large number of insured lending institutions; 2) General economic and industry-specific trends and events; and 3) The evolving or future social and economic policies of the U.S. Government vis-à-vis such critical sectors as the banking, mortgage lending, and housing industries, as well as its policies for resolving the insolvencies and assigning a possible future role to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

There can be no assurance that RMIC and RMICNC will emerge from the run-off as solvent companies or that the conditions or the duration of the run-off of their business will remain unchanged or that they will remain under supervision rather than receivership.

Premium Income and Long-Term Claim Exposures

Mortgage insurers such as the Company issue long duration, guaranteed renewable policies covering multi-year periods during which exposure to loss exists. Loss exposures typically manifest themselves as recurring losses usually concentrated between the second and fifth year following issuance of any one year's new policies. Additionally, the policies cover catastrophic aggregations of claims such as those that occurred during the Great Recession of 2007 to 2012 which was engendered by substantial market dislocations in the housing and mortgage lending industries.

The Company's mortgage guaranty premiums stem principally from monthly installment policies. Substantially all such premiums are generally written and earned in the month coverage is effective. Recognition of claim costs, however, occurs only after an insured mortgage loan has missed two or more consecutive monthly payments. Accordingly, GAAP revenue recognition is not appropriately matched to the risk exposure and the consequent recognition of both normal and, most significantly, future catastrophic loss occurrences. As a result, mortgage guaranty GAAP earnings for any individual year or series of years may be materially adversely affected, particularly by cyclical catastrophic loss events such as the mortgage insurance industry experienced between 2007 and 2012. Reported GAAP earnings and financial condition form, in part, the basis for significant judgments and strategic evaluations made by management, analysts, investors, and other users of the financial statements issued by mortgage guaranty companies. The risk exists that such judgments and evaluations are at least partially based on GAAP financial information that does not match revenues and expenses and is not reflective of the long-term normal and catastrophic risk exposures assumed by mortgage guaranty insurers at any point in time. This risk is inherent in the models on which the run-off of RMIC's and RMICNC's business is based.

Inadequate Loss Reserves

The Company establishes reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses for its mortgage and consumer credit indemnity insurance coverages based upon loans reported to be in default, as well as estimates of those in default but not yet reported. The reserves are best estimates by management and take into consideration its judgments and assumptions regarding the housing and mortgage markets, unemployment rates and economic trends in general. During the ongoing sustained economic downturn, loss reserve estimates have become subject to even greater uncertainty and volatility. The rate and severity of actual losses could prove to be greater than expected and require the Company to effect substantial increases in its loss reserves. Depending upon the magnitude, such increases could have a materially adverse impact on the Company's mortgage insurance and consumer credit indemnity insurance run-off business and the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition. There can be no assurance that the actual losses for the mortgage insurance and consumer credit indemnity coverages will not be materially greater than previously established loss reserves.

Fewer Coverage Rescissions

The Company may rescind its mortgage guaranty and consumer credit indemnity coverages whenever it finds evidence that a loan did not qualify for insurance coverage in the first instance, or that a material misrepresentation had been made in the loan application by the borrower, the lender, and/or its agent. During the past several years, the rate of rescissions rose dramatically. As a result, rescissions reduced materially the percentage of approved claims, and loss reserving estimates have reflected assumptions about the levels of rescission activity.

Certain policyholders who have experienced high rates of coverage rescission instituted litigation or arbitration proceedings challenging the Company's position on rescissions. Whether the current rescission rates continue or decline, it is possible that further litigation or arbitral challenges to the Company's rescissions of coverage could arise. If any of the challenges are successful, they could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's mortgage guaranty and/or consumer credit indemnity run-off insurance business and consolidated operating results and financial position. Even if such challenges should prove unsuccessful, the costs of addressing them through litigation could be substantial.

Item 1B - Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 2 - Properties

The principal executive offices of the Company are located in the Old Republic Building in Chicago, Illinois. This Company-owned building contains 151,000 square feet of floor space of which approximately 51% is occupied by Old Republic, and the remainder is leased to others. In addition to its Chicago building, the Company owns two other major office buildings. A subsidiary of the Title Insurance Group partially occupies its owned operations headquarters building in Minneapolis, Minnesota. This building contains 110,000 square feet of floor space of which approximately 85% is occupied by the Title Insurance Group, and the remainder is leased to others. A subsidiary of the General Insurance Group, PMA, owns its building in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania. This building contains 110,000 square feet of floor space and is entirely owner-occupied. Seven smaller buildings are owned by Old Republic and its subsidiaries in various parts of the nation and are primarily used for its business. The carrying value of all owned buildings and related land at December 31, 2015 was \$67.5 million.

Certain other operations of the Company and its subsidiaries are directed from leased premises. See Note 4(b) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of all material lease obligations.

Item 3 - Legal Proceedings

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

On December 19, 2008, Old Republic Insurance Company and Republic Insured Credit Services, Inc., ("Old Republic") filed suit against Countrywide Bank FSB, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. ("Countrywide") and Bank of New York Mellon, BNY Mellon Trust of Delaware ("BNYM") in the Circuit Court, Cook County, Illinois (Old Republic Insurance Company, et al. v. Countrywide Bank FSB, et al.) seeking rescission of various credit indemnity policies issued to insure home equity loans and home equity lines of credit which Countrywide had securitized or held for its own account, a declaratory judgment and money damages based upon systemic material misrepresentations and fraud by Countrywide as to the credit characteristics of the loans or by the borrowers in their loan applications. Countrywide filed a counterclaim alleging a breach of contract, bad faith and seeking a declaratory judgment challenging the factual and procedural bases that Old Republic had relied upon to deny or rescind coverage for individual defaulted loans under those policies, as well as unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. The Court ruled that Countrywide does not have standing to counterclaim with respect to the policies insuring the securitized loans because those policies were issued to BNYM. In response, Countrywide and BNYM jointly filed a motion asking the Court to allow an amended counterclaim in which BNYM would raise substantially similar allegations as those raised by Countrywide and make substantially similar requests but with respect to the policies issued to BNYM. The Court dismissed their motion, with leave to re-plead the counterclaim. BNYM's subsequent attempt to re-plead was granted by the Court. No trial date has been set.

On December 31, 2009, two of the Company's mortgage insurance subsidiaries, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company and Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina (together "RMIC") filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, against Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP, and Bank of America N.A. as successor in interest to Countrywide Bank, N.A. (together "Countrywide") (Republic Mortgage Insurance Company, et al v. Countrywide Financial Corporation, et al.) The suit relates to five mortgage insurance master policies (the "Policies") issued by RMIC to Countrywide or to the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company as co-trustee for trusts containing securitized mortgage loans that were originated or purchased by Countrywide. RMIC has rescinded its mortgage insurance coverage on over 1,500 of the loans originally covered under the Policies based upon material misrepresentations of the borrowers in their loan applications or the negligence of Countrywide in its loan underwriting practices or procedures. Each of the coverage rescissions occurred after a borrower had defaulted and RMIC reviewed the claim and loan file submitted by Countrywide. The suit seeks the Court's review and interpretation of the Policies' incontestability provisions and its validation of RMIC's investigation procedures with respect to the claims and underlying loan files.

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

On May 16, 2013, Bank of America, N.A. ("B of A") filed a demand for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association against both Republic Mortgage Insurance Company and Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina (together, "RMIC") under the arbitration provisions of the RMIC Master Policy of mortgage guaranty insurance issued to B of A. The demand relates to RMIC's denials of certain claims and rescissions of coverage as to other claims. B of A alleges RMIC's actions were in breach of contract, in breach of RMIC's duty of good faith and fair dealing and in bad faith. The allegations are substantially similar to those raised by B of A's affiliates, Countrywide Financial Corporation and Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. in their arbitration demand against RMIC. B of A is a plaintiff in that proceeding as well, in its capacity as successor in interest to Countrywide Bank, N.A. B of A's demand requests a declaratory judgment with respect to the interpretation of certain policy provisions, B of A's compliance with certain terms and conditions of the policy, and the propriety of certain coverage positions and claims administration procedures of RMIC. The demand also seeks unspecified money damages, punitive, compensatory and consequential damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

On August 26, 2014, Bank of America, N.A. ("B of A") filed suit against both Republic Mortgage Insurance Company and Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina (together, "RMIC") in the General Court of Justice, Superior Court Division for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The complaint arises in connection with a RMIC bulk mortgage guaranty insurance policy issued to B of A and several RMIC traditional primary mortgage guaranty insurance policies issued to correspondent lenders from whom B of A acquired loans or servicing rights on loans for which certificates of insurance were issued under such policies. The complaint relates to RMIC's denials and curtailments of certain claims and rescissions and cancellations of coverage as to other claims. B of A alleges RMIC's actions were in breach of contract, in breach of RMIC's duty of good faith and fair dealing and in bad faith. The allegations are substantially similar to those asserted by B of A in the May 16, 2013 American Arbitration Association arbitration demand against RMIC, and relate to loans that were dismissed from that proceeding. B of A's demand requests a declaratory judgment with respect to the interpretation of certain policy provisions, B of A's compliance with certain terms and conditions of the policy, and the propriety of certain coverage positions and claims administration procedures of RMIC. The demand also seeks money damages, punitive, compensatory and consequential damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

In late September, 2015, RMIC reached a preliminary claims settlement with Countrywide and B of A. The final settlement is contingent on the consents of stakeholders in the outcome of these disputes. The parties are currently working to obtain those consents. Pursuant to the terms of the preliminary settlement, all proceedings between the parties are stayed.

On December 30, 2011 and on January 4, 2013, purported class action suits alleging RESPA violations were filed in the Federal District Court, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania targeting RMIC, other mortgage guaranty insurance companies, PNC Financial Services Group (as successor to National City Bank) and HSBC Bank USA, N.A., and their wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiaries. (White, Hightower, et al. v. PNC Financial Services Group (as successor to National City Bank) et al.), (Ba, Chip, et al. v. HSBC Bank USA, N.A., et al.). The lawsuits are two of twelve against various lenders, their captive reinsurers and the mortgage insurers, filed by the same law firms. All of these lawsuits were substantially identical in alleging that the mortgage guaranty insurers had reinsurance arrangements with the defendant banks' captive insurance subsidiaries under which payments were made in violation of the anti-kickback and fee splitting prohibitions of Sections 8(a) and 8(b) of RESPA. Ten of the twelve suits have been dismissed. The remaining suits seek unspecified damages, costs, fees and the return of the allegedly improper payments. A class has not been certified in either suit and RMIC has filed motions to dismiss the cases.

On October 9, 2014, Intellectual Ventures I LLC and Intellectual Ventures II LLC (collectively, "IV") served a complaint naming as defendants Old Republic National Title Insurance Company, Old Republic Title Insurance Group, Inc., Old Republic Insurance Company and Old Republic General Insurance Group, Inc. (collectively, "Old Republic") (Intellectual Ventures I LLC et al. v. Old Republic General Insurance Group, Inc. et al.). The lawsuit is pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. IV alleges that Old Republic has infringed three patents and seeks damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for the alleged infringement, in addition to injunctive relief. On October 14, 2014, Old Republic filed a motion to dismiss each count of the complaint on the grounds that the patents fail to meet the patentability test established by the United States Supreme Court in Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank, 134 S.Ct. 2347 (2014). The Court granted Old Republic's motion to dismiss on all three patents on September 25, 2015. Concurrently, Old Republic filed *inter partes* review petitions challenging validity of the patents before the United States Patent & Trademark Office in late September and early October, 2015. In late October, 2015, IV filed notice of its appeal of the District Court's dismissal of its claims.

On January 20, 2015, Intellectual Ventures II LLC filed two complaints in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas naming as defendants Great West Casualty Company and BITCO General Insurance Corporation and BITCO National Insurance Company. (Intellectual Ventures II LLC v. Great West Casualty Company) and (Intellectual Ventures II LLC v. BITCO General Insurance Corporation et al.) The plaintiff alleges a single patent infringement and seeks damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest in addition to injunctive relief. On April 9, 2015, plaintiff amended each complaint to allege a second patent infringement claim. The District Court set a trial date of April 11, 2016. In August and September, 2015, Great West and BITCO filed *inter partes* review petitions challenging validity of the patents before the United States Patent & Trademark Office. The related lawsuits continue notwithstanding the commencement of the administrative proceedings.

Under GAAP, an estimated loss is accrued only if the loss is probable and reasonably estimable. The Company and its subsidiaries have defended and intend to continue defending vigorously against each of the aforementioned actions. The Company does not believe it probable that any of these actions will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows, though there can be no assurance in those regards. The Company has made an estimate of its potential liability under certain of these lawsuits, the counterclaim and the arbitration, all of which seek unquantified damages, attorneys' fees and expenses. Because of the uncertainty of the ultimate outcomes of the aforementioned disputes, additional costs may arise in future periods beyond the Company's current reserves. It is also unclear what effect, if any, the run-off operations of RMIC and its limited capital will have in the actions against it.

Item 4 - Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5 - Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Security Holder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "ORI". The high and low sales prices as reported on the New York Stock Exchange and cash dividends declared for each quarterly period during the past two years were as follows:

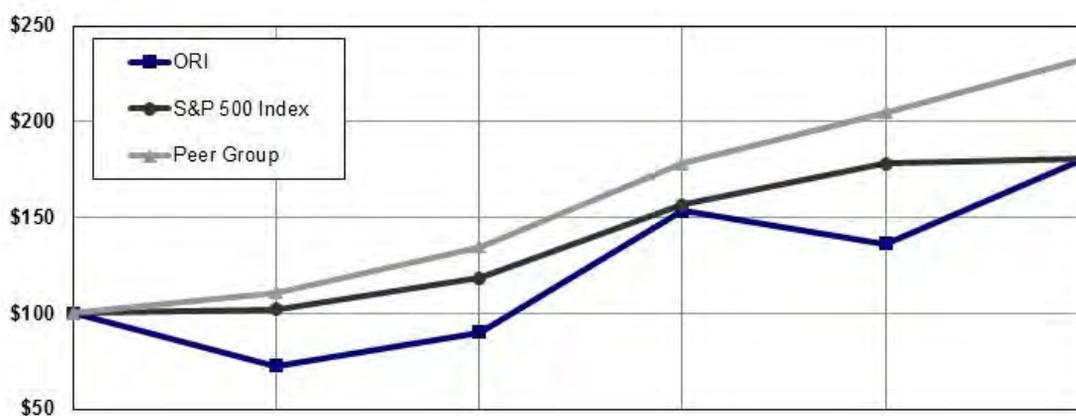
		Sales Price		Cash Dividends
		High	Low	
1st quarter	2014	\$ 17.25	\$ 14.20	\$.1825
2nd quarter	2014	17.26	15.69	.1825
3rd quarter	2014	17.08	14.23	.1825
4th quarter	2014	<u>\$ 15.39</u>	<u>\$ 13.43</u>	<u>\$.1825</u>
1st quarter	2015	\$ 15.30	\$ 13.59	\$.1850
2nd quarter	2015	16.24	14.75	.1850
3rd quarter	2015	16.90	14.86	.1850
4th quarter	2015	<u>\$ 19.11</u>	<u>\$ 15.24</u>	<u>\$.1850</u>

As of January 31, 2016, there were 2,194 registered holders of the Company's Common Stock. See Note 3(c) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of certain regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends by Old Republic's insurance subsidiaries.

Comparative Five Year Performance Graphs for Common Stock

The following table, prepared on the basis of market and related data furnished by Standard & Poor's Total Return Service, reflects total market return data for the most recent five calendar years ended December 31, 2015. For purposes of the presentation, the information is shown in terms of \$100 invested at the close of trading on the last trading day preceding the first day of the fifth preceding year. The \$100 investment is deemed to have been made either in Old Republic Common Stock, in the S&P 500 Index of common stocks, or in an aggregate of the common shares of the Peer Group of publicly held insurance businesses selected by Old Republic. The cumulative total return assumes reinvestment of cash dividends on a pretax basis. The information utilized to prepare the following tables has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but no representation is made that it is accurate or complete in all respects.

**Comparison of Five Year Total Market Return
OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION vs. S&P 500 vs. Peer Group
(For the five years ended December 31, 2015)**



	<u>Dec 10</u>	<u>Dec 11</u>	<u>Dec 12</u>	<u>Dec 13</u>	<u>Dec 14</u>	<u>Dec 15</u>
ORI	\$ 100.00	\$ 72.70	\$ 90.02	\$ 153.34	\$ 136.25	\$ 181.62
S&P 500	100.00	102.11	118.45	156.82	178.29	180.75
Peer Group	100.00	110.95	134.99	178.21	204.86	233.33

The Peer Group consists of the following publicly held corporations selected by the Company for its 2010 to 2015 comparison: Ace Limited, American Financial Group, Inc., The Chubb Corporation, Cincinnati Financial Corporation, Fidelity National Financial, Inc., First American Financial Corporation, Markel Corporation, Stewart Information Services Corporation, Travelers Companies, Inc., and XL Group Plc.

The composition of the Peer Group companies has been approved by the Compensation Committee.

Item 6 - Selected Financial Data (\$ in millions, except share data)

December 31:	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
FINANCIAL POSITION:					
Cash and Invested Assets (a)	\$ 11,475.5	\$ 11,291.6	\$ 11,109.1	\$ 10,800.6	\$ 10,685.2
Other Assets	5,635.0	5,696.4	5,425.2	5,426.2	5,365.2
Total Assets	\$ 17,110.5	\$ 16,988.1	\$ 16,534.4	\$ 16,226.8	\$ 16,050.4
Liabilities, Other than Debt	\$ 12,267.8	\$ 12,099.0	\$ 12,190.1	\$ 12,057.6	\$ 11,365.0
Debt	961.7	965.0	569.2	572.9	912.8
Total Liabilities	13,229.6	13,064.0	12,759.4	12,630.6	12,277.8
Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—	—
Common Shareholders' Equity	3,880.8	3,924.0	3,775.0	3,596.2	3,772.5
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 17,110.5	\$ 16,988.1	\$ 16,534.4	\$ 16,226.8	\$ 16,050.4
Total Capitalization (b)	\$ 4,842.6	\$ 4,889.1	\$ 4,344.3	\$ 4,169.1	\$ 4,685.4
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:					
Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Net Premiums and Fees Earned	\$ 5,179.4	\$ 4,811.1	\$ 4,885.6	\$ 4,471.0	\$ 4,050.1
Net Investment and Other Income	495.4	447.1	408.9	451.1	479.8
Realized Investment Gains (Losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1	47.8	115.5
Net Revenues	5,766.1	5,530.7	5,442.7	4,970.1	4,645.5
Benefits, Claims, and Settlement Expenses	2,459.3	2,514.5	2,238.3	2,765.3	2,764.3
Underwriting and Other Expenses	2,675.0	2,406.6	2,531.3	2,333.3	2,117.8
Pretax Income (Loss)	631.8	609.4	672.9	(128.5)	(236.7)
Income Taxes (Credits)	209.6	199.7	225.0	(59.8)	(96.1)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8	\$ (68.6)	\$ (140.5)
COMMON SHARE DATA:					
Net Income (Loss):					
Basic	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.74	\$ (.27)	\$ (.55)
Diluted	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.57	\$ (.27)	\$ (.55)
Dividends: Cash	\$.74	\$.73	\$.72	\$.71	\$.70
Book Value	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.64	\$ 14.03	\$ 14.76
Common Shares (thousands):					
Outstanding	258,459	259,012	257,937	256,392	255,681
Average: Basic	259,502	258,553	257,443	255,812	255,045
Diluted	296,088	295,073	293,684	255,812	255,045

(a) Consists of cash, investments and accrued investment income.

(b) Total capitalization consists of debt, preferred stock, and common shareholders' equity.

**Item 7 - Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations
(\$ in Millions, Except Share Data)**

OVERVIEW

This management analysis of financial position and results of operations pertains to the consolidated accounts of Old Republic International Corporation ("Old Republic" or "the Company"). The Company conducts its operations principally through three major regulatory segments, namely, its General (property and liability), Title, and the RFIG (mortgage guaranty and consumer credit indemnity) Run-off Business. A small life and accident insurance business, accounting for .4% of consolidated operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 1.0% of consolidated assets as of that date, is included within the corporate and other caption of this report.

The consolidated accounts are presented in conformity with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). As a publicly held company, Old Republic utilizes GAAP largely to comply with the financial reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). From time to time the FASB and the SEC issue various releases, most of which require additional financial statement disclosures and provide related application guidance. Of particular relevance to the Company's financial statements is guidance recently issued by the FASB relative to short-duration insurance contracts, revenue recognition and the recognition and measurement of financial instruments, all of which are discussed further in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pretax operating income comparison with 2014 were enhanced by greater General Insurance underwriting and investment income, and by the record-setting full year performance of Old Republic's Title Insurance business. 2015 consolidated net income, however, was affected by lower realized gains from sales of investment securities in comparison with the substantial gains registered in 2014. Consolidated operating results for 2013 were marked by improved underwriting performance in most of Old Republic's active and run-off operations. The segmented components of consolidated results and related data are summarized in the following table.

<i>Financial Highlights</i>						
Years Ended December 31:		2015	2014	2013	% Change	
					vs. 2014	vs. 2013
Operating revenues:						
	General insurance	\$ 3,313.3	\$ 3,113.5	\$ 2,849.9	6.4%	9.3 %
	Title insurance	2,080.7	1,791.6	2,025.6	16.1	(11.6)
	Corporate and other	35.8 (a)	70.0	65.6	(48.9)	6.8
	Subtotal	5,429.8	4,975.3	4,941.1	9.1	0.7
	RFIG run-off business	245.0	282.9	353.4	(13.4)	(19.9)
	Total	<u>\$ 5,674.8</u>	<u>\$ 5,258.3</u>	<u>\$ 5,294.5</u>	<u>7.9%</u>	<u>(0.7)%</u>
Pretax operating income (loss):						
	General insurance	\$ 336.4	\$ 221.3	\$ 288.3	52.0%	(23.2)%
	Title insurance	166.8	99.5	124.3	67.6	(19.9)
	Corporate and other	7.6	5.7	2.1	32.7	175.7
	Subtotal	511.0	326.7	414.7	56.4	(21.2)
	RFIG run-off business	29.4	10.3	110.0	183.6	(90.6)
	Total	<u>540.4</u>	<u>337.1</u>	<u>524.8</u>	<u>60.3</u>	<u>(35.8)</u>
Realized investment gains (losses):						
	From sales	91.3	272.3	148.1	(66.5)	83.9
	From impairments	—	—	—	—	—
	Net realized investment gains (losses)	<u>91.3</u>	<u>272.3</u>	<u>148.1</u>	<u>(66.5)</u>	<u>83.9</u>
Consolidated pretax income (loss)						
	Income taxes (credits)	209.6	199.7	225.0	5.0	(11.3)
	Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 422.1</u>	<u>\$ 409.7</u>	<u>\$ 447.8</u>	<u>3.0%</u>	<u>(8.5)%</u>
Components of diluted earnings per share:						
Net operating income (loss):						
	General insurance	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.67		
	Title insurance	0.37	0.22	0.28		
	Corporate and other	0.08	0.08	0.06		
	Subtotal	1.21	0.82	1.01		
	RFIG run-off business	0.07	0.02	0.24		
	Total	1.28	0.84	1.25		
	Net realized investment gains (losses)	0.20	0.60	0.32		
	Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1.48</u>	<u>\$ 1.44</u>	<u>\$ 1.57</u>		
	Cash dividends paid per share	<u>\$ 0.74</u>	<u>\$ 0.73</u>	<u>\$ 0.72</u>		
	Ending book value per share	<u>\$ 15.02</u>	<u>\$ 15.15</u>	<u>\$ 14.64</u>		

(a) Reflects the transfer of accident insurance business from a life and accident subsidiary to a general insurance affiliate resulting in a \$26.4 reduction in premiums during 2015.

The preceding table shows both operating and net income to highlight the effects of realized investment gain or loss recognition on period-to-period earnings comparisons. Management uses operating income, a non-GAAP financial measure, to evaluate and better explain operating performance, believing that this measure enhances an understanding of Old Republic's core business results. Operating income, however, does not replace net income determined in accordance with GAAP as a measure of total profitability.

The timing of realized investment gain or loss recognition can be highly discretionary due to such factors as individual securities sales, recording of estimated losses from write-downs of impaired securities, tax-planning considerations, and changes in investment management judgments relative to the direction of securities markets or the future prospects of individual investees or industry sectors. Since 2013, asset management operations have in part been oriented toward an enhancement of income from interest and dividends. To a large extent, this strategy has led to sales of non-income producing or low-yielding securities. Proceeds from these sales have largely been reinvested in higher yielding common shares of American companies with distinguished long-term records of earnings and dividend growth.

General Insurance Results - The table below shows the major elements driving General Insurance operating performance for the periods reported upon.

Years Ended December 31:	General Insurance Group				
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	
				2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
Net premiums earned	\$ 2,894.7	\$ 2,735.6	\$ 2,513.7	5.8 %	8.8 %
Net investment income	312.1	278.8	249.6	12.0	11.7
Other income	106.3	99.0	86.5	7.4	14.4
Operating revenues	3,313.3	3,113.5	2,849.9	6.4	9.3
Benefits and claim costs	2,143.5	2,132.3	1,849.4	0.5	15.3
Sales and general expenses	786.6	726.3	681.1	8.3	6.6
Interest and other costs	46.6	33.5	30.9	39.0	8.5
Total operating expenses	2,976.8	2,892.2	2,561.6	2.9	12.9
Pretax operating income (loss)(*)	\$ 336.4	\$ 221.3	\$ 288.3	52.0 %	(23.2)%
Claim ratio	74.1%	77.9%	73.6%	(4.9)%	5.8 %
Expense ratio	23.5	22.9	23.7	2.6	(3.4)
Composite underwriting ratio	97.6%	100.8%	97.3%	(3.2)%	3.6 %

(*) In connection with the run-off mortgage guaranty ("MI") and consumer credit indemnity ("CCI") combination, \$58.6, \$108.8, and \$14.0 of pretax operating losses for 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, are retained by certain general insurance companies pursuant to various quota share and stop loss reinsurance agreements. All of these amounts, however, have been reclassified such that 100% of the CCI run-off business is reported in the RFIG run-off segment.

2015 general insurance operating earnings benefitted from more positive underwriting performance. Earned premium revenues rose for most insurance coverages with production spurred by both new business and a continuation of strong renewal rates for existing business. 2014 consolidated general insurance operations produced much lower pretax operating income. Net premiums earned reflected slightly higher growth than the 8.1% gain registered for all of 2013. Continued benefits from rate improvements, higher policy retentions, and new business production accounted for 2014's greater premium revenues. Net investment income advanced in 2015 and 2014. In the most recent years, this revenue source has generally trended higher due to a rising invested asset base and enhanced yields largely obtained from a greater, high quality common stock portfolio.

2015 earned premiums growth was accompanied by relatively lower expense provisions for current and prior years' claim occurrences. Prior years' loss reserve developments resulted in an increase of 1.5 percentage points in the claim ratio for 2015's full year. By contrast, 2014 loss development added 3.9 percentage points to the year's claim ratio while a benefit of .9 percentage point favored the 73.6% claim ratio of 2013. 2015 production and general operating expenses held fairly steady in context of revenue trends. For all of 2015, the combination of these operating factors led to the more positive composite underwriting ratios shown in the above table. For 2014, the higher claim ratio produced negative underwriting results compared to the positive underwriting performance of 2013.

Title Insurance Results - Earnings for Old Republic's title insurance segment reflected highly positive trends throughout 2015 as the table below shows.

Years Ended December 31:	Title Insurance Group				
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	
				2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
Net premiums and fees earned	\$ 2,045.3	\$ 1,759.2	\$ 1,996.1	16.3 %	(11.9)%
Net investment income	34.0	29.9	26.6	13.9	12.4
Other income	1.3	2.4	2.8	(45.8)	(15.4)
Operating revenues	2,080.7	1,791.6	2,025.6	16.1	(11.6)
Claim costs	99.2	91.9	134.0	8.0	(31.4)
Sales and general expenses	1,807.0	1,592.3	1,759.7	13.5	(9.5)
Interest and other costs	7.5	7.8	7.4	(4.7)	5.3
Total operating expenses	1,913.8	1,692.0	1,901.3	13.1	(11.0)
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ 166.8	\$ 99.5	\$ 124.3	67.6 %	(19.9)%
Claim ratio	4.9%	5.2%	6.7%	(5.8)%	(22.4)%
Expense ratio	88.3	90.4	88.0	(2.3)	2.7
Composite underwriting ratio	93.2%	95.6%	94.7%	(2.5)%	1.0 %

The substantial bottom line improvement in 2015 was driven by the very good performance of this segment's basic

underwriting and related services functions. Significant premiums and fees growth benefitted from stronger housing and commercial property transactions and the segment's expanded market share. The decline in title insurance premiums and fees throughout 2014 was mainly caused by the significant drop in refinance transactions from higher levels reached in 2013. The impact of lower refinance activity was magnified by adverse weather conditions in the early part of 2014 which likely deterred consumer spending and purchases, and by a rise in mortgage interest rates beginning mid-year 2013. The latter year's premiums and fees revenues had benefitted from market share gains, steadily improving housing sales and related financing transactions, and a relatively low mortgage interest rate environment. Net investment income edged up in both 2015 and 2014 due to greater yields on a moderately larger investment portfolio. Lower claim and operating costs relative to net premiums and fees earned further contributed to an advancing bottom line.

Underwriting wise, claim ratios for the three most recent years have trended down as claim frequency and severity have continued to abate. Sales and general expenses have trended in general harmony with premiums and fees revenue trends.

RFIG Run-off Business Results - The following table shows RFIG's comparative results for its mortgage guaranty ("MI") and consumer credit indemnity ("CCI") run-off coverages.

Years Ended December 31:	RFIG Run-off Business				
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	
				2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
A. MI:					
Net premiums earned	\$ 195.9	\$ 227.6	\$ 286.7	(13.9)%	(20.6)%
Net investment income	24.2	26.9	36.4	(10.1)	(26.0)
Claim costs	110.5	111.0	173.2	(0.5)	(35.9)
Pretax operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 89.9</u>	<u>\$ 121.6</u>	<u>\$ 126.3</u>	<u>(26.0)%</u>	<u>(3.7)%</u>
Claim ratio	56.4%	48.8%	60.4%	15.6 %	(19.2)%
Expense ratio	10.1	9.7	8.2	4.1	18.3
Composite underwriting ratio	<u>66.5%</u>	<u>58.5%</u>	<u>68.6%</u>	<u>13.7 %</u>	<u>(14.7)%</u>
B. CCI(*):					
Net premiums earned	\$ 23.9	\$ 27.7	\$ 29.8	(13.7)%	(6.9)%
Net investment income	0.8	0.5	0.4	47.7	36.4
Benefits and claim costs	83.0	137.2	44.5	(39.4)	208.2 %
Pretax operating income (loss)	<u>\$ (60.4)</u>	<u>\$ (111.2)</u>	<u>\$ (16.2)</u>	<u>45.6 %</u>	<u>N/M</u>
Claim ratio	346.9%	494.4%	149.4%	(29.8)%	230.9 %
Expense ratio	9.2	8.5	6.6	8.2	28.8
Composite underwriting ratio	<u>356.1%</u>	<u>502.9%</u>	<u>156.0%</u>	<u>(29.2)%</u>	<u>222.4 %</u>
C. Total MI and CCI run-off business:					
Net premiums earned	\$ 219.9	\$ 255.4	\$ 316.5	(13.9)%	(19.3)%
Net investment income	25.1	27.5	36.8	(8.9)	(25.2)
Benefits and claim costs	193.6	248.2	217.7	(22.0)	14.0
Pretax operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 29.4</u>	<u>\$ 10.3</u>	<u>\$ 110.0</u>	<u>183.6 %</u>	<u>(90.6)%</u>
Claim ratio	88.0%	97.2%	68.8%	(9.5)%	41.3 %
Expense ratio	10.0	9.5	8.1	5.3	17.3
Composite underwriting ratio	<u>98.0%</u>	<u>106.7%</u>	<u>76.9%</u>	<u>(8.2)%</u>	<u>38.8 %</u>

(* In connection with the run-off MI and CCI combination, \$58.6, \$108.8, and \$14.0 of pretax operating losses for 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, are retained by certain general insurance companies pursuant to various quota share and stop loss reinsurance agreements. All of these amounts, however, have been reclassified and are included for segment reporting purposes such that section (B) in the above table incorporates 100% of the CCI run-off business results.

Consistent with a run-off operating mode, the combined MI and CCI lines posted continued declines in earned premiums for each of the past three years. Investment income was also down by virtue of depressed yields on the segment's declining invested asset base.

Mortgage guaranty operating results have improved since 2013's second quarter mostly due to much reduced claim provisions and resulting costs. Key factors driving this reduction relate mostly to the continued decline in reported delinquencies and higher rates at which previously reported defaults are cured or otherwise resolved without payment. The improved cure rates are a reflection of gradually improving trends in home prices, foreclosures, and real estate activity in general. Since year-end 2012, these factors have led to favorable developments of prior year-end claim

reserves. Such developments resulted in the lowering of claim ratios by 65.0, 69.3 and 88.2 percentage points in 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. For 2015, these beneficial effects were dampened by greater claim litigation cost provisions.

The CCI run-off portion of RFIG's operations reflected substantial volatility and was impacted adversely by much higher litigation expense provisions in 2015 and 2014. CCI's claim ratio for all of 2014 reflected even higher provisions due to a litigated claim settlement in an amount greater than originally anticipated.

Corporate and Other Operations - The combination of a small life and accident insurance business and the net costs associated with operations of the parent holding company and its internal services subsidiaries usually produce highly variable results. Earnings variations posted by these relatively minor elements of Old Republic's business stem from volatility inherent to the small scale of life and accident insurance operations, and net interest costs related to external and intra-system financing arrangements. The much lower life & accident premium volume in 2015 reflects the transfer of such premiums from a life and accident subsidiary to a general insurance group affiliate. The effect of the transfer was negligible with respect to segmented pretax operating income (loss) trends. The interplay of these various operating elements is summarized in the following table:

Years Ended December 31:	Corporate and Other Operations				
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	
				2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
Net premiums earned	\$ 19.4	\$ 60.7	\$ 59.3	(67.9)%	2.5%
Net investment income	17.2	9.2	5.6	87.0	64.5
Other income	(0.9)	—	0.6	N/M	(86.7)
Operating revenues	35.8	70.0	65.6	(48.9)	6.8
Benefits and claim costs	22.8	42.0	37.3	(45.6)	12.6
Insurance expenses	6.3	26.5	28.4	(76.1)	(6.6)
Corporate, interest and other expenses-net	(1.1)	(4.3)	(2.3)	74.4	(86.2)
Total operating expenses	28.1	64.2	63.5	(56.3)	1.3
Pretax operating income (loss)	\$ 7.6	\$ 5.7	\$ 2.1	32.7 %	175.7%

Consolidated Results - The combination of all of the above changes and occurrences in Old Republic's business segments contributed to the following consolidated results:

Years Ended December 31:	ORI Consolidated				
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	
				2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
Net premiums and fees earned	\$ 5,179.4	\$ 4,811.1	\$ 4,885.6	7.7 %	(1.5)%
Net investment income	388.6	345.5	318.7	12.5	8.4
Other income	106.7	101.6	90.1	5.1	12.7
Operating revenues	5,674.8	5,258.3	5,294.5	7.9	(0.7)
Benefits and claim costs	2,459.3	2,514.5	2,238.3	(2.2)	12.3
Sales and general expenses	2,633.0	2,381.0	2,509.7	10.6	(5.1)
Interest and other costs	41.9	25.6	21.6	63.4	18.5
Total operating expenses	5,134.3	4,921.2	4,769.7	4.3	3.2
Pretax operating income (loss)	540.4	337.1	524.8	60.3	(35.8)
Income taxes (credits)	177.7	104.3	173.2	70.3	(39.7)
Net operating income (loss)	362.7	232.7	351.6	55.9	(33.8)
Realized investment gains (losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1	(66.5)	83.9
Income taxes (credits) on realized investment gains (losses)	31.9	95.3	51.8	(66.5)	83.9
Net realized investment gains (losses)	59.3	177.0	96.2	(66.5)	83.9
Net income (loss)	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8	3.0 %	(8.5)%
Consolidated operating cash flow (deficit)	\$ 688.2	\$ (181.2)	\$ 686.7	N/M	(126.4)%
Claim ratio	47.5%	52.3%	45.8%	(9.2)%	14.2 %
Expense ratio	48.5	47.1	49.2	3.0	(4.3)
Composite underwriting ratio	96.0%	99.4%	95.0%	(3.4)%	4.6 %

Cash flow from consolidated operating activities resulted in positive cash flows of \$688.2 and \$686.7 for 2015 and 2013, respectively, while 2014 registered a deficit of \$181.2. Excluding negative operating cash flows produced by the RFIG Run-off business, the remainder of Old Republic's operations posted positive cash flows of \$812.8, \$702.8 and \$757.5 in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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

As of December 31:	Cash, Invested Assets, and Shareholders' Equity				
				% Change	
	2015	2014	2013	2015 vs. 2014	2014 vs. 2013
Cash and invested assets: Fair value basis (1)	\$11,475.5	\$11,291.6	\$11,109.1	1.6 %	1.6 %
Original cost basis	\$11,284.5	\$10,717.9	\$10,503.7	5.3 %	2.0 %
Shareholders' equity: Total	\$ 3,880.8	\$ 3,924.0	\$ 3,775.0	(1.1)%	3.9 %
Per common share	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.64	(0.9)%	3.5 %
Composition of shareholders' equity per share:					
Equity before items below	\$ 14.91	\$ 14.02	\$ 13.17	6.3 %	6.5 %
Unrealized investment gains (losses) and other accumulated comprehensive income (loss)	0.11	1.13	1.47	(90.3)	(23.1)
Total	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.64	(0.9)%	3.5 %
Segmented composition of shareholders' equity per share:					
Excluding run-off segment	\$ 14.06	\$ 14.35	\$ 14.69	(2.0)%	(2.3)%
RFIG run-off segment	0.96	0.80	(0.05)	20.0	N/M
Total	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.64	(0.9)%	3.5 %

(1) The December 31, 2015 amount includes \$359.7 (fair value) fixed maturity securities classified as held to maturity which are reported and reflected herein at amortized cost of \$355.8.

Old Republic's invested assets are managed in consideration of enterprise-wide risk management objectives. Most importantly, these are intended to ensure solid funding of insurance subsidiaries' long-term obligations to policyholders and other beneficiaries, and the necessary long-term stability of their capital accounts. As a result, the investment portfolio contains no significant insurance risk-correlated asset exposures to real estate, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations ("CDO's"), derivatives, hybrid securities, or illiquid private equity investments. In a similar vein, the Company does not engage in hedging or securities lending transactions, nor does it invest in securities whose values are predicated on non-regulated financial instruments exhibiting amorphous or unfunded counter-party risk attributes.

As of December 31, 2015, the consolidated investment portfolio reflected an allocation of approximately 82 percent to fixed-maturity and short-term investments, and 18 percent to equities. Investments in high quality, dividend-paying equity securities has been emphasized since 2013, while the asset quality of the fixed maturity portfolio remains at high levels.

Changes in shareholders' equity per share are shown in the following table. As indicated, the changes resulted mostly from each year's net income or loss, increased dividend payments to shareholders, and changes in the value of invested assets carried at fair value.

Years Ended December 31:	Shareholders' Equity Per Share		
	2015	2014	2013
Beginning balance	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.64	\$ 14.03
Changes in shareholders' equity:			
Net operating income (loss)	1.40	0.90	1.37
Net realized investment gains (losses):			
From sales	0.23	0.68	0.37
From impairments	—	—	—
Subtotal	0.23	0.68	0.37
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(0.96)	(0.08)	(0.64)
Total realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	(0.73)	0.60	(0.27)
Cash dividends	(0.74)	(0.73)	(0.72)
Stock issuance, foreign exchange, and other transactions	(0.06)	(0.26)	0.23
Net change	(0.13)	0.51	0.61
Ending balance	\$ 15.02	\$ 15.15	\$ 14.64

Capitalization - During 2014, the Company raised \$400 through a public offering of 10-year notes. Since then no other substantial changes have occurred in Old Republic's consolidated debt and equity capitalization

Years Ended December 31:	Capitalization		
	2015	2014	2013
Debt:			
3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2018	\$ 550.0	\$ 550.0	\$ 550.0
4.875% Senior Notes due 2024	400.0	400.0	—
ESSOP debt with an average yield of approximately 3.7%	11.7	15.0	18.0
Other miscellaneous debt	—	—	1.2
Total debt	961.7	965.0	569.2
Common shareholders' equity	3,880.8	3,924.0	3,775.0
Total capitalization	\$ 4,842.6	\$ 4,889.1	\$ 4,344.3
Capitalization ratios:			
Debt	19.9%	19.7%	13.1%
Common shareholders' equity	80.1	80.3	86.9
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

DETAILED MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

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

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

Old Republic believes that its most critical accounting estimates relate to: a) the determination of other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI") in the value of fixed maturity and equity investments; b) the valuation of deferred income tax assets; c) the establishment and recoverability of deferred acquisition costs; d) the recoverability of reinsured paid and/or outstanding losses; and e) the establishment of reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses. The major assumptions and methods used in setting these estimates are discussed in the pertinent sections of this Management Analysis and are summarized as follows:

(a) Other-than-temporary impairments in the value of investments:

The Company completes a detailed analysis each quarter to assess whether the decline in the value of any investment below its cost basis is deemed other-than-temporary. All securities in an unrealized loss position are reviewed. Absent issuer-specific circumstances that would result in a contrary conclusion, any equity security with any unrealized investment loss amounting to 20% or greater decline consecutively during a six month period is considered OTTI. The decline in value of a security deemed OTTI is included in the determination of net income and a new cost basis is established for financial reporting purposes.

For the three years ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded no pretax charges due to other-than-temporary impairments in the value of securities.

(b) The valuation of deferred income tax assets

The Company uses the asset and liability method of calculating deferred income taxes. This method results in the establishment of deferred tax assets and liabilities, calculated at currently enacted tax rates that are applicable to the cumulative temporary differences between financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when management determines that it is more likely than not that some, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. At December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the net deferred tax asset (liability) was \$154.5, \$37.0, and \$48.4, respectively. The Company held a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets of \$(9.6) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and released it in 2015. In valuing the deferred tax assets, Old Republic considered certain factors including primarily the scheduled reversals of certain deferred tax liabilities, the impact of available carry back and carry forward periods, estimates of future taxable income, and its ability to exercise prudent and feasible tax planning strategies. See Note 1(j) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company's consolidated income tax balances.

(c) Establishment of deferred acquisition costs ("DAC")

The eligibility for deferral and the recoverability of DAC is based on the successful acquisition of new or renewal contracts and estimated profitability of the insurance contracts to which it relates. As of the three most recent year ends, consolidated DAC balances ranged between 1.2% and 1.5% and averaged 1.3% of consolidated assets. The annual change in DAC balances for the three-year period affected underwriting, acquisition and other expenses within a range of (1.6)% and (.9)%, and averaged (1.2)% of such expenses.

(d) The recoverability of reinsured paid and/or outstanding losses

Assets consisting of gross paid losses recoverable from assuming reinsurers, and balance sheet date reserves similarly recoverable in future periods as gross losses are settled and paid, are established at the same time as the gross losses are paid or recorded as reserves. Accordingly, these assets are subject to the same estimation processes and valuations as the related gross amounts that are discussed below. As of the three most recent year ends, paid and outstanding reinsurance recoverable balances ranged between 30.6% and 33.7% and averaged 31.7% of the related gross reserves. See Part I, Item 1(d) for further discussion regarding recoverability of the Company's reinsurance balances.

(e) The reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses

As discussed in pertinent sections of this management analysis, the reserves for losses and related loss adjustment expenses are based on a wide variety of factors and calculations. Among these the Company believes the most critical are:

- The establishment of expected loss ratios for at least the two to three most recent accident years, particularly for so-called long-tail coverages as to which information about covered losses emerges and becomes more accurately quantifiable over long periods of time. Long-tail lines of business generally include workers' compensation, auto liability, general liability, errors and omissions and directors and officers' liability, as well as title insurance. Gross loss reserves related to such long-tail coverages ranged between 77.6% and 88.9%, and averaged 84.6% of gross consolidated claim reserves as of the three most recent year ends. Net of reinsurance recoverables, such reserves ranged between 70.6% and 86.3% and averaged 80.1% as of the same dates.
- Loss trend factors that are used to establish the above noted expected loss ratios. These factors take into account such variables as judgments and estimates relative to premium rate trends and adequacy, current and expected interest rates, current and expected social and economic inflation trends, and insurance industry statistical claim trends.
- Loss development factors, expected claim rates and average claim costs, all of which are based on Company and/or industry statistics used to project reported and unreported losses for each accounting period.

