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

FORM 10-Q

☒ Quarterly report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Security Exchange Act of 1934

for the quarterly period ended: **June 30, 2020**

or

☐ Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Security Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number: **001-10607**

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	36-2678171
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
307 North Michigan Avenue Chicago Illinois	60601
(Address of principal executive office)	(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	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock / $1 par value	ORI	New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). **Yes:** ☒ **No:** ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	☒	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding at June 30, 2020 was 304,035,642.

There are 54 pages in this report

OLD REPUBLIC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Report on Form 10-Q / June 30, 2020

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Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

($ in Millions, Except Share Data)

	(Unaudited) June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets		
Investments:		
Available for sale:		
Fixed maturity securities (at fair value) (amortized cost: $9,305.2 and $8,537.3)	**$ 9,859.4**	$ 8,796.5
Short-term investments (at fair value which approximates cost)	**795.5**	484.3
Total	**10,655.0**	9,280.9
Held to maturity:		
Fixed maturity securities (at amortized cost) (fair value: $- and $1,058.2)	**—**	1,021.7
Equity securities (at fair value) (cost: $3,227.5 and $3,089.1)	**3,560.1**	4,030.5
Other investments	**25.7**	26.0
Total investments	**14,240.8**	14,359.2
Other Assets:		
Cash	**114.0**	78.8
Accrued investment income	**86.9**	89.3
Accounts and notes receivable	**1,771.9**	1,466.7
Federal income tax recoverable: Current	**15.8**	5.7
Reinsurance balances and funds held	**207.1**	178.4
Reinsurance recoverable: Paid losses	**70.6**	68.5
Policy and claim reserves	**4,060.1**	3,755.3
Deferred policy acquisition costs	**319.5**	325.4
Sundry assets	**763.2**	748.5
Total Other Assets	**7,409.4**	6,717.1
Total Assets	**$ 21,650.3**	$ 21,076.3
Liabilities, Preferred Stock, and Common Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Losses, claims, and settlement expenses	**$ 10,230.9**	$ 9,929.5
Unearned premiums	**2,413.1**	2,224.7
Other policyholders' benefits and funds	**194.2**	194.4
Total policy liabilities and accruals	**12,838.3**	12,348.7
Commissions, expenses, fees, and taxes	**501.0**	550.9
Reinsurance balances and funds	**898.1**	616.0
Federal income tax payable: Deferred	**43.7**	112.2
Debt	**968.1**	974.0
Sundry liabilities	**542.0**	474.1
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Total Liabilities	**15,791.3**	15,076.1
Preferred Stock (1)	**—**	—
Common Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock (1)	**304.0**	303.6
Additional paid-in capital	**1,305.1**	1,297.5
Retained earnings	**4,051.2**	4,386.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**307.5**	77.7
Unallocated ESSOP shares (at cost)	**(109.0)**	(64.8)
Total Common Shareholders' Equity	**5,858.9**	6,000.1
Total Liabilities, Preferred Stock and Common Shareholders' Equity	**$ 21,650.3**	$ 21,076.3

(1) At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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 304,035,642 and 303,652,553 were issued as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. At June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there were 100,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock, $1.00 par value, authorized, of which no shares were issued.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

($ in Millions, Except Share Data)