For the most recent calendar year and third preceding year, prior accident years' consolidated claim costs developed favorably while the second preceding year developed unfavorably. This development had the consequent effect of (increasing) or reducing consolidated annual loss costs for the three most recent years within a range of (.7)% and 11.9%, or by an average of approximately 5.0% per annum. As a percentage of each of these years' consolidated earned premiums and fees, the (unfavorable) favorable developments have ranged between (.4)% and 6.1%, and have averaged 2.6%. The variances in prior years' positive or negative claim developments are further discussed within the Incurred Loss Experience section of this document.

In all the above regards the Company anticipates that future periods' financial statements will continue to reflect changes in estimates. As in the past such changes will result from altered circumstances, the continuum of newly emerging information and its effect on past assumptions and judgments, the effects of securities markets valuations, and changes in inflation rates and future economic conditions beyond the Company's control. As a result, Old Republic cannot predict, quantify, or guaranty the likely impact that probable changes in estimates will have on its future financial condition or results of operations.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company's financial position at December 31, 2015 reflected increases in assets and liabilities of .7% and 1.3%, respectively, and a decrease in common shareholders' equity of 1.1% when compared to the immediately preceding year-end. Cash and invested assets represented 67.1% and 66.5% of consolidated assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. As of year-end 2015, the cash and invested asset base rose by 1.6% to \$11,475.5.

Investments - During 2015 and 2014, the Company committed the majority of investable funds to short to intermediate-term fixed maturity securities and higher yielding publicly traded large capitalization common shares. At both December 31, 2015 and 2014, approximately 99% of the Company's investments consisted of marketable securities. Old Republic continues to adhere to its long-term policy of investing primarily in investment grade, marketable securities. The portfolio contains no significant insurance risk-correlated asset exposures to real estate, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations ("CDO's"), derivatives, hybrid securities, or illiquid private equity investments. In a similar vein, the Company does not engage in hedging or securities lending transactions, nor does it invest in securities whose values are predicated on non-regulated financial instruments exhibiting amorphous or unfunded counter-party risk attributes. At December 31, 2015, the Company had no fixed maturity investments in default as to principal and/or interest.

Relatively high short-term maturity investment positions continued to be maintained as of year-end 2015. Such positions reflect a large variety of seasonal and intermediate-term factors including current operating needs, expected operating cash flows, quarter-end cash flow seasonality, debt maturities, and investment strategy considerations. Accordingly, the future level of short-term investments will vary and respond to the interplay of these factors and may, as a result, increase or decrease from current levels.

The Company does not own or utilize derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging, enhancing the overall return of its investment portfolio, or reducing the cost of its debt obligations. With regard to its equity portfolio, the Company does not own any options nor does it engage in any type of option writing. Traditional investment management tools and techniques are employed to address the yield and valuation exposures of the invested assets base. The long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio is managed so as to limit various risks inherent in the bond market. Credit risk is addressed through asset diversification and the purchase of investment grade securities. Reinvestment rate risk is reduced by concentrating on non-callable issues, and by taking asset-liability matching considerations into account. Purchases of mortgage and asset backed securities, which have variable principal prepayment options, are generally

avoided. Market value risk is limited through the purchase of bonds of intermediate maturity. The combination of these investment management practices is expected to produce a more stable long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio that is not subject to extreme interest rate sensitivity and principal deterioration.

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

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

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

Credit Quality Ratings of Fixed Maturity Securities (a)		
December 31:	2015	2014
Aaa	17.2%	13.4%
Aa	9.6	9.6
A	32.3	36.5
Baa	34.7	35.3
Total investment grade	93.8	94.8
All other (b)	6.2	5.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%

- (a) Credit quality ratings referred to herein are a blend of those assigned by the major credit rating agencies for U.S. and Canadian Governments, Agencies, Corporates and Municipal issuers, which are converted to the above ratings classifications.
- (b) "All other" includes non-investment grade or non-rated issuers.

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

December 31, 2015	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses
Fixed Maturity Securities by Industry Concentration:		
Energy	\$ 150.4	\$ 32.6
Basic Industry	81.7	22.7
Industrial	75.0	6.4
Natural Gas	18.2	2.5
Other (includes 6 industry groups)	85.7	3.0
Total	\$ 411.1 (c)	\$ 67.5

(c) Represents 4.8% of the total fixed maturity securities portfolio.

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

December 31, 2015	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses
Fixed Maturity Securities by Industry Concentration:		
Energy	\$ 427.6	\$ 39.4
Natural Gas	236.9	13.0
Basic Industry	214.0	7.6
Industrial	201.8	5.7
Other (includes 18 industry groups)	1,685.6	20.7
Total	\$ 2,766.0 (d)	\$ 86.5

(d) Represents 32.5% of the total fixed maturity securities portfolio.

Gross Unrealized Losses Stratified by Industry Concentration for Equity Securities

December 31, 2015	Cost	Gross Unrealized Losses
Equity Securities by Industry Concentration:		
Energy	\$ 286.4	\$ 70.9
Industrial	83.1	9.4
Technology	51.4	7.0
Health Care	59.4	6.1
Other (includes 6 industry groups)	158.2	11.7
Total	\$ 638.8 (e)	\$ 105.3 (f)

(e) Represents 35.0% of the total equity securities portfolio.

(f) Represents 5.8% of the cost of the total equity securities portfolio, while gross unrealized gains represent 14.6% of the portfolio.

Gross Unrealized Losses Stratified by Maturity Ranges for All Fixed Maturity Securities

	Amortized Cost of Fixed Maturity Securities		Gross Unrealized Losses	
	All	Non- Investment Grade Only	All	Non- Investment Grade Only
December 31, 2015				
Maturity Ranges:				
Due in one year or less	\$ 132.7	\$ 7.2	\$.1	\$ —
Due after one year through five years	974.2	79.1	20.0	7.4
Due after five years through ten years	1,984.0	311.6	125.6	56.8
Due after ten years	86.2	13.0	8.2	3.1
Total	<u>\$ 3,177.2</u>	<u>\$ 411.1</u>	<u>\$ 154.0</u>	<u>\$ 67.5</u>

Gross Unrealized Losses Stratified by Duration and Amount of Unrealized Losses

	Amount of Gross Unrealized Losses			
	Less than 20% of Cost	20% to 50% of Cost	More than 50% of Cost	Total Gross Unrealized Loss
December 31, 2015				
Number of Months in Loss Position:				
Fixed Maturity Securities:				
One to six months	\$ 54.4	\$ 13.1	\$ —	\$ 67.6
Seven to twelve months	10.0	24.4	.9	35.4
More than twelve months	17.9	17.3	15.6	50.9
Total	<u>\$ 82.4</u>	<u>\$ 54.9</u>	<u>\$ 16.6</u>	<u>\$ 154.0</u>
Equity Securities:				
One to six months	\$ 28.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 28.3
Seven to twelve months	14.4	44.5	—	59.0
More than twelve months	—	17.9	—	17.9
Total	<u>\$ 42.8</u>	<u>\$ 62.5</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 105.3</u>
Number of Issues in Loss Position:				
Fixed Maturity Securities:				
One to six months	582	7	—	589
Seven to twelve months	27	13	1	41
More than twelve months	68	9	2	79
Total	<u>677</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>709 (g)</u>
Equity Securities:				
One to six months	12	—	—	12
Seven to twelve months	5	4	—	9
More than twelve months	—	1	—	1
Total	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>22 (g)</u>

(g) At December 31, 2015 the number of issues in an unrealized loss position represent 39.2% as to fixed maturities, and 23.9% as to equity securities of the total number of such issues held by the Company.

The aging of issues with unrealized losses employs balance sheet date fair value comparisons with an issue's original cost. The percentage reduction from such cost reflects the decline as of a specific point in time (December 31, 2015 in the above table) and, accordingly, is not indicative of a security's value having been consistently below its cost at the percentages shown nor throughout the periods shown.

Age Distribution of Fixed Maturity Securities

December 31:	2015	2014
Maturity Ranges:		
Due in one year or less	9.9%	7.8%
Due after one year through five years	40.8	43.6
Due after five years through ten years	47.0	46.4
Due after ten years through fifteen years	1.9	1.7
Due after fifteen years	.4	.5
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Average Maturity in Years	<u>4.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Duration (h)	<u>4.3</u>	<u>4.3</u>

(h) Duration is used as a measure of bond price sensitivity to interest rate changes. A duration of 4.3 as of December 31, 2015 implies that a 100 basis point parallel increase in interest rates from current levels would result in a possible decline in the fair value of the long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio of approximately 4.3%.

Composition of Unrealized Gains (Losses)

December 31:	2015	2014
Available for Sale:		
Fixed Maturity Securities:		
Amortized cost	\$ 8,149.4	\$ 8,126.5
Estimated fair value	8,181.5	8,417.2
Gross unrealized gains	185.8	323.0
Gross unrealized losses	(153.8)	(32.3)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	<u>\$ 32.0</u>	<u>\$ 290.7</u>
Equity Securities:		
Original cost	\$ 1,826.4	\$ 1,726.5
Estimated fair value	1,987.8	2,011.7
Gross unrealized gains	266.7	309.1
Gross unrealized losses	(105.3)	(23.9)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	<u>\$ 161.4</u>	<u>\$ 285.2</u>

Other Assets - Among other major assets, substantially all of the Company's receivables are not past due. Reinsurance recoverable balances on paid or estimated unpaid losses are deemed recoverable from solvent reinsurers or have otherwise been reduced by allowances for estimated amounts unrecoverable. Deferred policy acquisition costs are estimated by taking into account the direct costs relating to the successful acquisition of new or renewal insurance contracts and evaluating their recoverability on the basis of recent trends in claims costs. The Company's deferred policy acquisition cost balances have not fluctuated substantially from period-to-period, and do not represent significant percentages of assets or shareholders' equity.

Liquidity - The parent holding company meets its liquidity and capital needs principally through dividends and interest on intercompany financing arrangements paid by its subsidiaries. The insurance subsidiaries' ability to pay cash dividends to the parent company is generally restricted by law or subject to approval of the insurance regulatory authorities of the states in which they are domiciled. The Company can receive up to \$493.8 in dividends from its subsidiaries in 2016 without the prior approval of regulatory authorities. The liquidity achievable through such permitted dividend payments is considered sufficient to cover the parent holding company's currently expected cash outflows represented mostly by interest and scheduled repayments on outstanding debt, reasonably anticipated cash dividend payments to shareholders, modest operating expenses, and the near-term capital needs of its operating subsidiaries.

Old Republic's 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and 4.875% Senior Notes ("the Notes") contain provisions defining certain events of default, among them a court ordered proceeding due to the insolvency of a Significant Subsidiary. The Notes define Significant Subsidiary in accordance with paragraph (w) of Rule 1-02 of the SEC's Regulation S-X. The Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company, ("RMIC") qualifies as a Significant Subsidiary for purposes of the Notes. If RMIC were to become statutorily impaired, its insolvency could trigger a receivership proceeding which, in turn could ultimately result in an event of default. If this were to occur, the outstanding principal of the Notes could become immediately due and payable. As of December 31, 2015, RMIC was statutorily solvent and management has every expectation that its solvent state is likely to prevail.

See Item 1 - Business for a discussion of regulatory matters affecting RMIC. Management believes these current events have precluded the aforementioned potential for an event of default from occurring in the foreseeable future.

Capitalization - Old Republic's total capitalization of \$4,842.6 at December 31, 2015 consisted of debt of \$961.7 and common shareholders' equity of \$3,880.8. Changes in the common shareholders' equity account reflect primarily net income for the year then ended, changes in the fair value of invested assets, and dividend payments.

Old Republic has paid cash dividends to its shareholders without interruption since 1942, and has increased the annual rate in each of the past 34 calendar years. The dividend rate is reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis each year. In establishing each year's cash dividend rate the Company does not follow a strict formulaic approach. Rather, it favors a gradual rise in the annual dividend rate that is largely reflective of long-term consolidated operating earnings trends. Accordingly, each year's dividend rate is set judgmentally in consideration of such key factors as the dividend paying capacity of the Company's insurance subsidiaries, the trends in average annual statutory and GAAP earnings for the five to ten most recent calendar years, and management's long-term expectations for the Company's consolidated business and its individual operating subsidiaries.

Under state insurance regulations, the Company's three mortgage guaranty insurance subsidiaries are required to operate at a maximum risk to capital ratio of 25:1 or otherwise hold minimum amounts of capital based on specified formulas. As noted in prior periods' reports, the Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier had been operating pursuant to a waiver of minimum state regulatory capital requirements since late 2009. This waiver expired on August 31, 2011. The Company's mortgage insurance subsidiaries therefore discontinued writing new business in all states and limited themselves to servicing the run-off of their existing business. As noted elsewhere herein, RMIC and RMICNC have been operating pursuant to a Summary Order since January 19, 2012 and December 3, 2012, respectively, and the risk-to-capital ratio considerations are therefore no longer of consequence.

Contractual Obligations - The following table shows certain information relating to the Company's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2015:

	Payments Due in the Following Years				
	Total	2016	2017 and 2018	2019 and 2020	2021 and After
Contractual Obligations:					
Debt	\$ 961.7	\$ 3.5	\$ 558.1	\$ —	\$ 400.0
Interest on Debt	227.6	40.4	70.1	39.0	78.0
Operating Leases	272.4	52.3	86.9	52.4	80.6
Pension Benefits Contributions (a)	100.4	—	21.2	31.2	48.0
Claim & Claim Expense Reserves (b)	9,120.1	2,307.8	2,368.5	1,042.9	3,400.7
Total	<u>\$ 10,682.4</u>	<u>\$ 2,404.2</u>	<u>\$ 3,105.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,165.6</u>	<u>\$ 4,007.4</u>

- (a) Represents estimated minimum funding of contributions for the Old Republic International Salaried Employees Retirement Plan. Funding of the plan is dependent on a number of factors including actual performance versus actuarial assumptions made at the time of the actuarial valuation, as well as the maintenance of certain funding levels relative to regulatory requirements.
- (b) Amounts are reported gross of reinsurance. As discussed herein with respect to the nature of loss reserves and the estimating process utilized in their establishment, the Company's loss reserves do not have a contractual maturity date. Estimated gross loss payments are based primarily on historical claim payment patterns, are subject to change due to a wide variety of factors, do not reflect anticipated recoveries under the terms of reinsurance contracts, and cannot be predicted with certainty. Actual future loss payments may differ materially from the current estimates shown in the table above.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenues: Premiums & Fees

Pursuant to GAAP applicable to the insurance industry, revenues are recognized as follows:

Substantially all general insurance premiums pertain to annual policies and are reflected in income on a pro-rata basis in association with the related benefits, claims and expenses. Earned but unbilled premiums are generally taken into income on the billing date, while adjustments for retrospective premiums, commissions and similar charges or credits are accrued on the basis of periodic evaluations of current underwriting experience and contractual obligations.

Title premium and fee revenues stemming from the Company's direct operations (which include branch offices of its title insurers and wholly owned agency subsidiaries) represent approximately 27% of 2015 consolidated title business revenues. Such premiums are generally recognized as income at the escrow closing date which approximates the policy effective date. Fee income related to escrow and other closing services is recognized when the related services have been performed and completed. The remaining 73% of consolidated title premium and fee revenues is produced by independent title agents and underwritten title companies. Rather than making estimates that could be subject to significant variance from actual premium and fee production, the Company recognizes revenues from those sources

upon receipt. Such receipts can reflect a three to four month lag relative to the effective date of the underlying title policy, and are offset concurrently by production expenses and claim reserve provisions.

The Company's mortgage guaranty premiums primarily stem from monthly installments paid on long-duration, guaranteed renewable insurance policies. Substantially all such premiums are written and earned in the month coverage is effective. With respect to relatively few annual or single premium policies, earned premiums are largely recognized on a pro-rata basis over the terms of the policies. As described more fully in the RFIG Run-off Business' Risk Factors for premium income and long-term claim exposures, revenue recognition for insured loans is not appropriately matched to the risk exposure and the consequent recognition of both normal and catastrophic loss occurrences.

The major sources of Old Republic's consolidated earned premiums and fees for the periods shown were as follows:

Years Ended December 31:	Earned Premiums and Fees					% Change from prior period
	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Other	Total	
2013	\$ 2,513.7	\$ 1,996.1	\$ 316.5	\$ 59.3	\$ 4,885.6	9.3%
2014	2,735.6	1,759.2	255.4	60.7	4,811.1	(1.5)
2015	<u>\$ 2,894.7</u>	<u>\$ 2,045.3</u>	<u>\$ 219.9</u>	<u>\$ 19.4</u>	<u>\$ 5,179.4</u>	<u>7.7%</u>

General insurance 2015 earned premium revenues rose for most insurance coverages with production spurred by both new business and a continuation of strong renewal rates for existing business. 2014 net premiums earned reflected slightly higher growth than that registered in 2013. Continued benefits from rate improvements, higher policy retentions, and new business production accounted for 2014's greater premium revenue.

Title Group premium and fee revenues grew by 16.3% in 2015 and decreased by 11.9% in 2014. Stronger housing and commercial property transactions and the segment's expanded market share led to the significant percentage growth of premiums and fees. The decline throughout 2014 was mainly caused by the significant drop in refinance transactions from higher levels reached in 2013.

Consistent with a run-off operating mode, the MI and CCI lines posted further declines in earned premiums for all periods presented.

The percentage allocation of net premiums earned for major insurance coverages in the General Insurance Group was as follows:

Years Ended December 31:	General Insurance Earned Premiums by Type of Coverage					
	Workers' Compensation	Commercial Automobile (mostly trucking)	Financial Indemnity	Inland Marine and Property	General Liability	Other
2013	39.6%	32.8%	3.8%	7.7%	6.3%	9.8%
2014	40.6	31.9	3.9	7.5	6.2	9.9
2015	<u>39.0%</u>	<u>32.1%</u>	<u>4.1%</u>	<u>7.4%</u>	<u>5.9%</u>	<u>11.5%</u>

The following table shows the percentage distribution of Title Group premium and fee revenues by production sources:

Years Ended December 31:	Title Premium and Fee Production by Source	
	Direct Operations	Independent Title Agents & Other
2013	27.9%	72.1%
2014	27.1	72.9
2015	<u>27.2%</u>	<u>72.8%</u>

The following tables provide information on production and related risk exposure trends for Old Republic's mortgage guaranty insurance operation:

Premium and Persistency Trends by Type: Years Ended December 31:	Earned Premiums		Persistency	
	Direct	Net	Traditional Primary	Bulk
2013	\$ 296.6	\$ 286.7	79.1%	81.9%
2014	234.6	227.6	82.2	66.9
2015	<u>\$ 201.1</u>	<u>\$ 195.9</u>	<u>79.9%</u>	<u>56.1%</u>

As previously discussed, the Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier ceased the underwriting of new policies effective August 31, 2011 and the existing book of business was placed in run-off operating mode.

While there is no consensus in the marketplace as to the precise definition of "sub-prime", Old Republic generally views loans with credit (FICO) scores less than 620, loans underwritten with reduced levels of documentation and loans with loan to value ratios in excess of 95% as having a higher risk of default. Risk in force concentrations by these attributes are disclosed in the following tables for both traditional primary and bulk production. Premium rates for loans exhibiting greater risk attributes are typically higher in anticipation of potentially greater defaults and claim costs. Additionally, bulk insurance policies, which represent 6.2% of total net risk in force as of year end 2015, are frequently subject to deductibles and aggregate stop losses which serve to limit the overall risk on a pool of insured loans.

Net Risk in Force				
Net Risk in Force By Type:	Traditional Primary	Bulk	Other	Total
As of December 31:				
2013	\$ 9,579.6	\$ 704.8	\$ 48.5	\$ 10,333.0
2014	7,984.8	549.6	31.8	8,566.2
2015	<u>\$ 6,414.9</u>	<u>\$ 428.2</u>	<u>\$ 24.1</u>	<u>\$ 6,867.3</u>

Analysis of Risk in Force				
Risk in Force Distribution By FICO Scores:	FICO less than 620	FICO 620 to 680	FICO Greater than 680	Unscored/Unavailable
<u>Traditional Primary:</u>				
As of December 31:				
2013	6.6%	28.1%	64.3%	1.0%
2014	6.6	28.5	64.0	.9
2015	<u>6.8%</u>	<u>29.3%</u>	<u>63.0%</u>	<u>.9%</u>

<u>Bulk(a):</u>				
As of December 31:				
2013	23.5%	33.0%	43.3%	.2%
2014	26.1	33.1	40.7	.1
2015	<u>28.4%</u>	<u>32.2%</u>	<u>39.2%</u>	<u>.2%</u>

Risk in Force Distribution By Loan to Value ("LTV") Ratio:	LTV 85.0 and below	LTV 85.01 to 90.0	LTV 90.01 to 95.0	LTV Greater than 95.0
<u>Traditional Primary(b):</u>				
As of December 31:				
2013	4.2%	34.5%	32.2%	29.1%
2014	3.9	34.2	31.5	30.4
2015	<u>3.8%</u>	<u>33.5%</u>	<u>30.9%</u>	<u>31.8%</u>

<u>Bulk(a):</u>				
As of December 31:				
2013	56.9%	23.4%	10.2%	9.5%
2014	52.5	25.8	11.1	10.6
2015	<u>48.3%</u>	<u>28.0%</u>	<u>11.9%</u>	<u>11.8%</u>

- (a) Bulk pool risk in-force, which represented 17.1% of total bulk risk in-force at December 31, 2015, has been allocated pro-rata based on insurance in-force.
- (b) The LTV distribution reflects base LTV ratios which are determined prior to the impact of single premiums financed and paid at the time of loan origination.

Risk in Force Distribution By Top Ten States:

	Traditional Primary									
	TX	FL	GA	IL	CA	NC	PA	NJ	VA	MD
As of December 31:										
2013	8.3%	7.5%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%	4.4%	3.8%	3.2%	2.9%
2014	7.8	7.3	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.0
2015	<u>7.1%</u>	<u>7.5%</u>	<u>5.9%</u>	<u>5.5%</u>	<u>4.9%</u>	<u>4.7%</u>	<u>4.3%</u>	<u>4.2%</u>	<u>3.4%</u>	<u>3.4%</u>

	Bulk (a)									
	TX	FL	GA	IL	CA	AZ	PA	NJ	OH	NY
As of December 31:										
2013	5.4%	9.3%	4.4%	3.9%	14.1%	2.8%	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%	7.9%
2014	5.3	9.3	4.6	4.0	13.0	2.7	3.5	4.4	4.0	7.6
2015	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>8.9%</u>	<u>4.7%</u>	<u>4.0%</u>	<u>12.8%</u>	<u>2.8%</u>	<u>3.6%</u>	<u>4.4%</u>	<u>4.2%</u>	<u>7.4%</u>

<u>Risk in Force Distribution By Level of Documentation:</u>		Full Documentation	Reduced Documentation
<u>Traditional Primary:</u>			
As of December 31:			
2013		92.7%	7.3%
2014		92.7	7.3
2015		<u>92.6%</u>	<u>7.4%</u>

<u>Bulk (a):</u>			
As of December 31:			
2013		57.6%	42.4%
2014		62.3	37.7
2015		<u>66.6%</u>	<u>33.4%</u>

<u>Risk in Force Distribution By Loan Type:</u>		Fixed Rate & ARMs with Resets >=5 Years	ARMs with Resets <5 years
<u>Traditional Primary:</u>			
As of December 31:			
2013		97.2%	2.8%
2014		97.2	2.8
2015		<u>97.3%</u>	<u>2.7%</u>

<u>Bulk (a):</u>			
As of December 31:			
2013		74.3%	25.7%
2014		72.4	27.6
2015		<u>71.8%</u>	<u>28.2%</u>

- (a) Bulk pool risk in-force, which represented 17.1% of total bulk risk in-force at December 31, 2015, has been allocated pro-rata based on insurance in-force.

The Company's CCI earned premiums and related risk in force included in the table below have reflected a generally declining trend. The decline is largely due to a discontinuation of active sales efforts since 2008. The following table shows CCI net premiums earned during the indicated periods and the maximum calculated risk in force at the end of the respective periods. Net earned premiums include additional premium adjustments arising from the variable claim

experience of individual policies subject to retrospective rating plans. Risk in force reflects estimates of the maximum risk exposures at the inception of individual policies adjusted for cumulative claim costs and the lower outstanding loan balances attributed to such policies through the end of the periods shown below.

	Net CCI Earned Premiums	Risk in Force
Years Ended December 31:		
2013	\$ 29.8	\$ 989.4
2014	27.7	858.5
2015	<u>\$ 23.9</u>	<u>\$ 776.9</u>

Revenues: Net Investment Income

Net investment income is affected by trends in interest and dividend yields for the types of securities in which the Company's funds are invested during each reporting period. The following tables reflect the segmented and consolidated invested asset bases as of the indicated dates, and the investment income earned and resulting yields on such assets. Since the Company can exercise little control over fair values, yields are evaluated on the basis of investment income earned in relation to the cost of the underlying invested assets, though yields based on the fair values of such assets are also shown in the statistics below.

	Invested Assets at Adjusted Cost				Total	Fair Value Adjust- ment	Invested Assets at Fair Value (a)
	General	Title	RGIG Run-off	Corporate and Other			
As of December 31:							
2014	\$ 7,962.3	\$ 915.0	\$ 923.2	\$ 691.7	\$ 10,492.3	\$ 576.4	\$ 11,068.8
2015	<u>\$ 8,667.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,010.5</u>	<u>\$ 792.0</u>	<u>\$ 562.3</u>	<u>\$ 11,032.4</u>	<u>\$ 193.0</u>	<u>\$ 11,225.5</u>

(a) The December 31, 2015 amount includes \$359.7 (fair value) fixed maturity securities classified as held to maturity which are reported and reflected herein at amortized cost of \$355.8.

	Net Investment Income				Total	Yield at	
	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Corporate and Other		Original Cost	Fair Value
Years Ended December 31:							
2013	\$ 249.6	\$ 26.6	\$ 36.8	\$ 5.6	\$ 318.7	3.17%	2.97%
2014	278.8	29.9	27.5	9.2	345.5	3.33	3.15
2015	<u>\$ 312.1</u>	<u>\$ 34.0</u>	<u>\$ 25.1</u>	<u>\$ 17.2</u>	<u>\$ 388.6</u>	<u>3.61%</u>	<u>3.49%</u>

Consolidated net investment income increased by 12.5% and 8.4% in 2015 and 2014, respectively, and declined by 5.3% in 2013. This revenue source is affected by changes in the invested asset base which are mainly driven by consolidated operating cash flows, by a concentration of investable assets in interest-bearing securities, and by changes in market rates of return. Yield trends in 2015 and 2014 benefitted from an increasingly greater commitment to high-quality dividend-paying common stocks. Trends in 2013 reflect the relatively short maturity of Old Republic's fixed maturity securities portfolio as well as continuation of a relatively lower yield environment during the past several years.

Revenues: Net Realized Gains (Losses)

The Company's investment policy is not designed to maximize or emphasize the realization of investment gains. Rather, these policies aim for a stable source of income from interest and dividends, protection of capital, and the providing of sufficient liquidity to meet insurance underwriting and other obligations as they become payable in the future. Dispositions of fixed maturity securities generally arise from scheduled maturities and early calls; in 2015, 2014, and 2013, 74.6%, 50.2% and 87.7%, respectively, of all such dispositions resulted from these occurrences. Dispositions of securities at a realized gain or loss reflect such factors as ongoing assessments of issuers' business prospects, allocation to industry sectors, changes in credit quality, and tax planning considerations. Additionally, the amount of net realized gains and losses registered in any one accounting period are affected by the aforementioned assessments of securities' values for other-than-temporary impairment. As a result of the interaction of all these factors and considerations, net realized investment gains or losses can vary significantly from period-to-period, and, in the Company's view, are not indicative of any particular trend or result in the basics of its insurance business.

The following table reflects the composition of net realized gains or losses for the periods shown. The 2013 gains on equity securities generally reflect the recovery of value realized upon the subsequent sale of common stocks originally impaired in 2008. Gains realized in 2014 reflect sales of non-income producing or low yielding securities, the proceeds of which have largely been reinvested in higher yielding common shares of American companies with distinguished long-term records of earnings and dividend growth.

Years Ended December 31:	Realized Gains (Losses) on Disposition of Securities			Impairment Losses on Securities			Net realized gains (losses)
	Fixed maturity securities	Equity securities and miscel- laneous investments	Total	Fixed maturity securities	Equity securities and miscel- laneous investments	Total	
2013	\$ 1.7	\$ 146.3	\$ 148.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 148.1
2014	27.0	245.2	272.3	—	—	—	272.3
2015	<u>\$ 16.3</u>	<u>\$ 75.0</u>	<u>\$ 91.3</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 91.3</u>

Expenses: Benefits and Claims

The Company records the benefits, claims and related settlement costs that have been incurred during each accounting period. Total claim costs are affected by the amount of paid claims and the adequacy of reserve estimates established for current and prior years' claim occurrences at each balance sheet date.

The following table shows a breakdown of gross and net of reinsurance claim reserve estimates for major types of insurance coverages as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

December 31:	<i>Claim and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves</i>			
	2015		2014	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Workers' compensation	\$ 4,460.0	\$ 2,774.4	\$ 4,212.3	\$ 2,518.0
General liability	1,341.0	703.0	1,493.9	678.6
Commercial automobile (mostly trucking)	1,291.0	1,049.2	1,277.9	1,015.6
Other coverages	490.6	352.2	497.5	347.2
Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserves	191.4	174.0	232.2	162.4
Total general insurance reserves	7,774.3	5,053.1	7,714.0	4,722.0
Title	580.8	580.8	505.4	505.4
RFIG Run-off	737.9	736.7	880.1	870.2
Life and accident	27.0	16.9	22.3	17.5
Total claim and loss adjustment expense reserves	<u>\$ 9,120.1</u>	<u>\$ 6,387.6</u>	<u>\$ 9,122.0</u>	<u>\$ 6,115.3</u>
Asbestosis and environmental claim reserves included in the above general insurance reserves:				
Amount	<u>\$ 130.9</u>	<u>\$ 100.6</u>	<u>\$ 128.8</u>	<u>\$ 106.2</u>
% of total general insurance reserves	<u>1.7%</u>	<u>2.0%</u>	<u>1.7%</u>	<u>2.3%</u>

The Company's reserve for loss and loss adjustment expenses represents the accumulation of estimates of ultimate losses payable, including incurred but not reported losses and loss adjustment expenses. The establishment of claim reserves by the Company's insurance subsidiaries is a reasonably complex and dynamic process influenced by a large variety of factors as further discussed below. Consequently, reserves established are a reflection of the opinions of a large number of persons, of the application and interpretation of historical precedent and trends, of expectations as to future developments, and of management's judgment in interpreting all such factors. At any point in time, the Company is exposed to the incurrence of possibly higher or lower than anticipated claim costs and the resulting changes in estimates are recorded in operations of the periods during which they are made. Increases to prior reserve estimates are often referred to as unfavorable development whereas any changes that decrease previous estimates of the Company's ultimate liability are referred to as favorable development.

Overview of Loss Reserving Process

Most of Old Republic's consolidated claim and related expense reserves stem from its **general insurance** business. At December 31, 2015, such reserves accounted for 85.2% and 79.1% of consolidated gross and net of reinsurance reserves, respectively, while similar reserves at December 31, 2014 represented 84.6% and 77.2% of the respective consolidated amounts.

The Company's reserve setting process reflects the nature of its insurance business and the operationally decentralized basis upon which it is conducted. Old Republic's **general insurance** business encompasses a large variety of lines or classes of commercial insurance; it has negligible exposure to personal lines such as homeowners or private passenger automobile insurance that exhibit wide diversification of risks, significant frequency of claim occurrences, and high degrees of statistical credibility. Additionally, the Company's insurance subsidiaries do not provide significant amounts of insurance protection for premises; most of its property insurance exposures relate to cargo, incidental property, and insureds' inland marine assets. Consequently, the wide variety of policies issued and commercial insurance customers served require that loss reserves be analyzed and established in the context of the unique or different attributes of each block or class of business produced by the Company. For example, accident liability claims emanating from insured trucking companies or from general aviation customers become known relatively quickly, whereas claims of a general liability nature arising from the building activities of a construction company may emerge over extended periods of time. Similarly, claims filed pursuant to errors and omissions or directors and officers' liability coverages are usually not prone to immediate evaluation or quantification inasmuch as many such claims may be litigated over several years and their ultimate costs may be affected by the vagaries of judged or jury verdicts. Approximately 93% of the *general insurance* group's claim reserves stem from liability insurance coverages for commercial customers which typically require more extended periods of investigation and at times protracted litigation before they are finally settled. As a consequence of these and other factors, Old Republic does not utilize a single, overarching loss reserving approach.

The Company prepares periodic analyses of its loss reserve estimates for its significant insurance coverages. It establishes point estimates for most losses on an insurance coverage line-by-line basis for individual subsidiaries, sub-classes, individual accounts, blocks of business or other unique concentrations of insurance risks such as directors and officers' liability, that have similar attributes. Actuarially or otherwise derived ranges of reserve levels are not utilized as such in setting these reserves. Instead the reported reserves encompass the Company's best point estimates at each reporting date and the overall reserve level at any point in time therefore represents the compilation of a very large number of reported reserve estimates and the results of a variety of formula calculations largely driven by statistical analysis of historical data. Reserve releases or additions are implicitly covered by the point estimates incorporated in total reserves at each balance sheet date. The Company does not project future variability or make an explicit provision for uncertainty when determining its best estimate of loss reserves. Over the most recent decade actual incurred losses have developed within a reasonable range of their original estimates.

Aggregate loss reserves consist of liability estimates for claims that have been reported ("case") to the Company's insurance subsidiaries and reserves for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported or whose ultimate costs may not become fully apparent until a future time. Additionally, the Company establishes unallocated loss adjustment expense reserves for loss settlement costs that are not directly related to individual claims. Such reserves are based on prior years' cost experience and trends, and are intended to cover the unallocated costs of claim departments' administration of case and IBNR claims over time. Long-term, disability-type workers' compensation reserves are discounted to present value based on interest rates that range from 3.5% to 4.0%. The amount of discount reflected in the year end net reserves totaled \$228.6, \$240.7 and \$241.4 as of December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

A large variety of statistical analyses and formula calculations are utilized to provide for IBNR claim costs as well as additional costs that can arise from such factors as monetary and social inflation, changes in claims administration processes, changes in reinsurance ceded and recoverability levels, and expected trends in claim costs and related ratios. Typically, such formulas take into account so-called link ratios that represent prior years' patterns of incurred or paid loss trends between succeeding years, or past experience relative to progressions of the number of claims reported over time and ultimate average costs per claim.

Overall, reserves pertaining to several hundred large individual commercial insurance accounts that exhibit sufficient statistical credibility, and at times may be subject to retrospective premium rating plans or the utilization of varying levels or types of self-insured retentions through captive insurers and similar risk management mechanisms are established on an account by account basis using case reserves and applicable formula-driven methods. Large account reserves are usually set and analyzed for groups of coverages such as workers' compensation, commercial auto and general liability that are typically underwritten jointly for many customers. For certain so-called long-tail categories of insurance such as retained or assumed excess liability or excess workers' compensation, officers and directors' liability, and commercial umbrella liability relative to which claim development patterns are particularly long, more volatile, and immature in their early stages of development, the Company judgmentally establishes the most current accident years' loss reserves on the basis of expected loss ratios. Such expected loss ratios typically reflect currently estimated loss ratios from prior accident years, adjusted for the effect of actual and anticipated rate changes, actual and anticipated changes in coverage, reinsurance, mix of business, and other anticipated changes in external factors such as trends in loss costs or the legal and claims environment. Expected loss ratios are generally used for the two to three most recent accident years depending on the individual class or category of business. As actual claims data emerges in succeeding interim and annual periods, the original accident year loss ratio assumptions are validated or otherwise adjusted sequentially through the application of statistical projection techniques such as the Bornhuetter/Ferguson method which utilizes data from the more mature experience of prior years to arrive at a likely indication of more recent years' loss trends and costs.

Title insurance and related escrow services loss and loss adjustment expense reserves are established as point estimates to cover the projected settlement costs of known as well as IBNR losses related to premium and escrow service revenues of each reporting period. Reserves for known claims are based on an assessment of the facts available to the Company during the settlement process. The point estimates covering all claim reserves take into account IBNR claims based on past experience and evaluations of such variables as changing trends in the types of policies issued, changes

in real estate markets and interest rate environments, and changing levels of loan refinancing, all of which can have a bearing on the emergence, number, and ultimate costs of claims.

RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty insurance reserves for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are recognized only upon an instance of default, defined as an insured mortgage loan for which two or more consecutive monthly payments have been missed. Loss reserves are based on statistical calculations that take into account the number of reported insured mortgage loan defaults as of each balance sheet date, as well as experience-based estimates of loan defaults that have occurred but have not as yet been reported. Further, the loss reserve estimating process takes into account a large number of variables including trends in claim severity, potential salvage recoveries, expected cure rates for reported loan delinquencies at various stages of default, the level of coverage rescissions and claims denials due to material misrepresentation in key underwriting information or non-compliance with prescribed underwriting guidelines, and management judgments relative to future employment levels, housing market activity, and mortgage loan interest costs, demand, and extensions.

The Company has the legal right to rescind mortgage insurance coverage unilaterally as expressly stated in its policy. Moreover, two federal courts that have recently considered that policy wording have each affirmed that right (See First Tennessee Bank N.A. v. Republic Mortg. Ins. Co., Case No. 2:10-cv-02513-JPM-cgc (W.D. Tenn., Feb. 25, 2011) and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Republic Mortg. Ins. Co., Civil Action No. 10-06141 (SRC) (D. NJ, May 4, 2011), each decision citing supporting state law legal precedent). RMIC's mortgage insurance policy provides that the insured represents that all statements made and information provided to it in an application for coverage for a loan, without regard to who made the statements or provided the information, have been made and presented for and on behalf of the insured; and that such statements and information are neither false nor misleading in any material respect, nor omit any fact necessary to make such statements and information not false or misleading in any material respect. According to the policy, if any of those representations are materially false or misleading with respect to a loan, the Company has the right to cancel or rescind coverage for that loan retroactively to commencement of the coverage. Whenever the Company determines that an application contains a material misrepresentation, it either advises the insured in writing of its findings prior to rescinding coverage or exercises its unilateral right to rescind coverage for that loan, stating the reasons for that action in writing and returning the applicable premium. The rescission of coverage in instances of materially faulty representations or warranties provided in applications for insurance is a necessary and prevailing practice throughout the insurance industry. In the case of mortgage guaranty insurance, rescissions have occurred regularly over the years but have been generally immaterial. Since 2008, however, the Company has experienced a much greater incidence of rescissions due to increased levels of observed fraud and misrepresentations in insurance applications pertaining to business underwritten between 2004 and the first half of 2008. As a result, the Company has incorporated certain assumptions regarding the expected levels of coverage rescissions and claim denials in its reserving methodology since 2008. Such estimates, which are evaluated at each balance sheet date, take into account observed as well as historical trends in rescission and denial rates. The table below shows the estimated effects of coverage rescissions and claim denials on loss reserves and settled and incurred losses.

	2015	2014	2013
Estimated reduction in beginning reserve	\$ 79.3	\$ 115.2	\$ 174.9
Total incurred claims and settlement expenses reduced (increased) by changes in estimated rescissions:			
Current year	18.8	47.1	80.5
Prior year	(17.6)	10.4	71.9
Sub-total	1.2	57.6	152.5
Estimated rescission reduction in settled claims	(33.0)	(93.5)	(212.2)
Estimated reduction in ending reserve	<u>\$ 47.5</u>	<u>\$ 79.3</u>	<u>\$ 115.2</u>

As noted above, the estimated reduction in ending loss reserves reflects, in large measure, a variety of judgments relative to the level of expected coverage rescissions and claim denials on loans that are in default as of each balance sheet date. The provision for insured events of the current year resulted from actual and anticipated rescissions and claim denials attributable to newly reported delinquencies in each respective year. The provision for insured events of prior years resulted from actual rescission and claim denial activity or revisions in assumptions regarding expected rescission or claim denial rates on outstanding prior year delinquencies. The trends since 2010 reflect a continuing reduction in the level of actual and anticipated rescission and claim denial rates on total outstanding delinquencies. Claims not paid by virtue of rescission or denial represent the Company's estimated contractual risk, before consideration of the impacts of any reinsurance and deductibles or aggregate loss limits, on cases that are settled by the issuance of a rescission or denial notification. Variances between the estimated rescission and actual claim denial rate are reflected in the periods during which they occur.

Although the insured has no right under the policy to appeal a Company claim decision, the insured may, at any time, contest in writing the Company's findings or action with respect to a loan or a claim. In such cases, the Company considers any additional information supplied by the insured. This consideration may lead to further investigation, retraction or confirmation of the initial determination. If the Company concludes that it will reinstate coverage, it advises the insured in writing that it will do so immediately upon receipt of the premium previously returned. Notwithstanding the preliminary claims settlement as described in Note 4(d), of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, reserves are not adjusted for potential reversals of rescissions or adverse rulings for loans under dispute since such reversals of claim rescissions and denials have historically been immaterial to the reserve estimation process.

There is currently a single instance in which the Company seeks to recover from an insured for previously paid claims. In its counterclaim in the pending arbitration with Countrywide, RMIC is seeking to rescind a June 2006 amendment to a mortgage insurance policy that it contends was fraudulently induced by Countrywide (Countrywide Fin'l Corp. v. Republic Mortg. Ins. Co., Case No. 72 195 Y 0011510 (AAA)). The Countrywide parties are Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Bank of America, N.A., in its own capacity and as successor by merger of BAC Home Loan Servicing L.P.). The amendment made coverage for a loan immediately incontestable for borrower misrepresentation. The Company seeks a declaration that the amendment is null and void and to recover the claim amounts totaling at least \$26.6 that it paid notwithstanding the existence of borrower misrepresentations that otherwise would have supported a rescission of coverage for those loans. The Company does not anticipate recoveries from previously paid claims in its reserving process until such time as a recovery is deemed probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

As discussed in Note 4(d) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, in late September 2015, RMIC reached a preliminary claims settlement with Countrywide and Bank of America, N.A. The final settlement is contingent on the consents of stakeholders in the outcome of these disputes. The parties are currently working to obtain those consents. Pursuant to the terms of the preliminary settlement, all proceedings between the parties are stayed.

Incurred Loss Experience

Management believes that the Company's overall reserving practices have been consistently applied over many years. For at least the past ten years, previously established aggregate reserves have produced reasonable estimates of the cumulative ultimate net costs of claims incurred. However, there are no guarantees that such outcomes will continue, and, accordingly, no representation is made that ultimate net claim and related costs will not develop in future years to be greater or lower than currently established reserve estimates. In management's opinion, however, such potential development is not likely to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, although it could affect materially its consolidated results of operations for any one annual or interim reporting period. See further discussion in this Annual Report on Form 10-K under Item 1A - Risk Factors.

The following table shows an analysis of changes in aggregate reserves for the Company's losses, claims, and settlement expenses for each of the years shown.