	Quarters Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
		2020		2019		**2020**		2019
Revenues:								
Net premiums earned	**$**	**1,353.1**	$	1,329.6	**$**	**2,729.8**	$	2,593.0
Title, escrow, and other fees		**129.9**		130.9		**250.0**		225.6
Total premiums and fees		**1,483.1**		1,460.5		**2,979.9**		2,818.6
Net investment income		**108.7**		113.0		**222.9**		225.1
Other income		**32.0**		34.1		**66.7**		64.5
Total operating revenues		**1,623.9**		1,607.7		**3,269.6**		3,108.3
Investment gains (losses):								
Realized from actual transactions		**(7.3)**		12.5		**11.2**		24.9
Realized from impairments		**—**		(2.0)		**—**		(2.0)
Unrealized from changes in fair value of equity securities		**354.0**		26.3		**(608.7)**		382.0
Total realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)		**346.7**		36.9		**(597.4)**		405.0
Total revenues		**1,970.6**		1,644.7		**2,672.2**		3,513.4
Benefits, Claims and Expenses:								
Benefits, claims and settlement expenses		**617.8**		629.9		**1,237.5**		1,228.4
Dividends to policyholders		**6.2**		5.3		**9.1**		12.9
Underwriting, acquisition, and other expenses		**836.9**		793.5		**1,673.8**		1,526.9
Interest and other charges		**10.4**		10.4		**22.3**		21.0
Total expenses		**1,471.5**		1,439.2		**2,943.0**		2,789.4
Income (loss) before income taxes (credits)		**499.1**		205.4		**(270.8)**		723.9
Income Taxes (Credits):								
Current		**25.9**		30.6		**65.9**		74.3
Deferred		**75.5**		9.3		**(129.7)**		71.8
Total		**101.4**		39.9		**(63.7)**		146.1
Net Income (Loss)	**$**	**397.7**	$	165.5	**$**	**(207.0)**	$	577.7
Net Income (Loss) Per Share:								
Basic	**$**	**1.34**	$	.55	**$**	**(.69)**	$	1.93
Diluted	**$**	**1.34**	$	.55	**$**	**(.69)**	$	1.92
Average shares outstanding: Basic		**297,523,559**		299,418,182		**298,915,853**		299,341,472
Diluted		**297,776,315**		300,752,992		**298,915,853**		300,580,764

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

($ in Millions)

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
Net Income (Loss) As Reported	**$ 397.7**	$ 165.5	**$ (207.0)**	$ 577.7
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities:				
Unrealized gains (losses) before reclassifications, not included in the statements of income	**462.4**	138.8	**289.2**	313.2
Amounts reclassified as realized investment (gains) losses in the statements of income	**8.8**	2.4	**8.5**	3.3
Pretax unrealized gains (losses) on securities	**471.3**	141.2	**297.7**	316.5
Deferred income taxes (credits)	**99.2**	29.7	**62.8**	66.7
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	**372.0**	111.4	**234.8**	249.8
Defined benefit pension plans:				
Net pension adjustment before reclassifications	**—**	—	**—**	(2.6)
Amounts reclassified as underwriting, acquisition, and other expenses in the statements of income	**.9**	1.0	**1.8**	2.0
Pretax net adjustment related to defined benefit pension plans	**.9**	1.0	**1.8**	(.5)
Deferred income taxes (credits)	**.1**	.2	**.3**	(.1)
Net adjustment related to defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	**.7**	.8	**1.4**	(.4)
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	**4.0**	3.1	**(6.5)**	5.4
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**376.8**	115.4	**229.8**	254.8
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	**$ 774.5**	$ 280.9	**$ 22.7**	$ 832.6

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Preferred Stock and Common Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited)

($ in Millions)