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Gross reserves at beginning of year	\$ 9,122.0	\$ 9,433.5	\$ 9,303.3
Less: reinsurance losses recoverable	3,006.6	2,836.7	2,847.0
Net reserves at beginning of year:			
General Insurance	4,722.0	4,334.1	4,048.9
Title Insurance	505.4	471.5	396.4
RFIG Run-off	870.2	1,774.2	1,994.8
Other	17.5	16.8	15.9
Sub-total	6,115.3	6,596.8	6,456.2
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:			
Provisions for insured events of the current year:			
General Insurance	2,081.6	2,009.8	1,857.9
Title Insurance	112.1	105.5	137.2
RFIG Run-off (a)	323.7	323.1	487.5
Other	25.2	44.5	41.0
Sub-total	2,542.8	2,483.0	2,523.7
Change in provision for insured events of prior years:			
General Insurance	43.9	107.9	(23.7)
Title Insurance	(12.8)	(13.6)	(3.1)
RFIG Run-off (a)	(130.1)	(74.8)	(269.7)
Other	(.6)	(1.5)	(2.5)
Sub-total	(99.7)	17.8	(299.1)
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses (a)	2,443.0	2,500.9	2,224.5
Payments:			
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current year:			
General Insurance	671.5	657.0	620.8
Title Insurance	(39.9)	4.7	6.0
RFIG Run-off (b)	29.1	40.6	39.4
Other	16.9	33.4	29.5
Sub-total	677.6	735.9	695.9
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior years:			
General Insurance	1,123.0	1,072.8	928.2
Title Insurance	63.8	53.2	52.8
RFIG Run-off (b)	297.9	1,111.6	398.9
Other	8.3	8.7	8.0
Sub-total	1,493.1	2,246.5	1,388.0
Total payments (b)	2,170.7	2,982.4	2,083.9
Amount of reserves for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at the end of each year, net of reinsurance losses recoverable: (c)			
General Insurance	5,053.1	4,722.0	4,334.1
Title Insurance	580.8	505.4	471.5
RFIG Run-off	736.7	870.2	1,774.2
Other	16.9	17.5	16.8
Sub-total	6,387.6	6,115.3	6,596.8
Reinsurance losses recoverable	2,732.5	3,006.6	2,836.7
Gross reserves at end of year	\$ 9,120.1	\$ 9,122.0	\$ 9,433.5

Excluding the reclassification of CCI from the General Insurance to the RFIG Run-off Business segment, certain elements shown in the preceding table would have been as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Change in provision for incurred events of prior years:			
General Insurance	\$ 41.2	\$ 190.8	\$ (40.4)
RFIG Run-off (a)	(127.4)	(157.8)	(253.0)
Payment of claim and claim adjustment expenses attributable to incurred events of the current and prior years:			
General Insurance	1,830.1	1,825.5	1,597.5
RFIG Run-off (b)	<u>\$ 291.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,056.5</u>	<u>\$ 389.8</u>

- (a) In common with all other insurance lines, RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty settled and incurred claim and claim adjustment expenses include only those costs actually or expected to be paid by the Company. As previously noted, changes in mortgage guaranty aggregate case, IBNR, and loss adjustment expense reserves shown below and entering into the determination of incurred claim costs, take into account, among a large number of variables, claim cost reductions for anticipated coverage rescissions and claims denials.

The RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty provision for insured events of the current year was reduced by estimated coverage rescissions and claim denials of \$18.8, \$47.1 and \$80.5, respectively, for 2015, 2014 and 2013. The provision for insured events of prior years in 2015, 2014 and 2013 was (increased) reduced by estimated coverage rescissions and claims denials of \$(17.6), \$10.4 and \$71.9, respectively. Prior year development was also affected in varying degrees by differences between actual claim settlements relative to expected experience and by subsequent revisions of assumptions in regards to claim frequency, severity or levels of associated claim settlement costs which result from consideration of underlying trends and expectations.

The following table reflects the changes in net reserves between succeeding balance sheet dates.

	2015	2014	2013
Net reserve increase(decrease):			
General Insurance	\$ 331.0	\$ 387.9	\$ 285.1
Title Insurance	75.3	33.8	75.1
RFIG Run-off	(133.4)	(904.0)	(220.6)
Other	(.6)	.7	.9
Total	<u>\$ 272.2</u>	<u>\$ (481.5)</u>	<u>\$ 140.6</u>

- (b) Rescissions reduced the Company's settled losses by an estimated \$33.0, \$93.5, and \$212.2 for 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. 2013 RFIG Run-off Business claim and claim adjustment expense payments reflect the retention of the deferred payment obligation ("DPO") within claim reserves which amounted to \$551.5 as of December 31, 2013. In mid July 2014, in furtherance of a Final Order received from the NCDOL, RMIC and RMICNC processed payments of their accumulated DPO balances of approximately \$657.0. Refer to Note 1(s).
- (c) Year end net IBNR reserves for each segment were as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
General Insurance	\$ 2,324.3	\$ 2,266.2	\$ 2,118.4
Title Insurance	503.8	432.2	407.1
RFIG Run-off	180.7	138.7	121.3
Other	6.4	5.7	4.0
Total	<u>\$ 3,015.3</u>	<u>\$ 2,843.0</u>	<u>\$ 2,651.0</u>

The percentage of net claims, benefits and related settlement expenses incurred as a percentage of premiums and related fee revenues of the Company's three major operating segments and for consolidated operations were as follows:

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General	74.1%	77.9%	73.6%
Title	4.9	5.2	6.7
RFIG Run-off	88.0	97.2	68.8
Consolidated benefits and claim ratio	<u>47.5%</u>	<u>52.3%</u>	<u>45.8%</u>
Reconciliation of consolidated ratio:			
Provision for insured events of the current year	49.4%	51.9%	51.9%
Change in provision for insured events of prior years:			
net (favorable) unfavorable development	(1.9)	.4	(6.1)
Consolidated benefits and claim ratio	<u>47.5%</u>	<u>52.3%</u>	<u>45.8%</u>

The consolidated benefits and claim ratio reflects the changing effects of period-to-period contributions of each segment to consolidated results, and this ratio's variances within each segment. For the three most recent calendar years, the above table indicates that the one-year development of consolidated reserves at the beginning of each year produced favorable developments in 2015 and 2013, and unfavorable development in 2014 which on average decreased the consolidated loss ratio by 2.6%.

The percentage of net claims, benefits and related settlement expenses measured against premiums earned by major types of **general insurance** coverage were as follows:

Years Ended December 31:	General Insurance Claim Ratios by Type of Coverage						Other
	All Coverages	Commercial Automobile (mostly trucking)	Workers' Compensation	Financial Indemnity	Inland Marine and Property	General Liability	
2013	73.6%	76.1%	79.6%	21.4%	59.6%	78.5%	67.8%
2014	77.9	74.0	89.2	25.6	65.7	88.2	67.8
2015	<u>74.1%</u>	<u>77.8%</u>	<u>80.7%</u>	<u>39.1%</u>	<u>57.0%</u>	<u>76.8%</u>	<u>60.4%</u>

The overall **general insurance** 2015, 2014 and 2013 claim ratio remained at relatively high levels as workers' compensation and general liability loss costs continued to reflect greater-than-expected severity. Claims are a major cost factor and changes in them reflect continually evolving pricing and risk selection together with changes in loss severity and frequency.

During the three most recent calendar years, the **general insurance** group experienced unfavorable developments of prior year loss reserves for 2015 and 2014 and favorable development for 2013. The effect was to increase the claim ratio by 1.5 and 3.9 percentage points in 2015 and 2014, respectively. By contrast, 2013 loss development reduced the claim ratio by .9 percentage point. During 2015 and 2014, the General Insurance Group experienced unfavorable developments of previously established reserves for accidents or events which occurred in 2011 and prior years in particular. These adverse developments were concentrated in workers' compensation and general liability case reserves and resulted from settlements or reserve additions exceeding the previously established indemnity and/or allocated loss adjustment expense provisions. The favorable development for 2013 is primarily due to the commercial automobile, general aviation, and the E&O/D&O (financial indemnity) lines of business; these were partially offset by unfavorable development in workers' compensation and general liability coverages and by ongoing development of asbestos and environmental ("A&E") claim reserves.

Unfavorable A&E claim developments, although not material in any of the periods presented, are typically attributable to A&E claim reserves due to periodic re-evaluations of such reserves as well as subsequent reclassifications of other coverages' reserves, most often workers' compensation, deemed assignable to A&E category of losses. Except for a small portion that emanates from ongoing primary insurance operations, a large majority of the A&E claim reserves posted by Old Republic stem mainly from its participations in assumed reinsurance treaties and insurance pools which were discontinued during the 1980's and have since been in run-off status. With respect to the primary portion of gross A&E reserves, Old Republic administers the related claims through its claims personnel as well as outside attorneys, and posted reserves reflect its best estimates of ultimate claim costs. Claims administration for the assumed portion of the Company's A&E exposures is handled by the claims departments of unrelated primary or ceding reinsurance companies. While the Company performs periodic reviews of certain claim files managed by third parties, the overall A&E reserves it establishes respond to the paid claim and case reserve activity reported to the Company as well as available industry statistical data such as so-called survival ratios. Such ratios represent the number of years' average paid losses for the three or five most recent calendar years that are encompassed by an insurer's A&E reserve level at any point in time. According to this simplistic appraisal of an insurer's A&E loss reserve level, Old Republic's average five year paid loss survival ratios stood at 4.7 years (gross) and 6.2 years (net of reinsurance) as of December 31, 2015 and 4.5 years (gross) and 6.1 years (net of reinsurance) as of December 31, 2014. These 2014 survival ratios are presented on a pro forma basis (unaudited) as if PMA had been consolidated with ORI for all periods presented. Fluctuations in this ratio between years can be caused by the inconsistent pay out patterns associated with these types

of claims. Incurred net losses for A&E claims have averaged .4% of **general insurance** group net incurred losses for the five years ended December 31, 2015.

A summary of reserve activity, including estimates for IBNR, relating to A&E claims at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

December 31:	2015		2014	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
<i>Asbestos:</i>				
Reserves at beginning of year	\$ 98.7	\$ 85.3	\$ 126.6	\$ 98.7
Loss and loss expenses incurred	13.4	1.8	3.8	4.7
Claims and claim adjustment expenses paid	14.7	7.9	31.7	18.1
Reserves at end of year	97.4	79.3	98.7	85.3
<i>Environmental:</i>				
Reserves at beginning of year	30.1	20.9	33.0	22.6
Loss and loss expenses incurred	6.9	3.1	2.2	1.7
Claims and claim adjustment expenses paid	3.6	2.7	5.1	3.4
Reserves at end of year	33.4	21.2	30.1	20.9
Total asbestos and environmental reserves	\$ 130.9	\$ 100.6	\$ 128.8	\$ 106.2

Title insurance loss ratios have remained in the low single digits for a number of years due to a continuation of favorable trends in claims frequency and severity.

The **RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty** 2015 claim ratio was adversely affected by greater provisions for disputed claims in litigation. Excluding the affects of the litigation expense provisions, the claim ratios continued to decline due to the combined effects of further reductions in newly reported defaults and a rising rate at which previously reported defaults have cured or otherwise been resolved without payment. These factors led to highly favorable developments of prior year-end claim reserves during 2015, 2014 and 2013. Setting aside the aforementioned litigation expense provisions in 2015, these favorable reserve developments accounted for reductions of 65.0, 69.3 and 88.2 percentage points in the reported claim ratio for years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The **RFIG Run-off CCI** business loss costs were also negatively impacted by litigation claim expense provisions in 2015 and 2014. The 2015 provision, however, was much lower than that registered in 2014 when a litigated claim was settled in an amount greater than originally anticipated. 2013 CCI performance was most favorably affected by lower claim provisions resulting from improving delinquency trends and greater than anticipated claim salvage recoveries.

Certain **mortgage guaranty** average claim-related trends are listed below:

Years Ended December 31:	Average Settled Claim Amount (a)		Reported Delinquency Ratio at End of Period		Claims Rescissions and Denials
	Traditional Primary	Bulk	Traditional Primary	Bulk	
	2013	\$ 44,678	\$ 46,395	13.09%	
2014	45,607	44,465	10.93	23.01	93.5
2015	\$ 45,745	\$ 46,669	10.45%	26.74%	\$ 33.0

(a) Amounts are in whole dollars.

As of December 31:	Traditional Primary Delinquency Ratios for Top Ten States (b):									
	TX	FL	GA	IL	CA	NC	PA	MD	NJ	VA
2013	8.0%	25.9%	11.2%	16.6%	9.6%	10.3%	14.1%	19.8%	26.3%	9.2%
2014	7.1	17.6	8.8	12.9	7.3	8.7	12.8	15.6	25.6	8.2
2015	7.7%	13.5%	8.4%	10.8%	6.1%	8.6%	12.2%	13.3%	25.0%	8.5%

Bulk Delinquency Ratios for Top Ten States (b):

	TX	FL	GA	IL	CA	AZ	PA	OH	NJ	NY
As of December 31:										
2013	12.6%	28.8%	14.2%	21.4%	13.2%	12.9%	19.9%	16.8%	31.1%	23.8%
2014	15.9	30.0	16.5	25.0	18.1	13.3	25.8	16.0	46.5	43.4
2015	<u>19.0%</u>	<u>38.9%</u>	<u>17.6%</u>	<u>25.7%</u>	<u>26.0%</u>	<u>22.4%</u>	<u>26.9%</u>	<u>16.3%</u>	<u>59.0%</u>	<u>52.1%</u>

Total Delinquency Ratios for Top Ten States (includes "other" business) (b):

	TX	FL	GA	IL	CA	NC	PA	MD	NJ	NY
As of December 31:										
2013	8.4%	26.4%	11.5%	17.0%	10.7%	10.8%	14.6%	19.6%	27.1%	22.8%
2014	7.7	19.5	9.4	13.8	9.9	9.4	13.7	16.1	28.0	26.8
2015	<u>8.3%</u>	<u>15.9%</u>	<u>8.8%</u>	<u>11.5%</u>	<u>9.3%</u>	<u>9.0%</u>	<u>13.0%</u>	<u>14.2%</u>	<u>27.4%</u>	<u>28.4%</u>

(b) As determined by risk in force as of December 31, 2015, these 10 states represent approximately 51.0%, 57.9%, and 51.0%, of traditional primary, bulk, and total risk in force, respectively.

The following table shows CCI claim-related trends for the periods shown:

Years Ended December 31:	CCI Claim Costs				Reported Delinquency Ratio at End of Period	Claim Rescissions and Denials
	Paid		Incurred			
	Amount	Ratio (a)	Amount	Ratio (a)		
2013	\$ 48.5	162.9%	\$ 44.5	149.4%	2.6%	\$ 54.4
2014	95.7	344.9	137.2	494.4	2.1	25.2
2015	<u>\$ 35.6</u>	<u>148.8%</u>	<u>\$ 83.0</u>	<u>346.9%</u>	<u>2.1%</u>	<u>\$ 19.1</u>

(a) Percent of net CCI earned premiums. CCI claim ratios include only those costs actually or expected to be paid by the Company and exclude claims not paid by virtue of coverage rescissions and claim denials as well as unsubstantiated claim submissions. Certain claim rescissions and denials may from time to time become the subject of disagreements between the Company and certain individual insureds. Possible future reversals of such rescissions and denials, however, may not necessarily affect the adequacy of previously established claim reserve levels nor fully impact operating results. These effects could be fully or partially negated by the imposition of additional retrospective premiums and/or the limiting effects of maximum policy limits.

Volatility of Reserve Estimates and Sensitivity

There is a great deal of uncertainty in the estimates of loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, and unanticipated events can have both a favorable or unfavorable impact on such estimates. The Company believes that the factors most responsible, in varying and continually changing degrees, for such favorable or unfavorable development are as follows:

General insurance net claim reserves can be affected by lower than expected frequencies of claims incurred but not reported, the effect of reserve discounts applicable to workers' compensation claims, higher than expected severity of litigated claims in particular, governmental or judicially imposed retroactive conditions in the settlement of claims such as noted elsewhere in this document in regard to black lung disease claims, greater than anticipated inflation rates applicable to repairs and the medical benefits portion of claims, and higher than expected IBNR due to the slower and highly volatile emergence patterns applicable to certain types of claims such as those stemming from litigated, assumed reinsurance, or the A&E types of claims noted above.

Title insurance loss reserve levels can be impacted adversely by such developments as reduced loan refinancing activity, the effect of which can be to lengthen the period during which title policies remain exposed to loss emergence. Such reserve levels can also be affected by reductions in either property values or the volume of transactions which, by virtue of the speculative nature of some real estate developments, can lead to increased occurrences of fraud, defalcations or mechanics' liens.

RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty net claim reserve levels can be influenced adversely by several factors. These include changes in the mix of insured business toward loans that have a higher probability of default, increases in the average risk per insured loan, the levels of estimated rescission and claim denial activity, the deterioration of regional or national economic conditions leading to a reduction in borrowers' income and thus their ability to make payments on outstanding loans, and reductions in housing values and/or increases in housing supply that can raise the rate at which defaults evolve into claims and affect their overall severity.

With respect to Old Republic's small **life and accident** insurance operations, reserve adequacy may be impacted adversely by greater than anticipated medical care cost inflation as well as greater than expected frequency and severity of claims. In life insurance, as in general insurance, concentrations of insured lives coupled with a catastrophic event would represent the Company's largest exposure.

Loss reserve uncertainty is illustrated by the variability in loss reserve development presented in the schedule which appears under Item 1 of this Annual Report. That schedule shows the cumulative loss reserve development for each of the past ten years through December 31, 2015 for the Company's property and liability business which currently represents 81.5% of Old Republic's total loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, net of reinsurance credits. Through December 31, 2015, ending claim reserves for the past ten year-ends have developed favorably, as a percentage of the original estimates, within a range of (5.0)% unfavorable in 2013 to 14.9% favorable in 2005. For the aggregate of ten year-ends, the net development has averaged 3.8% favorable.

On a consolidated basis, which includes all coverages provided by the Company, the cumulative development on prior year loss reserves over the same ten year period has ranged from (7.9)% unfavorable in 2010 to 12.1% favorable in 2005 and averaged 1.0% favorable for the ten years. Although management does not have a practical business reason for making projections of likely outcomes of future loss developments, its analysis and evaluation of Old Republic's existing business mix, current aggregate loss reserve levels, and loss development patterns suggests a reasonable likelihood that 2015 year-end loss reserves could ultimately develop within a range of +/- 5%. The most significant factors impacting the potential reserve development for each of the Company's insurance segments is discussed above. While Old Republic has generally experienced favorable overall loss developments for the latest ten year period, the current analysis of loss development factors and economic conditions influencing the Company's insurance coverages point to a gradual downward trend in favorable development during the most recent three years with respect to general insurance. In management's opinion, the other segments' loss reserve development patterns (most notably those associated with mortgage insurance) show greater variability due to changes in economic conditions which cannot be reasonably anticipated. Consequently, management believes that using a 5% potential range of reserve development provides a reasonable benchmark for a sensitivity analysis of the Company's consolidated reserves as of December 31, 2015.

Reinsurance Programs

To maintain premium production within its capacity and limit maximum losses and risks for which it might become liable under its policies, Old Republic may cede a portion or all of its premiums and liabilities on certain classes of insurance, individual policies, or blocks of business to other insurers and reinsurers. Further discussion of the Company's reinsurance programs can be found in Part 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Subsidiaries within the **general insurance** segment have generally obtained reinsurance coverage from independent insurance or reinsurance companies pursuant to excess of loss agreements. Under excess of loss reinsurance agreements the Company is generally reimbursed for claim costs exceeding contractually agreed-upon levels. During the three year period ended December 31, 2015, the Company's net retentions have risen gradually within the general insurance segment; however, such changes have not had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Except for relatively few facultative reinsurance cessions covering large risks, the **title insurance** segment does not utilize a significant amount of reinsurance to manage its insurance risk.

Generally, the **RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty** insurance risk has historically been reinsured through excess of loss contracts with insurers owned by or affiliated with lending institutions and financial and other intermediaries whose customers are insured by Old Republic's mortgage insurance subsidiaries. Effective December 31, 2008, the Company discontinued excess of loss reinsurance cessions to lenders' captive insurance companies for all new production originated subsequent to the effective date.

The Company does not anticipate any significant changes in its reinsurance programs during 2016.

Expenses: Underwriting Acquisition and Other Expenses

The following table sets forth the expense ratios registered by each major business segment and in consolidation for the periods shown:

	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Consolidated
Years Ended December 31:				
2013	23.7%	88.0%	8.1%	49.2%
2014	22.9	90.4	9.5	47.1
2015	<u>23.5%</u>	<u>88.3%</u>	<u>10.0%</u>	<u>48.5%</u>

Variations in the Company's consolidated expense ratios reflect a continually changing mix of coverages sold and attendant costs of producing business in the Company's three largest operating segments. To a significant degree, expense ratios for both the general and title insurance segments are mostly reflective of variable costs, such as commissions or similar charges, that rise or decline along with corresponding changes in premium and fee income. Moreover, general operating expenses can contract or expand in differing proportions due to varying levels of operating efficiencies and expense management opportunities in the face of changing market conditions. The title insurance expense ratio for 2014 rose as operating costs contracted by a relatively lower percentage than the reduction in revenues. RFIG Run-off operating expense ratios reflect ongoing cost control geared to a run-off operation.

Expenses: Total

The composite ratios of the above summarized net claims, benefits and underwriting expenses that reflect the sum total of all the factors enumerated above have been as follows:

	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Consolidated
Years Ended December 31:				
2013	97.3%	94.7%	76.9%	95.0%
2014	100.8	95.6	106.7	99.4
2015	<u>97.6%</u>	<u>93.2%</u>	<u>98.0%</u>	<u>96.0%</u>

Expenses: Income Taxes

The effective consolidated income tax rates were 33.2%, 32.8%, and 33.4% in 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. The rates for each year reflect primarily the varying proportions of pretax operating income (loss) derived from partially tax sheltered investment income (principally tax-exempt interest and dividend income), the combination of fully taxable investment income, realized investment gains or losses, underwriting and service income, and judgments about the recoverability of deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance was held against deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 related to certain tax credit carryforwards which the Company did not expect to realize. In 2015, the Company released the valuation allowance previously established.

OTHER INFORMATION

Reference is here made to "Information About Segments of Business" appearing elsewhere herein.

Historical data pertaining to the operating results, liquidity, and other performance indicators applicable to an insurance enterprise such as Old Republic are not necessarily indicative of results to be achieved in succeeding years. In addition to the factors cited below, the long-term nature of the insurance business, seasonal and annual patterns in premium production and incidence of claims, changes in yields obtained on invested assets, changes in government policies and free markets affecting inflation rates and general economic conditions, and changes in legal precedents or the application of law affecting the settlement of disputed and other claims can have a bearing on period-to-period comparisons and future operating results.

Some of the oral or written statements made in the Company's reports, press releases, and conference calls following earnings releases, can constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Of necessity, any such forward-looking statements involve assumptions, uncertainties, and risks that may affect the Company's future performance. With regard to Old Republic's General Insurance segment, its results can be affected, in particular, by the level of market competition, which is typically a function of available capital and expected returns on such capital among competitors, the levels of interest and inflation rates, and periodic changes in claim frequency and severity patterns caused by natural disasters, weather conditions, accidents, illnesses, work-related injuries, and unanticipated external events. Title Insurance and RFIG Run-off results can be affected by similar factors and by changes in national and regional housing demand and values, the availability and cost of mortgage loans, employment trends, and default rates on mortgage loans. Life and accident insurance earnings can be affected by the levels of employment and consumer spending, variations in mortality and health trends, and changes in policy lapsation

rates. At the parent holding company level, operating earnings or losses are generally reflective of the amount of debt outstanding and its cost, interest income on temporary holdings of short-term investments, and period-to-period variations in the costs of administering the Company's widespread operations.

A more detailed listing and discussion of the risks and other factors which affect the Company's risk-taking insurance business are included in Part I, Item 1A - Risk Factors, of this Annual Report to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which Item is specifically incorporated herein by reference.

Any forward-looking statements or commentaries speak only as of their dates. Old Republic undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any and all such comments, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, and accordingly they may not be unduly relied upon.

Item 7A - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk
(\$ in Millions)

Market risk represents the potential for loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments as a result of changes in interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. Old Republic's primary market risks consist of interest rate risk associated with investments in fixed maturities and equity price risk associated with investments in equity securities. The Company has no material foreign exchange or commodity risk.

The Company does not own or utilize derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging, enhancing the overall return of its investment portfolio, or reducing the cost of its debt obligations. With regard to its equity portfolio, the Company does not own any options nor does it engage in any type of option writing. Traditional investment management tools and techniques are employed to address the yield and valuation exposures of the invested assets base. The long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio is managed so as to limit various risks inherent in the bond market. Credit risk is addressed through asset diversification and the purchase of investment grade securities. Reinvestment rate risk is reduced by concentrating on non-callable issues, and by taking asset-liability matching considerations into account. Purchases of mortgage and asset backed securities, which have variable principal prepayment options, are generally avoided. Market value risk is limited through the purchase of bonds of intermediate maturity. The combination of these investment management practices is expected to produce a more stable long-term fixed maturity investment portfolio that is not subject to extreme interest rate sensitivity and principal deterioration.

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

The following table illustrates the hypothetical effect on the fixed income and equity investment portfolios resulting from movements in interest rates and fluctuations in the equity securities markets, using the S&P 500 index as a proxy, at December 31, 2015:

	Estimated Fair Value	Hypothetical Change in Interest Rates or S&P 500	Estimated Fair Value After Hypothetical Change in Interest Rates or S&P 500
Interest Rate Risk:			
Fixed Maturities	\$ 8,541.2	100 basis point rate increase	\$ 8,174.8
		200 basis point rate increase	7,808.4
		100 basis point rate decrease	8,907.6
		200 basis point rate decrease	\$ 9,274.0
Equity Price Risk:			
Equity Securities	\$ 1,987.8	10% increase in the S&P 500	\$ 2,164.7
		20% increase in the S&P 500	2,341.6
		10% decline in the S&P 500	1,810.9
		20% decline in the S&P 500	\$ 1,634.0

Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Listed below are the consolidated financial statements included herein for Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries:

	Page No.
Consolidated Balance Sheets	61
Consolidated Statements of Income	62
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	63
Consolidated Statements of Preferred Stock and Common Shareholders' Equity	64
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	65
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	66 - 92
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	93

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

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Assets		
Investments:		
Available for sale:		
Fixed maturity securities (at fair value) (amortized cost: \$8,149.4 and \$8,126.5)	\$ 8,181.5	\$ 8,417.2
Equity securities (at fair value) (cost: \$1,826.4 and \$1,726.5)	1,987.8	2,011.7
Short-term investments (at fair value which approximates cost)	669.4	609.4
Miscellaneous investments	27.2	24.7
Total	10,866.1	11,063.2
Held to maturity:		
Fixed maturity securities (at amortized cost) (fair value: \$359.7 and \$-)	355.8	—
Other investments	3.5	5.5
Total investments	11,225.5	11,068.8
Other Assets:		
Cash	159.8	136.7
Securities and indebtedness of related parties	27.7	17.7
Accrued investment income	90.1	86.1
Accounts and notes receivable	1,310.2	1,287.6
Federal income tax recoverable: Current	26.5	29.2
Deferred	154.5	37.0
Prepaid federal income taxes	63.3	45.7
Reinsurance balances and funds held	129.0	148.7
Reinsurance recoverable: Paid losses	61.1	66.9
Policy and claim reserves	3,122.5	3,355.6
Deferred policy acquisition costs	255.4	230.8
Sundry assets	484.5	476.8
Total Other Assets	5,884.9	5,919.3
Total Assets	\$ 17,110.5	\$ 16,988.1
Liabilities, Preferred Stock, and Common Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Losses, claims, and settlement expenses	\$ 9,120.1	\$ 9,122.0
Unearned premiums	1,748.7	1,627.7
Other policyholders' benefits and funds	196.4	205.0
Total policy liabilities and accruals	11,065.3	10,954.7
Commissions, expenses, fees, and taxes	452.3	454.6
Reinsurance balances and funds	496.1	473.8
Debt	961.7	965.0
Sundry liabilities	253.9	215.8
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Total Liabilities	13,229.6	13,064.0
Preferred Stock (1)		
	—	—
Common Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock (1)	261.9	260.9
Additional paid-in capital	698.0	681.6
Retained earnings	2,937.5	2,706.7
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	29.2	292.3
Unallocated ESSOP shares (at cost)	(45.8)	(17.6)
Total Common Shareholders' Equity	3,880.8	3,924.0
Total Liabilities, Preferred Stock and Common Shareholders' Equity	\$ 17,110.5	\$ 16,988.1

(1) At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were 75,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value preferred stock authorized, of which no shares were outstanding. As of the same dates, there were 500,000,000 shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value, authorized, of which 261,968,328 and 260,946,810 were issued as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, there were 100,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, authorized, of which no shares were issued.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenues:			
Net premiums earned	\$ 4,758.8	\$ 4,446.3	\$ 4,456.6
Title, escrow, and other fees	420.5	364.8	429.0
Total premiums and fees	5,179.4	4,811.1	4,885.6
Net investment income	388.6	345.5	318.7
Other income	106.7	101.6	90.1
Total operating revenues	5,674.8	5,258.3	5,294.5
Realized investment gains (losses):			
From sales	91.3	272.3	148.1
From impairments	—	—	—
Total realized investment gains (losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1
Total revenues	5,766.1	5,530.7	5,442.7
Benefits, Claims and Expenses:			
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses	2,441.3	2,500.0	2,223.0
Dividends to policyholders	17.9	14.4	15.2
Underwriting, acquisition, and other expenses	2,633.0	2,381.0	2,509.7
Interest and other charges	41.9	25.6	21.6
Total expenses	5,134.3	4,921.2	4,769.7
Income (loss) before income taxes (credits)	631.8	609.4	672.9
Income Taxes (Credits):			
Current	201.0	152.4	79.0
Deferred	8.6	47.3	146.0
Total	209.6	199.7	225.0
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8
Net Income (Loss) Per Share:			
Basic	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.74
Diluted	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.57
Average shares outstanding: Basic	259,502,067	258,553,662	257,443,999
Diluted	296,088,963	295,073,206	293,684,035
Dividends Per Common Share:			
Cash	\$.74	\$.73	\$.72

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net Income (Loss) As Reported	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities before reclassifications	(291.4)	240.7	(107.0)
Amounts reclassified as realized investment gains from sales in the statements of income	(91.3)	(272.3)	(148.1)
Pretax unrealized gains (losses) on securities	(382.7)	(31.6)	(255.2)
Deferred income taxes (credits)	(133.8)	(11.1)	(89.0)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	(248.9)	(20.4)	(166.2)
Defined benefit pension plans:			
Net pension adjustment before reclassifications	8.1	(79.6)	104.7
Amounts reclassified as underwriting, acquisition, and other expenses in the statements of income	1.0	(1.9)	7.0
Net adjustment related to defined benefit pension plans	9.1	(81.6)	111.7
Deferred income taxes (credits)	3.2	(28.5)	39.1
Net adjustment related to defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	5.9	(53.0)	72.6
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(20.1)	(12.2)	(9.9)
Net adjustments	(263.1)	(85.8)	(103.5)
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 159.0	\$ 323.9	\$ 344.3

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Preferred Stock
and Common Shareholders' Equity
(\$ in Millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Convertible Preferred Stock:			
Balance, beginning and end of year	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Common Stock:			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 260.9	\$ 260.4	\$ 259.4
Dividend reinvestment plan	—	—	—
Net issuance of shares under stock based compensation plans	.9	.4	.9
Balance, end of year	\$ 261.9	\$ 260.9	\$ 260.4
Additional Paid-in Capital:			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 681.6	\$ 673.9	\$ 660.9
Dividend reinvestment plan	.8	.8	.8
Net issuance of shares under stock based compensation plans	9.8	4.0	9.5
Stock based compensation	1.8	.5	—
ESSOP shares released	4.2	3.8	2.6
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	(.2)	(1.6)	—
Balance, end of year	\$ 698.0	\$ 681.6	\$ 673.9
Retained Earnings:			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,706.7	\$ 2,485.3	\$ 2,222.3
Net income (loss)	422.1	409.7	447.8
Dividends on common stock: cash	(191.3)	(188.3)	(184.8)
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,937.5	\$ 2,706.7	\$ 2,485.3
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 292.3	\$ 378.2	\$ 481.7
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	(248.9)	(20.4)	(166.2)
Net adjustment related to defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	5.9	(53.0)	72.6
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(20.1)	(12.2)	(9.9)
Balance, end of year	\$ 29.2	\$ 292.3	\$ 378.2
Unallocated ESSOP Shares:			
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (17.6)	\$ (23.0)	\$ (28.2)
ESSOP shares released	5.7	5.3	5.2
Purchase of unallocated ESSOP shares	(34.0)	—	—
Balance, end of year	\$ (45.8)	\$ (17.6)	\$ (23.0)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(24.1)	(39.0)	(27.9)
Premiums and other receivables	(22.6)	(97.2)	(55.9)
Unpaid claims and related items	214.4	(480.6)	141.2
Unearned premiums and other policyholders' liabilities	69.6	104.4	102.9
Income taxes	13.4	132.7	103.7
Prepaid federal income taxes	(17.5)	(45.7)	—
Reinsurance balances and funds	27.3	70.6	55.5
Realized investment (gains) losses	(91.3)	(272.3)	(148.1)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	96.8	36.1	67.3
Total	688.2	(181.2)	686.7
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Fixed maturity securities:			
Available for sale:			
Maturities and early calls	764.1	854.2	1,387.4
Sales	259.5	847.5	194.8
Sales of:			
Equity securities	462.4	617.0	172.5
Other - net	32.8	17.4	29.3
Purchases of:			
Fixed maturity securities:			
Available for sale	(1,023.0)	(1,373.2)	(2,120.8)
Held to Maturity	(357.9)	—	—
Equity securities	(486.9)	(1,466.6)	(209.5)
Other - net	(46.6)	(47.6)	(44.6)
Purchase of a business	—	(2.8)	(5.1)
Net decrease (increase) in short-term investments	(55.5)	513.0	139.1
Other - net	1.3	(2.2)	(.4)
Total	(449.8)	(43.3)	(457.6)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of debentures and notes	—	394.4	—
Issuance of common shares	12.0	5.7	11.8
Redemption of debentures and notes	(3.3)	(4.2)	(3.6)
Purchase of unallocated ESSOP shares	(34.0)	—	—
Dividends on common shares	(191.3)	(188.3)	(184.8)
Other - net	1.3	.4	(.3)
Total	(215.2)	207.9	(176.9)
Increase (decrease) in cash:	23.0	(16.6)	52.0
Cash, beginning of year	136.7	153.3	101.2
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 159.8</u>	<u>\$ 136.7</u>	<u>\$ 153.3</u>
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid (received) during the period for: Interest	\$ 40.8	\$ 21.2	\$ 21.3
Income taxes	<u>\$ 198.5</u>	<u>\$ 67.3</u>	<u>\$ 122.3</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(\$ in Millions, Except as Otherwise Indicated)

Old Republic International Corporation is a Chicago-based insurance holding company with subsidiaries engaged mainly in the general (property and liability), title, and mortgage guaranty ("MI") and consumer credit indemnity ("CCI") run-off businesses. These insurance subsidiaries are organized as the Old Republic General Insurance, Title Insurance and RFIG Run-off Business Groups, and references herein to such groups apply to the Company's subsidiaries engaged in the respective segments of business. As more fully disclosed in Note 1(s), RFIG's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company ("RMIC") and its affiliate Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina ("RMICNC") have been operating in run-off pursuant to Summary Orders received from the North Carolina Department of Insurance ("NCDOI") which placed these companies under its supervision in 2012. A small life and accident insurance business is included in the corporate and other caption of this report. In this report, "Old Republic", or "the Company" refers to Old Republic International Corporation and its subsidiaries as the context requires.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - The significant accounting policies employed by Old Republic International Corporation and its subsidiaries are set forth in the following summary.

(a) Accounting Principles - The Company's insurance subsidiaries are managed pursuant to the laws and regulations of the various states in which they operate. As a result, the subsidiaries operate their business in the context of such laws and regulation, and maintain their accounts in conformity with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by various states' insurance regulatory authorities. Federal income taxes and dividends to shareholders are based on financial statements and reports complying with such practices. The statutory accounting requirements vary from the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") in the following major respects: (1) the costs of selling insurance policies are charged to operations immediately, while the related premiums are taken into income over the terms of the policies; (2) investments in fixed maturity securities designated as available for sale are generally carried at amortized cost rather than their estimated fair value; (3) certain assets classified as "non-admitted assets" are excluded from the balance sheet through a direct charge to earned surplus; (4) changes in deferred income tax assets or liabilities are recorded directly in earned surplus and not through the income statement; (5) mortgage guaranty contingency reserves intended to provide for future catastrophic losses are established as a liability through a charge to earned surplus whereas, GAAP does not allow provisions for future catastrophic losses; (6) title insurance premium reserves, which are intended to cover losses that will be reported at a future date are based on statutory formulas, and changes therein are charged in the income statement against each year's premiums written; (7) certain required formula-derived reserves for general insurance in particular are established for claim reserves in excess of amounts considered adequate by the Company as well as for credits taken relative to reinsurance placed with other insurance companies not licensed in the respective states, all of which are charged directly against earned surplus; and (8) surplus notes are classified as surplus rather than a liability. In consolidating the statutory financial statements of its insurance subsidiaries, the Company has therefore made necessary adjustments to conform their accounts with GAAP. The following table reflects a summary of all such adjustments:

	Shareholders' Equity		Net Income (Loss)		
	December 31,		Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
Statutory totals of insurance company subsidiaries (a):					
General	\$ 3,345.4	\$ 3,288.4	\$ 245.1	\$ 304.5	\$ 314.4
Title	481.4	459.4	117.7	89.1	88.7
RFIG Run-off	53.2	64.3	89.9	127.4	125.2
Life & Accident	35.6	57.7	(.2)	(.1)	3.6
Sub-total	3,915.6	3,869.8	452.5	520.9	531.9
GAAP totals of non-insurance company subsidiaries and consolidation adjustments	153.9	32.5	12.2	(66.4)	23.2
Unadjusted totals	4,069.5	3,902.3	464.6	454.4	555.1
Adjustments to conform to GAAP statements:					
Deferred policy acquisition costs	163.6	160.5	3.3	1.4	.9
Fair value of fixed maturity securities	95.5	298.5	—	—	—
Non-admitted assets	77.9	81.8	—	—	—
Deferred income taxes	(41.6)	(111.9)	(22.4)	(39.3)	(79.5)
Mortgage contingency reserves	265.8	167.8	—	—	—
Title insurance premium reserves	468.2	441.5	26.6	8.9	42.1
Loss reserves	(504.3)	(453.9)	(50.3)	(21.3)	(71.8)
Surplus notes	(732.5)	(582.5)	—	—	—
Sundry adjustments	18.1	19.7	.2	5.1	.9
Total adjustments	(189.0)	21.5	(42.4)	(44.9)	(107.3)
Consolidated GAAP totals	\$ 3,880.8	\$ 3,924.0	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8

- (a) The insurance laws of the respective states in which the Company's insurance subsidiaries are incorporated prescribe minimum capital and surplus requirements for the lines of business they are licensed to write. For domestic property and casualty and life and accident insurance companies the National Association of Insurance Commissioners also prescribes risk-based capital ("RBC") requirements. The RBC is a measure of statutory capital in relationship to a formula-driven definition of risk relative to a company's balance sheet and mix of business. The combined RBC ratio of our primary General insurance subsidiaries was 636% and 692% of the company action level RBC at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The minimum capital requirements for the Company's Title Insurance subsidiaries are established by statute in the respective states of domicile. The minimum regulatory capital requirements are not significant in relationship to the recorded statutory capital of the Company's Title and Life & Accident insurance subsidiaries. At December 31, 2015 and 2014 each of the Company's General, Title, and Life and Accident insurance subsidiaries exceeded the minimum statutory capital and surplus requirements. Refer to Note 1(s) - Regulatory Matters for a discussion regarding the RFIG Run-off group.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with either statutory practices or GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Consolidation Practices - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and those of all of its majority owned insurance underwriting and service subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(c) Statement Presentation - Amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements and applicable notes are stated (except as otherwise indicated and as to share data) in millions, which amounts may not add to totals shown due to truncation. Necessary reclassifications are made in prior periods' financial statements whenever appropriate to conform to the most current presentation.

(d) Investments - The Company may classify its invested assets in terms of those assets relative to which it either (1) has the positive intent and ability to hold until maturity, (2) has available for sale or (3) has the intention of trading. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, substantially all the Company's invested assets were classified as "available for sale."

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

The Company reviews the status and fair value changes of each of its investments on at least a quarterly basis during the year, and estimates of other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI") in the portfolio's value are evaluated and established at each quarterly balance sheet date. In reviewing investments for OTTI, the Company, in addition to a security's market price history, considers the totality of such factors as the issuer's operating results, financial condition and liquidity, its ability to access capital markets, credit rating trends, most current audit opinion, industry and securities markets conditions, and analyst expectations to reach its conclusions. Sudden fair value declines caused by such adverse developments as newly emerged or imminent bankruptcy filings, issuer default on significant obligations, or reports of financial accounting developments that bring into question the validity of the issuer's previously reported earnings or financial condition, are recognized as realized losses as soon as credible publicly available information emerges to confirm such developments. Absent issuer-specific circumstances that would result in a contrary conclusion, any equity security with an unrealized investment loss amounting to a 20% or greater decline consecutively during a six month period is considered OTTI. In the event the Company's estimate of OTTI is insufficient at any point in time, future periods' net income (loss) would be adversely affected by the recognition of additional realized or impairment losses, but its financial position would not necessarily be affected adversely inasmuch as such losses, or a portion of them, could have been recognized previously as unrealized losses in shareholders' equity. The Company recognized no OTTI adjustments for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

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

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Fixed Maturity Securities by Type:				
December 31, 2015:				
Available for sale:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$ 1,269.5	\$ 18.9	\$ 3.6	\$ 1,284.9
Corporate	6,879.9	166.8	150.2	6,896.5
	<u>\$ 8,149.4</u>	<u>\$ 185.8</u>	<u>\$ 153.8</u>	<u>\$ 8,181.5</u>
Held to maturity:				
Tax-exempt	<u>\$ 355.8</u>	<u>\$ 4.0</u>	<u>\$.1</u>	<u>\$ 359.7</u>
December 31, 2014:				
Available for sale:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$ 1,116.4	\$ 31.8	\$ 2.3	\$ 1,145.9
Tax-exempt	50.0	1.5	.2	51.4
Corporate	6,960.0	289.6	29.8	7,219.9
	<u>\$ 8,126.5</u>	<u>\$ 323.0</u>	<u>\$ 32.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,417.2</u>

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Fixed Maturity Securities Stratified by Contractual Maturity at December 31, 2015:		
Available for sale:		
Due in one year or less	\$ 841.2	\$ 847.3
Due after one year through five years	3,468.4	3,571.9
Due after five years through ten years	3,663.6	3,586.5
Due after ten years	176.1	175.6
	<u>\$ 8,149.4</u>	<u>\$ 8,181.5</u>
Held to maturity:		
Due in one year or less	\$ —	\$ —
Due after one year through five years	—	—
Due after five years through ten years	334.9	338.6
Due after ten years	20.8	21.1
	<u>\$ 355.8</u>	<u>\$ 359.7</u>

Bonds and other investments with a statutory carrying value of \$772.9 as of December 31, 2015 were on deposit with governmental authorities by the Company's insurance subsidiaries to comply with insurance laws.

A summary of the Company's equity securities follows:

	Adjusted Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Equity Securities:				
December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1,826.4</u>	<u>\$ 266.7</u>	<u>\$ 105.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,987.8</u>
December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 1,726.5</u>	<u>\$ 309.1</u>	<u>\$ 23.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,011.7</u>

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

	12 Months or Less		Greater than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<u>December 31, 2015:</u>						
Fixed Maturity Securities:						
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$ 363.3	\$ 2.8	\$ 59.2	\$.7	\$ 422.6	\$ 3.6
Tax-exempt	49.5	.1	—	—	49.5	.1
Corporate	2,214.5	100.0	336.4	50.2	2,550.9	150.2
Subtotal	2,627.4	103.0	395.7	50.9	3,023.1	154.0
Equity Securities	502.1	87.3	31.3	17.9	533.4	105.3
Total	<u>\$ 3,129.5</u>	<u>\$ 190.4</u>	<u>\$ 427.0</u>	<u>\$ 68.9</u>	<u>\$ 3,556.6</u>	<u>\$ 259.3</u>
<u>December 31, 2014:</u>						
Fixed Maturity Securities:						
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$ 47.7	\$ —	\$ 144.9	\$ 2.2	\$ 192.6	\$ 2.3
Tax-exempt	1.6	—	6.7	.1	8.4	.2
Corporate	750.8	18.4	505.8	11.3	1,256.6	29.8
Subtotal	800.2	18.6	657.5	13.7	1,457.7	32.3
Equity Securities	384.1	23.9	—	—	384.1	23.9
Total	<u>\$ 1,184.3</u>	<u>\$ 42.6</u>	<u>\$ 657.5</u>	<u>\$ 13.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,841.8</u>	<u>\$ 56.3</u>

At December 31, 2015, the Company held 709 fixed maturity and 22 equity securities in an unrealized loss position, representing 39.2% (as to fixed maturities) and 23.9% (as to equity securities) of the total number of such issues it held. At December 31, 2014, the Company held 322 fixed maturity and 11 equity securities in an unrealized loss position, representing 18.8% (as to fixed maturities) and 11.7% (as to equity securities) of the total number of such issues it held. Of the securities in an unrealized loss position, 79 and 117 fixed maturity securities and 1 and 0 equity securities, had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than 12 months as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The unrealized losses on these securities are primarily deemed to reflect changes in the interest rate environment and a general decline in certain global industries. As part of its assessment of other-than-temporary impairments, the Company considers its intent to continue to hold, and the likelihood that it will not be required to sell investment securities in an unrealized loss position until cost recovery, principally on the basis of its asset and liability maturity matching procedures.

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

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

Level 1 securities include U.S. and Canadian Treasury notes, publicly traded common stocks, the quoted net asset value ("NAV") mutual funds, and most short-term investments in highly liquid money market instruments. Level 2 securities generally include corporate bonds, municipal bonds, and certain U.S. and Canadian government agency securities. Securities classified within Level 3 include non-publicly traded bonds, short-term investments, and equity securities. There were no significant changes in the fair value of assets measured with the use of significant unobservable inputs as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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

Fair Value Measurements

As of December 31, 2015:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$ 606.6	\$ 678.2	\$ —	\$ 1,284.9
Corporate	—	6,886.0	10.5	6,896.5
Equity securities	1,985.8	—	2.0	1,987.8
Short-term investments	669.4	—	—	669.4
Held to maturity:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
Tax-exempt	\$ —	\$ 359.7	\$ —	\$ 359.7
As of December 31, 2014:				
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	\$ 472.0	\$ 673.8	\$ —	\$ 1,145.9
Tax-exempt	—	51.4	—	51.4
Corporate	—	7,209.4	10.5	7,219.9
Equity securities	2,009.8	—	1.9	2,011.7
Short-term investments	\$ 605.8	\$ —	\$ 3.6	\$ 609.4

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during 2015 or 2014.

Investment income is reported net of allocated expenses and includes appropriate adjustments for amortization of premium and accretion of discount on fixed maturity securities acquired at other than par value. Dividends on equity securities are credited to income on the ex-dividend date. Realized investment gains and losses, which result from sales or write-downs of securities, are reflected as revenues in the income statement and are determined on the basis of amortized value at date of sale for fixed maturity securities, and cost in regard to equity securities; such bases apply to the specific securities sold. Unrealized investment gains and losses, net of any deferred income taxes, are recorded directly as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. At December 31, 2015, the Company and its subsidiaries had no non-income producing fixed maturity securities.

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

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Investment income from:			
Fixed maturity securities	\$ 296.4	\$ 296.0	\$ 298.7
Equity securities	91.0	49.3	21.2
Short-term investments	.8	.8	1.1
Other sources	3.7	3.0	2.6
Gross investment income	392.1	349.2	323.7
Investment expenses (a)	3.4	3.7	4.9
Net investment income	\$ 388.6	\$ 345.5	\$ 318.7
Realized gains (losses) on:			
Fixed maturity securities:			
Gains	\$ 17.2	\$ 32.1	\$ 9.9
Losses	(.9)	(5.0)	(8.2)
Net	16.3	27.0	1.7
Equity securities:			
Gains	96.2	247.2	142.6
Losses	(20.9)	(2.3)	—
Net	75.3	244.9	142.5
Other long-term investments, net	(.3)	.3	3.7
Total realized gains (losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1
Income taxes (credits)(b)	31.9	95.3	51.8
Net realized gains (losses)	\$ 59.3	\$ 177.0	\$ 96.2
Changes in unrealized investment gains (losses) on:			
Fixed maturity securities			
	\$ (256.1)	\$ 55.1	\$ (337.9)
Less: Deferred income taxes (credits)	(89.5)	19.2	(117.9)
	(166.6)	35.9	(219.9)
Equity securities & other long-term investments			
	(126.5)	(86.8)	82.6
Less: Deferred income taxes (credits)	(44.2)	(30.3)	28.9
	(82.2)	(56.4)	53.7
Net changes in unrealized investment gains (losses)	\$ (248.9)	\$ (20.4)	\$ (166.2)

- (a) Investment expenses consist of personnel costs and investment management and custody service fees, as well as interest incurred on funds held of \$.3, \$.4 and \$1.7 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- (b) Reflects primarily the combination of fully taxable realized investment gains or losses and judgments about the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

In January 2016, the FASB issued guidance on the recognition and measurement of financial instruments. Among other changes, the standard will require equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The new accounting standard will be effective in 2018.

(e) Revenue Recognition - Pursuant to GAAP applicable to the insurance industry, revenues are recognized as follows:

Substantially all general insurance premiums pertain to annual policies and are reflected in income on a pro-rata basis in general association with the related benefits, claims, and expenses. Earned but unbilled premiums are generally taken into income on the billing date, while adjustments for retrospective premiums, commissions and similar charges or credits are accrued on the basis of periodic evaluations of current underwriting experience and contractual obligations.

Title premium and fee revenues stemming from the Company's direct operations (which include branch offices of its title insurers and wholly owned agency subsidiaries) represent 27% of 2015, 27% of 2014 and 28% of 2013 consolidated title business revenues. Such premiums are generally recognized as income at the escrow closing date which approximates the policy effective date. Fee income related to escrow and other closing services is recognized when the related services have been performed and completed. The remaining title premium and fee revenues are produced by independent title agents and underwritten title companies. Rather than making estimates that could be subject to significant variance from actual premium and fee production, the Company recognizes revenues from those sources upon receipt. Such receipts can reflect a three to four month lag relative to the effective date of the underlying title policy, and are offset concurrently by production expenses and claim reserve provisions.

The Company's mortgage guaranty premiums principally stem from monthly installments paid on long-duration, guaranteed renewable insurance policies. Substantially all such premiums are written and earned in the month coverage is effective. With respect to relatively few annual or single premium policies, earned premiums are largely recognized

on a pro-rata basis over the terms of the policies. Recognition of normal or catastrophic claim costs, however, occurs only upon an instance of default, defined as the occurrence of two or more consecutively missed monthly payments. Accordingly, GAAP revenue recognition for insured loans is not appropriately matched to the risk exposure and the consequent recognition of both normal and most significantly, future catastrophic loss occurrences for which current reserve provisions are not permitted. As a result, mortgage guaranty GAAP earnings for any individual year or series of years may be materially adversely affected, particularly by cyclical catastrophic loss events such as the mortgage insurance industry experienced between 2007 and 2012. Reported GAAP earnings and financial condition form, in part, the basis for significant judgments and strategic evaluations made by management, analysts, investors, and other users of the financial statements issued by mortgage guaranty companies. The risk exists that such judgments and evaluations are at least partially based on GAAP financial information that does not match revenues and expenses and is therefore not reflective of the long-term normal and catastrophic risk exposures assumed by mortgage guaranty insurers at any point in time.

In May 2014, the FASB issued a comprehensive revenue recognition standard which applies to all entities that have contracts with customers, except for those that fall within the scope of other standards, such as insurance contracts. The Company is currently evaluating the guidance, which is effective in 2018, to determine the potential impact of its adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

(f) Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs - Various insurance subsidiaries of the Company defer direct costs related to the successful production of business. Deferred costs consist principally of commissions, premium taxes, marketing, and policy issuance expenses.

With respect to most coverages, deferred acquisition costs are amortized on the same basis as the related premiums are earned or, alternatively, over the periods during which premiums will be paid. To the extent that future revenues on existing policies are not adequate to cover related costs and expenses, deferred policy acquisition costs are charged to earnings.

The following table shows a reconciliation of deferred acquisition costs between succeeding balance sheet dates.

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Deferred, beginning of year	\$ 230.8	\$ 192.6	\$ 165.5
Acquisition costs deferred:			
Commissions - net of reinsurance	267.3	258.9	222.7
Premium taxes	107.3	102.3	93.8
Salaries and other marketing expenses	46.0	41.4	42.5
Sub-total	420.7	402.7	359.1
Amortization charged to income	(396.1)	(364.6)	(331.9)
Change for the year	24.6	38.1	27.1
Deferred, end of year	\$ 255.4	\$ 230.8	\$ 192.6

(g) Unearned Premiums - Unearned premium reserves are generally calculated by application of pro-rata factors to premiums in force. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, unearned premiums consisted of the following:

As of December 31:	2015	2014
General Insurance Group	\$ 1,735.0	\$ 1,606.5
RFIG Run-off Business	13.7	21.1
Total	\$ 1,748.7	\$ 1,627.7

(h) Losses, Claims and Settlement Expenses - The establishment of claim reserves by the Company's insurance subsidiaries is a reasonably complex and dynamic process influenced by a large variety of factors. These factors principally include past experience applicable to the anticipated costs of various types of claims, continually evolving and changing legal theories emanating from the judicial system, recurring accounting, statistical, and actuarial studies, the professional experience and expertise of the Company's claim departments' personnel or attorneys and independent claim adjusters, ongoing changes in claim frequency or severity patterns such as those caused by natural disasters, illnesses, accidents, work-related injuries, and changes in general and industry-specific economic conditions. Consequently, the reserves established are a reflection of the opinions of a large number of persons, of the application and interpretation of historical precedent and trends, of expectations as to future developments, and of management's judgment in interpreting all such factors. At any point in time, the Company is exposed to the incurrence of possibly higher or lower than anticipated claim costs due to all of these factors, and to the evolution, interpretation, and expansion of tort law, as well as the effects of unexpected jury verdicts.

All reserves are therefore based on estimates which are periodically reviewed and evaluated in the light of emerging claim experience and changing circumstances. The resulting changes in estimates are recorded in operations of the periods during which they are made. Return and additional premiums and policyholders' dividends, all of which tend to be affected by development of claims in future years, may offset, in whole or in part, developed claim redundancies or deficiencies for certain coverages such as workers' compensation, portions of which are written under loss sensitive programs that provide for such adjustments. The Company believes that its overall reserving practices have been consistently applied over many years, and that its aggregate net reserves have generally resulted in reasonable

approximations of the ultimate net costs of claims incurred. However, no representation is made nor is any guaranty given that ultimate net claim and related costs will not develop in future years to be greater or lower than currently established reserve estimates.

General Insurance reserves are established to provide for the ultimate expected cost of settling unpaid losses and claims reported at each balance sheet date. Such reserves are based on continually evolving assessments of the facts available to the Company during the settlement process which may stretch over long periods of time. Long-term disability or pension type workers' compensation reserves are discounted to present value based on interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 4.0%. Losses and claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR"), as well as expenses required to settle losses and claims are established on the basis of a large number of formulas that take into account various criteria, including historical cost experience and anticipated costs of servicing reinsured and other risks. As applicable, estimates of possible recoveries from salvage or subrogation opportunities are considered in the establishment of such reserves. Overall claim and claim expense reserves incorporate amounts covering net estimates of unusual claims such as those emanating from asbestosis and environmental ("A&E") exposures as discussed below. Such reserves can affect claim costs and related loss ratios for such insurance coverages as general liability, commercial automobile (truck), workers' compensation, and property.

Early in 2001, the Federal Department of Labor revised the Federal Black Lung Program regulations. The revisions basically require a reevaluation of previously settled, denied, or new occupational disease claims in the context of newly devised, more lenient standards when such claims are resubmitted. Following a number of challenges and appeals by the insurance and coal mining industries, the revised regulations were, for the most part, upheld in June, 2002 and are to be applied prospectively. Since the final quarter of 2001 black lung claims filed or refiled pursuant to these revised regulations have increased, though the volume of new claim reports has abated in recent years.

In March 2010, federal regulations were revised once again as part of the Patient Protection and Affordability Act that reinstates two provisions that can potentially benefit claimants. In response to this most recent legislation and the above noted 2001 change, black lung claims filed or refiled have risen once increased. The vast majority of claims filed to date against Old Republic pertain to business underwritten through loss sensitive programs that permit the charge of additional or refund of return premiums to wholly or partially offset changes in estimated claim costs, or to business underwritten as a service carrier on behalf of various industry-wide involuntary market (i.e. assigned risk) pools. A much smaller portion pertains to business produced on a traditional risk transfer basis. The Company has established applicable reserves for claims as they have been reported and for claims not as yet reported on the basis of its historical experience as well as assumptions relative to the effect of the revised regulations. Inasmuch as a variety of challenges are likely as the revised regulations are implemented through the actual claim settlement process, the potential impact on reserves, gross and net of reinsurance or retrospective premium adjustments, resulting from such regulations cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty.

Old Republic's reserve estimates also include provisions for indemnity and settlement costs for various asbestosis and environmental impairment ("A&E") claims that have been filed in the normal course of business against a number of its insurance subsidiaries. Many such claims relate to policies incepting prior to 1985, including many issued during a short period between 1981 and 1982 pursuant to an agency agreement canceled in 1982. Over the years, the Company's property and liability insurance subsidiaries have typically issued general liability insurance policies with face amounts ranging between \$1.0 and \$2.0 and rarely exceeding \$10.0. Such policies have, in turn, been subject to reinsurance cessions which have typically reduced the subsidiaries' net retentions to \$.5 or less as to each claim. Old Republic's exposure to A&E claims cannot, however, be calculated by conventional insurance reserving methods for a variety of reasons, including: a) the absence of statistically valid data inasmuch as such claims generally involve long reporting delays and very often uncertainty as to the number and identity of insureds against whom such claims have arisen or will arise; and b) the litigation history of such or similar claims for insurance industry members which has produced inconsistent court decisions with regard to such questions as when an alleged loss occurred, which policies provide coverage, how a loss is to be allocated among potentially responsible insureds and/or their insurance carriers, how policy coverage exclusions are to be interpreted, what types of environmental impairment or toxic tort claims are covered, when the insurer's duty to defend is triggered, how policy limits are to be calculated, and whether clean-up costs constitute property damage. Over time, the Executive Branch and/or the Congress of the United States have proposed or considered changes in the legislation and rules affecting the determination of liability for environmental and asbestosis claims. As of December 31, 2015, however, there is no solid evidence to suggest that possible future changes might mitigate or reduce some or all of these claim exposures. Because of the above issues and uncertainties, estimation of reserves for losses and allocated loss adjustment expenses for A&E claims in particular is much more difficult or impossible to quantify with a high degree of precision. Accordingly, no representation can be made that the Company's reserves for such claims and related costs will not prove to be overstated or understated in the future. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, Old Republic's aggregate indemnity and loss adjustment expense reserves specifically identified with A&E exposures amounted to \$130.9 and \$128.8 gross, respectively, and \$100.6 and \$106.2 net of reinsurance, respectively. Old Republic's average five year paid loss survival ratios stood at 4.7 years (gross) and 6.2 years (net of reinsurance) as of December 31, 2015 and 4.5 years (gross) and 6.1 years (net of reinsurance) as of December 31, 2014. These 2014 survival ratios are presented on a pro forma basis (unaudited) as if PMA had been consolidated with ORI for all periods. Fluctuations in this ratio between years can be caused by the inconsistent pay out patterns associated with these types of claims.

Title insurance and related escrow services loss and loss adjustment expense reserves are established as point estimates to cover the projected settlement costs of known as well as IBNR losses related to premium and escrow service revenues of each reporting period. Reserves for known claims are based on an assessment of the facts available to the Company during the settlement process. The point estimates covering all claim reserves inherently take into account

IBNR claims based on past experience and evaluations of such variables as changing trends in the types of policies issued, changes in real estate markets and interest rate environments, and changing levels of loan refinancing, all of which can have a bearing on the emergence, number, and ultimate cost of claims.

RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty insurance reserves for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are recognized only upon an instance of default, defined as an insured mortgage loan for which two or more consecutive monthly payments have been missed. Loss reserves are based on statistical calculations that take into account the number of reported insured mortgage loan defaults as of each balance sheet date, as well as experience-based estimates of loan defaults that have occurred but have not as yet been reported. Further, the loss reserve estimating process takes into account a large number of variables including trends in claim severity, potential salvage recoveries, expected cure rates for reported loan delinquencies at various stages of default, the level of coverage rescissions and claims denials due to material misrepresentation in key underwriting information or non-compliance with prescribed underwriting guidelines, and management judgments relative to future employment levels, housing market activity, and mortgage loan interest costs, demand, and extensions.

The Company has the legal right to rescind mortgage insurance coverage unilaterally as expressly stated in its policy. Moreover, two federal courts that have recently considered that policy wording have each affirmed that right (See First Tennessee Bank N.A. v. Republic Mortg. Ins. Co., Case No. 2:10-cv-02513-JPM-cgc (W.D. Tenn., Feb. 25, 2011) and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. v. Republic Mortg. Ins. Co., Civil Action No. 10-06141 (SRC) (D. NJ, May 4, 2011), each decision citing supporting state law legal precedent). RMIC's mortgage insurance policy provides that the insured represents that all statements made and information provided to it in an application for coverage for a loan, without regard to who made the statements or provided the information, have been made and presented for and on behalf of the insured; and that such statements and information are neither false nor misleading in any material respect, nor omit any fact necessary to make such statements and information not false or misleading in any material respect. According to the policy, if any of those representations are materially false or misleading with respect to a loan, the Company has the right to cancel or rescind coverage for that loan retroactively to commencement of the coverage. Whenever the Company determines that an application contains a material misrepresentation, it either advises the insured in writing of its findings prior to rescinding coverage or exercises its unilateral right to rescind coverage for that loan, stating the reasons for that action in writing and returning the applicable premium. The rescission of coverage in instances of materially faulty representations or warranties provided in applications for insurance is a necessary and prevailing practice throughout the insurance industry. In the case of mortgage guaranty insurance, rescissions have occurred regularly over the years but have been generally immaterial. Since 2008, however, the Company has experienced a much greater incidence of rescissions due to increased levels of observed fraud and misrepresentations in insurance applications pertaining to business underwritten between 2004 and the first half of 2008. As a result, the Company has incorporated certain assumptions regarding the expected levels of coverage rescissions and claim denials in its reserving methodology since 2008. Such estimates, which are evaluated at each balance sheet date, take into account observed as well as historical trends in rescission and denial rates. The table below shows the estimated effects of coverage rescissions and claim denials on loss reserves and settled and incurred losses.

	2015	2014	2013
Estimated reduction in beginning reserve	\$ 79.3	\$ 115.2	\$ 174.9
Total incurred claims and settlement expenses reduced (increased) by changes in estimated rescissions:			
Current year	18.8	47.1	80.5
Prior year	(17.6)	10.4	71.9
Sub-total	1.2	57.6	152.5
Estimated rescission reduction in settled claims	(33.0)	(93.5)	(212.2)
Estimated reduction in ending reserve	<u>\$ 47.5</u>	<u>\$ 79.3</u>	<u>\$ 115.2</u>

As above-noted, the estimated reduction in ending loss reserves reflects, in large measure, a variety of judgments relative to the level of expected coverage rescissions and claim denials on loans that are in default as of each balance sheet date. The provision for insured events of the current year resulted from actual and anticipated rescissions and claim denials attributable to newly reported delinquencies in each respective year. The provision for insured events of prior years resulted from actual rescission and claim denial activity or revisions in assumptions regarding expected rescission or claim denial rates on outstanding prior year delinquencies. The trends since 2010 reflect a continuing reduction in the level of actual and anticipated rescission and claim denial rates on total outstanding delinquencies. Claims not paid by virtue of rescission or denial represent the Company's estimated contractual risk, before consideration of the impacts of any reinsurance and deductibles or aggregate loss limits, on cases that are settled by the issuance of a rescission or denial notification. Variances between the estimated rescission and actual claim denial rate are reflected in the periods during which they occur.

Although the insured has no right under the policy to appeal a Company claim decision, the insured may, at any time, contest in writing the Company's findings or action with respect to a loan or a claim. In such cases, the Company considers any additional information supplied by the insured. This consideration may lead to further investigation, retraction or confirmation of the initial determination. If the Company concludes that it will reinstate coverage, it advises the insured in writing that it will do so immediately upon receipt of the premium previously returned. Notwithstanding the preliminary claims settlement as described in Note 4(d), reserves are not adjusted for potential reversals of rescissions or adverse rulings for loans under dispute since such reversals of claim rescissions and denials have historically been immaterial to the reserve estimation process.

There is currently a single instance in which the Company seeks to recover from an insured for previously paid claims. In its counterclaim in the pending arbitration with Countrywide, RMIC is seeking to rescind a June 2006 amendment to a mortgage insurance policy that it contends was fraudulently induced by Countrywide (Countrywide Fin'l Corp. v. Republic Mortg. Ins. Co., Case No. 72 195 Y 0011510 (AAA)). The Countrywide parties are Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Bank of America, N.A., in its own capacity and as successor by merger of BAC Home Loan Servicing L.P.). The amendment made coverage for a loan immediately incontestable for borrower misrepresentation. The Company seeks a declaration that the amendment is null and void and to recover the claim amounts totaling at least \$26.6 that it paid notwithstanding the existence of borrower misrepresentations that otherwise would have supported a rescission of coverage for those loans. The Company does not anticipate recoveries from previously paid claims in its reserving process until such time as a recovery is deemed probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

As discussed in Note 4(d) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, in late September 2015, RMIC reached a preliminary claims settlement with Countrywide and Bank of America, N.A. The final settlement is contingent on the consents of stakeholders in the outcome of these disputes. The parties are currently working to obtain those consents. Pursuant to the terms of the preliminary settlement, all proceedings between the parties are stayed.

In addition to the above reserve elements, the Company establishes reserves for loss settlement costs that are not directly related to individual claims. Such reserves are based on prior years' cost experience and trends, and are intended to cover the unallocated costs of claim departments' administration of known and IBNR claims.

The following table shows an analysis of changes in aggregate reserves for the Company's losses, claims and settlement expenses for each of the years shown.

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Gross reserves at beginning of year	\$ 9,122.0	\$ 9,433.5	\$ 9,303.3
Less: reinsurance losses recoverable	3,006.6	2,836.7	2,847.0
Net reserves at beginning of year:			
General Insurance	4,722.0	4,334.1	4,048.9
Title Insurance	505.4	471.5	396.4
RFIG Run-off	870.2	1,774.2	1,994.8
Other	17.5	16.8	15.9
Sub-total	6,115.3	6,596.8	6,456.2
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:			
Provisions for insured events of the current year:			
General Insurance	2,081.6	2,009.8	1,857.9
Title Insurance	112.1	105.5	137.2
RFIG Run-off (a)	323.7	323.1	487.5
Other	25.2	44.5	41.0
Sub-total	2,542.8	2,483.0	2,523.7
Change in provision for insured events of prior years:			
General Insurance	43.9	107.9	(23.7)
Title Insurance	(12.8)	(13.6)	(3.1)
RFIG Run-off (a)	(130.1)	(74.8)	(269.7)
Other	(.6)	(1.5)	(2.5)
Sub-total	(99.7)	17.8	(299.1)
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses (a)	2,443.0	2,500.9	2,224.5
Payments:			
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current year:			
General Insurance	671.5	657.0	620.8
Title Insurance	(39.9)	4.7	6.0
RFIG Run-off (b)	29.1	40.6	39.4
Other	16.9	33.4	29.5
Sub-total	677.6	735.9	695.9
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior years:			
General Insurance	1,123.0	1,072.8	928.2
Title Insurance	63.8	53.2	52.8
RFIG Run-off (b)	297.9	1,111.6	398.9
Other	8.3	8.7	8.0
Sub-total	1,493.1	2,246.5	1,388.0
Total payments (b)	2,170.7	2,982.4	2,083.9
Amount of reserves for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at the end of each year, net of reinsurance losses recoverable: (c)			
General Insurance	5,053.1	4,722.0	4,334.1
Title Insurance	580.8	505.4	471.5
RFIG Run-off	736.7	870.2	1,774.2
Other	16.9	17.5	16.8
Sub-total	6,387.6	6,115.3	6,596.8
Reinsurance losses recoverable	2,732.5	3,006.6	2,836.7
Gross reserves at end of year	\$ 9,120.1	\$ 9,122.0	\$ 9,433.5

Excluding the reclassification of CCI from the General Insurance to the RFIG Run-off Business segment, certain elements shown in the preceding table would have been as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Change in provision for incurred events of prior years:			
General Insurance	\$ 41.2	\$ 190.8	\$ (40.4)
RFIG Run-off (a)	(127.4)	(157.8)	(253.0)
Payment of claim and claim adjustment expenses attributable to incurred events of the current and prior years:			
General Insurance	1,830.1	1,825.5	1,597.5
RFIG Run-off (b)	<u>\$ 291.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,056.5</u>	<u>\$ 389.8</u>

- (a) In common with all other insurance lines, RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty settled and incurred claim and claim adjustment expenses include only those costs actually or expected to be paid by the Company. As previously noted, changes in mortgage guaranty aggregate case, IBNR, and loss adjustment expense reserves shown below and entering into the determination of incurred claim costs, take into account, among a large number of variables, claim cost reductions for anticipated coverage rescissions and claims denials.

The RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty provision for insured events of the current year was reduced by estimated coverage rescissions and claims denials of \$18.8, \$47.1 and \$80.5, respectively, for 2015, 2014 and 2013. The provision for insured events of prior years in 2015, 2014 and 2013 was (increased) reduced by estimated coverage rescissions and claims denials of \$(17.6), \$10.4 and \$71.9, respectively. Prior year development was also affected in varying degrees by differences between actual claim settlements relative to expected experience and by subsequent revisions of assumptions in regards to claim frequency, severity or levels of associated claim settlement costs which result from consideration of underlying trends and expectations.

The following table reflects the changes in net reserves between succeeding balance sheet dates.

	2015	2014	2013
Net reserve increase(decrease):			
General Insurance	\$ 331.0	\$ 387.9	\$ 285.1
Title Insurance	75.3	33.8	75.1
RFIG Run-off	(133.4)	(904.0)	(220.6)
Other	(.6)	.7	.9
Total	<u>\$ 272.2</u>	<u>\$ (481.5)</u>	<u>\$ 140.6</u>

- (b) Rescissions reduced the Company's settled losses by an estimated \$33.0, \$93.5, and \$212.2 for 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. 2013 RFIG Run-off Business claim and claim adjustment expense payments reflect the retention of the deferred payment obligation ("DPO") within claim reserves which amounted to \$551.5 as of December 31, 2013. In mid July 2014, in furtherance of a Final Order received from the NCDOL, RMIC and RMICNC processed payments of their accumulated DPO balances of approximately \$657.0. Refer to Note 1(s).
- (c) Year end net IBNR reserves for each segment were as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
General Insurance	\$ 2,324.3	\$ 2,266.2	\$ 2,118.4
Title Insurance	503.8	432.2	407.1
RFIG Run-off	180.7	138.7	121.3
Other	6.4	5.7	4.0
Total	<u>\$ 3,015.3</u>	<u>\$ 2,843.0</u>	<u>\$ 2,651.0</u>

For the three most recent calendar years, the above table indicates that the one-year development of consolidated reserves at the beginning of each year produced favorable developments of 1.6% and 4.6% for 2015 and 2013, respectively, and unfavorable development of (.3)% for 2014, with average favorable annual developments of 2.0%. The Company believes that the factors most responsible, in varying and continually changing degrees, for reserve redundancies or deficiencies include, as to many general insurance coverages, the effect of reserve discounts applicable to workers' compensation claims, higher than expected severity of litigated claims in particular, governmental or judicially imposed retroactive conditions in the settlement of claims such as noted above in regard to black lung disease claims, greater than anticipated inflation rates applicable to repairs and the medical portion of claims in particular, and higher than expected claims incurred but not reported due to the slower and highly volatile emergence patterns applicable to certain types of claims such as those stemming from litigated, assumed reinsurance, or the A&E types of claims noted above. In 2015 and 2014, the Company experienced unfavorable developments of previously established reserves for accidents or events which occurred in 2011 and prior years in particular. These adverse developments were concentrated in workers' compensation and general liability case reserves and resulted from settlements or reserve additions exceeding the previously established indemnity and/or allocated loss adjustment expense provisions. As to mortgage guaranty and the CCI coverage, changes in reserve adequacy or deficiency result from differences in originally estimated salvage and subrogation recoveries, sales and prices of homes that can impact claim costs upon the disposition of foreclosed properties, changes in regional or local economic conditions and employment levels, greater numbers of coverage rescissions and claims denials due to material misrepresentation in key underwriting information or non-compliance with

prescribed underwriting guidelines, the extent of loan refinancing activity that can reduce the period of time over which a policy remains at risk, and lower than expected frequencies of claims incurred but not reported.

In May 2015, the FASB issued guidance requiring additional disclosures about short-duration insurance contracts. The new disclosures, which are required for annual periods beginning after December 31, 2015 and for interim periods beginning after December 31, 2016, are intended to provide additional information about insurance liabilities including the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows related to those liabilities.

(i) Reinsurance - The cost of reinsurance is recognized over the terms of reinsurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for loss and loss adjustment expenses are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with the reinsured business. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers on a regular basis. Allowances are established for amounts deemed uncollectible and are included in the Company's net claim and claim expense reserves.

(j) Income Taxes - The Company and most of its subsidiaries file a consolidated tax return and provide for income taxes payable currently. Deferred income taxes included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements will not necessarily become payable or recoverable in the future. The Company uses the asset and liability method of calculating deferred income taxes. This method results in the establishment of deferred tax assets and liabilities, calculated at currently enacted tax rates that are applied to the cumulative temporary differences between financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities.

The provision for combined current and deferred income taxes (credits) reflected in the consolidated statements of income does not bear the usual relationship to income before income taxes (credits) as the result of permanent and other differences between pretax income or loss and taxable income or loss determined under existing tax regulations. The more significant differences, their effect on the statutory income tax rate (credit), and the resulting effective income tax rates (credits) are summarized below:

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Statutory tax rate (credit)	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Tax rate increases (decreases):			
Tax-exempt interest	(.1)	(.2)	(.4)
Dividends received exclusion	(3.0)	(1.5)	(.6)
Valuation allowance	1.1	—	—
Foreign income (loss) reattribution	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)
Other items - net	.4	(.3)	(.4)
Effective tax rate (credit)	<u>33.2%</u>	<u>32.8%</u>	<u>33.4%</u>

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the Company's net deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows at the dates shown:

December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Losses, claims, and settlement expenses	\$ 330.2	\$ 299.9	\$ 286.9
Pension and deferred compensation plans	71.1	75.8	51.3
Impairment losses on investments	—	3.2	3.2
Net operating loss carryforward	36.8	40.2	43.7
AMT credit carryforward	9.6	9.6	9.6
Other temporary differences	35.5	38.4	50.5
Total deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	483.3	467.2	445.3
Valuation allowance	—	(9.6)	(9.6)
Total deferred tax assets	<u>483.3</u>	<u>457.6</u>	<u>435.7</u>
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Unearned premium reserves	44.4	39.6	42.7
Deferred policy acquisition costs	84.8	76.6	63.1
Mortgage guaranty insurers' contingency reserves	82.4	53.5	20.1
Amortization of fixed maturity securities	5.6	5.1	4.9
Net unrealized investment gains	74.9	208.7	220.5
Title plants and records	4.9	5.0	4.9
Other temporary differences	31.9	31.9	30.6
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>328.9</u>	<u>420.6</u>	<u>387.1</u>
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$ 154.5</u>	<u>\$ 37.0</u>	<u>\$ 48.4</u>

At December 31, 2015, the Company had available net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards of \$105.2 which will expire in years 2021 through 2029, and a \$9.6 alternative minimum tax ("AMT") credit carryforward which does not expire. The NOL carryforward is subject to the limitations set by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and is available to reduce future years' taxable income by a maximum of \$9.8 each year until expiration.

A valuation allowance was held against deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 related to certain tax credit carryforwards which the Company did not expect to realize. In 2015, the Company released the valuation allowance previously established. In valuing the deferred tax assets, the Company considered certain factors including primarily the scheduled reversals of certain deferred tax liabilities, estimates of future taxable income, the impact of available carryback and carryforward periods, as well as the availability of certain tax planning strategies. The Company estimates that all deferred tax assets at year end 2015 will more likely than not be fully realized.

Pursuant to special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining to mortgage guaranty insurers, a contingency reserve (established in accordance with insurance regulations designed to protect policyholders against extraordinary volumes of claims) is deductible from gross income. The deduction is allowed only to the extent that U.S. government non-interest bearing tax and loss bonds are purchased and held in an amount equal to the tax benefit attributable to such deduction. For Federal income tax purposes, amounts deducted from the contingency reserve are taken into gross statutory taxable income in the period in which they are released. Contingency reserves may be released when incurred losses exceed thresholds established under state law or regulation, upon special request and approval by state insurance regulators, or in any event, upon the expiration of ten years. For 2015 tax purposes, the Company recognized a contingency reserve deduction of \$82.6. Consequently, \$9.8 of U.S. Treasury Tax and Loss Bonds were acquired during 2015 and \$19.1 will be acquired during the first quarter of 2016.

Tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return by the Company are recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not that the position would be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. To the best of management's knowledge there are no tax uncertainties that are expected to result in significant increases or decreases to unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve month period. The Company views its income tax exposures as primarily consisting of timing differences whereby the ultimate deductibility of a taxable amount is highly certain but the timing of its deductibility is uncertain. Such differences relate principally to the timing of deductions for loss and premium reserves. As in prior examinations, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) could assert that claim reserve deductions were overstated thereby reducing the Company's statutory taxable income in any particular year. The Company believes that it establishes its reserves fairly and consistently at each balance sheet date, and that it would succeed in defending its tax position in these regards. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, the possible accelerated payment of tax to the IRS would not necessarily affect the annual effective tax rate. The Company classifies interest and penalties as income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income. The IRS is currently examining the Company's 2011 through 2013 consolidated Federal income tax returns, including amendments, relative to claims for recovery of income taxes previously paid.

(k) Property and Equipment - Property and equipment is generally depreciated or amortized over the estimated useful lives of the assets, (2 to 27 years), substantially by the straight-line method. Depreciation and amortization expenses related to property and equipment were \$26.6, \$26.1 and \$23.8 in 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to income as incurred, and expenditures for major renewals and additions are capitalized.

(l) Title Plants and Records - Title plants and records are carried at original cost or appraised value at the date of purchase. Such values represent the cost of producing or acquiring interests in title records and indexes and the appraised value of purchased subsidiaries' title records and indexes at dates of acquisition. The cost of maintaining, updating, and operating title records is charged to income as incurred. Title records and indexes are ordinarily not amortized unless events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the capitalized costs may not be recoverable.

(m) Goodwill and Intangible Assets - The following table presents the components of the Company's goodwill balance:

	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Other	Total
January 1, 2014	\$ 116.2	\$ 44.3	\$ —	\$.1	\$ 160.7
Acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—
Impairments	—	—	—	—	—
December 31, 2014	116.2	44.3	—	.1	160.7
Acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—
Impairments	—	—	—	—	—
December 31, 2015	\$ 116.2	\$ 44.3	\$ —	\$.1	\$ 160.7

Goodwill resulting from business combinations is not amortizable against operations but must be tested annually for possible impairment of its continued value. Intangible assets with definitive lives are amortized against future operating results; whereas indefinite-lived intangibles are tested annually for impairment. Effective in 2015, the Company changed the date of annual impairment testing from March 31 to October 1. The change in measurement date did not result in the delay, acceleration or avoidance of an impairment charge.

There are no significant goodwill balances within reporting units with estimated fair values not significantly in excess of their carrying values.

(n) Employee Benefit Plans - The Company has a pension plan (the "Plan") covering a portion of its work force. The Plan is a defined benefit plan pursuant to which pension payments are based primarily on years of service and employee compensation near retirement. It is the Company's policy to fund the Plan's costs as they accrue. The Plan is closed to new participants and benefits were frozen as of December 31, 2013. As a result, eligible employees retain all of the

vested rights as of the effective date of the freeze, while additional benefits no longer accrue. For 2013, the impact of the benefit curtailment resulted in increased operating expenses of \$.6, a reduction of the pension obligation liability of \$26.6, and a resulting increase to other comprehensive income of \$17.7, net of tax.

The funded status of a pension plan is measured as of December 31 of each year, as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation. The underfunded status of the Plan is recognized as a net pension liability; offsetting entries are reflected as a component of shareholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of deferred taxes. The effects of these measurements and the resulting funded status of the Plan are reflected below.

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Projected Benefit Obligation			
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 552.9	\$ 479.3	\$ 525.7
Increases (decreases) during the year attributable to:			
Service cost	—	—	9.5
Interest cost	22.1	23.4	21.6
Plan curtailments	—	—	(26.6)
Actuarial (gains) losses	(31.0)	68.9	(32.8)
Benefits paid	(20.2)	(18.7)	(18.1)
Net increase (decrease) for the year	(29.1)	73.5	(46.4)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 523.7	\$ 552.9	\$ 479.3
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 523.7	\$ 552.9	\$ 479.3
Fair Value of Net Assets Available for Plan Benefits			
Fair value of net assets available for plan benefits			
At beginning of the year	\$ 419.2	\$ 408.8	\$ 352.3
Increases (decreases) during the year attributable to:			
Actual return on plan assets	4.7	19.8	61.9
Sponsor contributions	5.5	9.2	12.7
Benefits paid	(20.2)	(18.7)	(18.1)
Net increase (decrease) for year	(9.9)	10.3	56.5
Fair value of net assets available for plan benefits			
At end of the year	\$ 409.2	\$ 419.2	\$ 408.8
Funded Status	\$ (114.5)	\$ (133.6)	\$ (70.4)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ (118.2)	\$ (126.9)	\$ (48.3)

The Company expects to make no cash contributions in calendar year 2016.

The components of aggregate annual net periodic pension costs consisted of the following:

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9.5
Interest cost	22.1	23.4	21.6
Curtailment loss recognized	—	—	.6
Expected return on plan assets	(29.8)	(29.4)	(26.7)
Recognized loss	2.6	—	8.8
Prior service costs	—	—	.1
Net cost	\$ (4.9)	\$ (6.0)	\$ 14.1

The projected benefit obligation and net periodic benefit cost for the Plan were determined using the following weighted-average assumptions:

As of December 31:	Projected Benefit Obligation		Net Periodic Benefit Cost		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2013
Settlement discount rates	4.55%	4.10%	4.10%	5.00%	4.17%
Rates of compensation increase	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.22%
Long-term rates of return on plans' assets	N/A	N/A	7.25%	7.25%	7.56%

The assumed settlement discount rates were determined by matching the current estimate of the Plan's projected cash outflows against spot rate yields on a portfolio of high quality bonds as of the measurement date. To develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption, historical returns and the future return expectations for each asset class, as well as the target asset allocation of the pension portfolio were considered. The investment policy of the

Plan takes into account the matching of assets and liabilities, appropriate risk aversion, liquidity needs, the preservation of capital, and the attainment of modest growth. The weighted-average asset allocations of the Plan were as follows:

As of December 31:	2015	2014	Investment Policy Asset Allocation % Range Target
Equity securities:			
Common shares of Company stock	12.9%	9.9%	
Other	61.1	61.1	
Sub-total	74.0	71.0	30% to 70%
Fixed maturity securities	21.4	25.4	30% to 70%
Other	4.6	3.6	1% to 20%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Quoted values and other data provided by the respective investment custodians are used as inputs for determining fair value of the Plan's debt and equity securities. The custodians are understood to obtain market quotations and actual transaction prices for securities that have quoted prices in active markets and use their own proprietary method for determining the fair value of securities that are not actively traded. In general, these methods involve the use of "matrix pricing" in which the investment custodian uses observable inputs, including, but not limited to, investment yields, credit risks and spreads, benchmarking of like securities, broker-dealer quotes, reported trades and sector groupings to determine a reasonable fair value.

The following tables present a summary of the Plan's assets segregated among the various input levels described in Note 1(d).

As of December 31, 2015:	Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities:				
Common shares of Company stock	\$ 52.7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 52.7
Other	231.9	18.2	—	250.2
Sub-total	284.6	18.2	—	302.9
Fixed maturity securities	—	87.5	—	87.5
Other	8.7	4.5	5.5	18.7
Total	\$ 293.3	\$ 110.2	\$ 5.5	\$ 409.2

As of December 31, 2014:	Fair Value Measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities:				
Common shares of Company stock	\$ 41.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 41.3
Other	238.5	17.4	—	256.0
Sub-total	279.9	17.4	—	297.4
Fixed maturity securities	—	106.3	—	106.3
Other	6.2	3.1	6.0	15.4
Total	\$ 286.2	\$ 126.9	\$ 6.0	\$ 419.2

Level 1 assets include U.S. Treasury notes, publicly traded common stocks, mutual funds and certain short-term investments. Level 2 assets generally include corporate and government agency bonds, common collective trusts, and a limited partnership investment. Level 3 assets primarily consist of an immediate participation guaranteed fund.

The benefits expected to be paid as of December 31, 2015 for the next 10 years are as follows: 2016: \$24.7; 2017: \$25.5; 2018: \$26.8; 2019 \$28.4; 2020: \$29.5 and for the five years after 2020: \$160.7.

The Company has a number of profit sharing and other incentive compensation programs for the benefit of a substantial number of its employees. The costs related to such programs are summarized below:

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Employees Savings and Stock Ownership Plan "ESSOP"	\$ 9.9	\$ 9.3	\$ 7.8
Other profit sharing plans	10.6	10.9	12.1
Cash and deferred incentive compensation	\$ 26.6	\$ 21.4	\$ 21.6

A majority of the Company's employees participate in the ESSOP. Company contributions are provided in the form of Old Republic common stock. Dividends on shares are allocated to participants as earnings, and likewise invested in Company stock; dividends on unallocated shares are used to pay debt service costs. The Company's annual contributions are based on a formula that takes the growth in net operating income per share over consecutive five year periods into account. During 2015, the Employee Savings and Stock Ownership Plan purchased 2,200,000 shares of Old Republic common stock for \$34.0. The purchases were financed by a loan from the Company. As of December 31, 2015, there

were 14,764,156 Old Republic common shares owned by the ESSOP, of which 10,630,002 were allocated to employees' account balances. There are no repurchase obligations in existence. See Note 3(b).

(o) Escrow Funds - Segregated cash deposit accounts and the offsetting liabilities for escrow deposits in connection with Title Insurance Group real estate transactions in the same amounts (\$1,570.7 and \$1,426.5 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively) are not included as assets or liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as the escrow funds are not available for regular operations.

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

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8
Numerator for basic earnings per share - income (loss) available to common stockholders	422.1	409.7	447.8
Adjustment for interest expense incurred on assumed conversion of convertible senior notes	14.6	14.6	14.6
Numerator for diluted earnings per share - income (loss) available to common stockholders after assumed conversion of convertible senior notes	<u>\$ 436.7</u>	<u>\$ 424.3</u>	<u>\$ 462.4</u>
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares (a)	259,502,067	258,553,662	257,443,999
Effect of dilutive securities - stock based compensation awards	988,091	1,004,518	784,080
Effect of dilutive securities - convertible senior notes	35,598,805	35,515,026	35,455,956
Denominator for diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted-average shares and assumed conversion of convertible senior notes (a)	<u>296,088,963</u>	<u>295,073,206</u>	<u>293,684,035</u>
Earnings per share: Basic	<u>\$ 1.63</u>	<u>\$ 1.58</u>	<u>\$ 1.74</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 1.48</u>	<u>\$ 1.44</u>	<u>\$ 1.57</u>
Anti-dilutive common stock equivalents excluded from earning per share computations:			
Stock based compensation awards	4,933,490	6,631,196	7,563,456
Convertible senior notes	—	—	—
Total	<u>4,933,490</u>	<u>6,631,196</u>	<u>7,563,456</u>

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

(q) Concentration of Credit Risk - The Company is not exposed to material concentrations of credit risks as to any one issuer of investment securities.

(r) Stock Based Compensation - As periodically amended, the Company has had a stock option plan in effect for certain eligible key employees since 1978. Under the plan amended in 2010, the maximum number of common shares available for 2010 and future years' grants was originally set at 14.5 million shares through February 2016. The maximum number of options available as of December 31, 2015 for future issuance under this amended plan was approximately 985,000 shares. The 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan (the "2016 Plan") was approved by shareholders in 2015 and became effective on February 24, 2016. On the effective date of the 2016 Plan, 15.0 million shares became available for future awards.

The exercise price of stock options is equal to the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, and the contractual life of the grant is generally ten years from the date of the grant. Options granted may be exercised to the extent of 10% of the number of shares covered thereby as of December 31st of the year of the grant and, cumulatively, to the extent of an additional 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% on and after the second through fifth calendar years, respectively. Effective in 2014, options granted to employees who meet certain retirement eligibility provisions are fully vested on the date of grant.