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	**2020**	2019
Convertible Preferred Stock:				
Balance, beginning and end of period	**$ —**	$ —	**$ —**	$ —
Common Stock:				
Balance, beginning of period	**$ 303.9**	$ 302.9	**$ 303.6**	$ 302.7
Dividend reinvestment plan	**—**	—	**—**	—
Net issuance of shares under stock based compensation plans	**—**	.2	**.3**	.4
Balance, end of period	**$ 304.0**	$ 303.2	**$ 304.0**	$ 303.2
Additional Paid-in Capital:				
Balance, beginning of period	**$ 1,304.2**	$ 1,284.1	**$ 1,297.5**	$ 1,277.6
Dividend reinvestment plan	**.2**	.2	**.4**	.4
Net issuance of shares under stock based compensation plans	**.3**	3.1	**4.7**	5.9
Stock based compensation	**.3**	.3	**1.5**	3.2
ESSOP shares released	**—**	.7	**.8**	1.3
Balance, end of period	**$ 1,305.1**	$ 1,288.6	**$ 1,305.1**	$ 1,288.6
Retained Earnings:				
Balance, beginning of period	**$ 3,715.8**	$ 4,220.8	**$ 4,386.0**	$ 3,849.8
Change in accounting principle	**—**	—	**(2.3)**	18.4
Balance, beginning of period, as adjusted	**3,715.8**	4,220.8	**4,383.6**	3,868.3
Net income (loss)	**397.7**	165.5	**(207.0)**	577.7
Dividends on common shares ($.21, $.20, $.42 and $.40 per common share)	**(62.3)**	(59.7)	**(125.3)**	(119.4)
Balance, end of period	**$ 4,051.2**	$ 4,326.7	**$ 4,051.2**	$ 4,326.7
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):				
Balance, beginning of period	**$ (69.2)**	$ (70.6)	**$ 77.7**	$ (210.0)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities, net of tax	**372.0**	111.4	**234.8**	249.8
Net adjustment related to defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	**.7**	.8	**1.4**	(.4)
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	**4.0**	3.1	**(6.5)**	5.4
Balance, end of period	**$ 307.5**	$ 44.8	**$ 307.5**	$ 44.8
Unallocated ESSOP Shares:				
Balance, beginning of period	**$ (111.9)**	$ (71.7)	**$ (64.8)**	$ (73.9)
ESSOP shares released	**2.8**	2.2	**5.7**	4.5
Purchase of unallocated ESSOP shares	**—**	—	**(50.0)**	—
Balance, end of period	**$ (109.0)**	$ (69.4)	**$ (109.0)**	$ (69.4)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Old Republic International Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

($ in Millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	**$ (207.0)**	$ 577.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Deferred policy acquisition costs	**5.9**	(8.3)
Premiums and other receivables	**(301.4)**	(236.8)
Unpaid claims and related items	**208.6**	84.6
Unearned premiums and other policyholders' liabilities	**(23.7)**	33.3
Income taxes	**(140.8)**	87.1
Reinsurance balances	**244.7**	178.0
Realized investment (gains) losses from actual transactions and impairments	**(11.2)**	(22.9)
Unrealized investment (gains) losses from changes in fair value of equity securities	**608.7**	(382.0)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	**54.7**	2.6
Total	**438.3**	313.4
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Fixed maturity securities:		
Available for sale:		
Maturities and early calls	**543.3**	298.7
Sales	**194.2**	303.5
Sales of:		
Equity securities	**151.6**	208.7
Other - net	**4.9**	25.8
Purchases of:		
Fixed maturity securities:		
Available for sale	**(518.1)**	(689.6)
Equity securities	**(271.2)**	(313.1)
Other - net	**(19.9)**	(30.9)
Net decrease (increase) in short-term investments	**(311.5)**	1.5
Total	**(226.7)**	(195.1)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of common shares	**5.6**	6.9
Redemption of debentures and notes	**(6.5)**	(6.5)
Purchase of unallocated common shares by ESSOP	**(50.0)**	—
Dividends on common shares	**(125.3)**	(119.4)
Other - net	**(.2)**	—
Total	**(176.3)**	(118.8)
Increase (decrease) in cash	**35.2**	(.5)
Cash, beginning of period	**78.8**	100.3
Cash, end of period	**$ 114.0**	$ 99.8
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid (received) during the period for: Interest	**$ 20.7**	$ 20.9
Income taxes	**$ 78.0**	$ 59.6

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Accounting Policies and Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with these notes and those included in the Company's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K incorporated herein by reference.

Pertinent accounting and disclosure pronouncements issued from time to time by the FASB are adopted by the Company as they become effective. Recent pronouncements are discussed below.

a) Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted FASB guidance on lease accounting which requires balance sheet recognition of all leases with a term greater than 12 months. The Company's adoption of this guidance is discussed in Note 7.

b) Effective January 1, 2020, the Company adopted the FASB’s current expected credit loss standard ("CECL") which requires the immediate recognition of estimated credit losses expected to occur over the remaining life of certain financial assets measured at amortized cost, including the Company’s reinsurance recoverables, held to maturity securities and its accounts and notes receivable. CECL replaces the current incurred loss impairment model that recognizes losses when a probability threshold is met with a requirement to recognize lifetime expected credit losses immediately when a financial asset is originated or purchased and at subsequent measurement dates. The expected credit losses, and subsequent adjustment to such losses, are recorded through an allowance account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset, with the net carrying value of the asset presented on the consolidated balance sheet.

The guidance also modifies the impairment model for available for sale fixed maturity securities by requiring the recognition of other than temporary impairments ("OTTI") relating to credit losses through an allowance account, as opposed to a charge that cannot be revised should the underlying security recover. Under the guidance, the length of time a security has been in an unrealized loss position will no longer impact the determination as to whether an OTTI loss exists.

The guidance relating to financial assets measured at amortized cost was adopted on a modified retrospective basis, resulting in a net of tax adjustment to January 1, 2020 retained earnings of $2.3. The Company’s total credit loss allowance relating to financial assets increased from $30.1 as of January 1, 2020 to $35.4 at June 30, 2020. The June 30, 2020 allowance was comprised of $15.0 related to reinsurance recoverables and $20.4 related to accounts and notes receivable. At adoption, the allowance included $14.5 related to reinsurance recoverables, $15.5 related to accounts and notes receivable, and an immaterial amount related to held to maturity securities.

The Company performs an ongoing evaluation of reinsurance balances outstanding and uses a probability-of-default methodology to estimate the credit allowance for uncollectible amounts. Allowances for uncollectible accounts and notes receivable are established based on a review of amounts outstanding, historical charge off activity, and current and forecasted economic conditions.

The revised impairment guidance for available for sale fixed maturity securities was adopted on a prospective basis. Related disclosures relative to this standard’s impact on the Company’s investment portfolio are included in Note 3.

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

2. Common Share Data:

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

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Numerator:				
Basic and diluted earnings per share - income (loss) available to common stockholders	$ 397.7	$ 165.5	$ (207.0)	$ 577.7
Denominator:				
Basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares (a)	297,523,559	299,418,182	298,915,853	299,341,472
Effect of dilutive securities - stock based compensation awards	252,756	1,334,810	—	1,239,292
Diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted-average shares (a)	297,776,315	300,752,992	298,915,853	300,580,764
Earnings per share: Basic	$ 1.34	$ .55	$ (.69)	$ 1.93
Diluted	$ 1.34	$ .55	$ (.69)	$ 1.92
Anti-dilutive common stock equivalents excluded from earnings per share computations:				
Stock based compensation awards	8,065,611	1,163,250	9,570,275	3,268,875

(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 not yet allocated 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 common shares.

3. Investments:

The Company classifies its fixed maturity securities as those 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 June 30, 2020 the Company changed its intent to hold its tax exempt municipal bond portfolio until maturity and consequently, reclassified these securities from their previous held to maturity designation to available for sale. As a result, a net of tax unrealized gain of $48.5 was recognized in other comprehensive income for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2020. The Company's entire fixed maturity portfolio is now classified as available for sale as of June 30, 2020.

Fixed maturity securities classified as "available for sale" are reported at fair value with changes in such values, net of deferred income taxes, reflected directly in shareholders' equity. Fixed maturity securities classified as "held to maturity" are carried at amortized cost. Equity securities are reported at fair value with changes in such values reflected as unrealized investment gains (losses) in the consolidated statements of income. Fair values for fixed maturity securities and equity securities are based on quoted market prices or estimates using values obtained from recognized independent pricing services.

The status and fair value changes of each of the fixed maturity investments are reviewed at least once per quarter 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 audited financial statements, 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. In the event the Company's estimate of OTTI is insufficient at any point in time, future periods' net income (loss) would be negatively impacted by the recognition of additional 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 directly in shareholders' equity. The Company recognized no OTTI adjustments for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2020 and $2.0 of OTTI adjustments for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2019.