The following table presents the stock based compensation expense and income tax benefit recognized in the financial statements:

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
Stock based compensation expense	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.7	\$ 1.6
Income tax benefit	\$.8	\$.9	\$.5

The fair value of each stock option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton Model. The following table presents the key assumptions used to value the awards granted during the periods presented. Expected volatilities are based on the historical experience of Old Republic's common stock. The expected term of stock options represents the period of time that stock options granted are assumed to be outstanding. The Company uses historical data to estimate the effect of stock option exercise and employee departure behavior; groups of employees that have similar historical behavior are considered separately for valuation purposes. The risk-free rate of return for periods within the contractual term of the share option is based on the U.S. Treasury rate in effect at the time of the grant.

	2015	2014	2013
Expected volatility	.28	.33	.33
Expected dividends	5.06%	4.75%	5.99%
Expected term (in years)	7	7	7
Risk-free rate	1.70%	2.10%	1.19%

A summary of stock option activity under the plan as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, and changes in outstanding options during the years then ended is presented below:

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,					
	2015		2014		2013	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	11,510,433	\$ 16.67	12,807,272	\$ 16.97	14,293,149	\$ 16.75
Granted	991,750	15.26	1,085,000	16.06	922,500	12.57
Exercised	920,350	12.14	409,229	11.85	897,909	12.22
Forfeited and expired	1,706,259	18.69	1,972,610	19.26	1,510,468	15.01
Outstanding at end of year	<u>9,875,574</u>	16.60	<u>11,510,433</u>	16.67	<u>12,807,272</u>	16.97
Exercisable at end of year	<u>7,870,396</u>	\$ 17.17	<u>9,349,180</u>	\$ 17.44	<u>10,582,298</u>	\$ 18.03
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year (a)	\$ <u>2.25</u> per share		\$ <u>3.15</u> per share		\$ <u>1.94</u> per share	

(a) Based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the assumptions outlined above.

A summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2015 follows:

Ranges of Exercise Prices	Year(s) Of Grant	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
		Number Out-Standing	Weighted - Average Remaining Contractual Life	Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$21.36 to \$22.35	2006	1,983,100	0.25	\$ 21.99	1,983,100	\$ 21.99
\$21.78 to \$23.16	2007	1,877,000	1.25	21.77	1,877,000	21.77
\$7.73 to \$12.95	2008	582,200	2.25	12.92	582,200	12.92
\$10.48	2009	404,115	3.25	10.48	404,115	10.48
\$12.08	2010	458,685	4.25	12.08	458,685	12.08
\$12.33	2011	804,005	5.25	12.33	804,005	12.33
\$10.80	2012	841,058	6.25	10.80	611,846	10.80
\$12.57	2013	860,771	7.25	12.57	408,352	12.57
\$16.06	2014	1,073,390	8.25	16.06	465,646	16.06
\$15.26	2015	991,250	9.25	15.26	275,447	15.26
Total		<u>9,875,574</u>		\$ <u>16.60</u>	<u>7,870,396</u>	\$ <u>17.17</u>

As of December 31, 2015, there was \$2.2 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock-based compensation arrangements granted under the plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 3 years.

The cash received from stock option exercises, the total intrinsic value of stock options exercised, and the actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from option exercises are as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Cash received from stock option exercise	\$ 11.1	\$ 4.8	\$ 10.9
Intrinsic value of stock options exercised	4.2	1.7	2.9
Actual tax benefit realized for tax deductions from stock options exercised	\$ 1.4	\$.6	\$ 1.1

At December 31, 2015, the Company had restricted common stock issued to certain employees which are expected to vest over the next 2 years. During the vesting period, restricted shares are nontransferable and subject to forfeiture. Compensation expense for the restricted stock award is recognized over the vesting period of the award and was immaterial for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

(s) Regulatory Matters - The material increases in mortgage guaranty insurance claims and loss payments that began in 2007 gradually depleted RMIC's statutory capital base and forced it to discontinue writing new business. The insurance laws of 16 jurisdictions, including RMIC and RMICNC's domiciliary state of North Carolina, require a mortgage insurer to maintain a minimum amount of statutory capital relative to risk in force (or a similar measure) in order to continue to write new business. The formulations currently allow for a maximum risk-to-capital ratio of 25 to 1, or alternatively stated, a "minimum policyholder position" ("MPP") of one-twenty-fifth of the total risk in force. The failure to maintain the prescribed minimum capital level in a particular state generally requires a mortgage insurer to immediately stop writing new business until it reestablishes the required level of capital or receives a waiver of the requirement from a state's insurance regulatory authority. RMIC breached the minimum capital requirement during the third quarter of 2010. RMIC had previously requested and, subsequently received waivers or forbearance of the minimum policyholder position requirements from the regulatory authorities in substantially all affected states. Following several brief extensions, the waiver from its domiciliary state of North Carolina expired on August 31, 2011, and RMIC and its sister company, RMICNC, discontinued writing new business in all states and limited themselves to servicing the run-off of their existing business. They were placed under the North Carolina Department of Insurance's ("NCDOI") administrative supervision the following year and ultimately ordered to defer the payment of 40% of all settled claims as a deferred payment obligation ("DPO").

On July 1, 2014, the NCDOI issued a Final Order approving an Amended and Restated Corrective Plan (the "Amended Plan") submitted jointly on April 16, 2014, by RMIC and RMICNC. Under the Amended Plan, RMIC and RMICNC were authorized to pay 100% of their DPOs accrued as of June 30, 2014, and to settle all subsequent valid claims entirely in cash, without establishing any DPOs. In anticipation of receiving this Final Order, ORI invested \$125.0 in cash and securities to RMIC in June 2014. In mid-July 2014, in furtherance of the Final Order, RMIC and RMICNC processed payments of their accumulated DPO balances of approximately \$657.0 relating to fully settled claims charged to periods extending between January 19, 2012 and June 30, 2014. Both subsidiaries remain under the supervision of the NCDOI as they continue to operate in run-off mode. The approval of the Amended Plan notwithstanding, the NCDOI retains its regulatory supervisory powers to review and amend the terms of the Amended Plan in the future as circumstances may warrant.

RMIC has continually evaluated the potential long-term underwriting performance of the run-off book of business based on various modeling techniques. The resulting models take into account actual premium and paid claim experience of prior periods, together with a large number of assumptions and judgments about future outcomes that are highly sensitive to a wide range of estimates. Many of these estimates and underlying assumptions relate to matters over which the Company has no control, including: 1) The conflicted interests, as well as the varying mortgage servicing and foreclosure practices of a large number of insured lending institutions; 2) General economic and industry-specific trends and events; and 3) The evolving or future social and economic policies of the U.S. Government vis-à-vis such critical sectors as the banking, mortgage lending, and housing industries, as well as its policies for resolving the insolvencies and assigning a possible future role to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. These matters notwithstanding, RMIC's analysis did not indicate that the establishment of a premium deficiency was warranted as of December 31, 2015, 2014, or 2013. In this regard, a long-used RMIC standard model indicates that underwriting performance of the book of business should, in the aggregate be positive over the extended ten year run-off period assumed to end on or about December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2015, it is nonetheless possible that MI operating results could be negative in the near term.

As of December 31, 2015, RFIG's mortgage insurance subsidiaries were eminently solvent. The total statutory capital, inclusive of a contingency reserve of \$265.8, was \$311.0, which was \$69.2 above the required MPP of \$241.8. As of the same date, RFIG's consolidated GAAP capitalization amounted to \$247.2.

Note 2 - Debt - Consolidated debt of Old Republic and its subsidiaries is summarized below:

December 31:	2015		2014	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2018	\$ 550.0	\$ 709.5	\$ 550.0	\$ 640.7
4.875% Senior Notes due 2024	400.0	404.6	400.0	418.9
ESSOP debt with an average yield of 3.69% and 3.66%, respectively	11.7	11.7	15.0	15.0
Total debt	<u>\$ 961.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,125.8</u>	<u>\$ 965.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,074.7</u>

On September 23, 2014, the Company completed a public offering of \$400.0 aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes. The notes bear interest at a rate of 4.875% per year and mature on October 1, 2024.

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

Scheduled maturities of the above debt at the respective year ends are as follows: 2016: \$3.5; 2017: \$3.9; 2018: \$554.2; 2019: \$-; 2020 and after: \$400.0. During 2015, 2014 and 2013, \$42.9, \$28.3 and \$23.1, respectively, of interest expense on debt was charged to consolidated operations.

Old Republic's 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and 4.875% Senior Notes ("the Notes") contain provisions defining certain events of default, among them a court ordered proceeding due to the insolvency of a Significant Subsidiary. The Notes define Significant Subsidiary in accordance with the paragraph (w) of Rule 1-02 of the SEC's Regulation S-X. The Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier, RMIC qualifies as a Significant Subsidiary for purposes of the Notes. If RMIC were to become statutorily impaired, its insolvency could trigger a receivership proceeding which, in turn could ultimately result in an event of default. If this were to occur, the outstanding principal of the Notes could become immediately due and payable. Management believes the Final Order by the North Carolina Department of Insurance to RMIC has precluded such an event of default from occurring in the foreseeable future. Moreover, RMIC was statutorily solvent at December 31, 2015 and management has every expectation that its solvent state is likely to prevail. RMIC is expected to be an increasingly less significant subsidiary over time as its in force business declines.

Fair Value Measurements - The Company utilizes indicative market prices, which incorporate recent actual market transactions and current bid/ask quotations to estimate the fair value of outstanding debt securities that are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as presented below. The Company uses an internally generated interest yield market matrix table, which incorporates maturity, coupon rate, credit quality, structure and current market conditions to estimate the fair value of its outstanding debt securities that are classified within Level 3.

The following table shows a summary of financial liabilities disclosed, but not carried, at fair value, segregated among the various input levels described in Note 1(d) above:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Liabilities:					
Debt:					
December 31, 2015	\$ 961.7	\$ 1,125.8	\$ —	\$ 1,114.1	\$ 11.7
December 31, 2014	\$ 965.0	\$ 1,074.7	\$ —	\$ 1,059.7	\$ 15.0

Note 3 - Shareholders' Equity

(a) Preferred Stock - At December 31, 2015, there were 75,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized. The Company has designated one series of preferred stock: 10,000,000 shares of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock (Series A). No shares have been issued or are outstanding. The Series A Stock, if and when issued, shall pay a dividend of the greater of \$1.00 or 100 times (subject to adjustment) the aggregate per share amount (payable in kind) of all non-cash dividend or other distributions, other than a dividend payable in shares of common stock declared on the common stock of the Company. Each share of Series A stock shall have 100 votes on each matter submitted to a vote of the shareholders.

(b) Common Stock - At December 31, 2015, there were 500,000,000 shares of common stock authorized. At the same date, there were 100,000,000 shares of Class "B" common stock authorized, though none were issued or outstanding. Class "B" common shares have the same rights as common shares except for being entitled to 1/10th of a vote per share. During 2008, the Company issued 5,488,475 shares to the ESSOP for consideration of \$50.0. The ESSOP's common stock purchases were financed by a \$30.0 bank loan and by \$20.0 of pre-fundings from ESSOP participating subsidiaries. During 2015, the ESSOP purchased 2,200,000 shares of Old Republic common stock for \$34.0. The purchases were financed by a loan from the Company. Common stock held by the ESSOP is classified as a charge to the common shareholders' equity account until it is allocated to participating employees' accounts contemporaneously with the repayment of the ESSOP debt incurred for its acquisition. Such unallocated shares are not considered outstanding

for purposes of calculating earnings per share. Dividends on unallocated shares are used to pay debt service costs. Dividends on allocated shares are credited to participants' accounts.

(c) Cash Dividend Restrictions - The payment of cash dividends by the Company is principally dependent upon the amount of its insurance subsidiaries' statutory policyholders' surplus available for dividend distribution. The insurance subsidiaries' ability to pay cash dividends to the Company is in turn generally restricted by law or subject to approval of the insurance regulatory authorities of the states in which they are domiciled. These authorities recognize only statutory accounting practices for determining financial position, results of operations, and the ability of an insurer to pay dividends to its shareholders. Based on year end 2015 data, the maximum amount of dividends payable to the Company by its insurance and a small number of non-insurance company subsidiaries during 2016 without the prior approval of appropriate regulatory authorities is approximately \$493.8. Cash dividends declared during 2015, 2014 and 2013 to the Company by its subsidiaries amounted to \$326.0, \$281.1 and \$205.3, respectively.

Note 4 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities:

(a) Reinsurance and Retention Limits - In order to maintain premium production within their capacity and to limit maximum losses for which they might become liable under policies they've underwritten, Old Republic's insurance subsidiaries, as is the common practice in the insurance industry, may cede all or a portion of their premiums and related liabilities on certain classes of business to other insurers and reinsurers. Although the ceding of insurance does not ordinarily discharge an insurer from liability to a policyholder, it is industry practice to establish the reinsured part of risks as the liability of the reinsurer. Old Republic also employs retrospective premium and a large variety of risk-sharing procedures and arrangements for parts of its business in order to reduce underwriting losses for which it might become liable under insurance policies it issues. To the extent that any reinsurance companies, assured or producer might be unable to meet their obligations under existing reinsurance, retrospective insurance and production agreements, Old Republic would be liable for the defaulted amounts. As deemed necessary, reinsurance ceded to other companies is secured by letters of credit, cash, and/or securities.

Except as noted in the following paragraph, reinsurance protection on property and liability coverages generally limits the net loss on most individual claims to a maximum of: \$5.2 for workers' compensation; \$5.0 for commercial auto liability; \$5.0 for general liability; \$12.0 for executive protection (directors & officers and errors & omissions); \$2.0 for aviation; and \$5.0 for property coverages. Title insurance risk assumptions are generally limited to a maximum of \$500.0 as to any one policy. The vast majority of title policies issued, however, carry exposures of less than \$1.0. An immaterial amount of the mortgage guaranty traditional primary risk in force is subject to lender sponsored captive reinsurance arrangements structured primarily on an excess of loss basis. All bulk and other insurance risk in force is retained. Exclusive of reinsurance, the average direct primary mortgage guaranty exposure is (in whole dollars) \$38,700 per insured loan.

Since January 1, 2005, the Company has had maximum reinsurance coverage of up to \$200.0 for its workers' compensation exposures. Pursuant to regulatory requirements, however, all workers' compensation primary insurers such as the Company remain liable for unlimited amounts in excess of reinsured limits. Other than the substantial concentration of workers' compensation losses caused by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America, to the best of the Company's knowledge there had not been a similar accumulation of claims in a single location from a single occurrence prior to that event. Nevertheless, the possibility continues to exist that non-reinsured losses could, depending on a wide range of severity and frequency assumptions, aggregate several hundred million dollars to an insurer such as the Company. Such aggregation of losses could occur in the event of a catastrophe such as an earthquake that could lead to the death or injury of a large number of persons concentrated in a single facility such as a high rise building.

As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on America, the reinsurance industry eliminated coverage from substantially all contracts for claims arising from acts of terrorism. Primary insurers like the Company thus became fully exposed to such claims. Late in 2002, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (the "TRIA") was signed into law, immediately establishing a temporary federal reinsurance program administered by the Secretary of the Treasury. The program applied to insured commercial property and casualty losses resulting from an act of terrorism, as defined in the TRIA. Congress extended and modified the program in late 2005 through the Terrorism Risk Insurance Revision and Extension Act of 2005 (the "TRIREA"). TRIREA expired on December 31, 2007. Congress enacted a revised program in December 2007 through the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (the "TRIPRA") of 2007, a seven year extension that expired December 2014. In January 2015, Congress passed the TRIPRA of 2015 that extended TRIPRA through 2020.

The TRIA automatically voided all policy exclusions which were in effect for terrorism related losses and obligated insurers to offer terrorism coverage with most commercial property and casualty insurance lines. The TRIREA revised the definition of "property and casualty insurance" to exclude commercial automobile, burglary and theft, surety, professional liability and farm owners multi-peril insurance. TRIPRA did not make any further changes to the definition of property and casualty insurance, however, it did include domestic acts of terrorism within the scope of the program. Although insurers are permitted to charge an additional premium for terrorism coverage, insureds may reject the coverage. Under TRIPRA, the program's protection is not triggered for losses arising from an act of terrorism until the industry first suffers losses in excess of a prescribed aggregate deductible during any one year. The program deductible trigger is \$100, \$120, \$140, \$160, \$180, and \$200 for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively. Once the program trigger is met, TRIPRA will be responsible for a fixed percentage of the Company's terrorism losses that exceed its deductible which ranges from 85% in 2015 and declines by one percentage point per year until it reaches 80% in 2020. The Company's deductible amounts to 20% of direct earned premium on eligible property and casualty insurance coverages. The Company currently reinsures limits on a treaty basis of \$195.0 in excess of \$5.0 for claims arising from certain acts of terrorism for casualty clash and catastrophe workers' compensation liability insurance coverages. The

Company also purchases facultative reinsurance on certain accounts in excess of \$200.0 to manage the Company's net exposure.

Reinsurance ceded by the Company's insurance subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business is typically placed on an excess of loss basis. Under excess of loss reinsurance agreements, the companies are generally reimbursed for losses exceeding contractually agreed-upon levels. Quota share reinsurance is most often effected between the Company's insurance subsidiaries and industry-wide assigned risk plans or captive insurers owned by assureds. Under quota share reinsurance, the Company remits to the assuming entity an agreed-upon percentage of premiums written and is reimbursed for underwriting expenses and proportionately related claims costs.

Reinsurance recoverable asset balances represent amounts due from or credited by assuming reinsurers for paid and unpaid claims and premium reserves. Such reinsurance balances are recoverable from non-admitted foreign and certain other reinsurers such as captive insurance companies owned by assureds, as well as similar balances or credits arising from policies that are retrospectively rated or subject to assureds' high deductible retentions, are substantially collateralized by letters of credit, securities, and other financial instruments. Old Republic evaluates on a regular basis the financial condition of its assuming reinsurers and assureds who purchase its retrospectively rated or self-insured deductible policies. Estimates of unrecoverable amounts totaling \$15.9 and \$21.2 at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are included in the Company's net claim and claim expense reserves since reinsurance, retrospectively rated, and self-insured deductible policies and contracts do not relieve Old Republic from its direct obligations to assureds or their beneficiaries.

At December 31, 2015, the Company's General Insurance Group's ten largest reinsurers represented approximately 52% of the total consolidated reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses, with Munich Re America, Inc. the largest reinsurer representing 16.1% of the total recoverable balance. Of the balances due from these ten reinsurers, 68.5% was recoverable from A or better rated reinsurance companies, 4.7% from a B+ rated reinsurance company, 7.2% from an industry-wide insurance assigned risk pool, and 19.6% from foreign unrated companies.

The following information relates to reinsurance and related data for the General Insurance and RFIG Run-off Groups for the three years ended December 31, 2015. Reinsurance transactions of the Title Insurance Group and small life and accident insurance operation are not material.

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General Insurance Group			
Written premiums: Direct	\$ 3,964.3	\$ 3,750.4	\$ 3,348.1
Assumed	73.8	36.1	28.8
Ceded	<u>\$ 1,052.6</u>	<u>\$ 939.7</u>	<u>\$ 775.8</u>
Earned premiums: Direct	\$ 3,839.2	\$ 3,607.5	\$ 3,235.7
Assumed	64.3	31.1	24.1
Ceded	<u>\$ 1,008.8</u>	<u>\$ 902.9</u>	<u>\$ 746.1</u>
Claims ceded	<u>\$ 341.1</u>	<u>\$ 602.2</u>	<u>\$ 469.5</u>
RFIG Run-off Business			
Written premiums: Direct	\$ 214.0	\$ 255.0	\$ 314.3
Assumed	—	—	—
Ceded	<u>\$ 5.1</u>	<u>\$ 7.0</u>	<u>\$ 9.9</u>
Earned premiums: Direct	\$ 225.0	\$ 262.4	\$ 326.4
Assumed	—	—	—
Ceded	<u>\$ 5.1</u>	<u>\$ 7.0</u>	<u>\$ 9.9</u>
Claims ceded	<u>\$.6</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>\$ 3.4</u>
Mortgage Guaranty Insurance in force as of December 31:			
Direct	\$ 27,561.7	\$ 35,414.8	\$ 43,994.5
Assumed	—	—	—
Ceded	<u>\$ 27.2</u>	<u>\$ 116.4</u>	<u>\$ 460.4</u>

(b) Leases - Some of the Company's subsidiaries maintain their offices in leased premises. Some of these leases provide for the payment of real estate taxes, insurance, and other operating expenses. Rental expenses for operating leases amounted to \$54.7, \$51.4 and \$49.7 in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These expenses relate primarily to building leases of the Company. A number of the Company's subsidiaries also lease other equipment for use in their businesses. At December 31, 2015, aggregate minimum rental commitments (net of expected sub-lease receipts) under noncancellable operating leases are summarized as follows: 2016: \$52.3; 2017: \$47.1; 2018: \$39.7; 2019: \$31.4; 2020: \$21.0; 2021 and after: \$80.6.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance on lease accounting. Among other changes, the new standard requires balance sheet recognition of all leases with a term of greater than 12 months. The new accounting standard will be effective in 2019.

(c) General - In the normal course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to various contingent liabilities, including possible income tax assessments resulting from tax law interpretations or issues raised by taxing or regulatory authorities in their regular examinations, catastrophic claim occurrences not indemnified by reinsurers such as noted at 4(a) above, or failure to collect all amounts on its investments or balances due from assureds and reinsurers. The Company does not have a basis for anticipating any significant losses or costs that could result from any known or existing contingencies.

From time to time, in order to assure possible liquidity needs, the Company may guaranty the timely payment of principal and/or interest on certain intercompany balances, debt, or other securities held by some of its insurance, non-insurance, and ESSOP affiliates. At December 31, 2015, the aggregate principal amount of such guaranties was \$120.3.

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

On December 19, 2008, Old Republic Insurance Company and Republic Insured Credit Services, Inc., ("Old Republic") filed suit against Countrywide Bank FSB, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. ("Countrywide") and Bank of New York Mellon, BNY Mellon Trust of Delaware ("BNYM") in the Circuit Court, Cook County, Illinois (Old Republic Insurance Company, et al. v. Countrywide Bank FSB, et al.) seeking rescission of various credit indemnity policies issued to insure home equity loans and home equity lines of credit which Countrywide had securitized or held for its own account, a declaratory judgment and money damages based upon systemic material misrepresentations and fraud by Countrywide as to the credit characteristics of the loans or by the borrowers in their loan applications. Countrywide filed a counterclaim alleging a breach of contract, bad faith and seeking a declaratory judgment challenging the factual and procedural bases that Old Republic had relied upon to deny or rescind coverage for individual defaulted loans under those policies, as well as unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. The Court ruled that Countrywide does not have standing to counterclaim with respect to the policies insuring the securitized loans because those policies were issued to BNYM. In response, Countrywide and BNYM jointly filed a motion asking the Court to allow an amended counterclaim in which BNYM would raise substantially similar allegations as those raised by Countrywide and make substantially similar requests but with respect to the policies issued to BNYM. The Court dismissed their motion, with leave to re-plead the counterclaim. BNYM's subsequent attempt to re-plead was granted by the Court. No trial date has been set.

On December 31, 2009, two of the Company's mortgage insurance subsidiaries, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company and Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina (together "RMIC") filed a Complaint for Declaratory Judgment in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, against Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP, and Bank of America N.A. as successor in interest to Countrywide Bank, N.A. (together "Countrywide") (Republic Mortgage Insurance Company, et al v. Countrywide Financial Corporation, et al.). The suit relates to five mortgage insurance master policies (the "Policies") issued by RMIC to Countrywide or to the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company as co-trustee for trusts containing securitized mortgage loans that were originated or purchased by Countrywide. RMIC has rescinded its mortgage insurance coverage on over 1,500 of the loans originally covered under the Policies based upon material misrepresentations of the borrowers in their loan applications or the negligence of Countrywide in its loan underwriting practices or procedures. Each of the coverage rescissions occurred after a borrower had defaulted and RMIC reviewed the claim and loan file submitted by Countrywide. The suit seeks the Court's review and interpretation of the Policies' incontestability provisions and its validation of RMIC's investigation procedures with respect to the claims and underlying loan files.

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

On May 16, 2013, Bank of America, N.A. ("B of A") filed a demand for arbitration with the American Arbitration Association against both Republic Mortgage Insurance Company and Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina (together, "RMIC") under the arbitration provisions of the RMIC Master Policy of mortgage guaranty insurance issued to B of A. The demand relates to RMIC's denials of certain claims and rescissions of coverage as to other claims. B of A alleges RMIC's actions were in breach of contract, in breach of RMIC's duty of good faith and fair dealing and in bad faith. The allegations are substantially similar to those raised by B of A's affiliates, Countrywide Financial Corporation and Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. in their arbitration demand against RMIC. B of A is a plaintiff in that proceeding as well, in its capacity as successor in interest to Countrywide Bank, N.A. B of A's demand requests a declaratory judgment with respect to the interpretation of certain policy provisions, B of A's compliance with certain terms and conditions of the policy, and the propriety of certain coverage positions and claims administration procedures of RMIC. The demand also seeks unspecified money damages, punitive, compensatory and consequential damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

On August 26, 2014, Bank of America, N.A. ("B of A") filed suit against both Republic Mortgage Insurance Company and Republic Mortgage Insurance Company of North Carolina (together, "RMIC") in the General Court of Justice, Superior Court Division for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The complaint arises in connection with a RMIC bulk mortgage guaranty insurance policy issued to B of A and several RMIC traditional primary mortgage guaranty insurance policies issued to correspondent lenders from whom B of A acquired loans or servicing rights on loans for which certificates of insurance were issued under such policies. The complaint relates to RMIC's denials and curtailments of certain claims and rescissions and cancellations of coverage as to other claims. B of A alleges RMIC's actions were in breach of contract, in breach of RMIC's duty of good faith and fair dealing and in bad faith. The allegations are substantially similar to those asserted by B of A in the May 16, 2013 American Arbitration Association arbitration demand against RMIC, and relate to loans that were dismissed from that proceeding. B of A's demand requests a declaratory judgment with respect to the interpretation of certain policy provisions, B of A's compliance with certain terms and conditions of the policy, and the propriety of certain coverage positions and claims administration procedures of RMIC. The demand also seeks money damages, punitive, compensatory and consequential damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

In late September, 2015, RMIC reached a preliminary claims settlement with Countrywide and B of A, N.A. The final settlement is contingent on the consents of stakeholders in the outcome of these disputes. The parties are currently working to obtain those consents. Pursuant to the terms of the preliminary settlement, all proceedings between the parties are stayed.

On December 30, 2011 and on January 4, 2013, purported class action suits alleging RESPA violations were filed in the Federal District Court, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania targeting RMIC, other mortgage guaranty insurance companies, PNC Financial Services Group (as successor to National City Bank) and HSBC Bank USA, N.A., and their wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiaries. (White, Hightower, et al. v. PNC Financial Services Group (as successor to National City Bank) et al.), (Ba. Chip, et al. v. HSBC Bank USA, N.A., et al.). The lawsuits are two of twelve against various lenders, their captive reinsurers and the mortgage insurers, filed by the same law firms. All of these lawsuits were substantially identical in alleging that the mortgage guaranty insurers had reinsurance arrangements with the defendant banks' captive insurance subsidiaries under which payments were made in violation of the anti-kickback and fee splitting prohibitions of Sections 8(a) and 8(b) of RESPA. Ten of the twelve suits have been dismissed. The remaining suits seek unspecified damages, costs, fees and the return of the allegedly improper payments. A class has not been certified in either suit and RMIC has filed motions to dismiss the cases.

On October 9, 2014, Intellectual Ventures I LLC and Intellectual Ventures II LLC (collectively, "IV") served a complaint naming as defendants Old Republic National Title Insurance Company, Old Republic Title Insurance Group, Inc., Old Republic Insurance Company and Old Republic General Insurance Group, Inc. (collectively, "Old Republic") (Intellectual Ventures I LLC et al. v. Old Republic General Insurance Group, Inc. et al.). The lawsuit is pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. IV alleges that Old Republic has infringed three patents and seeks damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for the alleged infringement, in addition to injunctive relief. On October 14, 2014, Old Republic filed a motion to dismiss each count of the complaint on the grounds that the patents fail to meet the patentability test established by the United States Supreme Court in Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank, 134 S.Ct. 2347 (2014). The Court granted Old Republic's motion to dismiss on all three patents on September 25, 2015. Concurrently, Old Republic filed *inter partes* review petitions challenging validity of the patents before the United States Patent & Trademark Office in late September and early October, 2015. In late October, 2015, IV filed notice of its appeal of the District Court's dismissal of its claims.

On January 20, 2015, Intellectual Ventures II LLC filed two complaints in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas naming as defendants Great West Casualty Company and BITCO General Insurance Corporation and BITCO National Insurance Company. (Intellectual Ventures II LLC v. Great West Casualty Company) and (Intellectual Ventures II LLC v. BITCO General Insurance Corporation et al.) The plaintiff alleges a single patent infringement and seeks damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest in addition to injunctive relief. On April 9, 2015, plaintiff amended each complaint to allege a second patent infringement claim. The District Court set a trial date of April 11, 2016. In August and September, 2015, Great West and BITCO filed *inter partes* review petitions challenging validity of the patents before the United States Patent & Trademark Office. The related lawsuits continue notwithstanding the commencement of the administrative proceedings.

Under GAAP, an estimated loss is accrued only if the loss is probable and reasonably estimable. The Company and its subsidiaries have defended and intend to continue defending vigorously against each of the aforementioned actions. The Company does not believe it probable that any of these actions will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows, though there can be no assurance in those regards. The Company has made an estimate of its potential liability under certain of these lawsuits, the counterclaim, and the arbitration, all of which seek unquantified damages, attorneys' fees, and expenses. Because of the uncertainty of the ultimate outcomes of the aforementioned disputes, additional costs may arise in future periods beyond the Company's current reserves. It is also unclear what effect, if any, the run-off operations of RMIC and its limited capital will have in the actions against it.

Note 5 - Consolidated Quarterly Results - Unaudited - Old Republic's consolidated quarterly operating data for the two years ended December 31, 2015 is presented below. In management's opinion, however, quarterly operating data for insurance enterprises such as the Company is not indicative of results to be achieved in succeeding quarters or years. The long-term nature of the insurance business, seasonal and cyclical factors affecting premium production, the fortuitous nature and, at times, delayed emergence of claims, and changes in yields on invested assets are some of the factors

necessitating a review of operating results, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for periods of several years to obtain a proper indicator of performance trends. The data below should be read in conjunction with the "Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations".

In management's opinion, all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair statement of quarterly results have been reflected in the data which follows.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Year Ended December 31, 2015:				
Operating Summary:				
Net premiums, fees, and other income	\$ 1,219.8	\$ 1,300.0	\$ 1,399.9	\$ 1,366.0
Net investment income and realized gains (losses)	110.2	109.7	145.6	113.9
Total revenues	1,330.2	1,410.0	1,545.7	1,480.2
Benefits, claims, and expenses	1,176.4	1,258.1	1,360.9	1,338.7
Net income (loss)	\$ 103.4	\$ 102.0	\$ 125.9	\$ 90.6
Net income (loss) per share: Basic	\$.40	\$.39	\$.48	\$.35
Diluted	\$.36	\$.36	\$.44	\$.32
Average shares outstanding:				
Basic	<u>259,118,634</u>	<u>259,468,711</u>	<u>259,266,696</u>	<u>258,257,224</u>
Diluted	<u>295,547,223</u>	<u>295,987,501</u>	<u>295,868,117</u>	<u>295,206,909</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2014:				
Operating Summary:				
Net premiums, fees, and other income	\$ 1,156.5	\$ 1,198.4	\$ 1,283.3	\$ 1,274.2
Net investment income and realized gains (losses)	274.0	135.3	107.6	100.6
Total revenues	1,430.6	1,333.9	1,391.0	1,375.0
Benefits, claims, and expenses	1,133.6	1,234.2	1,269.6	1,283.6
Net income (loss)	\$ 194.4	\$ 66.1	\$ 85.8	\$ 63.3
Net income (loss) per share: Basic	\$.75	\$.26	\$.33	\$.24
Diluted	\$.67	\$.24	\$.30	\$.23
Average shares outstanding:				
Basic	<u>257,933,928</u>	<u>258,379,076</u>	<u>258,607,162</u>	<u>258,812,995</u>
Diluted	<u>294,513,903</u>	<u>295,051,774</u>	<u>295,049,613</u>	<u>295,166,316</u>

Note 6 - Information About Segments of Business - The Company is engaged in the single business of insurance underwriting and related services. It conducts its' operations through a number of regulated insurance company subsidiaries organized into three major segments, namely its' General Insurance Group (property and liability insurance), Title Insurance Group and the Republic Financial Indemnity Group Run-off Business. The results of a small life & accident insurance business are included with those of its holding company parent and minor corporate services operations. Each of the Company's segments underwrites and services only those insurance coverages which may be written by it pursuant to state insurance regulations and corporate charter provisions.

The Company does not derive over 10% of its consolidated revenues from any one customer. Revenues and assets connected with foreign operations are not significant in relation to consolidated totals.

The General Insurance Group provides property and liability insurance primarily to commercial clients. Old Republic does not have a meaningful participation in personal lines of insurance. Workers' compensation is the largest type of coverage underwritten by the General Insurance Group, accounting for 36.4% of the Group's direct premiums written in 2015. The remaining premiums written by the General Insurance Group are derived largely from a wide variety of coverages, including commercial automobile (principally trucking), general liability, general aviation, directors and officers indemnity, fidelity and surety indemnities, and home and auto warranties.

The title insurance business consists primarily of the issuance of policies to real estate purchasers and investors based upon searches of the public records which contain information concerning interests in real property. The policy insures against losses arising out of defects, loans and encumbrances affecting the insured title and not excluded or excepted from the coverage of the policy.

Private mortgage insurance produced by the RFIG Run-off Business protects mortgage lenders and investors from default related losses on residential mortgage loans made primarily to homebuyers who make down payments of less than 20% of the home's purchase price. The RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty operations insures only first mortgage loans, primarily on residential properties having one-to-four family dwelling units. CCI policies provide limited indemnity coverage to lenders and other financial intermediaries. The coverage is for the risk of non-payment of loan balances by individual buyers and borrowers.

The accounting policies of the segments parallel those described in the summary of significant accounting policies pertinent thereto.

Segment Reporting

Years Ended December 31:	2015	2014	2013
General Insurance:			
Net premiums earned	\$ 2,894.7	\$ 2,735.6	\$ 2,513.7
Net investment income and other income	418.5	377.8	336.2
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	<u>\$ 3,313.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,113.5</u>	<u>\$ 2,849.9</u>
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	<u>\$ 336.4</u>	<u>\$ 221.3</u>	<u>\$ 288.3</u>
Income tax expense (credits) on above	<u>\$ 111.6</u>	<u>\$ 68.8</u>	<u>\$ 90.9</u>
Title Insurance:			
Net premiums earned	\$ 1,624.7	\$ 1,394.4	\$ 1,567.1
Title, escrow and other fees	420.5	364.8	429.0
Sub-total	<u>2,045.3</u>	<u>1,759.2</u>	<u>1,996.1</u>
Net investment income and other income	35.3	32.3	29.5
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	<u>\$ 2,080.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,791.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,025.6</u>
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	<u>\$ 166.8</u>	<u>\$ 99.5</u>	<u>\$ 124.3</u>
Income tax expense (credits) on above	<u>\$ 58.2</u>	<u>\$ 35.4</u>	<u>\$ 44.0</u>
RFIG Run-off Business:			
Net premiums earned	\$ 219.9	\$ 255.4	\$ 316.5
Net investment income and other income	25.1	27.5	36.8
Total revenues before realized gains or losses	<u>\$ 245.0</u>	<u>\$ 282.9</u>	<u>\$ 353.4</u>
Income (loss) before taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses (a)	<u>\$ 29.4</u>	<u>\$ 10.3</u>	<u>\$ 110.0</u>
Income tax expense (credits) on above	<u>\$ 9.9</u>	<u>\$ 3.3</u>	<u>\$ 38.5</u>
Consolidated Revenues:			
Total revenues of above Company segments	\$ 5,639.0	\$ 5,188.2	\$ 5,228.9
Other sources (b)	118.1	135.1	123.3
Consolidated net realized investment gains (losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1
Consolidation elimination adjustments	(82.3)	(65.0)	(57.7)
Consolidated revenues	<u>\$ 5,766.1</u>	<u>\$ 5,530.7</u>	<u>\$ 5,442.7</u>
Consolidated Income (Loss) Before Taxes (Credits):			
Total income (loss) before income taxes (credits) and realized investment gains or losses of above Company segments	\$ 532.8	\$ 331.3	\$ 522.7
Other sources - net (b)	7.6	5.7	2.1
Consolidated net realized investment gains (losses)	91.3	272.3	148.1
Consolidated income (loss) before income taxes (credits)	<u>\$ 631.8</u>	<u>\$ 609.4</u>	<u>\$ 672.9</u>
Consolidated Income Tax Expense (Credits):			
Total income tax expense (credits) for above Company segments	\$ 179.8	\$ 107.6	\$ 173.5
Other sources - net (b)	(2.1)	(3.2)	(.3)
Income tax expense (credits) on consolidated net realized investment gains (losses)	31.9	95.3	51.8
Consolidated income tax expense (credits)	<u>\$ 209.6</u>	<u>\$ 199.7</u>	<u>\$ 225.0</u>

December 31:	2015	2014
Consolidated Assets:		
General Insurance	\$ 14,523.0	\$ 14,251.8
Title Insurance	1,314.3	1,243.0
RFIG Run-off Business	978.7	1,108.4
Total assets for above company segments	16,816.1	16,603.3
Other assets (b)	769.4	833.9
Consolidation elimination adjustments	(475.0)	(449.1)
Consolidated assets	\$ 17,110.5	\$ 16,988.1

In the above tables, net premiums earned on a GAAP basis differ slightly from statutory amounts due to certain differences in calculations of unearned premium reserves under each accounting method.

- (a) Income (loss) before taxes (credits) is reported net of interest charges on intercompany financing arrangements with Old Republic's holding company parent for the following segments: General - \$41.6, \$32.0 and \$28.9 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively; Title - \$8.1, \$7.9 and \$7.9 for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively.
- (b) Represents amounts for Old Republic's holding company parent, minor corporate services subsidiaries, and a small life and accident insurance operation.

Note 7 - Transactions with Affiliates:

The Company is affiliated with a policyholder owned mutual insurer, American Business & Mercantile Insurance Mutual, Inc. ("AB&M" or "the Mutual") whose formation it sponsored in 1981. The Mutual is managed through a service agreement with several Old Republic subsidiaries. AB&M's underwriting operations are limited to certain types of coverages not provided by Old Republic, and to a small amount of intercompany reinsurance placements. The following table shows certain unaudited information reflective of such business:

Years Ended December 31:	Assumed from Old Republic			Ceded to Old Republic		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Premiums earned	\$ 3.3	\$ 3.5	\$ 2.3	\$.6	\$.7	\$.6
Commissions and fees	.9	.6	.6	—	.1	—
Losses and loss expenses	2.6	3.8	4.3	.9	.5	1.5
Loss and loss expense reserves	12.7	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.0	3.7
Unearned premiums	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.6	\$.1	\$ —	\$.1

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Mutual's statutory capital included surplus notes due to Old Republic of \$10.5 out of total statutory capital of \$29.9 and \$29.4, respectively. AB&M's accounts are not consolidated with Old Republic's since it is owned by its policyholders and, in any event, their inclusion would not have a significant effect on Old Republic's consolidated financial statements.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Old Republic International Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Old Republic International Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, preferred stock and common shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting under Item 9A of the 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Old Republic International Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, Old Republic International Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 29, 2016

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements and related information appearing in this report. Management believes that the consolidated financial statements fairly reflect the form and substance of transactions and that the financial statements reasonably present the Company's financial position and results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Management also has included in the Company's financial statement amounts that are based on estimates and judgments which it believes are reasonable under the circumstances.

The independent registered public accounting firm has advised that they audit the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, as stated in its reports, included herein.

The Board of Directors of the Company has an Audit Committee composed of five non-management Directors. The committee meets periodically with financial management, the internal auditors and the independent registered public accounting firm to review accounting, control, auditing and financial reporting matters.

Item 9 - Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A - Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's principal executive officer and its principal accounting officer have evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report. Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal accounting officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective for the above referenced evaluation period.

Changes in Internal Control

During the three month period ended December 31, 2015, there were no changes in internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal accounting officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015. KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015. Their report is shown on page 93 in this Annual Report.

Item 9B - Other Information

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 303A.12(a) of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual, the Company has filed the Annual CEO Certification with the New York Stock Exchange on June 17, 2015.

PART III

Item 10 - Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information as of December 31, 2015, regarding the senior officers of the Company:

Name	Age	Position
Charles S. Boone	62	Senior Vice President - Investments and Treasurer since August, 2001.
W. Todd Gray	47	Senior Vice President - Operations and Finance of Old Republic General Insurance Companies since August 2015. Prior to joining Old Republic, Mr. Gray was an executive of Midland Company.
John R. Heitkamp, Jr.	61	Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel since July, 2014.
Karl W. Mueller	56	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since October, 2004.
R. Scott Rager	67	President and Chief Operating Officer since June 2012; Senior Vice President - General Insurance since July, 2006.
Craig R. Smiddy	51	President and Chief Operating Officer of Old Republic General Insurance Companies since August 2015 and August, 2013, respectively. Prior to joining Old Republic, Mr. Smiddy was President of the Specialty Markets Division of Munich Reinsurance America, Inc.
Rande K. Yeager	67	Senior Vice President - Title Insurance since March, 2003; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Old Republic Title Insurance Companies since July, 2010 and March, 2002, respectively.
Aldo C. Zucaro	76	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and Director since 1993, 1990 and 1976, respectively; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Republic Financial Indemnity Group, Inc. since December, 2013.

The term of office of each officer of the Company expires on the date of the annual meeting of the board of directors, which is generally held in May of each year. There is no family relationship between any of the executive officers named above. Each of these named officers, except for Craig R. Smiddy and W. Todd Gray, have been employed in senior capacities with the Company and/or its subsidiaries for the past five years. Mr. Heitkamp has been determined by the Company to not be an executive officer under Rule 3b-7 of the Exchange Act.

The Company will file with the Commission a definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14a in connection with its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 27, 2016. A list of Directors appears on the "Signature" page of this report. Information about the Company's directors is contained in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of shareholders, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has adopted a code of ethics that applies to its principal executive officer and principal financial officer. A copy has been filed with the Commission and appears as Exhibit (14) in the exhibit index under item 15. The Company has also posted the text of its code of ethics on its internet website at www.oldrepublic.com.

Item 11 - Executive Compensation

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled "Executive Compensation" in the Company's proxy statement in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 27, 2016, which will be on file with the Commission.

Item 12 - Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled "General Information" and "Principal Holders of Securities" in the Company's proxy statement to be filed with the Commission in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 27, 2016.

Item 13 - Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled "Procedures for the Approval of Related Person Transactions" and "The Board of Directors Responsibilities and Independence" contained in the Company's Proxy Statement in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 27, 2016, which will be on file with the Commission.

Item 14 - Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information with respect to this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the paragraphs following Item 2 concerning the "Ratification of the Selection of an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" contained in the Company's Proxy Statement in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 27, 2016, which will be on file with the Commission.

PART IV

Item 15 - Exhibits

Documents filed as a part of this report:

1. Financial statements: See Item 8, Index to Financial Statements.
2. See exhibit index on page 110 of this report.
3. Financial Statement Schedules.

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 (Name, Title or Principal Capacity, and Date).

(Registrant): **Old Republic International Corporation**

By: /s/ Aldo C. Zucaro 02/29/16
Aldo C. Zucaro, Chairman of the Board, Date
Chief Executive Officer and Director

By: /s/ Karl W. Mueller 02/29/16
Karl W. Mueller, Senior Vice President, Date
Chief Financial Officer, and
Principal Accounting Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated (Name, Title or Principal Capacity, and Date).