A summary of fixed maturity securities by type, contractual maturity and credit quality are shown in the following tables. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities since borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost		Gross Unrealized Gains		Gross Unrealized Losses		Estimated Fair Value	
Fixed Maturity Securities by Type:								
June 30, 2020:								
Available for sale:								
U.S. & Canadian Governments	$	1,712.5	$	109.2	$	—	$	1,821.8
Tax-exempt		1,010.0		61.4		—		1,071.4
Corporate		6,582.7		403.8		20.3		6,966.2
	$	9,305.2	$	574.5	$	20.3	$	9,859.4
December 31, 2019:								
Available for sale:								
U.S. & Canadian Governments	$	1,842.3	$	36.9	$	.4	$	1,878.8
Corporate		6,694.9		225.5		2.8		6,917.6
	$	8,537.3	$	262.5	$	3.3	$	8,796.5
Held to maturity:								
Tax-exempt	$	1,021.7	$	36.5	$	—	$	1,058.2

	Amortized Cost		Estimated Fair Value	
Fixed Maturity Securities Stratified by Contractual Maturity at June 30, 2020:				
Available for sale:				
Due in one year or less	$	1,089.0	$	1,099.7
Due after one year through five years		5,345.3		5,620.7
Due after five years through ten years		2,794.1		3,059.2
Due after ten years		76.7		79.6
	$	9,305.2	$	9,859.4

Fixed Maturity Securities Stratified by Credit Quality (a):

	All Fixed Maturity Securities		Held to Maturity
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2019
Aaa	23.6%	23.9%	39.5%
Aa	12.8	13.1	52.5
A	32.9	32.6	8.0
Baa	26.2	26.1	—
Total investment grade	95.5	95.7	100.0
All other (b)	4.5	4.3	—
Total	100.0%	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.
(b) "All other" includes non-investment grade or non-rated issuers.

As described in Note 1, the Company adopted the FASB's accounting guidance on CECL effective January 1, 2020. The credit allowance for the Company's held to maturity fixed maturity securities was evaluated using a probability-of-default methodology and due to the high credit quality of the portfolio, the resulting allowances established were not material. As previously noted, as of June 30, 2020, the Company no longer classifies these fixed maturity securities as held to maturity.

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

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
June 30, 2020:						
Fixed Maturity Securities:						
Available for sale:						
U.S. & Canadian Governments	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Tax-exempt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate	278.1	16.5	16.8	3.8	295.0	20.3
	$ 278.1	$ 16.5	$ 16.9	$ 3.8	$ 295.1	$ 20.3
Number of available for sale securities in unrealized loss position		46		12		58
December 31, 2019:						
Fixed Maturity Securities:						
Available for sale:						
U.S. & Canadian Governments	$ 217.2	$ .3	$ 53.0	$ .1	$ 270.3	$ .4
Corporate	176.4	1.9	54.3	.8	230.7	2.8
	$ 393.7	$ 2.3	$ 107.4	$ 1.0	$ 501.1	$ 3.3
Number of available for sale securities in unrealized loss position		54		47		101
Held to maturity:						
Tax-exempt	$ —	$ —	$ 21.7	$ —	$ 21.7	$ —
Number of held to maturity securities in unrealized loss position		—		8		8

In the above tables the unrealized losses on fixed income securities reflect changes in the interest rate environment and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated governmental responses. As part of its assessment of other-than-temporary impairments, the Company considers its intent to continue to hold the securities, and the likelihood that it will not be required to sell investment securities in an unrealized loss position until cost recovery, principally in consideration of its asset and liability matching objectives.