/s/ Harrington Bischof
Harrington Bischof, Director*

/s/ Arnold L. Steiner
Arnold L. Steiner, Director*

/s/ Jimmy A. Dew
Jimmy A. Dew, Director*

/s/ Fredricka Taubitz
Fredricka Taubitz, Director*

/s/ John M. Dixon
John M. Dixon, Director*

/s/ Charles F. Titterton
Charles F. Titterton, Director*

/s/ James C. Hellauer
James C. Hellauer, Director*

/s/ Dennis P. Van Mieghem
Dennis P. Van Mieghem, Director*

/s/ Spencer LeRoy, III
Spencer LeRoy, III, Director*

/s/ Steven Walker
Steven Walker, Director*

* By /s/ Aldo C. Zucaro
Attorney-in-fact
Date: February 29, 2016

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedule I - Summary of Investments - Other than Investments in Related Parties as of December 31, 2015

Schedule II - Condensed Financial Information of Registrant as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Schedule III - Supplementary Insurance Information for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Schedule IV - Reinsurance for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Schedule V - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Schedule VI - Supplemental Information Concerning Property - Casualty Insurance Operations for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

Schedules other than those listed are omitted for the reason that they are not required, are not applicable or that equivalent information has been included in the financial statements, notes thereto, or elsewhere herein.

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Old Republic International Corporation:

Under date of February 29, 2016, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of Old Republic International Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, preferred stock and common shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2015, as contained in the annual report on Form 10-K for the year 2015. In connection with our audits of the aforementioned consolidated financial statements, we also audited the related consolidated financial statement schedules as listed in the accompanying index. These financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statement schedules based on our audits.

In our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 29, 2016

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE I - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS - OTHER THAN INVESTMENTS IN RELATED PARTIES
As of December 31, 2015
(\$ in Millions)

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
<u>Type of investment</u>	<u>Cost (1)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Amount at which shown in balance sheet</u>
Available for sale:			
Fixed maturity securities:			
United States Government and government agencies and authorities	\$ 1,163.2	\$ 1,175.1	\$ 1,175.1
Foreign government	106.3	109.7	109.7
Corporate, industrial and all other	<u>6,879.9</u>	<u>6,896.5</u>	<u>6,896.5</u>
	<u>8,149.4</u>	<u>\$ 8,181.5</u>	<u>8,181.5</u>
Equity securities:			
Non-redeemable preferred stocks	.6	\$.9	.9
Common stocks:			
Banks, trusts and insurance companies	119.2	130.4	130.4
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	1,603.2	1,736.2	1,736.2
Indexed mutual funds	<u>103.3</u>	<u>120.2</u>	<u>120.2</u>
	<u>1,826.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,987.8</u>	<u>1,987.8</u>
Short-term investments	669.4		669.4
Miscellaneous investments	<u>27.2</u>		<u>27.2</u>
Total	10,672.5		10,866.1
Held to maturity:			
Fixed maturity securities:			
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	355.8		355.8
Other investments	<u>3.5</u>		<u>3.5</u>
Total Investments	<u>\$ 11,032.0</u>		<u>\$ 11,225.5</u>

(1) Represents original cost of equity securities, and as to fixed maturities, original cost reduced by repayments and adjusted for amortization of premium or accrual of discount.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
BALANCE SHEETS
OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (PARENT COMPANY)
(\$ in Millions)

	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Assets:		
Bonds and notes	\$ 10.5	\$ 10.5
Short-term investments	148.9	124.3
Cash	21.4	19.0
Investments in, and indebtedness of related parties	4,875.8	4,913.1
Other assets	112.1	167.2
Total Assets	<u>\$ 5,168.8</u>	<u>\$ 5,234.3</u>
Liabilities and Common Shareholders' Equity:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 173.8	\$ 207.7
Debt and debt equivalents	961.7	965.0
Indebtedness to affiliates and subsidiaries	152.3	137.5
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Total Liabilities	<u>1,287.9</u>	<u>1,310.3</u>
Common Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock	261.9	260.9
Additional paid-in capital	698.0	681.6
Retained earnings	2,937.5	2,706.7
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	29.2	292.3
Unallocated ESSOP shares (at cost)	(45.8)	(17.6)
Total Common Shareholders' Equity	<u>3,880.8</u>	<u>3,924.0</u>
Total Liabilities and Common Shareholders' Equity	<u>\$ 5,168.8</u>	<u>\$ 5,234.3</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (PARENT COMPANY)
(\$ in Millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenues:			
Investment income from subsidiaries	\$ 61.2	\$ 44.7	\$ 38.1
Real estate and other income	4.6	4.5	4.4
Other investment income	.4	.3	.8
Total revenues	<u>66.3</u>	<u>49.6</u>	<u>43.3</u>
Expenses:			
Interest - subsidiaries	.4	.8	1.3
Interest - other	42.9	28.3	23.1
Real estate and other expenses	3.7	4.3	4.3
General expenses, taxes and fees	10.1	9.3	11.6
Total expenses	<u>57.3</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>40.5</u>
Revenues, net of expenses	8.9	6.6	2.7
Federal income taxes (credits)	2.7	(1.3)	.3
Income (loss) before equity in earnings (losses) of subsidiaries	<u>6.2</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Equity in Earnings (Losses) of Subsidiaries:			
Dividends received	326.0	281.1	205.3
Earnings (losses) in excess of dividends	<u>89.8</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>240.1</u>
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ 422.1</u>	<u>\$ 409.7</u>	<u>\$ 447.8</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (PARENT COMPANY)
(\$ in Millions)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 422.1	\$ 409.7	\$ 447.8
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Accounts receivable	(.2)	—	(.7)
Income taxes - net	(18.0)	(1.7)	24.5
Excess of equity in net (income) loss of subsidiaries over cash dividends received	(89.8)	(120.5)	(240.1)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	3.9	18.6	(2.0)
Total	317.8	306.1	229.5
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Fixed maturity securities:			
Maturities and early calls	—	—	10.0
Sale of fixed assets for company use	.4	.1	—
Purchase of fixed assets for company use	—	—	(2.3)
Net repayment (issuance) of notes to related parties	(6.5)	(452.2)	(87.4)
Net decrease (increase) in short-term investments	(24.5)	13.6	21.4
Investment in, and indebtedness of related parties-net	7.5	(75.0)	—
Total	(23.1)	(513.3)	(58.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of debentures and notes	—	394.4	—
Net receipt (repayment) of notes and loans from related parties	(75.2)	(2.3)	25.0
Issuance of common shares	12.0	5.7	11.8
Redemption of debentures and notes	(3.3)	(3.0)	(2.7)
Purchase of unallocated ESSOP shares	(34.0)	—	—
Dividends on common shares	(191.3)	(188.3)	(184.8)
Other - net	(.4)	(.2)	(.4)
Total	(292.2)	206.2	(151.1)
Increase (decrease) in cash	2.3	(1.0)	20.0
Cash, beginning of year	19.0	20.1	—
Cash, end of year	\$ 21.4	\$ 19.0	\$ 20.1

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF REGISTRANT
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(\$ in Millions)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Old Republic International Corporation's ("the Company" or "Old Republic") condensed financial statements are presented in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Note 2 - Investments in Consolidated Subsidiaries

Old Republic International Corporation's investments in consolidated subsidiaries are reflected in the condensed financial statements in accordance with the equity method of accounting. Undistributed earnings in excess of dividends received are recorded as separate line items in the condensed statements of income.

Note 3 - Debt

On September 23, 2014, the Company completed a public offering of \$400.0 aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes. The notes bear interest at a rate of 4.875% per year and mature on October 1, 2024.

The Company completed a public offering of \$550.0 aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes in early March, 2011. The notes bear interest at a rate of 3.75% per year, mature on March 15, 2018, and are convertible at any time prior to maturity by the holder into 64.3407 shares (subject to periodic adjustment under certain circumstances) of common stock per one thousand dollar note.

In 2008, the Company secured a ten year \$30.0 bank loan to enable its Employees Savings and Stock Ownership Plan ("ESSOP") to purchase Old Republic common stock. Principal amounts of \$11.7 and \$15.0 were outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The average yield of the ESSOP bank loan was 3.69% and 3.66% at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Old Republic's 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and 4.875% Senior Notes ("the Notes") contain provisions defining certain events of default, among them a court ordered proceeding due to the insolvency of a Significant Subsidiary. The Notes define Significant Subsidiary in accordance with the paragraph (w) of Rule 1-02 of the SEC's Regulation S-X. The Company's flagship mortgage guaranty insurance carrier, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company, ("RMIC") qualifies as a Significant Subsidiary for purposes of the Notes. If RMIC were to become statutorily impaired, its insolvency could trigger a receivership proceeding which, in turn could ultimately result in an event of default. If this were to occur, the outstanding principal of the Notes could become immediately due and payable. Management believes the Final Order by the North Carolina Department of Insurance to RMIC has precluded such an event of default from occurring in the foreseeable future. Moreover, RMIC was statutorily solvent at December 31, 2015 and management has every expectation that its solvent state is likely to prevail. RMIC is expected to be an increasingly less significant subsidiary over time as its in force business declines.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE III - SUPPLEMENTARY INSURANCE INFORMATION
For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
(\$ in Millions)

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
Segment	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Losses, Claims and Settlement Expenses	Unearned Premiums	Other Policyholders' Benefits and Funds	Premium Revenue
Year Ended December 31, 2015:					
Insurance Underwriting:					
General Insurance Group	\$ 243.4	\$ 5,053.1	\$ 1,374.5	\$ 121.9	\$ 2,894.7
Title Insurance Group	—	580.8	—	7.3	1,624.7
RFIG Run-off Business	—	736.7	13.7	—	219.9
Corporate & Other (1)	11.9	16.9	—	37.6	19.4
Reinsurance Recoverable (2)	—	2,732.5	360.5	29.4	—
Consolidated	<u>\$ 255.4</u>	<u>\$ 9,120.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,748.7</u>	<u>\$ 196.4</u>	<u>\$ 4,758.8</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2014:					
Insurance Underwriting:					
General Insurance Group	\$ 211.1	\$ 4,722.0	\$ 1,285.2	\$ 115.5	\$ 2,735.6
Title Insurance Group	—	505.4	—	6.3	1,394.4
RFIG Run-off Business	—	870.2	21.1	—	255.4
Corporate & Other (1)	19.6	17.5	—	55.4	60.7
Reinsurance Recoverable (2)	—	3,006.6	321.3	27.5	—
Consolidated	<u>\$ 230.8</u>	<u>\$ 9,122.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,627.7</u>	<u>\$ 205.0</u>	<u>\$ 4,446.3</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2013:					
Insurance Underwriting:					
General Insurance Group	\$ 170.4	\$ 4,334.1	\$ 1,174.2	\$ 116.9	\$ 2,513.7
Title Insurance Group	—	471.5	—	6.5	1,567.1
RFIG Run-off Business	—	1,774.2	28.8	—	316.5
Corporate & Other (1)	22.2	16.8	—	54.8	59.3
Reinsurance Recoverable (2)	—	2,836.7	284.7	29.3	—
Consolidated	<u>\$ 192.6</u>	<u>\$ 9,433.5</u>	<u>\$ 1,487.8</u>	<u>\$ 207.8</u>	<u>\$ 4,456.6</u>

- (1) Represents amounts for Old Republic's holding company parent, minor corporate services subsidiaries, a small life & accident insurance operation and consolidation elimination adjustments.
- (2) In accordance with GAAP, reinsured losses and unearned premiums are to be reported as assets. Assets and liabilities were, as a result, increased by corresponding amounts of approximately \$3.1 billion, \$3.3 billion, and \$3.1 billion at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. This accounting treatment does not have any effect on the Company's results of operations.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE III - SUPPLEMENTARY INSURANCE INFORMATION
For the Years Ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
(\$ in Millions)

Column A	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J	Column K
Segment	Net Investment Income	Benefits, Claims, Losses and Settlement Expenses	Amortization of Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Other Operating Expenses	Premiums Written
Year Ended December 31, 2015:					
Insurance Underwriting:					
General Insurance Group	\$ 312.1	\$ 2,143.5	\$ 388.3	\$ 444.9	\$ 2,985.5
Title Insurance Group	34.0	99.2	—	1,814.5	1,624.7
RFIG Run-off Business	25.1	193.6	—	21.9	208.8
Corporate & Other (1)	17.2	22.8	7.8	(2.6)	5.0
Reinsurance Recoverable (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated	<u>\$ 388.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,459.3</u>	<u>\$ 396.1</u>	<u>\$ 2,278.9</u>	<u>\$ 4,824.1</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2014:					
Insurance Underwriting:					
General Insurance Group	\$ 278.8	\$ 2,132.3	\$ 345.0	\$ 414.8	\$ 2,846.8
Title Insurance Group	29.9	91.9	—	1,600.1	1,394.4
RFIG Run-off Business	27.5	248.2	—	24.3	248.0
Corporate & Other (1)	9.2	42.0	19.5	2.6	63.8
Reinsurance Recoverable (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated	<u>\$ 345.5</u>	<u>\$ 2,514.5</u>	<u>\$ 364.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,042.0</u>	<u>\$ 4,553.1</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2013:					
Insurance Underwriting:					
General Insurance Group	\$ 249.6	\$ 1,849.4	\$ 315.4	\$ 396.3	\$ 2,601.1
Title Insurance Group	26.6	134.0	—	1,767.2	1,567.1
RFIG Run-off Business	36.8	217.7	—	25.5	304.3
Corporate & Other (1)	5.6	37.0	16.4	9.9	61.0
Reinsurance Recoverable (2)	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated	<u>\$ 318.7</u>	<u>\$ 2,238.3</u>	<u>\$ 331.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,199.4</u>	<u>\$ 4,533.6</u>

- (1) Represents amounts for Old Republic's holding company parent, minor corporate services subsidiaries, a small life & accident insurance operation and consolidation elimination adjustments.
- (2) In accordance with GAAP, reinsured losses and unearned premiums are to be reported as assets. Assets and liabilities were, as a result, increased by corresponding amounts of approximately \$3.1 billion, \$3.3 billion, and \$3.1 billion at December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. This accounting treatment does not have any effect on the Company's results of operations.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE IV - REINSURANCE
For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
(\$ in Millions)

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F
	Gross amount	Ceded to other companies	Assumed from other companies	Net amount	Percentage of amount assumed to net
Year Ended December 31, 2015:					
Life insurance in force	\$ 6,490.0	\$ 3,226.3	\$ —	\$ 3,263.7	—%
Premium Revenues:					
General Insurance	\$ 3,839.2	\$ 1,008.8	\$ 64.3	\$ 2,894.7	2.2%
Title Insurance	1,623.3	—	1.4	1,624.7	.1
RFIG Run-off	225.0	5.1	—	219.9	—
Life and Health Insurance:					
Life insurance	16.9	6.5	—	10.4	—
Accident and health insurance	51.8	42.7	—	9.0	—
Total Life & Health Insurance	68.8	49.3	—	19.4	—
Consolidating adjustments	—	(26.4)	(26.4)	—	—
Consolidated	\$ 5,756.4	\$ 1,036.9	\$ 39.3	\$ 4,758.8	.8%
Year Ended December 31, 2014:					
Life insurance in force	\$ 7,083.4	\$ 3,469.9	\$ —	\$ 3,613.5	—%
Premium Revenues:					
General Insurance	\$ 3,607.5	\$ 902.9	\$ 31.1	\$ 2,735.6	1.1%
Title Insurance	1,392.9	.1	1.5	1,394.4	.1
RFIG Run-off	262.4	7.0	—	255.4	—
Life and Health Insurance:					
Life insurance	18.8	6.9	—	11.9	—
Accident and health insurance	65.0	16.2	—	48.8	—
Total Life & Health Insurance	83.9	23.1	—	60.7	—
Consolidating adjustments	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated	\$ 5,346.8	\$ 933.2	\$ 32.7	\$ 4,446.3	.7%
Year Ended December 31, 2013:					
Life insurance in force	\$ 7,950.9	\$ 3,946.9	\$ —	\$ 4,004.0	—%
Premium Revenues:					
General Insurance	\$ 3,235.7	\$ 746.1	\$ 24.1	\$ 2,513.7	1.0%
Title Insurance	1,564.4	—	2.7	1,567.1	.2
RFIG Run-off	326.4	9.9	—	316.5	—
Life and Health Insurance:					
Life insurance	21.2	8.1	—	13.1	—
Accident and health insurance	56.6	10.4	—	46.1	—
Total Life & Health Insurance	77.9	18.5	—	59.3	—
Consolidating adjustments	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated	\$ 5,204.5	\$ 774.8	\$ 26.9	\$ 4,456.6	.6%

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE V - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
(\$ in Millions)

Column A	Column B	Column C		Column D	Column E
Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions		Deductions - Describe	Balance at End of Period
		Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts - Describe		
Year Ended December 31, 2015:					
Deducted from Asset Accounts:					
Reserve for unrecoverable reinsurance	\$ 21.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (5.3)	\$ 15.9
Deferred tax asset valuation Allowance (1)	\$ 9.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (9.6)	\$ —
Year Ended December 31, 2014:					
Deducted from Asset Accounts:					
Reserve for unrecoverable reinsurance	\$ 21.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21.2
Deferred tax asset valuation Allowance (1)	\$ 9.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9.6
Year Ended December 31, 2013:					
Deducted from Asset Accounts:					
Reserve for unrecoverable reinsurance	\$ 21.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21.2
Deferred tax asset valuation Allowance (1)	\$ 9.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9.6

- (1) A valuation allowance was held against deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 related to certain tax credit carryforwards which the Company did not expect to realize. In 2015, the Company released the valuation allowance previously established. In valuing the deferred tax assets, the Company considered certain factors including primarily the scheduled reversals of certain deferred tax liabilities, estimates of future taxable income, the impact of available carryback and carryforward periods, as well as the availability of certain tax planning strategies. The Company estimates that all remaining deferred tax assets at year end 2015 will more likely than not be fully realized.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE VI - SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION CONCERNING
PROPERTY-CASUALTY INSURANCE OPERATIONS
For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013
(\$ in Millions)

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E
Affiliation With Registrant (1)	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Reserves for Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses (2)	Discount, If Any, Deducted in Column C	Unearned Premiums (2)
Year Ended December 31:				
2015	\$ 243.4	\$ 5,208.2	\$ 228.6	\$ 1,374.5
2014	211.1	4,829.7	240.7	1,285.2
2013	170.4	4,400.3	241.4	1,174.2
Column A	Column F	Column G	Column H	
Affiliation With Registrant (1)	Earned Premiums	Net Investment Income	Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses Incurred Related to	
			Current Year	Prior Years
Year Ended December 31:				
2015	\$ 2,918.6	\$ 313.0	\$ 2,167.4	\$ 41.2
2014	2,763.4	279.3	2,064.1	190.8
2013	2,543.5	250.0	1,919.1	(40.4)
Column A	Column I	Column J	Column K	
Affiliation With Registrant (1)	Amortization of Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Paid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses	Premiums Written	
Year Ended December 31:				
2015	\$ 388.3	\$ 1,830.1	\$ 3,005.8	
2014	345.0	1,825.5	2,874.9	
2013	315.4	1,597.5	2,630.3	

- (1) Includes consolidated property-casualty entities. The amounts relating to the Company's unconsolidated property-casualty subsidiaries and the proportionate share of the registrant's and its subsidiaries' 50%-or-less owned property-casualty equity investees are immaterial and have, therefore, been omitted from this schedule.
- (2) See note (2) to Schedule III.

EXHIBIT INDEX

An index of exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K follows:

- (3) Articles of incorporation and by-laws.
 - (A) * Restated Certificate of Incorporation. (Exhibit 3(A) to Registrant's June 30, 2014 report on Form 10-Q).
 - (B) * By-laws, as amended. (Exhibit 99.2 to Form 8-K filed August 23, 2013).
- (4) Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including indentures.
 - (A) * Amended and Restated Rights Agreement dated as of November 19, 2007 between Old Republic International Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, NA. (Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 8-A/A filed November 19, 2007).
 - (B) * Agreement to furnish certain long-term debt instruments to the Securities & Exchange Commission upon request. (Exhibit 4(D) to Registrant's Form 8 dated August 28, 1987).
 - (C) * Form of Indenture dated as of August 15, 1992 between Old Republic International Corporation and the Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee (refiled as Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed April 22, 2009).
 - (D) * Supplemental Indenture No. 1 dated as of June 15, 1997, supplementing the Indenture. (Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Form 8-A filed June 16, 1997).
 - (E) * Supplemental Indenture No. 2 dated as of December 31, 1997 supplementing the Indenture. (Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Form S-3 filed January 7, 1998).
 - (F) * Fourth Supplemental Indenture dated as of March 8, 2011 between Old Republic International Corporation and the Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee. (Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed March 8, 2011).
 - (G) * Fifth Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 25, 2014 between Old Republic International Corporation and the Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee. (Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed September 25, 2014).
- (10) Material contracts.
 - ** (A) * Old Republic International Corporation 2005 Key Employees Performance Recognition Plan. (Exhibit 10(B) to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2006).
 - ** (B) * Amended and Restated Old Republic International Corporation 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan. (Exhibit 10(a) to Registrant's March 31, 2014 report on Form 10-Q).
 - ** (C) * Amended and Restated Old Republic International Corporation Executives Excess Benefits Pension Plan. (Exhibit 10(F) to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2008).
 - ** (D) * Old Republic International Corporation 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan. (Exhibit 99.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K filed May 28, 2015).
 - ** (E) * Form of Indemnity Agreement between Old Republic International Corporation and each of its directors and certain officers. (Exhibit 10 to Form S-3 Registration Statement No. 33-16836).
 - ** (F) * ORI Great West Holdings, Inc. 2005 Key Employees Performance Recognition Plan. (Exhibit 10 (P) to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for 2006).
 - (G) * Form of Tax Sharing Agreement between Old Republic International Corporation and each of its subsidiary companies. (Exhibit 10(a) to Registrant's March 31, 2013 report on Form 10-Q).
- (21) Subsidiaries of the registrant.
- (23.1) Consent of KPMG LLP.
- (24) Powers of attorney.

(Exhibit Index, Continued)

- (31.1) Certification by Aldo C. Zucaro, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbannes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (31.2) Certification by Karl W. Mueller, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbannes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (32.1) Certification by Aldo C. Zucaro, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbannes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (32.2) Certification by Karl W. Mueller, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbannes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (101.INS) XBRL Instance Document
- (101.SCH) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
- (101.CAL) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
- (101.DEF) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
- (101.LAB) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
- (101.PRE) XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

* Exhibit incorporated herein by reference.

** Denotes a management or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TIME AND DATE.....	3:00 P.M. Central Daylight Time, Friday, May 27, 2016
PLACE.....	Old Republic Building 22nd Floor Conference Center 307 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60601
ITEMS OF BUSINESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To elect three members of the Class 2 Board of Directors, each for a term of three years.• To ratify the selection of KPMG LLP (“KPMG”) as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for 2016.• To have an advisory vote concerning the Company’s executive compensation.• To vote on a shareholder proposal, if properly submitted.• To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting and any adjournment or postponement thereof.
RECORD DATE	You can vote if you are a shareholder of record on March 31, 2016.
ANNUAL REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.....	Our annual report to shareholders for the year 2015 is printed together with this proxy statement. The Company’s Forms 10-K, 10-Q and other reports to shareholders may be accessed through our website at www.oldrepublic.com or by writing to Investor Relations at the Company address.
PROXY VOTING	It is important that your shares be represented and voted at the annual shareholders’ meeting (the “Annual Shareholders’ Meeting”). You can vote your shares by completing and returning your proxy card or by voting on the Internet or by telephone.

April 15, 2016

By order of the Board of Directors

John R. Heitkamp, Jr.
Senior Vice President, General Counsel
and Secretary

1	GENERAL INFORMATION
1	Voting Procedures
2	Other Matters for the Annual Shareholders' Meeting
3	Principal Holders of Securities
4	ITEM 1: ELECTION OF DIRECTORS
6	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
6	Overview
6	Leadership Structure and Risk Management
7	Board of Directors' Responsibilities and Independence
9	Procedures for the Approval of Related Person Transactions
9	The Board and Its Committees
12	Shareholder Communication with the Board
13	ITEM 2: RATIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF AN INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
13	External Audit Services
14	Audit Committee Report for 2015
14	COMPENSATION MATTERS
14	Compensation Committee Report for 2015
14	Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation
15	Directors' Compensation
16	Compensation Discussion and Analysis
18	Summary Compensation Table
21	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation
21	Incentive Compensation Plan and Stock Option Awards
22	Stock Option Grants
22	Stock Option Exercises
23	Equity Compensation Plan Information
23	Change of Control, Severance or Retirement
23	Financial Restatement
23	Tax Deductibility of Compensation
24	Outstanding Equity Awards at Year End 2015
25	Pension Plan and Baseline Security Plan
26	Pension Benefits
26	Employees Savings and Stock Ownership Plan (ESSOP)
27	Other Benefits
27	ITEM 3: VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION
28	Board of Directors' Recommendation
28	ITEM 4: SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL
29	Supporting Statement by CalPERS
29	OLD REPUBLIC'S STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL
33	Board of Directors' Recommendation
33	OTHER INFORMATION
33	Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance
33	Shareholder Proposals for the 2017 Annual Shareholders' Meeting
33	Stock Ownership Guidelines

Proxy Statement

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

May 27, 2016

GENERAL INFORMATION

This proxy statement is being furnished to the shareholders of Old Republic International Corporation, a Delaware insurance holding corporation (together with its subsidiaries, the "Company", "Old Republic" or "ORI"), 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601, in connection with the solicitation of proxies by its Board of Directors for use at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting to be held on May 27, 2016 and any adjournments thereof. The approximate date on which this proxy statement and the accompanying proxy are first being sent to the shareholders is April 15, 2016.

The proxy may be revoked at any time before it is voted by written notification addressed to the persons named therein as proxies, and mailed or delivered to the Company at the above address. All shares represented by effective proxies will be voted at the meeting and at any adjournments thereof.

If the enclosed proxy is properly executed and returned in time for voting, the shares represented thereby will be voted as indicated thereon. If no specification is made, the proxy will be voted by the proxy committee for the election of the director nominees named below (or substitutes thereof if any nominees are unable or refuse to serve); for the selection of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm; for the advisory vote concerning the Company's executive compensation as recommended by the Board of Directors; against the shareholder proposal, if made; and in its discretion upon any other matters which may properly come before the meeting.

The Company has one class of voting stock outstanding, Common Stock, \$1.00 par value per share ("Common Stock"). On March 31, 2016 there were 262,175,827 shares of Common Stock outstanding and entitled to one vote each on all matters considered at the meeting. Shareholders of record as of the close of business on that date are entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting. There are no cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors.

VOTING PROCEDURES

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws prescribe voting procedures for certain, but not all corporate actions. When no procedures are prescribed, the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware applies. Matters presented at the Company's Shareholder Meetings are decided as follows: (1) directors are elected by a plurality of the shares present in person or by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote; (2) amendments to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation are determined by the affirmative vote of the majority of shares outstanding and entitled to vote, except amendments to adopt plans of merger or business combinations, not unanimously approved by the Board of Directors, or that concern the number or terms of the Board of Directors which require the approval of 66-2/3% and 80%, respectively, of the shares entitled to vote; (3) all other matters are determined by the affirmative vote of the majority of shares present in person or by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote, except actions to adopt plans of merger or business combinations, not unanimously approved by the Board of Directors and shareholder actions to repeal, alter, amend or adopt new By-laws require approval of 66%, 66-2/3% and 80%, respectively, of the shares entitled to vote. The regulation concerning the frequency of voting on executive compensation matters requires that the shareholders have the ability to select the interval for advisory votes on executive compensation. The shareholders of the Company recommended at its 2012 Annual Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors concurred in having annual votes on executive compensation.

Under Delaware law, the votes at the Company's Annual Shareholders' Meeting will be counted by the inspectors of election appointed by the Chairman at the meeting. The inspectors are charged with ascertaining the number of shares outstanding, the number of shares present, whether in person or by proxy, and the validity of all proxies. The inspectors are entitled to rule on any voting challenges and are responsible for the tabulation of the voting results.

A quorum for the Company's Annual Shareholders' Meeting is one third of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote appearing in person or by proxy at the meeting. Under Delaware law, abstentions are counted in determining the quorum of the meeting and as having voted on any proposal on which an abstention is voted. Therefore, on those proposals which require a plurality vote of the shares entitled to vote in person or by proxy at the meeting the vote of an abstention has no effect. However, on those proposals which require an affirmative vote of at least a majority of

shares present in person or by proxy at the meeting the vote of an abstention has the effect of a vote against the proposal.

Shares beneficially owned but registered in the name of a broker or bank will be counted for the determination of a quorum for the meeting if there is a discretionary voting item on the meeting agenda within the meaning of section 402.08 of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") listed company manual. If there is a discretionary item on the agenda and the broker or bank does not vote these shares (a "non-vote"), they will not be counted as having voted on the proposal. Therefore, on those proposals which require a plurality or at least a majority vote of the shares at the meeting that are entitled to vote, a non-vote will have no effect. However, on those proposals which require an affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares outstanding who are entitled to vote, a non-vote has the effect of a vote against the proposal. If there are no discretionary voting items on the meeting agenda, shares beneficially held in the name of a broker or bank shall not be counted in determining a quorum. This year Item 2 is a discretionary voting item; all other items are non-discretionary.

Shareholders can simplify their voting and save Old Republic expense by voting by telephone or by Internet. If you vote by telephone or Internet, you need not mail back your proxy card. Telephone and Internet voting information is provided on your proxy card. A Control Number, located on the proxy card, is designed to verify your identity and allow you to vote your shares and confirm that your voting instructions have been properly recorded. If your shares are held in the name of a bank or broker, follow the voting instructions on the form you receive from that firm. To revoke a proxy given, or change your vote cast, by telephone or Internet, you must do so by following the directions on your proxy card, provided such changes are made by 12:01 AM, Eastern Daylight Time on May 26, 2016.

HOUSEHOLDING OF PROXIES

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has adopted rules that permit companies and intermediaries such as brokers to satisfy delivery requirements for annual reports and proxy statements with respect to two or more shareholders sharing the same address by delivering a single annual report and/or proxy statement addressed to those shareholders. This process, which is commonly referred to as "householding," potentially provides extra convenience for shareholders and cost savings for companies. The Company and some brokers who distribute annual reports and proxy materials may deliver a single annual report and/or proxy statement to multiple shareholders sharing an address unless contrary instructions have been received from the affected shareholders.

Once you have received notice from your broker or the Company that your broker or the Company will be householding materials to your address, householding will continue until you are notified otherwise or until you revoke your consent. You may request to receive promptly at any time a separate copy of our annual report or proxy statement by sending a written request to the Company at the above address, attention Investor Relations, or by visiting our website, www.oldrepublic.com and downloading this material.

If, at any time, you no longer wish to participate in householding and would prefer to receive a separate annual report and proxy statement in the future, please notify your broker if your shares are held in a brokerage account, or if you hold registered shares, the Company's transfer agent, Wells Fargo Shareholder Services, P.O. Box 64874, St. Paul, MN 55075, phone number 800-468-9716.

OTHER MATTERS FOR THE ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The Company knows of no matters, other than those referred to herein, which will be presented at the meeting. If, however, any other appropriate business should properly be presented at the meeting, the proxies named in the enclosed form of proxy will vote the proxies in accordance with their best judgment.

EXPENSES OF SOLICITATION

All expenses incident to the solicitation of proxies by the Company will be paid by the Company. In addition to solicitation by mail, the Company has retained D. F. King & Company of New York City, to assist in the solicitation of proxies. Fees for this solicitation are expected to be approximately \$9,000. The Company intends to reimburse brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in forwarding copies of solicitation material to beneficial owners of Common Stock held of record by such persons. In a limited number of instances, regular employees of the Company may solicit proxies in person or by telephone.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

The following tabulation shows with respect to (i) each person who is known to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Common Stock of the Company; (ii) each director and executive officer of the Company (including nominees); and (iii) all directors and executive officers, as a group: (a) the total number of shares of Common Stock beneficially owned as of March 14, 2016, except as otherwise noted, and (b) the percent of the class of Common Stock so owned as of the same date:

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class(*)
Common Stock Shareholders' beneficial ownership of more than 5% of the Common Stock	BlackRock, Inc. 55 East 52 nd Street New York, New York 10022	22,233,440 (1)	8.5
	Loomis Sayles & Co., L.P. One Financial Center Boston, Massachusetts 02111	22,569,582 (1)	8.0
	The Vanguard Group 100 Vanguard Blvd. Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	16,645,852 (1)	6.4
	Capital Research Global Investors 333 South Hope Street Los Angeles, California 90071	16,417,100 (1)	6.3
	State Street Corporation State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, Massachusetts 02111	15,714,324 (1)	6.0
	Old Republic International Corporation Employees Savings and Stock Ownership Trust 307 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60601	14,764,154 (2)	5.6

Common Stock	Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares to Stock Options(*)	Shares Held by Employee Plans(*) (2)(3)	Other Shares Beneficially Owned(*)	Total	Percent of Class(*)
Directors' and Executive Officers' (including nominees) Beneficial Ownership	Harrington Bischof	0	0	20,239	20,239 (4)	**
	Jimmy A. Dew	0	122,759	737,657	860,416 (5)	0.3
	John M. Dixon	0	0	21,061	21,061	**
	James C. Hellauer	0	0	42,000	42,000	**
	Spencer LeRoy III	347,400	22,244	76,716	446,360	0.2
	Karl W. Mueller	209,375	14,576	9,330	233,281	0.1
	R. Scott Rager	296,875	67,988	2,500	367,363	0.1
	Craig R. Smiddy	4,875	312	6,720	11,907	**
	Arnold L. Steiner	0	0	826,438	826,438 (6)	0.3
	Fredricka Taubitz	0	0	19,000	19,000	**
	Charles F. Titterton	0	0	21,587	21,587 (7)	**
	Dennis Van Mieghem	0	0	15,800	15,800 (8)	**
	Steven R. Walker	0	0	50,000	50,000 (9)	**
	Rande K. Yeager	122,350	36,430	27,279	186,059	0.1
	Aldo C. Zucaro	860,500	553,122	1,247,080	2,660,702	0.9
	Directors and Executive Officers, as a group (16)	1,929,100	867,436	3,140,247	5,936,783	2.3

* Calculated pursuant to Rule 13d-3(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Unless otherwise stated below, each such person has sole voting and investment power with respect to all such shares. Under Rule 13d-3(d), shares not outstanding which are subject to options, warrants, rights or conversion privileges exercisable within 60 days are deemed outstanding for the purpose of calculating the number and percentage owned by such person, but are not deemed outstanding for the purpose of calculating the percentage owned by each other person listed. None of the options shown for executive officers were exercised prior to the Company's record date and therefore are not eligible to vote at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Out of the money unexercised options that will lapse unless exercised by May 26, 2016 are included.

** Less than one-tenth of one percent.

- (1) Reflects the number of shares shown in the most recent Schedule 13G filings with the SEC through February 16, 2016. BlackRock, Inc. reports sole voting for 21,286,734 shares and sole dispositive power for 22,233,440 shares. Loomis Sayles & Co., L.P. ("Loomis") filed its report because it would have sole voting power for 22,543,729 shares, and sole dispositive power for 22,569,582 shares if it converted its ownership of Old Republic's 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due March 15, 2018. However, these Notes were not converted to Common Stock prior to the Company's record date of March 31, 2016. Therefore, Loomis will not be eligible to vote these shares at the Company's Annual Shareholders' Meeting on May 27, 2016. The Vanguard Group has reported that it has sole and shared voting power for 178,218 and 12,400 shares, respectively and sole and shared dispositive power for 16,470,134 shares and 175,718 shares, respectively. Capital Research Global Investors reports it has sole voting and dispositive power for all shares shown. State Street Corporation reports it has no sole voting or dispositive power but shared voting and dispositive power for all shares shown.
- (2) Reflects the number of shares held as of December 31, 2015. Under the terms of the Old Republic International Corporation Employees Savings and Stock Ownership Plan ("ESSOP"), a participant is entitled to vote the Company Common Stock held by the ESSOP, the shares of which have been allocated to the participant's account. The Executive Committee of the Company, pursuant to the ESSOP, is authorized to vote the Company Common Stock held by the ESSOP until such time as the shares of such stock have been allocated to a participant's account or where a participant fails to exercise his or her voting rights. Additionally, the Executive Committee may be deemed to have sole investment power with respect to unallocated stock and shared power for allocated stock held by the ESSOP. The Executive Committee is composed of Messrs. Bischof, Dixon, Steiner, Walker and Zucaro. In addition to the ESSOP, the Old Republic International Employees Retirement Plan (under which all the retirement plan shares for all subsidiaries are held) holds an aggregate of 2,829,509 shares of the Company's Common Stock not included in this table. The voting of these shares is controlled, directly or indirectly in a fiduciary capacity, by the Executive Committee. The trustees of the Company's Baseline Security Plan ("BSP") on December 31, 2015, own an aggregate of 837,154 shares of the Company Common Stock which are not included in this table.
- (3) Includes only the shares that have been allocated to the employer matching and employee savings accounts of the director or executive officer as a participant in the ESSOP. Excludes those shares for which the director or executive officer may be deemed to have investment and voting power as a result of being a member of the Executive Committee. These numbers include shares of the Company's Common Stock held by the BSP for Mr. Rager.
- (4) Includes 8,437 shares held in an IRA trust for Mr. Bischof's benefit.
- (5) Includes 307,908 shares owned by Mr. Dew's wife and 93,682 shares held in an IRA trust for Mr. Dew.
- (6) Includes 270,237 shares owned by Mr. Steiner directly, 465,000 shares held in trust for Mr. Steiner's children, for whom he is a co-trustee, and 91,201 shares held by the Steiner Foundation for which Mr. Steiner disclaims beneficial ownership.
- (7) Includes 5,549 shares held in IRA and SEP-IRA trusts for Mr. Titterton's benefit.
- (8) Includes 10,125 shares held in an IRA trust for Mr. Van Mieghem's benefit.
- (9) Includes 25,000 shares held in IRA and SEP-IRA trusts for Mr. Walker's benefit, and 21,000 shares held by his wife.

ITEM 1 ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The following table lists all nominees and continuing directors of the Company. Three Class 2 directors are to be elected at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting for a term of three years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The nominees are current directors standing for re-election. It is intended that, in the absence of contrary specifications, votes will be cast pursuant to the enclosed proxies for the election of such nominees. Should any of the nominees become unable or unwilling to accept nomination or election, it is intended that, in the absence of contrary specifications, the proxies will be voted for the balance of those named and for a substitute nominee or nominees. However, the Company does not expect such an occurrence. All of the nominees have consented to be slated and to serve as directors if elected.

Given the reasons and background information cited next to each nominee's name below, the Board of Directors believes that each of the nominees and its other continuing directors are eminently qualified to serve Old Republic's shareholders and other stakeholders.

Name	Age	Positions with Company, Business Experience and Qualifications
Nominees for Election		
CLASS 2 (Term to expire in 2019)		
Jimmy A. Dew	75	Director since 1980. Formerly Vice Chairman of Old Republic's subsidiary, Republic Mortgage Insurance Company ("RMIC"), of which he was a co-founder in 1973. His knowledge of RMIC gained in an executive capacity since its founding and his long service on Old Republic's Board make him fully conversant with the insurance industry and its risk factors.

Name	Age	Positions with Company, Business Experience and Qualifications
<u>Nominees for Election (Continued)</u>		
CLASS 2 (Term to expire in 2019)		
John M. Dixon	76	Director since 2003. Formerly Chief Executive Partner with the law firm of Chapman and Cutler, Chicago, Illinois until his retirement in 2002. His qualifications include his extensive background as an attorney and his knowledge of corporate law and the risk factors of corporations like the Company.
Dennis P. Van Mieghem	75	Director since 2004. A CPA by training, he was the Partner in charge of the National Insurance Tax Practice of the accounting firm of KPMG LLP until his 1998 retirement. With this background he brings significant experience and knowledge of the insurance industry and its risk factors to Old Republic's Board.
<u>Continuing Directors</u>		
CLASS 3 (Term expires in 2017)		
James C. Hellauer	77	Director since 2011. Prior to October 2010, a director since 2005 of PMA Capital Corporation ("PMA"); owner of James C. Hellauer and Associates. From 1997 to 1999, Chief Executive Officer of Environmental Technologies Corporation. From 1994 to 2007, executive director of the Colmen Group. Currently a founder and director of East River Bank. His qualifications include a significant general business background as well as specific experience and knowledge concerning the business of PMA and its risk factors.
Arnold L. Steiner	78	Director since 1974. Retired for more than five years from Steiner Bank, Birmingham, Alabama of which he was President and a substantial owner. He brings long and significant experience in financial businesses and has extensive knowledge of the Company and its risk factors.
Fredricka Taubitz	72	Director since 2003. A CPA by training, she was until 2000 Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Zenith National Insurance Corp. Until 1985, she was a partner with the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP). During her long professional career she has gained significant experience in, and knowledge of, the business and the risk factors associated with the insurance industry.
Aldo C. Zucaro	77	Director since 1976. Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and various subsidiaries since 1993. A CPA by training, he brings a significant background as a former insurance specialist partner with Coopers & Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP), and long-term experience with the insurance industry in general, and the Company in particular, since 1970.
<u>Continuing Directors</u>		
CLASS 1 (Term expires in 2018)		
Harrington Bischof	81	Director since 1997. President of Pandora Capital Corporation since 1996. Formerly Senior Advisor with Prudential Securities, Inc. and prior to that, a senior investment banker with the firms of Merrill, Lynch & Co. and White, Weld & Co. His experience in business, investment banking, and international finance are of significant value to the Company's corporate governance.
Spencer LeRoy III	70	Director since February 26, 2015. Until his retirement on July 1, 2014, he was Senior Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of the Company since 1992. Prior to that, he was a partner with the law firm of Lord, Bissell and Brook, now known as Locke Lord LLP. His legal career involved all aspects of insurance, corporate governance and financial-related matters. Mr. LeRoy brings to Old Republic's Board a long and significant legal experience and extensive knowledge of the Company and its risk factors.
Charles F. Titterton	74	Director since 2004. Formerly Director – Insurance Group with Standard & Poor's Corp. until 2003. He brings significant business experience and knowledge of the risk factors connected with the insurance industry by virtue of his long career as a lending officer with a major banking institution and with the aforementioned rating agency.
Steven R. Walker	71	Director since 2006. Formerly Senior Counsel and Partner with Leland, Parachini, Steinberg, Matzger & Melnick, LLP, attorneys, San Francisco, California. He brings significant experience to Old Republic's Board as both an attorney and a business manager during a long career focused on the title insurance industry.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RECOMMENDATION

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR the Class 2 directors listed above as nominees. Proxies solicited by the Board of Directors will be voted in favor of the election of these nominees unless shareholders specify to the contrary. The results of this vote shall be disclosed in a filing made with the SEC shortly after the Annual Shareholders' Meeting and will be available for review on the Company's website, www.oldrepublic.com.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

OVERVIEW

Old Republic is organized as an independent, for-profit insurance enterprise managed for the Long Run. **Our Mission is to provide quality insurance security and related services to businesses, individuals, and public institutions and to be a dependable long-term steward of the trust that policyholders and shareholders place in us.** The Company's governance and operations are guided by this Mission and the inherent public interest vested in the risk taking nature of its business. Its governance endeavors to align this Mission with the substance of its business, giving due appreciation and regard for the Company's most important assets:

- The investors' capital which enables and underpins the insurance risk taking;
- The intellectual capital, know-how, and business relationships possessed by employees at various levels of the enterprise; and
- The Company's good name and reputation, cultivated over its 92-plus year history, and the even longer history of some of its major insurance subsidiaries.

Information appearing on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement. However, the Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Ethics for the Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers, and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, are accessible on its website at www.oldrepublic.com. Printed copies of these documents are also available to shareholders upon request to the Investor Relations Department at the Company's office.

LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's leadership structure and its risk management processes are overseen and monitored by the Board of Directors. The details of this leadership structure and the development of management talent have been the primary responsibilities of the Board's Executive Committee for many decades. This five member committee is currently composed of the Company's Chairman and CEO, and four independent directors, including the Lead Director. The Board of Directors and its Executive Committee believe that the Company's decades-long joining of the Chairman and CEO positions is best suited to ensuring the long-term value, stability and management of its most important assets necessary for the accomplishment of its Mission. Old Republic's Board holds management singularly accountable for protecting and enhancing the value of these and all other assets. It therefore holds its CEO responsible for setting the proper tone in shaping and nurturing the institution's culture and values not solely in the shareholders' interests, but in those of its important stakeholders as well. Most critically, these include the policyholders to whom long-term promises of financial indemnity and stability are made by the Company's insurance subsidiaries, the employees who possess the intellectual capital and business relationships necessary for the conduct and success of the Company, the debt holders who extend a portion of the capital at risk, and the regulators who are charged with protecting the public interest vested in the Company's insurance enterprises. To meet these responsibilities and objectives, the Board expects the CEO to be a knowledgeable and well-rounded leader who, as chief enterprise risk manager, is fully dedicated to Old Republic's overall Mission and is best qualified to address and balance the interests of all major stakeholders.

In the Board's sole discretion, the Chairman and CEO positions may be separated and assigned to two individuals with extensive and complementary operating knowledge of the Company. Under the Board's long-standing corporate governance philosophy, this separation is intended to be temporary and to occur in unusual circumstances or during the transition of management authority.

While the Board has determined that the advantages of a joint Chairman and CEO position outweigh the theoretical benefits of a separated leadership structure, it did establish a Lead Director position well over a decade ago. In Old Republic's practice, the Lead Director is appointed from among the independent directors and serves as that group's liaison to the Chairman and CEO, in addition to acting as the liaison to the Executive Committee. In his

or her capacity, the Lead Director may preside at Board meetings in the Chairman's absence, provide input to meeting agendas of the full Board or the meetings of independent directors, and act as liaison among various committees' chairmen in the resolution of inter-committee governance issues that may arise from time to time.

Old Republic's multi-faceted business is managed through a relatively flat, non-bureaucratic organizational structure. The CEO has primary responsibility for managing enterprise-wide risk exposures. The Company avoids management by committee and other organizational impediments to the free flow of information and to effective decision making. Long-established control processes are in place, and a variety of other accepted methods are utilized to coordinate system-wide risk taking and risk management objectives. These methods and processes are based on three major functions: lines of business responsibility, enterprise functions, and internal audit and peer reviews.

The lines of business operation managers are responsible for identifying, monitoring, quantifying, and mitigating all insurance underwriting risks falling within their areas of responsibility. These managers use reports covering annual, quarterly or monthly time frames to identify the status and content of insured risk, including pricing or underwriting changes. These management reports ensure the continuity and timeliness of appropriate risk management monitoring, and enterprise-wide oversight of existing or emerging issues.

The enterprise functions incorporate system-wide risk management, including asset/liability and underwriting exposure correlation controls, regulatory and public interest compliance, finance, actuarial, and legal functions. These functions are independent of the lines of business and are coordinated on an enterprise-wide basis by the Chairman and CEO.

The internal audit, as well as related underwriting and claims management peer review functions and processes, provide reasonably independent assessments of management and internal control systems. Internal audit activities are intended to give reasonable assurance that resources are adequately protected and that significant financial, managerial and operating information is materially complete, accurate and reliable. This process is intended to ensure that associates' actions are in compliance with corporate policies, standards, procedures, internal control guidelines, and applicable laws and regulations.

The corporate culture, the actions of all our associates, and the continuity of their employment are most critical to the Company's risk management processes. The Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics provides a framework for all senior managers and employees to conduct themselves with the highest integrity in the delivery of the Company's services to its customers and in connection with all Company relationships and activities.

The Compensation Committee, at the direction of the Board, has reviewed the Company's compensation policies and practices and has concluded that they do not encourage the Company's senior executives or employees to take unnecessary or excessive risks that could adversely affect the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND INDEPENDENCE

The Board of Directors' main responsibility is to oversee the Company's operations, directly and through several committees operating cohesively. In exercising this responsibility, each director is expected to utilize his or her business judgment in a manner reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. The Board's oversight duties are to:

- Ascertain that strategies and policies are in place to encourage the growth of consolidated earnings and shareholders' equity over the long haul, while increasing the Company's regular dividend payout;
- Ascertain that the Company's business is managed in a sound and conservative manner that takes into account the public interest vested in its insurance subsidiaries;
- Provide advice and counsel to management on business opportunities and strategies;
- Review and approve major corporate transactions;
- Monitor the adequacy of the Company's internal control and financial reporting systems and practices to safeguard assets and to comply with applicable laws and regulations;
- Ascertain that appropriate policies and practices are in place for managing the identified risks faced by the enterprise;
- Evaluate periodically the performance of the Chairman and CEO in the context of the Company's Mission and performance metrics;
- Review and approve senior management's base and incentive compensation taking into account the business' performance gauged by its return on equity and growth of operating earnings;

- Periodically review senior management development and succession plans both at corporate and operating subsidiary levels;
- Select and recommend for shareholder election candidates deemed qualified for Board service;
- Select and retain an independent registered public accounting firm for the principal purpose of expressing its opinion on the annual financial statements and internal controls over financial reporting of the Company and its subsidiaries;
- Act as the Board of Directors of the Company's significant insurance company subsidiaries; and
- Monitor, review and approve the operations and major policy decisions of the Company's insurance subsidiaries.

In considering ***the qualifications and independence of Board members and candidates***, the Board of Directors, through the Governance and Nominating Committee, seeks to identify individuals who, at a minimum:

- Satisfy the requirements for director independence, as set out in the Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines, in the Listed Company Standards of the NYSE, and in the regulations of the SEC;
- Are, or have been, senior executives of businesses or professional organizations; and
- Have significant business, financial, accounting and/or legal backgrounds useful to the Company's operations, markets and customer services.

Additionally, the Board seeks to retain and attract members possessing certain critical personal characteristics, most importantly, (i) intelligence, honesty, good judgment, high ethics and standards of integrity, fairness and responsibility, (ii) respect within the candidate's social, business and professional community for his or her integrity, ethics, principles and insights; (iii) demonstrated analytic ability; and (iv) ability and initiative to frame insightful questions, to challenge questionable assumptions collegially, and to disagree in a constructive fashion, as appropriate in varying circumstances.

The Company's insurance business is conducted through segments which, in the aggregate, are broadly diversified as to the types of insurance coverage and services provided. Each of the Company's insurance subsidiaries is highly regulated by state and federal governmental agencies as to its capital requirements, financial leverage, business conduct, and accounting and financial reporting practices. New directors receive a broad array of information upon becoming a member of the Board in order to familiarize themselves with the Company's business, strategic plans, significant financial, accounting and management issues, compliance programs, conflicts policies, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Governance Guidelines, principal officers and independent registered public accounting firm. Further, the Company supports directors taking advantage of and attending director education programs whenever convenient and appropriate. Even with such assistance and in part as the result of the specialized nature of the Company's businesses and their regulation, it is the Company's view that at least two to four years are typically required for a new director to develop sufficient knowledge of the Company's business to become a fully productive and effective contributor to the Company's governance. Reflecting this, each director is expected to serve two or more three-year terms on the Company's classified Board, on one or more of its key insurance subsidiaries' boards, and on one or more Board Committees.

The commitment of a substantial amount of time for meetings, for preparation thereof, and related travel is essential to the performance of a director's responsibilities. As such, each director is expected to regularly prepare for and attend the meetings of the Board and each committee on which he or she serves. Owing to the risk-taking nature of much of the Company's business, a demonstrated long-term orientation in a Board member's business dealings and thought process is considered very important.

The Company's Board of Directors has been classified into three classes for many decades. Excepting the possibility of uneven distribution among the classes, one-third of the Board is therefore elected annually. This organizational structure is intended to promote continuity and stability of strategy and business direction for the best long-term interests of investors in the Company's securities, the confidence of insurance subsidiaries' policyholders, and the long-term expectations of other stakeholders.

The Company has a directors' retirement policy for those directors who have attained age 75. Pursuant to this policy, the Board, at its meeting to slate directors for 2016, evaluated the qualifications and long-term and continuing contributions of Messrs. Dew, Dixon and Van Miegheem as directors. In accordance with its policy, the Board of Directors, with the above individuals abstaining, unanimously recommended waiving this policy and slated these incumbent directors for re-election.

Nine of the Company's directors have been affirmatively determined to qualify as "independent" directors in accordance with Section 303A.02 of the Listed Company Standards of the NYSE, Rule 10C-1 and item 407 (a) of

Regulation S-K of the SEC. Neither they nor any members of their immediate families have had any of the types of disqualifying relationships with the Company or any of its subsidiaries during 2015 or the two years prior to that, as set forth in subsection (b) of Section 303A.02 of the NYSE's Listed Company Standards. The independent directors, who are listed below, selected from among themselves a Lead Director and met on a regular basis during 2015 in executive sessions without management present. The Lead Director is nominated by the Governance and Nominating Committee and elected annually by the independent directors. Arnold L. Steiner was Lead Director for 2015 and continues as such through the date of this proxy statement. The entire Board and each of its standing Committees conduct an annual self-evaluation which includes a determination of each member's independence.

Membership on the Company's Audit, Compensation, and Governance and Nominating Committees consists exclusively of independent directors. The members, chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of these Committees are recommended each year to the Board by the Governance and Nominating Committee in consultation with the Executive Committee. Each of the three Committees has the authority and funding to retain independent advisors or counsel as necessary and appropriate in the fulfillment of its duties. Each chairperson shall set the agenda of their respective Committees' meetings consulting, as necessary and appropriate, with the Chairman and CEO. All directors have full and free access to the Company's management.

Periodically, the Board of Directors reviews its corporate governance practices and most recently concluded that Old Republic's current corporate governance principles and practices, including plurality voting for directors, are necessarily interwoven with its business philosophy and the critically important long-term orientation of this philosophy which emphasizes stability, continuity, and sustainability of the enterprise as primary objectives for achieving the greatest value for all shareholders.

PROCEDURES FOR THE APPROVAL OF RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

In addition to a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and a Code of Ethics for the Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officer, Old Republic also has a **conflict of interest policy** which is circulated annually and acknowledged by all directors, officers and key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. This policy states that no director, officer, or employee of the Company or its subsidiaries may acquire or retain any interest that conflicts with the interest of the Company. This includes direct or indirect interests in entities doing business with the Company or its subsidiaries. If such a conflict occurs, the director, officer or employee is required to make a written disclosure of the conflict to the Company.

The directors, officers and affected employees are required to notify the Company of the actual or potential existence of a **related party transaction**, as defined by the Listed Company Standards of the NYSE and the SEC rules. Directors are required to notify the Chairman of the Board, unless the Chairman is an affected director, in which case he or she is required to notify the Lead Director. Executive officers are required to notify the CEO, unless the CEO is the affected executive, in which case he or she is required to notify the Chairman or Lead Director, as appropriate. Under the procedures, the CEO, Chairman or Lead Director, as applicable, must conduct a preliminary inquiry into the facts relating to any existing or potential related party transaction. If, based upon the inquiry and the advice of legal counsel, the CEO, Chairman or Lead Director, as applicable, believe that an actual or potential related party transaction exists; he or she is required to notify the entire Board. In turn, the Board is required to conduct a full inquiry into the facts and circumstances concerning a conflicted transaction and to determine the appropriate actions, if any, for the Company to take. Any director who is the subject of an existing or potential related party transaction will not participate in the decision-making process of the Board relating to what actions, if any, shall be taken by the Company with respect to such transaction.

THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors met four times, once each quarter, and participated in an interim telephone meeting in 2015. Each incumbent director attended at least 75% of the aggregate of the meetings of the Board and committees on which each served. The Company does not require its Board of Directors to attend the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, as such meeting is conducted by the Chairman and CEO who is the designated spokesperson for the Company and represents the entire Board of Directors for these and other purposes.

The following table shows the membership in the Board of Directors and its Committees as of the date of this proxy statement.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Director	Independent Directors(a)	Other Directors(b)	Executive	Committees		
				Audit	Governance and Nominating	Compensation
Harrington Bischof	●		●		●	●
Jimmy A. Dew	●					●
John M. Dixon	●		●		●	●(c)
James C. Hellauer	●			●(e)	●	
Spencer LeRoy III		●				
Arnold L. Steiner	●(f)		●		●	●
Fredricka Taubitz	●			●(c)(e)		●
Charles F. Titterton	●			●(e)	●(c)	
Dennis P. Van Mieghem	●			●(d)(e)		●(d)
Steven R. Walker	●		●	●	●(d)	
Aldo C. Zucaro		●	●(c)			
Number of scheduled and special meetings	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of written consents and telephone meetings	3	3	1	3	1	1

(a) Independent Director as that term is defined in SEC Rules and the Listed Company Standards of the NYSE. (b) The Other Director classification includes all directors who are members of management, or do not currently meet the standard indicated in (a) above. (c) Chairman. (d) Vice-Chairman. (e) Financial Experts as that term is defined in SEC Regulation S-K. (f) Lead Director.

Audit Committee

James C. Hellauer
Fredricka Taubitz, Chairman
Charles F. Titterton

Dennis P. Van Mieghem, Vice-Chairman
Steven R. Walker

The **Audit Committee** is organized to assist the Board in monitoring: (1) the integrity of the Company's financial statements and the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting, (2) the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (3) the qualifications and independence of the registered public accounting firm, and (4) the qualifications and performance of the Company's internal audit function. Further, it is charged with preparing the annual report required by SEC rules to be included in the Company's proxy statement (which is printed below), and serving as the audit committee of each of the Company's regulated insurance subsidiaries to the extent required by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Model Audit Rule. It operates pursuant to a written charter approved each year by the Board of Directors and performs an annual self-evaluation. While information appearing on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement, the Committee's charter may be viewed at www.oldrepublic.com. Printed copies are available to shareholders upon request.

The Audit Committee held four meetings during 2015 and had three telephonic conference calls with the Company's independent registered public accounting firm and management, four of which were held prior to the Company's filing of quarterly reports on SEC Form 10-Q and its annual report on SEC Form 10-K.

Each Audit Committee member has been affirmatively determined to qualify as "independent", in accordance with SEC Rule 10A-3(b)(1) and the NYSE's Listed Company Standards. Four members of the Committee are deemed to qualify as audit committee financial experts, as that term is defined in SEC Regulation S-K. No member served on the audit committees of three or more unrelated publicly held companies. The members of the Audit Committee are shown above.

Compensation Committee

Harrington Bischof
Jimmy A. Dew
John M. Dixon, Chairman

Arnold L. Steiner
Fredricka Taubitz
Dennis P. Van Mieghem, Vice Chairman

The **Compensation Committee** is responsible for: (1) evaluating the CEO's performance and setting Compensation ("Compensation" meaning annual salary, bonus, incentive and equity compensation), (2) reviewing and approving, with input from the CEO and President of the Company, the evaluation and Compensation of the other executive officers and senior executives of the Company and its subsidiaries, (3) reviewing and advising on general levels of Compensation of other employees, (4) reviewing the Company's pension, incentive compensation and stock option plans, (5) preparing the annual report required by SEC rules to be included in the Company's proxy statement (which is printed below), (6) retaining consultants, independent legal counsel or other advisers, and (7) taking any action as necessary to perform its functions. The Committee is also responsible for reviewing directors' compensation and subjects itself to an annual performance self-evaluation.

Each member of the Committee has been affirmatively determined to qualify as "independent" in the judgment of the Company's Board of Directors and according to the Listed Company Standards of the NYSE and the SEC rules. The Board of Directors considered all factors specifically relevant to determining whether Committee members have any relationships which would be material to the member's ability to be independent. The Committee has the sole discretion and adequate funding to retain the services of a compensation consultant, legal counsel and other advisors that will be directly responsible to the Committee. The independence of such consultants, counsels or advisors, which is required by the NYSE's Listed Company Standards and SEC Rule 10C-1, are taken into consideration when they are selected. Inquiries into any possible conflicts of interest are made when such persons are retained and annually thereafter, if their services are continued. As part of its function, the Committee has the ability to retain an independent compensation consultant, and in 2012 and again in 2016 retained Frederic W. Cook & Co., Inc., to review the Company's compensation programs and its procedures for aligning compensation for the Company's executive officers. The consultant's reviews included a comparison of the compensation programs of companies similar in size, operation and organization to the Company, including a review of a peer group of companies determined by the Committee to be appropriate for comparison. The consultant performed no other work for the Company or any of its subsidiaries and played no role in recommending the amount and form of compensation for the executive officers or directors of the Company and is considered independent according to SEC Rule 10C-1 and the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act. All Compensation recommendations are made solely by the Compensation Committee following consultation with the CEO and the President regarding the Company's executive officers (other than the CEO and the President) and other senior members of the Company's management.

The Committee is composed of six directors and operates pursuant to a written charter approved each year by the Board of Directors. While information appearing on the Company's website is not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement, the Committee's charter may be viewed on the Company's website at www.oldrepublic.com. Printed copies are available to shareholders upon request. The members of the Compensation Committee are shown above.

Executive Committee

Harrington Bischof
John M. Dixon
Arnold L. Steiner

Steven R. Walker
Aldo C. Zucaro, Chairman

The **Executive Committee** is empowered to exercise the Board of Directors' authority between scheduled meetings, except as provided in the By-laws or otherwise limited by the provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. The Committee operates pursuant to a written charter and performs an annual self-evaluation. It is authorized to: (1) act as the Company's Finance Committee and review and approve the Company's investment policies, (2) review and approve the Company's dividend and capitalization policies, (3) monitor the Company's enterprise risk management, (4) analyze potential acquisitions or divestitures by the Company or its subsidiaries, (5) annually review and evaluate management development and executive succession plans, (6) oversee the Company's pension, BSP and ESSOP, and (7) make any necessary and appropriate recommendations to the Governance and Nominating Committee regarding Board and Committee membership. While not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement, the Committee's charter may be viewed on the Company's website at www.oldrepublic.com. Printed copies are available to shareholders upon request. The members of the Executive Committee are shown above.

Governance and Nominating Committee

Harrington Bischof
John M. Dixon
James C. Hellauer

Arnold L. Steiner
Charles F. Titterton, Chairman
Steven R. Walker, Vice Chairman

The **Governance and Nominating Committee** is organized to oversee the Company's policies relative to the size, composition and qualifications of the Board of Directors. The Committee is authorized to: (1) establish procedures and qualification criteria to identify and recommend qualified candidates for election to the Board, taking into consideration any recommendations from the Executive Committee, (2) review annually the qualifications and requirements of the member directors, the structure and performance of Board Committees and, jointly with the Compensation Committee, the compensation for Board members, (3) develop, recommend and annually reassess the Corporate Governance Guidelines applicable to the Company, (4) periodically review, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, the Company's succession plans with respect to the CEO and other senior officers, (5) maintain and recommend changes to the Board-approved Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and the Code of Ethics for the Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officer, and (6) serve in an advisory capacity to the Board and its Chairman on matters of the organizational and governance structure of the Company. The Committee operates pursuant to a written charter approved each year by the Board of Directors, and performs an annual self-evaluation.

The Board of Directors is currently composed of eleven persons of whom nine are classified as independent. It is the Company's longer-term objective to have a Board of between nine and eleven members, and to aim for at least 80% representation by independent directors. One of the goals of the Committee is to have the Board reflect diversity with respect to professional and business experience. Age, race, gender and national origin are not considered by the Committee when reviewing proposed candidates or the re-nomination of existing directors. The Committee believes the Board is appropriately diverse in the context of the Company's business needs and the Board's responsibilities to shareholders and other stakeholders.

The Committee evaluates and proposes new and continuing candidates to the Board of Directors for approval and slating. The Committee can consider director candidates nominated by shareholders. Any name presented for consideration must be submitted to the Committee's Chairman with a copy to the Secretary no later than 120 days before the anniversary date of the Company's last proxy statement in order to be included in the Company's proxy statement or on its form of proxy. It should be accompanied by a comprehensive description of the person's qualifications plus additional sources of relevant information which will assist the Committee in its review of the person's background and qualifications, so the Committee may make a determination of the candidate's fitness to serve. All candidates nominated by shareholders will be evaluated on the basis of the same minimum criteria and additional background qualifications and experience discussed in this proxy statement. A candidate who does not satisfy the minimum criteria qualifications will not be recommended by the Committee for membership on the Board. Given the long-term, regulated nature of the Company's business, nominees will not be considered if they are regarded simply as representatives of a particular shareholder or group of shareholders with a short-term agenda and not oriented toward the demands of a regulated business vested with the public interest.

While not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement, the Committee's charter may be viewed on the Company's website at www.oldrepublic.com. Printed copies are available to shareholders upon request. In the judgment of the Company's Board of Directors each member of the Committee is considered independent pursuant to the Listed Company Standards of the NYSE and the rules of the SEC. The Committee's members are shown above.

SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATION WITH THE BOARD

Shareholders of the Company and other interested parties may communicate with the Lead Director, the independent directors, the Board of Directors as a whole, or with any individual director. Such communications must be in writing and sent to Old Republic International Corporation, c/o Secretary, 307 N. Michigan Ave, Chicago, IL 60601. The Secretary will promptly forward such communications to the intended recipient.

ITEM 2
RATIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF AN INDEPENDENT
REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

In accordance with its charter, the Audit Committee has selected the firm of KPMG LLP (“KPMG”), an independent registered public accounting firm, to be the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the year 2016. The selection has been approved by the Board of Directors, subject to a review of the fee proposal and the proposed scope of the audit. In the ordinary course of corporate governance, the Board of Directors is asking and recommending that the shareholders ratify this selection subject to the Committee’s acceptance of KPMG’s proposed fee and audit scope. The Company is not required to take any action as a result of the outcome of the vote on this proposal. However, in the event the shareholders fail to ratify this selection, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee may investigate the reasons for the shareholders’ rejection and may consider whether to retain KPMG or to appoint another independent registered public accounting firm. Even if the selection of KPMG is ratified, the Board of Directors and Audit Committee, at their discretion, may direct the appointment of a different independent registered public accounting firm if they believe that such a change would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

EXTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES

The Audit Committee selected KPMG as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm to examine its consolidated financial statements for the year 2015. A member of KPMG will be invited to attend the Company’s Annual Shareholders’ Meeting. He or she will be provided with an opportunity to make a statement, if so desired, and will be available to respond to appropriate questions.

KPMG’s aggregate fees for professional services for 2015 and 2014 are shown below.

Type of Fees	2015	2014
Audit Fees.....	\$4,993,650	\$4,279,575
Audit Related Fees	77,500	36,100
Tax Fees.....	—	—
All Other Fees.....	—	—
Total.....	\$5,071,150	\$4,315,675

The term “Audit Fees” refers to expenses covering: (a) professional services rendered by the auditors for the audit of the Company’s consolidated annual financial statements included in the Company’s Form 10-K, (b) reviews without audit of financial statements included in the Company’s Forms 10-Q, and (c) services normally provided by the auditors in connection with mandated audits of statutory financial statements and filings. “Audit Related Fees” refers to charges for assurance and related services by the auditors that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company’s financial statements and are not reported under “Audit Fees”. Audits of most employee benefit plans are performed by an independent audit firm other than KPMG. “Tax Fees” refers to fees for professional services rendered by the auditors for tax compliance. The term “All Other Fees” refers to fees for products and services provided by the auditors, other than those reported under the preceding categories.

The charter of the Audit Committee requires that it pre-approve all non-audit work by the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm. In determining whether to approve non-audit services, the Committee considers whether the services in question facilitate the performance of the audit, improve the Company’s financial reporting process or are otherwise in the Company’s and its shareholders’ interests. All of the Audit-Related Fees, Tax Fees and All Other Fees billed to the Company in 2015 and 2014 were approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to the pre-approval waiver requirements of SEC Regulation S-X.

KPMG has advised the Committee that all of its employees engaged in the Company’s audits were independent of the Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS’ RECOMMENDATION

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR the selection of KPMG as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm, subject to the Audit Committee’s approval of that firm’s fee and audit scope proposal for 2016. Proxies solicited by the Board of Directors will be voted in favor of the selection of this firm unless shareholders specify

to the contrary. The results of this vote shall be disclosed in a filing made with the SEC shortly after the Annual Shareholders' Meeting and will be available for review on the Company's website, www.oldrepublic.com.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT FOR 2015

The following Report of the Audit Committee does not constitute solicitation material and should not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other Company filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent the Company specifically incorporates this Report by reference therein.

In accordance with its written charter, the Audit Committee performs the oversight role assigned to it by the Board of Directors. As part of its oversight responsibilities, the Audit Committee appointed KPMG as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for 2015.

The Audit Committee met with KPMG, with and without management present, to discuss the results of its examinations, its evaluations of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, and the overall quality of the Company's financial reporting. During 2015, the Audit Committee reviewed the interim financial and other information contained in each quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission with the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and KPMG prior to its filing. The Annual Report on Form 10-K was similarly reviewed. In addition, the Audit Committee discussed with KPMG matters required to be discussed by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") Auditing Standard No. 16. Further, the Audit Committee received and discussed the written communications from KPMG required by applicable requirements of the PCAOB regarding KPMG's independence. The Audit Committee reviewed the Company's internal audit function, including its reporting obligations, and reviewed their proposed audit plans and periodic reports to the Audit Committee summarizing the results of their auditing activities. The Audit Committee met regularly with the Company's legal counsel to review the status of litigation involving the Company or its subsidiaries and to ascertain that the Company complied with applicable laws and regulations.

Following all of these discussions and reviews referred to above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors and the Board approved the inclusion of the audited financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

James C. Hellauer
Fredricka Taubitz, Chairman
Charles F. Titterton

Dennis P. Van Mieghem, Vice Chairman
Steven R. Walker

COMPENSATION MATTERS

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT FOR 2015

The following Report of the Compensation Committee does not constitute solicitation material and should not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other Company filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent the Company specifically incorporates this Report by reference therein.

The Compensation Committee met its oversight responsibilities for the year 2015 by reviewing and discussing with the Company's management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis ("CD&A") contained in this proxy statement. Based upon this review, its discussions and its activities, the Compensation Committee recommended that the CD&A be included in this proxy statement.

Harrington Bischof
Jimmy A. Dew
John M. Dixon, Chairman

Arnold L. Steiner
Fredricka Taubitz
Dennis P. Van Mieghem, Vice-Chairman

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

None of the members of the Compensation Committee has served within the last three years as an officer or employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, nor has any executive officer of the Company served as a director or member of a compensation committee for any company that employs any director of the Company or member of the Compensation Committee.

DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

In 2015, the directors received an annual retainer of \$110,000, plus an additional annual fee of \$10,000 for each committee on which they serve. Effective January 1, 2016, the base annual retainer will increase to \$120,000. The Lead Director, Mr. Steiner, and the chairmen of the Governance and Nominating and Compensation Committees, Messrs. Titterton and Dixon, respectively, each receive an additional annual retainer of \$10,000. Ms. Taubitz as Chairman of the Audit Committee is paid an additional annual retainer of \$15,000. Each of the Committees' Vice-Chairmen receives an additional retainer of \$5,000. Independent directors also serve as directors of regulated subsidiaries of the Company and these fees cover service on such subsidiary boards and related committees. Directors' compensation is reviewed annually, and any changes are recommended by the Compensation Committee, in consultation with the CEO and any independent consultant retained by the Compensation Committee for that purpose. The Compensation Committee's recommendations are, in turn, voted upon by the full Board. Directors who are employees of the Company or its subsidiaries receive no compensation for their services as directors or committee members.

Non-employee directors are not currently eligible for stock awards, stock options, incentive compensation awards, deferred compensation awards, pensions, or any other compensation programs or arrangements which the Company might offer to its employees or those of its subsidiaries. Independent directors may not receive any form of compensation from the Company other than director's fees in order to remain qualified as independent. As a result, the fees shown below are the total fees paid to directors. Mr. Zucaro, as an employee and CEO of the Company, has his compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table shown elsewhere in this proxy statement. Mr. Dew, who is retired from Republic Mortgage Insurance Company ("RMIC"), a subsidiary of the Company, has received no compensation from RMIC or the Company during the last three years other than the annual retainer that other directors receive and is now deemed independent. Mr. LeRoy retired as General Counsel of the Company effective July1, 2014.

The table below lists the compensation paid to each director of the Company eligible to receive such fees. In addition to director fees, the Company and its subsidiaries either directly pay or reimburse directors for travel, lodging and related expenses incurred in attending director or Committee meetings.

2015 Directors' Compensation

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash
Harrington Bischof	\$140,000
Jimmy A. Dew.....	118,333 (1)
John M. Dixon.....	150,000
James C. Hellauer	130,000
Spencer LeRoy III	91,667 (2)
Arnold L. Steiner	150,000
Fredricka Taubitz	145,000
Charles F. Titterton	140,000
Dennis Van Mieghem.....	140,000
Steven R. Walker	145,000

- (1) Mr. Dew's 2015 compensation reflects the fact that he had no committee responsibilities until after February 26, 2015.
- (2) Mr. LeRoy's 2015 compensation reflects the fact that he was elected a director on February 26, 2015 and had no committee responsibilities during the year. Further, this amount does not include consulting fees of \$8,200 paid him under a contract that terminated upon his election as a director.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

Compensation levels are set to enable the Company to attract, reward and retain key executives and other associates critical to its long-term success. The Company believes that compensation paid to executive officers with major policy setting responsibilities should be closely aligned with the performance of the Company on both a short-term and long-term basis. In this regard, performance is evaluated principally on the basis of achieved returns on equity and growth in operating earnings over multi-year periods. For all executive officers and senior members of the Company's management and key employees, compensation is based, in part, on the foregoing financial factors, as well as on their individual performances.

The executive officers of the Company, including the CEO and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), do not have employment contracts. They and all other associates of the Company and its subsidiaries are "employees at-will". Compensation for most senior members of the Company's management is set annually by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors based either in its sole determination or in consultation with the CEO and, as requested, the President. The Company does not set any salary, incentive award or stock option based on targets or conditions for its executive officers which will automatically result in salary increases or awards based solely on the achievement of such targets or conditions. Rather, the Company attempts to make the total compensation paid to executive officers, the most senior members of the Company's management and its other employees reflective of the financial performance achieved by the Company and the individual divisions or units for which they work. In certain cases, employees' individual performance is subjectively evaluated and their incentive compensation is set at levels reasonably competitive with Old Republic's understanding of compensation employment benefit levels at other companies in the insurance industry. In reaching compensation decisions, the Company does not measure each individual element of compensation against similar elements paid by other companies or its peer group, nor is any compensation element or the total compensation paid to any executive based solely on comparisons with those of other companies or their executives.

The Company's Board of Directors and Compensation Committee reviewed last year's shareholder vote concerning executive compensation and took into account that vote along with all other considerations in its review and determination of compensation for the current year. In the normal course of events, the Committee expects to also consider that vote and future votes concerning executive compensation.

The companies Old Republic selected as members of its peer group for 2015 are: Ace Limited, American Financial Group, Inc., The Chubb Corporation, Cincinnati Financial Corporation, Fidelity National Financial, Inc., First American Financial Corporation, Markel Corporation, Stewart Information Services Corporation, Travelers Companies, Inc. and XL Group PLC. (Both Ace Limited and The Chubb Corporation were part of the 2015 peer group because their merger was not completed until after the year ended.) A comparison of the aggregate stock performance of this peer group and Old Republic appears in the chart in Part II of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Performance Considered in Reaching Compensation Decisions

The Company rewards performance which the Compensation Committee believes will lead to both the short and long-term success of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Committee evaluates the Company's CEO performance and compensation primarily in the context of the following factors.

- Vision and planning in managing the Company for the long run;
- Strategies established and implemented to accomplish this important objective;
- Leadership qualities;
- Judgment in making decisions regarding plans and general management of the Company's affairs;
- Commitment to achieving goals, especially when faced with adversity;
- Ability in setting objectives and promoting the best interests of the Company's shareholders, the beneficiaries of its subsidiaries' insurance policies, and those of other stakeholders; and
- Adherence to high ethical standards that promote and protect the Company's good name and reputation.

None of these factors is given any greater weight than another. Rather, each Compensation Committee member subjectively reviews these factors in the aggregate and exercises his or her best professional business judgment in reaching conclusions. The Committee evaluates the CEO's performance and compensation itself, and that of other key executive officers in consultation with the CEO and, it may seek the input of other members of the Office of the Chief Executive Officer. The performance of certain non-policy-making senior members of the Company's management is likewise reviewed by the Committee in consultation with the CEO.

Elements of Compensation and the Factors and Rationale in Determining Compensation Amounts

The compensation paid by the Company to its CEO, other executive officers and senior members of the Company's management is usually composed of the following basic elements:

- Annual Salary;
- Awards under the Company's Key Employee Performance Recognition Plan ("KEPRP") may be comprised of both cash and deferred amounts. These awards are principally based on participants' annual salaries, and five-year running averages of growth in premium, fees, underwriting/service income and operating earnings (excluding realized investment gains or losses) achieved by the Company and its subsidiaries over multi-year periods, and the return on equity in excess of a minimum target return on U.S. Treasury Securities, taking into account the impact of the RFIG run-off on consolidated underwriting results. In certain cases, special awards based upon individuals' performances or extraordinary contributions in any one year or longer period of time are considered;
- Awards under the Incentive Compensation Plan in the form of Stock option awards; and
- Other benefits such as health insurance programs and savings and stock ownership plans.

The following table shows the segmented sources of Old Republic's pre-tax operating income and its net operating income or loss for the past five years. The level and trends in earnings of such segments and their past and most recent contributions to the Company's growth in the shareholders' equity account are important considerations in the determination of cash and stock option incentive compensation for certain executive officers and other senior members of the Company's policy-making executive team.

	Segmented Operating Results (\$ in Millions)				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Pre-tax operating income (loss) (a):					
General insurance	\$ 336.4	\$ 221.3	\$ 288.3	\$ 261.0	\$ 353.9
Title insurance	166.8	99.5	124.3	73.8	36.2
Corporate and other (b)	7.6	5.7	2.1	(2.7)	(14.6)
Subtotal	<u>511.0</u>	<u>326.7</u>	<u>414.7</u>	<u>332.1</u>	<u>375.5</u>
RFIG run-off business	29.4	10.3	110.0	(508.6)	(727.8)
Total	<u>540.4</u>	<u>337.1</u>	<u>524.8</u>	<u>(176.4)</u>	<u>(352.2)</u>
Income taxes (credits) on operating income (loss)	177.7	104.3	173.2	(76.6)	(133.7)
Net operating income (loss) (a)	<u>\$ 362.7</u>	<u>\$ 232.7</u>	<u>\$ 351.6</u>	<u>\$ (99.7)</u>	<u>\$ (218.5)</u>

(a) Operating income is a non-GAAP reflection of the Company's business results inasmuch as it excludes investment gains or losses from sales of securities or impairments in the value of portfolio securities.

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

The following table shows the compensation summary for the Chairman and CEO, the CFO and the other policy-making executive officers responsible for the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries in the above segments. Bonus and stock option awards for Messrs. Zucaro, Mueller and Rager were based to a significant degree on the Company's consolidated results; those of Mr. Smiddy were based primarily on the results of the General Insurance segment, while Mr. Yeager's compensation was largely based on the results of the Title Insurance segment.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

(a) Name and Principal Positions	(b) Year	(c) Salary	(d) Bonus (1)	(e) Value of Stock Option Awards(2)	(f) Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (3)(4)	(g) All Other (5) Compensation	(h) Total (\$)
Aldo C. Zucaro	2015	\$870,000	\$582,978	\$268,000	\$ 416,266 (3)	\$ 18,526	\$ 2,155,770
<i>ORI Chairman and Chief Executive Officer</i>	2014	855,000	31,109	306,000	368,087	17,110	1,577,306
	2013	828,333	283,340	119,700	69,315	13,677	1,314,365
	2012	810,000	155,197	89,654	224,997	13,544	1,293,392
	2011	792,049	138,146	189,500	228,242	12,415	1,360,352
Karl W. Mueller	2015	455,000	191,344	73,700	— (3)	16,610	736,654
<i>ORI Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer</i>	2014	445,000	140,701	107,100	63,151	13,034	768,986
	2013	431,667	171,469	55,575	25,395	8,568	692,674
	2012	421,667	152,045	41,625	56,292	7,984	679,613
	2011	411,667	138,026	56,850	53,376	7,386	667,505
R. Scott Rager (6)	2015	500,000	544,828	80,400	—	31,145	1,156,373
<i>ORI President and Chief Operating Officer</i>	2014	490,000	303,977	113,220	—	30,571	937,768
	2013	476,667	388,708	55,575	—	24,763	945,713
	2012	466,667	336,115	41,625	—	21,547	865,954
	2011	456,667	429,988	56,850	—	33,685	977,190
Craig R. Smiddy (7)	2015	475,000	428,780	33,500	—	13,518	950,798
<i>President and Chief Operating Officer- General Insurance Group</i>	2014	460,000	375,000	44,370	—	13,112	892,482
	2013	184,327	—	—	—	239,733 (8)	424,060
Rande K. Yeager	2015	495,000	606,369	80,400	— (3)	19,965	1,201,734
<i>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer- Title Insurance Group</i>	2014	485,000	387,952	114,750	93,014	21,085	1,101,801
	2013	471,250	400,656	51,300	53,308	16,683	993,197
	2012	455,833	250,000	27,537	175,807	13,053	922,230
	2011	439,583	140,000	39,785	207,486	13,053	839,907

(1) In this table, the awards are attributed to the year on which the award was based, even though the award was granted in the following calendar year. The table includes the combined cash and deferred incentive compensation awards granted under the Company's performance recognition plans or similar plans maintained by subsidiaries of the Company. Under these plans, the first \$25,000 of an award is paid in cash and the balance is split with 50% being paid in cash and the balance being deferred. The deferred amounts included in this column are usually not payable before the person retires at 55 years of age or later. The deferred amounts accrue interest for awards made after 2004. No incentive compensation awards were granted for the years 2011 to 2013 under the Company's Key Employee Performance Recognition Plan as this plan was suspended due to the poor consolidated results during those years. In those years, however, certain subsidiary plans remained in place and certain executive officers and other employees were granted bonus awards based on segmented results or on the basis of a subjective evaluation of their individual performance. The awards for all executive officers include interest on their deferred balances from prior years' awards. For Mr. Zucaro, the amount for 2014 represents only interest on his prior years' awards.

(2) The value of options is calculated pursuant to the Black-Scholes model. The option values represent the estimated present value as of the date the options were granted. Accordingly, the option awards included under this column were granted in the years shown and reflect, among other factors previously noted, an evaluation of earnings trends and returns on equity for prior years. The significant factors and assumptions incorporated in the Black-Scholes model used to estimate the value of the options include the following:

- a) Options are issued with an exercise price equal to 100% of the per share value at the close of trading (the "Fair Market Value") of Common Stock on the business day immediately preceding the date of grant. The "Grant Date" shall be the date the Compensation Committee grants an option and the date from which the option term shall be measured.
- b) The term of each option is 10 years (unless such terms are otherwise shortened or forfeited due to termination of employment) and it is assumed that these executives will hold these options for an average of 8 years.

- c) Specific interest rates are used for valuing the awards. Such rates are predicated on the interest rate on U.S. Treasury securities on the date of grant with a maturity date corresponding to that of the expected option life.
 - d) A stock price volatility factor is utilized in valuing the option awards. This factor is calculated using daily stock prices for the period prior to the Grant Date corresponding with the expected option life.
 - e) Expected annual dividend yields ranging between 4.8% and 6.9% are used in the calculation of the awards.
- The ultimate value of the options will depend on the future market price of the Company's Common Stock which cannot be forecasted with reasonable accuracy. The actual value that an optionee may realize upon exercise of an option, if any, will depend on the excess of the market value over the exercise price on the date the option is exercised.
- (3) Represents the aggregate change in the actuarial present value of the accumulated benefits under the Company's defined benefit pension plan. Plan benefits were frozen as of December 31, 2013. The year over year change in the present value of accumulated benefits resulted in negative amounts in 2015 for Messrs. Mueller and Yeager, of \$11,927 and \$90,632, respectively, because of changes in the underlying actuarial assumptions. For Mr. Zucaro, there was a negative impact of \$16,376 for Old Republic's defined benefit pension plan and a positive impact of \$432,642 for the Old Republic International Corporation Executives Excess Benefit Plan. As a result, there was a net positive impact of \$416,266 for Mr. Zucaro for 2015.
 - (4) The Company does not have any non-qualified deferred compensation plans that credit above market or preferential earnings to participants.
 - (5) Includes all minor amounts covering the Company's matching contribution to the executive officers' ESSOP accounts; the Company's contribution to the executive officer's Baseline Security Plan ("BSP") accounts; the value of the Company's group term life insurance plan treated as income; the value of the personal use of any vehicle supplied for Company business; and the personal value of meals and club dues incurred for Company business.
 - (6) Mr. Rager became President of the Company effective June 1, 2012. Prior to that date he was President and Chief Operating Officer—General Insurance.
 - (7) Mr. Smiddy joined the Company on August 13, 2013 and became President and Chief Operating Officer—General Insurance on October 1, 2015.
 - (8) Includes \$100,128 as the value of 6,720 shares of restricted Old Republic stock, which vests over three years, awarded to Mr. Smiddy when he joined the Company and \$139,605 paid in connection with his relocation to the Company's executive offices in Chicago.

Annual Salary

The Company's objective in regard to all of its employees is to set annual salaries at amounts which:

- Are reasonably competitive in the context of prevailing salary scales in the insurance industry, and
- Provide a fixed, reasonable source of annual income in context of individual work responsibilities.

The primary factors considered in varying degrees in the establishment of annual salaries for certain executive officers and other senior members of the Company's management are:

- Business size and complexity of the operations with which the person is associated;
- The person's level of responsibility and experience; and
- The success of the business unit with which the person is principally engaged, and a reporting person's evaluation of his or her contribution to its success.

When making these evaluations, the prevailing salary scales in the insurance industry, the annual consumer price index, the trends in salary levels in published or private compilations and reports, and the data contained in the proxy statements of selected publicly held insurance organizations are taken into account. No formula, set benchmark or matrix is used in determining annual salary adjustments. The decision regarding each executive officer is subjectively based upon all of the above factors, with the Compensation Committee members exercising their business judgment in consultation with the CEO, as to all executive officers other than the CEO himself. With respect to the latter, the Compensation Committee has sole authority for establishing his compensation.

The salaries of the executive officers are reviewed on an annual basis during the first quarter of the year, and concurrently with a promotion or other significant change in responsibilities. Prior compensation, prior cash and/or deferred incentive awards, bonuses and prior gains from the exercise of stock options are not taken into account when setting current annual salaries for the CEO, CFO and any other executive officer of the Company.

Incentive Awards and Bonuses

The Company uses incentive awards, usually comprised of cash and deferred amounts, as well as periodic performance bonuses. Incentive awards and bonuses are intended to reward and retain eligible executive officers, other senior members of the Company's management and other key employees. They are also intended to provide an opportunity and incentive to increase compensation based on management's and the Compensation Committee's review of their performance.

Performance Recognition Plans

Under the Company's Key Employee Performance Recognition Plan ("KEPRP"), which was reinstated in 2014 and takes into account the impact of the RFIG run-off on consolidated operating results, a performance recognition

pool is calculated each year for allocation among eligible key employees of the Company and its participating subsidiaries, including the CEO and CFO. Employees eligible to share in this pool are selected by the Compensation Committee in consultation with the CEO. Each year the CEO recommends the total amount of the pool and the Compensation Committee makes the sole determination with regard to the total amount of the pool and the award thereunder, if any, granted to the CEO. The Committee also approves the award recommendations for the CFO and the senior members of management based upon their performance evaluation and the CEO's recommendations. The eligibility and awards of other key employees are also approved by the Compensation Committee following the CEO's recommendation. All awards are based on the positions and responsibilities of the key employees, the perceived value of their accomplishments to the Company, their expected future contributions to Old Republic, and the other relevant factors previously addressed in this discussion and analysis. The Compensation Committee's evaluation of all such factors is affected subjectively based on its member's business judgment.

Each year's pool amount takes into account pre-established objectives approved by the Compensation Committee. Calculation of the pool is made in accordance with a detailed formula affected by such factors as: (a) the eligible participating employees' annual salaries, and five-year running averages of (b) growth in premiums and fees (c) underwriting/service income, (d) operating earnings (excluding income from realized investment gains or losses) and (e) return on equity in excess of a minimum target return on equity equal to two times the mean of the five-year average post-tax yield on 10-year and 20-year U.S. Treasury Securities taking into account the impact of the RFIG run-off on consolidated underwriting results. The pool is generally limited to a percentage of plan participants' aggregate annual base salaries and a percentage of the latest five years' average net operating earnings. Up to 50% of any one year's pool amount may be carried forward for up to three years for later allocation. There is no prescribed guarantee or limit as to how much of the year's available pool would be awarded to each participant.

Under the KEPRP, the first \$25,000 of any award is paid in cash. For awards in excess of that amount, 50% of the excess is paid in cash and 50% is deferred. The deferred balance of the award vests at the rate of 10% per year of participation. The deferred balance, if any, is credited with interest at a rate approved annually by the Compensation Committee. Plan participants become vested in their deferred account balances upon total and permanent disability, death, upon the earlier of attaining age 55 or being employed for 10 years after first becoming eligible, or upon a change of control of the Company. Benefits are payable in a set number of equal installments, beginning no earlier than age 55, following termination of employment, death, disability, or retirement, or in total upon a change in control of the Company. Distributions for executive officers can begin no earlier than six months following their termination from service.

In addition to the KEPRP, the Company also maintains a number of separate plans for several individual subsidiaries, or segments of business. Such plans provide for the achievement of certain financial results and objectives as to each such entity. Each of these plans generally operates in the same basic fashion as the Company's Plan. The award pool for each plan is also established according to detailed formulas that also take into account the above indicated factors for the company plan. Substantially all subsidiaries or operating centers plan have similar cash and deferred elements.

Incentive awards are typically granted annually during the first quarter of the year to eligible employees who are employed as of the award date. This follows the receipt of the independent registered public accounting firm's reports on the financial statements of the preceding year, and an evaluation of any pertinent and significant post-balance sheet events and business trends.

Bonuses

The awards shown in the "Bonus" column of the preceding Summary Compensation Table were approved by the Compensation Committee. As a result of the substantial decline in the Company's consolidated earnings between 2008 and 2012 and those of its run-off Mortgage Guaranty business in particular, no incentive awards were made under the KEPRP for those years. In its stead, the Committee granted certain purely subjective awards to policy-making executive officers and other key employees based on consolidated results generally, as well as individual performance evaluations. The manner of deciding who would receive these bonuses and the amounts of such bonuses was the same as outlined in the first paragraph of the above section.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding non-qualified deferred compensation awards made to the persons listed in the Summary Compensation Table and shows the pro forma balances of their deferred accounts as of December 31, 2015. The individuals listed had no discretion as to whether they wished to defer any awards made to them by the Company and were not permitted to voluntarily make contributions of their own to the Company's KEPRP.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation			
Name	Company's Contributions in 2015	Aggregate Interest Earnings 2015	Aggregate Deferred Balance as of December 31, 2015
Aldo C. Zucaro	\$262,500	\$32,978	\$7,090,365
Karl W. Mueller	77,500	11,344	666,518
R. Scott Rager	237,500	44,828	3,191,407
Craig R. Smiddy	200,000	3,780	553,780
Rande K. Yeager	287,500	6,369	769,383

Incentive Compensation Plan and Stock Option Awards

The Company believes senior executive officers and other members of the Company's and its subsidiaries' management who make substantial contributions to long-term performance should have an equity ownership in the Company to better align their interests with those of the shareholders. Old Republic has had non-qualified stock option plans in place for more than twenty-five years. At last year's Annual Meeting of Shareholders', "The 2016 Incentive Compensation Plan" ("the 2016 Plan"), was approved and it became effective February 24, 2016.

Under the 2016 Plan, an award to a participant may be in the form of a stock option or restricted stock ("Award Shares"), a performance award in the form of cash or deferred cash award ("Performance Award"), or a combination of these items. The Compensation Committee has the authority to: (i) select the participants to whom awards may be granted; (ii) determine the type or types of awards to be granted to each participant; (iii) determine the number of Award Shares, if any, to be covered by any award granted hereunder; (iv) determine the terms and conditions of any Performance Award granted hereunder; (v) determine whether, to what extent, and under what circumstances Performance Awards shall be deferred; and (vi) determine whether, or to what extent and under what circumstances any award shall be canceled or suspended. On the effective date of the 2016 Plan, 15,000,000 shares became available for awards. It is expected that stock options will be the primary Award Shares under the 2016 Plan although Award Shares may also include restricted stock awards in some instances.

The above stated objectives of the 2016 Plan are to encourage:

- An alignment of stockholder and employee interests;
- Employee efforts to grow shareholder value; and
- A long-term commitment to the Company by employee-shareowners.

Accordingly, stock option grants have not been limited to the CEO, CFO and senior executive officers but have also been granted to several hundred employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The factors considered when making stock option awards include:

- The achievements of the individual;
- The overall performance of the Company;
- The performance of the subsidiary or division to which the individual is attached; and
- The past and anticipated contributions of the individual to the Company's success.

No formula, set benchmark or matrix is used in determining stock option awards. The relative significance of the above factors with respect to awards granted to the CEO, CFO, other executive officers and all other employees is determined subjectively by the Compensation Committee. In this regard it gives consideration to the segmented and consolidated results of the Company using business judgment and consultation with the CEO for awards other than his own. The aggregate number of option shares granted annually over the past three years to all employees, including the CEO, CFO, the executive officers of the Company and all senior members of the Company has been less than 0.4% of the then outstanding Common Stock of the Company.

Option awards are typically made once a year, usually during the first quarter following receipt of the independent registered public accounting firm's report on the financial statements for the preceding year. The Compensation Committee approves a total pool of option shares, and the individual options granted to the CEO and the other executive officers and senior members of the Company and its subsidiaries' management. The options' exercise price is the fair market value of the Company's Common Stock, as defined by the Plan, on the day before the Grant Date.

When making these awards, the other sources of Compensation for the participant, such as base salary and any other incentive awards, are taken into account so as to achieve a reasonable balance of cash and future income or value. The grant of options and their strike price are not linked to any Company action such as the release of earnings and have typically occurred during March of each year with notifications to recipients in concurrence with their annual compensation review.

Stock Option Grants During 2015

The following table sets forth certain information regarding options to purchase shares of Common Stock granted in 2015 to the executive officers listed in the Summary Compensation Table:

Stock Option Grants				
Name	Grant Date	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards	Grant Date Fair Value of Option Award
Aldo C. Zucaro	3/19/15	100,000	\$15.26	\$268,000
Karl W. Mueller	3/19/15	27,500	15.26	73,700
R. Scott Rager	3/19/15	30,000	15.26	80,400
Craig R. Smiddy	3/19/15	12,500	15.26	33,500
Rande K. Yeager	3/19/15	30,000	15.26	80,400

The term of each option is 10 years from the Grant Date. Options are exercisable in accordance with the following vesting schedule: 10% at the end of the year of grant, and thereafter annually at the rates of 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% so that at the end of the 5th fiscal year after the grant they are 100% vested. If the optionee dies, retires in good standing after age 57, or becomes disabled, vesting acceleration occurs. In such cases and in the event of change in control of the Company, vesting accelerates to the extent of the higher of 10% of the shares covered for each year of service by the optionee or the actual vested percentage plus 50% of the unvested remaining shares. For any option granted after January 1, 2014 to an optionee who, as of the date of the grant (i) has attained age 65, (ii) is currently an employee of the Company or a subsidiary, and (iii) has been employed by the Company or a subsidiary for ten (10) years or longer, options are fully vested as of the date of the grant.

Exercises of Stock Options During 2015

The following table sets forth certain information regarding options to purchase shares of Common Stock exercised during 2015 by any of the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table.

Exercises of Stock Options During 2015		
Name (a)	Option Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (b)	Value Realized on Exercise (c)
Aldo C. Zucaro	—	—
Karl W. Mueller	—	—
R. Scott Rager	—	—
Craig R. Smiddy	—	—
Rande K. Yeager	84,700	\$523,977

(1) During 2015, Mr. Yeager exercised options granted to him between 2008 and 2011, as such, the amount shown above accrued over those years.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth certain information regarding securities authorized for issuance under stock option plans as of year-end 2015. The Company only sponsors the stock option plan that has been approved by the shareholders.

Equity Compensation Plan Status as of Year End 2015

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	9,875,574	\$16.40	985,166
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	9,875,574	\$16.40	985,166

Change of Control, Severance or Retirement

None of the executive officers have employment contracts, and all are considered “at-will” employees of the Company. Further, the Company has no change of control or severance agreements such as “golden parachutes” in place for any of its executive officers. However, the benefit plans referred to above would be affected, in limited ways, by a change of control of the Company. Such an event would not result in additional compensation or benefits being paid to any executive officer or employee for the Company. Rather, the effect would be to accelerate the vesting of benefits under these plans and require the immediate payment of all deferred balances under the Company’s Performance Recognition Plans.

The above notwithstanding, the Company and its Board of Directors retain the right to enter into employment contracts or institute “golden parachutes” and similar benefits for its executive officers and other key employees immediately, and at any time as circumstances may warrant, to protect the Company’s business interests. There is no assurance, however, that any of the selected executives would agree to such contracts.

Financial Restatement

The Company has adopted a policy that if it is ever required to prepare an accounting restatement due to a material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, it will attempt, to the extent permitted by law, to recover or clawback the excess incentive-based compensation received by each current or former executive officer during the three years preceding the required restatement, over what, if any, incentive compensation such officers would have received based on the accounting restatement.

Tax Deductibility of Compensation

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, places a limit of \$1,000,000 on the amount of compensation that the Company may deduct in any one year with respect to each of its five most highly paid executive officers. There is an exception to the \$1,000,000 limitation for performance-based compensation meeting certain requirements. Annual cash incentive compensation and stock option awards generally are performance-based compensation meeting those requirements and, as such, are fully deductible. In light of the above rule, the Company has not adopted any policy with respect to compensation in excess of \$1,000,000 being paid to executive officers.

The following table sets forth information regarding the unexercised options held by the persons listed in the Summary Compensation Table. This table shows the option exercise price for each exercisable and unexercisable option held by each individual and the date upon which each option expires.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Year End 2015				
Name	Number of Securities		Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date
	Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable	Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable		
Aldo C. Zucaro	280,000	—	\$21.48	05/26/16*
	200,000	—	21.77	03/13/17
	100,000	—	12.33	03/23/21
	49,000	21,000	10.80	03/21/22
	31,500	38,500	12.57	03/20/23
	100,000	—	16.06	03/19/24
	100,000	—	15.26	03/19/25
Karl W. Mueller	35,000	—	21.48	05/26/16*
	38,000	—	21.77	03/13/17
	25,000	—	12.95	03/18/18
	15,000	—	10.48	03/25/19
	17,500	—	12.08	03/25/20
	30,000	—	12.33	03/23/21
	22,750	9,750	10.80	03/21/22
	14,625	17,875	12.57	03/20/23
	8,750	26,250	16.06	03/19/24
2,750	24,750	15.26	03/19/25	
R. Scott Rager	47,000	—	21.48	05/26/16*
	55,000	—	21.77	03/13/17
	37,500	—	12.95	03/18/18
	10,000	—	10.48	03/25/19
	13,000	—	12.08	03/25/20
	30,000	—	12.33	03/23/21
	22,750	9,750	10.80	03/21/22
	14,625	17,875	12.57	03/20/23
	37,000	—	16.06	03/19/24
30,000	—	15.26	03/19/25	
Craig Smiddy	3,625	10,875	16.06	03/19/24
	1,250	11,250	15.26	03/19/25
Rande K. Yeager	15,000	—	21.48	05/26/16*
	5,000	—	21.77	03/13/17
	6,300	—	12.33	03/23/21
	15,050	6,450	10.80	03/21/22
	13,500	16,500	12.57	03/20/23
	37,500	—	16.06	03/19/24
	30,000	—	\$15.26	03/19/25

(*) These options expire on May 26, 2016 and are currently out of the money.

The following table sets forth a summary of all stock options that have been granted to Company employees, inclusive of those persons listed in the Summary Compensation Table. This table highlights the fact that the compensation of employees, in the form of stock options, can and has suffered due to the decline in price of the Company's Common Stock since 2007. Note that the options granted prior to 2008 are currently "out of the money" and are currently of no value to the optionees.

Ranges of Exercise Prices	Year(s) of Grant	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
		Number Outstanding	Weighted - Average		Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price	
			Remaining Contractual Life	Exercise Price			
\$21.36 to \$22.35	2006 (a)	1,983,100	0.25	\$21.99	1,983,100	\$21.99	
\$21.78 to \$23.16	2007	1,877,000	1.25	21.77	1,877,000	21.77	
\$7.73 to \$12.95	2008	582,200	2.25	12.92	582,200	12.92	
\$10.48	2009	404,115	3.25	10.48	404,115	10.48	
\$12.08	2010	458,685	4.25	12.08	458,685	12.08	
\$12.33	2011	804,005	5.25	12.33	804,005	12.33	
\$10.80	2012	841,058	6.25	10.80	611,846	10.80	
\$12.57	2013	860,771	7.25	12.57	408,352	12.57	
\$16.06	2014	1,073,390	8.25	16.06	465,646	16.06	
\$15.26	2015	991,250	9.25	15.26	275,447	15.26	
Total		9,875,574		\$16.60	7,870,396	\$17.17	

(a) These options will expire on May 26, 2016 and are currently "out of the money".

Pension Plan and Baseline Security Plan

During 2013, the Old Republic International Corporation Salaried Employees Restated Retirement Plan ("Company Plan") assumed the obligations and assets of other retirement plans maintained by subsidiaries of the Company. Participation in the Company Plan and the other retirement plans had been closed to new employees for many years. Effective December 31, 2013, the accrued benefit levels available to each participant in the Company Plan were frozen and no new benefits will accrue to participants after that date. Since 2014, substantially all employees of the Company and its subsidiaries participate in the Baseline Security Plan ("BSP"), subject to eligibility rules.

Under the Company Plan, as it applies to Messrs. Zucaro and Mueller, benefits are determined based upon 1.5% of the participant's "Final Average Monthly Earnings" (1/60th of the aggregate earnings of the employee during the period of the five consecutive years of service out of the last ten consecutive years of service which results in the highest "Final Average Monthly Earnings") multiplied by the participant's years of service. Earnings include base salary and commissions, but exclude bonuses and cash and deferred incentive compensation awards granted under any Company or subsidiaries' incentive plans or KEPRPs. Early retirement benefits are available under the Company Plan for persons who are eligible and elect to retire after attaining age 55 provided they have at least five years of vested service with the Company. In this case, early retirement benefits are adjusted based upon the participant's age at retirement. The adjustment begins at 50% of normal benefits at age 55. For participants age 55 to 60 the early retirement benefits increase by 3.33% per year. Between ages 60 and 65, they increase by 6.66% per year until they reach 100%. Mr. Mueller is currently eligible for early retirement benefits under the Company Plan. Messrs. Rager and Smiddy are not participants in the Company Plan or any pension plan previously sponsored by a subsidiary of the Company.

Under the Company Plan, as it applies to Mr. Yeager, who has attained age 65, the monthly benefit is 1.20% of the participants Final Average Monthly Earnings up to the Social Security Integration Level, and 1.75% of the amount in excess of that level, multiplied by the participant's years of credited service limited to a maximum of 30 years. Early retirement benefits are available for persons who are eligible and elect to retire after attaining age 55 and completing 10 years of vesting service, or after attaining age 60. In the case of early retirement, benefits are reduced by .458% for each month preceding the participant attaining age 65.

The Company had maintained the Old Republic International Corporation Executives Excess Benefit Plan (“Excess Benefit Plan”) to provide certain key executives with pension benefits in excess of those provided by the Company Plan because of legal limitations that cap benefit payments. The Excess Benefit Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, which had initially selected the employees to participate in this plan from those who were participants in the Company Plan. Mr. Zucaro is the only continuing executive officer who qualified for participation under the Excess Benefit Plan as this plan was closed to new participants as of December 31, 2004. Further, the accrued benefits under this plan were also frozen as of December 31, 2013 and no additional future benefits will accrue to Mr. Zucaro under it.

The following table sets forth the present value of the estimated benefits payable to executive officers under the above described pension plans.

Pension Benefits				
Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (1)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (2)
Aldo C. Zucaro	Company Plan	36.4	\$2,128,453	\$247,168
	Excess Benefit Plan	36.4	5,664,028	—
Karl W. Mueller	Company Plan	8.3	294,450	—
R. Scott Rager	None	—	—	—
Craig R. Smiddy	None	—	—	—
Rande K. Yeager	Company Plan	26.6	1,319,458	—

(1) The present value of accumulated benefits payable following assumed retirement is calculated using interest and mortality assumptions consistent with those used for financial reporting purposes with respect to the companies’ audited financial statements. No discount is assumed for separation prior to retirement due to death, disability or termination of employment. The amount shown is based upon accrued service through year end 2013 when Plan benefits were frozen.

(2) Mr. Zucaro began to receive pension benefits in 2014.

In 2014, the BSP was established by the Company, in part, as a replacement for the Company Plan and various 401(k) plans maintained by its insurance subsidiaries. Eligibility for participation in the BSP is similar to eligibility under the Company’s 401(k) ESSOP discussed below. The BSP is noncontributory by participants and no employee contributions are permitted under it except for IRA roll-over contributions. The BSP contributions are performance-based with an emphasis on the long-term underwriting results of the Company’s subsidiaries. The annual contribution is approved each year by ORI’s Compensation Committee and Board of Directors following the receipt of all pertinent audit reports for the Company, and its individual subsidiaries and operating centers, as profit sharing contributions are performance-based as to each individual subsidiary or operating group thereof. Any contribution is characterized as a percentage of each eligible employee’s annual base salary. The initial base year for determining the Company’s contribution to the BSP was 2014. Following the Board of Directors’ approval, the first contributions under the BSP were allocated to participants’ accounts in early 2015.

Employees Savings and Stock Ownership Plan (ESSOP)

Under the Company’s 401(k) qualified ESSOP, eligible employees, who elect to save, may receive a Company match ranging from 20% to 140% of a maximum of 6% of the participant’s first \$150,000 in eligible annual compensation. The matching formula is based upon the percentages saved and the increase in the Company’s five-year’s running average of net operating earnings growth per share, adjusted for the effect of the RFIG run-off. Employees’ savings are invested, at the employees’ direction, in a number of publicly-traded mutual funds, and employees may elect to purchase the Company’s Common Stock as an investment option. Employer contributions are invested exclusively in the Company’s Common Stock. Employees with three or more years of service as of the prior year’s end may diversify the annual contribution of Company Common Stock into alternative investments. Further, such employees may also diversify all of the prior contributions of Company Common Stock at any time. The alternative investment choices include a number of publicly-traded stock and bond mutual funds. Employees may also change their investments from the alternate investments permitted into investments in the Company’s Common Stock. However, the number of times employees may change their investments into or out of the Company’s Common Stock is annually limited. A participant becomes vested in the account balance allocated from employer contributions upon being totally and permanently disabled, death, or upon the earlier of attaining age 65 or being employed for 6 years. Vesting also occurs in increments of 20% per year, beginning after one year of service. Benefits are payable upon termination of service, death or disability, or following retirement and are subject to minimum distribution requirements set forth in Treasury regulations under the Internal Revenue Code. At the election

of the participant, benefits derived from employer contributions are payable either in cash or the Company's Common Stock.

In addition to the Company's ESSOP, Mr. Rager participated in the Great West Casualty Company Profit Sharing Plan ("GWC Plan") that was terminated on December 31, 2013. The existing account balances of each GWC Plan participant were absorbed by the BSP described above. While Mr. Rager had a balance with the GWC Plan, he has not received or made a contribution to the GWC Plan since joining the Company's Senior Management in late 2007. The GWC Plan was a 401(k) qualified plan, similar to the Company's ESSOP with a profit sharing component, and covered substantially all employees of GWC and its affiliates. As of January 1, 2014, no new participants were permitted to join the GWC Plan and existing GWC participants automatically became eligible for the BSP while remaining eligible for participation in the Company's ESSOP.

Other Benefits

The Company's culture and operating philosophy do not encompass the disbursement of significant values by way of perquisites or personal benefits to its executive officers and other employees. Such benefits, as are in fact provided, include the personal value attributed to the use of Company-supplied automobiles, the personal value of club memberships, and the value of certain personal meals. The value of these benefits to the CEO, CFO and other listed executive officers are shown in the "All Other Compensation" column of the Summary Compensation Table appearing elsewhere in this proxy statement. The Company and most of its subsidiaries provide other employment benefits that are generally available to most other employees and include: 401(k) and profit sharing plans, group life insurance plans, group health insurance plans, paid holidays and vacations.

ITEM 3 VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

BACKGROUND

The Company is committed to full disclosure concerning compensation, transparent corporate governance and the interest that shareholders have in knowing the Compensation philosophy of the Company. At the Company's 2015 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, more than 98.1% of the shares voted to approve the Company's executive compensation. However, in accordance with the Company's desire to fully inform shareholders about the methods and amounts of executive compensation, and as prescribed by law and regulation, shareholders are again asked to endorse the Company's handling of these matters by adopting the following resolution that is commonly called a "Say-on-Pay" proposal.

The Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee, in particular, review the elements of Company compensation each year. Special attention is devoted to the compensation of the executive officers and other senior members of the Company's management. In general, the Company seeks to align executive compensation with shareholder value on an annual and long-term basis through a combination of base pay, annual incentives and long-term incentives. The Company believes that its history of long-term growth over the last several decades is, in part, a result of its compensation programs that encourage a longer-term pursuit of growth goals, rather than short-term results. A more detailed review of those programs and the awards for 2015 to the executive officers of the Company are reported elsewhere in this proxy statement. The Board of Directors and Compensation Committee believe the Company's performance and executive compensation have been aligned and balanced with shareholder returns in recent years. This vote is not intended to address any one specific element of compensation or the compensation paid to any one individual. Rather, the resolution concerns the overall philosophy, makeup and amounts of compensation paid to executive officers as a group.

2015 EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION VOTE

At the Company's 2015 Annual Shareholders' Meeting more than 98.1% of shares present voted to approve the Company's executive compensation for 2014. The Compensation Committee and Board of Directors considered this vote when it reviewed executive compensation for 2015.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

Resolved, that the shareholders of the Company approve the compensation policies, practices and procedures as set forth in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section of this proxy statement for its executive officers for the year 2015.

VOTE REQUIRED

This vote is advisory and is not binding upon the Board of Directors. The vote is intended to be a measure of the shareholders' overall approval of the handling of the Company's executive compensation matters. Therefore, the vote will not result in a change or clawback of any existing or future compensation of any individual. Nor will this vote necessarily result in a change in the elements or compensation programs of the Company, as those decisions remain vested in the Board of Directors. However, if the shareholders fail to give this proposal a favorable vote, the Board of Directors and Compensation Committee shall investigate the reasons the resolution did not receive a majority vote. Further, this vote will be taken into consideration when future changes are considered in the elements of compensation, when compensation programs are adopted or changed, and when compensation amounts or incentive awards are approved for executive officers and the other senior members of the Company's management. The results of this vote shall be disclosed in a filing made with the SEC shortly after the Annual Shareholders' Meeting and will be available for review on the Company's website, www.oldrepublic.com.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RECOMMENDATION

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR this proposal. Proxies solicited by the Board of Directors shall be voted in favor of this proposal unless shareholders specify to the contrary in their proxies.

ITEM 4 SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL by the CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM ("CaIPERS")

The Secretary of the Company has received a written notice that CaIPERS, as a shareholder, intends to introduce a resolution at the Company's Annual Shareholders' Meeting. The Company's Secretary will provide the formal name, address and number of shares held by the proponent of this proposal to any shareholder, upon receipt of a request for such information. The proposed resolution and a supporting statement are presented verbatim below.

PROPOSAL

RESOLVED: Shareholders of Old Republic International Corporation ("Company") ask the board of directors ("Board") to adopt, and present for shareholder approval, a "proxy access" bylaw. Such a bylaw shall require Company to include in its proxy materials prepared for a shareholder meeting at which directors are to be elected, the name, the Disclosure and the Statement (each as defined herein) of any person nominated for election to the board by a shareholder or group ("Nominator") that meets the criteria established below. Company shall allow shareholders to vote on such nominee on Company's proxy card.

The number of shareholder-nominated candidates appearing in proxy materials shall not exceed one quarter of the directors then serving. This bylaw, which shall supplement existing rights under Company bylaws, should provide that Nominator must:

- a) have beneficially owned 3% or more of Company's outstanding common stock continuously for at least three years before submitting the nomination;
- b) give Company, within the time period identified in its bylaws, written notice of the information required by the bylaws and any Securities and Exchange Commission rules about (i) the nominee, including consent to being named in the proxy materials and to serving as director if elected; and (ii) Nominator, including proof it owns the required shares (the "Disclosure"); and
- c) certify that (i) it will assume liability stemming from any legal or regulatory violation arising out of Nominator's communications with Company shareholders, including the Disclosure and the Statement; (ii) it will comply with all applicable laws and regulations if it uses soliciting material other than Company's proxy materials; and (iii) to the best of its knowledge, the required shares were acquired in the ordinary course of business and not to change or influence control at Company.

Nominator may submit with the Disclosure a statement not exceeding 500 words in support of the nominee (the "Statement"). The Board shall adopt procedures for promptly resolving disputes over whether notice of a nomination was timely, whether the Disclosure and the Statement satisfy the bylaw and applicable federal regulations, and the priority to be given to multiple nominations exceeding the one-quarter limit.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Proxy access enables a system of governance that fosters director accountability and long-term value creation. Without effective proxy access, the director election process simply becomes a ratification of corporate management's slate of nominees.

The CFA Institute's 2014 assessment of pertinent academic studies and the use of proxy access in other markets similarly concluded that proxy access:

- Would "benefit both the markets and corporate boardrooms, with little cost or disruption."
- Has the potential to raise overall US market capitalization by up to \$140.3 billion if adopted market-wide.¹

The proposed bylaw received strong investor support in 2015 – proposals modeling this framework received an average of 54%. A growing number of companies continue to adopt proxy access provisions – rejecting the common corporate assertion that proxy access is costly, distracting, and favored mainly by special interests.

We urge shareholders to vote FOR this proposal.

1. <http://www.cfapubs.org/doi/pdf/10.2469/ccb.v2014.n9.1>

OLD REPUBLIC'S STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE SHAREHOLDER'S PROPOSAL

Currently the Company has no rule or By-law concerning proxy access; accordingly, this matter is governed by Delaware General Business Law and SEC law and regulations. The shareholder in its supporting statement relies on academic studies to support its contention that proxy access increases directors' accountability and long-term value creation. Addressing accountability first, Old Republic's governance structure already provides shareholders with various opportunities to hold the Board accountable in the nomination and election of directors. The Company's governance structure currently provides:

- Shareholders the ability to call special meetings and take action by written consent outside the context of an annual meeting of shareholders.
- That in the event that any director receives a significant withhold vote in an election, the Governance and Nominating Committee would investigate the reason or reasons for such a withhold vote and following its investigation, the Committee would make such recommendations to the full Board as are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Shareholders the ability to recommend director candidates to Old Republic's Governance and Nominating Committee, and such nominees would be evaluated and considered using the same criteria as for all other candidates and with due consideration to the Company's needs.
- A strong independent leadership structure, including a Lead Independent Director who is appointed from among the independent directors.

Currently, nine of the eleven Company directors are independent under the rules of the NYSE and the SEC and are under no obligation to follow the lead of the Company's management. Moreover, based on the beneficial ownership of approximately 2.3% of the Company's outstanding Common stock by the directors and executive officers of the company, as a group, and the ownership of approximately 7.6% of Old Republic's outstanding stock by its employees' ESSOP as well as its pension and other benefit plans, the interests of the Company's directors, executive officers and employees (a combined 9.9%) are fully aligned with those of the shareholders. In these regards the Board believes that this alignment of interests among these groups along with the intellectual capital that they have invested in Old Republic, demonstrate that they, as a group, are committed to the Company's performance over the long run, and are thus responsive to the concerns of shareholders as serious investors in Old Republic's business.

The Company also has an effective director nomination process. In this regard the Board of Directors' Governance and Nominating Committee follows an approach designed to obtain a reasonable balance between skills, tenure and experience in the slating and retention of directors. The Committee is always open to considering all candidates nominated by shareholders, and as described elsewhere in this proxy statement, the Committee's policy is that it will evaluate each such candidate on the basis of the minimum criteria and background qualifications and experience as are required of any other candidates.

The supporting statement to the shareholder's proposal asserts that in addition to fostering director accountability, it would also result in long-term value creation. The Board of Directors is unaware of any empirical evidence that such value creation would in fact occur. Notably, while not disclosed by the shareholder in its supporting statement, one of the event studies in the academic report cited by the shareholder concludes that proxy access could have a *negative* impact on US market capitalization. Moreover, the Board believes that much of what passes as best practices of corporate governance propounded by certain academic circles and shareholder advisory services is based on theories largely distanced from real business life considerations. As demonstrated by the fact that even the academic studies cited by the shareholder are not unanimous in concluding that proxy access may increase US market capitalization, the Board views much of the current academic theory on the merits of proxy access as speculative in nature and attempts for one-size-fits-all engineering without regard to the uniqueness of individual institutions and their business models and long term operating and growth objectives.

The Board of Directors has considered this particular proposal by CalPERS in the context of the totality of Old Republic's system of corporate governance. This system has been in place consistently during decades of the Company's existence as a publicly-held insurance holding company. The Board is of the view that the Company's performance over those decades provides empirical evidence that the Company's system of governance is not broken and therefore does not need fixing. The Board believes that actions speak louder than words and that viewed over the decades, Old Republic's governance structure has helped produce industry-beating value creation for all of its serious long-term investors. Very little additional proof is needed of Old Republic's distinguished record of successfully managing a long term business, in the best interests of its shareholders, than the two following charts, which are updated each year, showing its industry-beating total market returns and total book value creation over the decades.

The tables that follow reflect the Company's annual operating results over the past 50 years. To put them in perspective, the Company has included information on the stock market's valuation. The first table compares Old Republic's annual total book return with the total pretax annual return for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index. (The Company calculates total book return by taking the annual post-tax change in shareholders' equity per share, plus the pretax dividend yield on that account.) For this period, Old Republic's total book return averaged 14.7%, versus 11.1% for the S&P 500 Index.

The second table compares the Company's annual total market return on a per-share basis with the S&P 500's performance. (This is calculated by taking the year-to-year percentage change in the closing price of Old Republic's stock, plus the cash dividend as a percentage of the closing price per share at the beginning of each year.) During this time, Old Republic's shares posted an annual average return of 16.7% versus 11.1% for the S&P 500.

Both charts reflect the Company's poorer performance relative to the S&P 500 Index in the Great Recession years, as this recession seriously impacted the Company's Run-Off financial indemnity business. This relatively poorer performance is expected to turn more positive as Old Republic's recalibrated capital resources restore an earnings momentum driven by its General and Title insurance businesses. The Company has paid cash dividends without interruption for each of the 74 years since 1942, and the annual rate has been increased in each of the past 34 years through year end 2015.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATON – Total Book Return Compared S&P 500

Year	Old Republic International Corporation (a)					S&P 500 (b)	Relative Results
	Ending Book Value	Cash Dividends Paid (c)	Percentage Change in Book Value	Dividend Yield	Total Book Return (d)	Total Annual Return	ORI vs. S&P 500
1966	\$0.16	\$0.006	14.3%	4.3%	18.6%	-10.0%	28.6%
1967	0.25	0.007	56.3%	4.4%	60.7%	23.7%	37.0%
1968	0.28	0.007	15.2%	2.8%	18.0%	11.0%	7.0%
1969	0.31	0.011	9.4%	3.8%	13.2%	-8.4%	21.6%
1970	0.36	0.012	15.5%	4.0%	19.5%	4.0%	15.5%
1971	0.47	0.014	31.3%	3.9%	35.2%	14.3%	20.9%
1972	0.48	0.016	2.3%	3.4%	5.7%	19.0%	-13.3%
1973	0.47	0.019	-2.2%	3.9%	1.7%	-14.7%	16.4%
1974	0.38	0.020	-19.3%	4.2%	-15.1%	-26.5%	11.4%
1975	0.29	0.020	-23.9%	5.3%	-18.6%	37.2%	-55.8%
1976	0.56	0.011	94.4%	3.9%	98.3%	23.8%	74.5%
1977	0.79	0.022	41.9%	3.9%	45.8%	-7.2%	53.0%
1978	0.98	0.033	22.8%	4.2%	27.0%	6.6%	20.4%
1979	1.08	0.052	10.9%	5.3%	16.2%	18.4%	-2.2%
1980	1.22	0.054	12.8%	5.0%	17.8%	32.5%	-14.7%
1981	1.39	0.054	14.0%	4.4%	18.4%	-4.9%	23.3%
1982	1.65	0.056	18.4%	4.0%	22.4%	21.6%	0.8%
1983	1.89	0.058	14.6%	3.6%	18.2%	22.6%	-4.4%
1984	2.21	0.059	16.9%	3.3%	20.2%	6.3%	13.9%
1985	2.30	0.062	4.3%	2.9%	7.2%	31.7%	-24.5%
1986	2.53	0.065	9.7%	2.7%	12.6%	18.7%	-6.1%
1987	2.95	0.068	16.7%	2.7%	19.4%	5.3%	14.1%
1988	3.15	0.071	6.9%	2.3%	9.2%	16.6%	-7.4%
1989	3.54	0.076	12.4%	2.4%	14.8%	31.7%	-16.9%
1990	3.92	0.081	10.7%	2.2%	13.1%	-3.1%	16.2%
1991	4.46	0.086	13.7%	2.2%	15.9%	30.5%	-14.6%
1992	5.07	0.093	13.8%	2.1%	15.9%	7.6%	8.3%
1993	5.75	0.102	13.4%	1.9%	15.3%	10.1%	5.2%
1994	6.11	0.111	6.3%	2.0%	8.3%	1.3%	7.0%
1995	7.24	0.121	18.5%	2.0%	20.5%	37.6%	-17.1%
1996	7.77	0.148	7.3%	2.0%	9.3%	23.0%	-13.7%
1997	8.31	0.178	7.0%	2.3%	9.3%	33.4%	-24.1%
1998	9.21	0.206	10.8%	2.5%	13.3%	28.6%	-15.3%
1999	9.59	0.261	4.2%	2.8%	7.0%	21.0%	-14.0%
2000	11.00	0.293	14.6%	3.1%	17.7%	-9.1%	26.8%
2001	12.48	0.315	13.5%	2.9%	16.4%	-11.9%	28.3%
2002	13.96	0.336	11.8%	2.7%	14.5%	-22.1%	36.6%
2003	15.65	0.890 (c)	12.1%	6.4% (c)	18.6%	28.7%	-10.1%
2004	16.94	0.402	8.2%	2.6%	10.8%	10.9%	-0.1%
2005	17.53	1.312 (c)	3.5%	7.7% (c)	11.2%	4.9%	6.3%
2006	18.91	0.590	7.9%	3.4%	11.3%	15.8%	-4.5%
2007	19.71	0.630	4.2%	3.3%	7.5%	5.5%	2.0%
2008	15.91	0.670	-19.3%	3.4%	-15.9%	-37.0%	21.1%
2009	16.49	0.680	3.6%	4.3%	7.9%	26.5%	-18.6%
2010	16.16	0.690	-2.0%	4.2%	2.2%	15.1%	-12.9%
2011	14.76	0.700	-8.7%	4.3%	-4.4%	2.1%	-6.5%
2012	14.03	0.710	-4.9%	4.8%	-0.1%	16.0%	-16.1%
2013	14.64	0.720	4.3%	5.1%	9.4%	32.4%	-23.0%
2014	15.15	0.730	3.5%	5.0%	8.5%	13.7%	-5.2%
2015	\$15.02	\$0.740	-0.9%	4.9%	4.0%	1.4%	2.6%
Annual Average – 1966 to 2015 (50 years)			11.1%	3.6%	14.7%	11.1%	3.6%

(a) Old Republic's per share statistics have been retroactively restated for stock dividends and splits. The data applicable to the Company are reported on a post-tax basis relative to book value, and on a pre-tax basis with respect to the dividend yield. 1967 and prior years' information is based on the statutory results of Old Republic Life Insurance Company, predecessor to Old Republic International Corporation. (b) Data for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index ("S&P 500") are calculated on a pre-tax basis. (c) In December, 2003 and 2005, special year-end cash dividends of \$0.534 and \$0.800 per common share were declared and paid. (d) Total book return represents the sum of each year's dividend yield as a percentage of beginning book value per share, plus the percentage change in each year's book value per share.

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATON – Total Market Return Compared S&P 500

Year	Old Republic International Corporation (a)					S&P 500 (b)	Relative Results
	Ending Market Value	Cash Dividends Paid (c)	Percentage Change in Market Value	Dividend Yield	Total Market Return (d)	Total Annual Return	ORI vs. S&P 500
1966	\$0.38	\$0.006	-28.3%	1.1%	-27.2%	-10.0%	-17.2%
1967	0.34	0.007	-10.5%	1.8%	-8.7%	23.7%	-32.4%
1968	0.47	0.007	39.7%	2.1%	41.8%	11.0%	30.8%
1969	0.34	0.011	-28.4%	2.3%	-26.1%	-8.4%	-17.7%
1970	0.53	0.012	57.1%	3.7%	60.8%	4.0%	56.8%
1971	0.84	0.014	59.6%	2.6%	62.2%	14.3%	47.9%
1972	1.24	0.016	47.5%	1.9%	49.4%	19.0%	30.4%
1973	0.45	0.019	-63.5%	1.5%	-62.0%	-14.7%	-47.3%
1974	0.41	0.020	-10.6%	4.4%	-6.2%	-26.5%	20.3%
1975	0.44	0.020	7.9%	5.0%	12.9%	37.2%	-24.3%
1976	0.62	0.011	42.7%	2.6%	45.3%	23.8%	21.5%
1977	0.79	0.022	27.4%	3.5%	30.9%	-7.2%	38.1%
1978	0.98	0.033	22.8%	4.2%	27.0%	6.6%	20.4%
1979	1.11	0.052	14.2%	5.3%	19.5%	18.4%	1.1%
1980	0.89	0.054	-20.4%	4.8%	-15.6%	32.5%	-48.1%
1981	1.14	0.054	28.8%	6.1%	34.9%	-4.9%	39.8%
1982	1.46	0.056	27.8%	4.9%	32.7%	21.6%	11.1%
1983	2.35	0.058	61.4%	4.0%	65.4%	22.6%	42.8%
1984	2.03	0.059	-13.7%	2.5%	-11.2%	6.3%	-17.5%
1985	3.01	0.062	48.4%	3.0%	51.4%	31.7%	19.7%
1986	2.32	0.065	-23.2%	2.2%	-21.0%	18.7%	-39.7%
1987	1.86	0.068	-19.6%	2.9%	-16.7%	5.3%	-22.0%
1988	2.35	0.071	26.0%	3.8%	29.8%	16.6%	13.2%
1989	2.61	0.076	11.0%	3.2%	14.2%	31.7%	-17.5%
1990	2.46	0.081	-5.3%	3.1%	-2.2%	-3.1%	0.9%
1991	4.21	0.086	70.7%	3.5%	74.2%	30.5%	43.7%
1992	5.90	0.093	40.2%	2.2%	42.4%	7.6%	34.8%
1993	5.37	0.102	-9.0%	1.7%	-7.3%	10.1%	-17.4%
1994	5.04	0.111	-6.1%	2.1%	-4.0%	1.3%	-5.3%
1995	8.42	0.121	67.1%	2.4%	69.5%	37.6%	31.9%
1996	9.51	0.148	13.0%	1.8%	14.8%	23.0%	-8.2%
1997	13.22	0.178	39.0%	1.9%	40.9%	33.4%	7.5%
1998	12.00	0.206	-9.2%	1.6%	-7.6%	28.6%	-36.2%
1999	7.27	0.261	-39.4%	2.2%	-37.2%	21.0%	-58.2%
2000	17.06	0.293	134.8%	4.0%	138.8%	-9.1%	147.9%
2001	14.93	0.315	-12.5%	1.8%	-10.7%	-11.9%	1.2%
2002	14.93	0.336	--%	2.2%	2.2%	-22.1%	24.3%
2003	20.29	0.890 (c)	35.9%	5.9% (c)	41.8%	28.7%	13.1%
2004	20.24	0.402	-0.2%	2.0%	1.8%	10.9%	-9.1%
2005	21.01	1.312 (c)	3.8%	6.5% (c)	10.3%	4.9%	5.4%
2006	23.28	0.590	10.8%	2.8%	13.6%	15.8%	-2.2%
2007	15.41	0.630	-33.8%	2.7%	-31.1%	5.5%	-36.6%
2008	11.92	0.670	-22.6%	4.3%	-18.3%	-37.0%	18.7%
2009	10.04	0.680	-15.8%	5.7%	-10.1%	26.5%	-36.6%
2010	13.63	0.690	-35.8%	6.9%	42.7%	15.1%	27.6%
2011	9.27	0.700	-32.0%	5.1%	-26.9%	2.1%	-29.0%
2012	10.65	0.710	14.9%	7.7%	22.6%	16.0%	6.6%
2013	17.27	0.720	62.2%	6.8%	69.0%	32.4%	36.6%
2014	14.63	0.730	-15.3%	4.2%	-11.1%	13.7%	-24.8%
2015	\$18.63	\$0.740	27.3%	5.1%	32.4%	1.4%	31.0%
Annual Average – 1966 to 2015 (50 years)			13.2%	3.5%	16.7%	11.1%	5.6%

(a) Old Republic's per share statistics have been retroactively restated for stock dividends and splits. 1967 and prior years' information is based on the statutory results of Old Republic Life Insurance Company, predecessor to Old Republic International Corporation. (b) Data for both the Company and the Standard & Poor's 500 Index ("S&P 500") are calculated on a pre-tax basis. (c) In December, 2003 and 2005, special year-end cash dividends of \$.534 and \$.800 per common share were declared and paid. (d) Total market return has been calculated as the sum of the year-to-year increase or decrease in the closing price and the dividend yield for each year as a percentage of the closing price at the end of the preceding year. The total return shown would be higher if an interest factor were also applied to the reinvestment of cash dividends.

Viewed against the backdrop of the Company's financial performance over several decades, the Board believes that its shareholders have had, and will continue to have, the opportunity to hold Directors accountable under its current method of operations and governance for the long run of the enterprise. Accordingly, the Board does not believe that the shareholder's proposal would result in more effective corporate governance or long-term value creation.

VOTE REQUIRED

If this proposal is properly presented at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, approval requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present at the Meeting, in person or represented by proxy, and entitled to vote. Proxies submitted without direction pursuant to this solicitation will be voted AGAINST the stockholder proposal. Abstentions will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal. Brokers will not have discretionary authority to vote on this proposal, so there could be broker non-votes. Broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote. The result of this vote shall be disclosed in a filing made with the SEC shortly after the Annual Shareholders' Meeting and will be available for review on the Company's website, www.oldrepublic.com.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RECOMMENDATION

The Board believes that this proposal is not in the shareholders' best interests, and recommends a vote AGAINST it. Proxies solicited by the Board of Directors shall be voted AGAINST this proposal unless shareholders specifically vote for it in their proxies.

OTHER INFORMATION

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of the Company's Common Stock, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Based solely on reports and other information submitted by executive officers, directors and such other persons required to file, the Company believes that during the year ended December 31, 2015, all reports required by Section 16(a) have been properly filed.

SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS FOR THE 2017 ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

In order for a proposal by a shareholder of the Company to be included in the Company's proxy statement and form of proxy for the 2017 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the proposal must be received by the Company no later than 120 days before the anniversary date of the Company's last proxy statement (December 16).

STOCK OWNERSHIP GUIDELINES

The Company encourages all of its employees to own Company Common Stock directly or through employee benefit plans such as its 401(k) ESSOP. All of its executive officers and directors own shares of the Company's Common Stock. The table on page 3 shows the nature and amount of such holdings.

The Company has an equity ownership policy for its directors and senior officers. Pursuant to this policy, directors are required to acquire holdings in the Company's Common Stock with a value of at least \$250,000. This policy allows new directors three years during which to acquire such ownership, with the valuation of such stock based upon the greater of current market value attained at any point in time, or the original acquisition cost. All of the Company's directors currently hold in excess of this requirement. For the most senior officers of the Company, the recommended value of Common Stock ownership is based upon the following multiples of the officer's base salary:

CEO of the Company.....	6 times
President of the Company	4 times
Certain other senior officers of the Company and its subsidiaries	<u>1.5 times</u>

The value of all shares of Company Common Stock owned directly or held in employee benefit accounts by such officers, together with the value of deferred compensation accounts, are considered in meeting these objectives. Newly elected senior officers have five years to meet the pertinent requirement. Senior officers who are promoted to a position that suggests additional ownership of the Company's Common Stock have three years from such promotion to meet the applicable requirement.

This proxy statement is filed by order of the Board of Directors.

John R. Heitkamp, Jr.
Senior Vice President,
General Counsel and Secretary

Chicago, Illinois
April 15, 2016

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This document is not intended to represent a solicitation or offer to buy or sell the Corporation's securities.



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