The following table shows cost and fair value information for equity securities:

	Equity Securities			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
June 30, 2020	$ 3,227.5	$ 597.6	$ 265.0	$ 3,560.1
December 31, 2019	$ 3,089.1	$ 968.0	$ 26.6	$ 4,030.5

During the second quarter and first six months of 2020 and 2019, the Company recognized pretax unrealized investment gains (losses) of $354.0 and $(608.7), respectively for 2020, and $26.3 and $382.0, respectively for 2019, emanating from changes in the fair value of equity securities in the consolidated statements of income. Changes in the fair value of equity securities still held at June 30, 2020 and 2019 were $351.9 and $(602.7) for the second quarter and first six months of 2020, respectively, and $39.6 and $401.4 for the second quarter and first six months of 2019, respectively.

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: Level 1 inputs are based on quoted market prices in active markets; Level 2 observable inputs are based on corroboration with available market data; and Level 3 unobservable inputs are based on uncorroborated market data or a reporting entity's own assumptions. Following is a description of the valuation methodologies and general classification used for financial instruments measured at fair value.

The Company uses quoted values and other data provided by a nationally recognized independent pricing source as inputs into its quarterly process for determining fair values of 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) comparisons with other sources including the fair value estimates based on current market quotations, and with independent fair value estimates provided by the independent investment custodian. The independent pricing source obtains market quotations and actual transaction prices for securities that have quoted prices in active markets and uses 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 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, mutual funds, and 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 and equity securities. There were no significant changes in the fair value of Level 3 assets as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

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 June 30, 2020:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	$ 1,056.4	$ 765.4	$ —	$ 1,821.8
Tax-exempt	—	1,071.4	—	1,071.4
Corporate	—	6,955.7	10.5	6,966.2
Short-term investments	795.5	—	—	795.5
Equity securities	$ 3,558.3	$ —	$ 1.8	$ 3,560.1
As of December 31, 2019:				
Available for sale:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
U.S. & Canadian Governments	$ 1,068.1	$ 810.7	$ —	$ 1,878.8
Corporate	—	6,907.1	10.5	6,917.6
Short-term investments	484.3	—	—	484.3
Held to maturity:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
Tax-exempt	—	1,058.2	—	1,058.2
Equity securities	$ 4,028.7	$ —	$ 1.7	$ 4,030.5

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the six months ended June 30, 2020.

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. At June 30, 2020, the Company and its subsidiaries had no non-income producing fixed maturity or equity securities.

Realized investment gains and losses, which result from sales or impairments 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.

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

	Quarters Ended June 30, 2020		Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	2019
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Investment income:				
Fixed maturity securities	$ 72.4	$ 75.2	$ 147.0	$ 149.8
Equity securities	36.8	35.3	75.0	70.3
Short-term investments	.2	2.5	2.1	4.9
Other sources	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.3
Gross investment income	110.6	114.7	226.5	228.6
Investment expenses (a)	1.9	1.7	3.6	3.4
Net investment income	$ 108.7	$ 113.0	$ 222.9	$ 225.1
Investment gains (losses):				
From actual transactions:				
Fixed maturity securities:				
Gains	$ 2.7	$ 3.6	$ 3.6	$ 3.7
Losses	(11.6)	(4.1)	(12.2)	(5.1)
Net	(8.8)	(.4)	(8.5)	(1.4)
Equity securities:				
Gains	1.5	13.1	21.0	54.3
Losses	—	—	(1.2)	(28.0)
Net	1.5	13.0	19.8	26.3
Other investments, net	—	—	—	.1
Total from actual transactions	(7.3)	12.5	11.2	24.9
From impairments	—	(2.0)	—	(2.0)
From unrealized changes in fair value of equity securities	354.0	26.3	(608.7)	382.0
Total realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	346.7	36.9	(597.4)	405.0
Current and deferred income taxes (credits)	72.8	7.7	(125.7)	85.1
Net of tax realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	$ 273.8	$ 29.1	$ (471.7)	$ 319.8
Changes in unrealized investment gains (losses) reflected directly in shareholders' equity:				
Fixed maturity securities	$ 467.2	$ 141.0	$ 294.4	$ 315.4
Less: Deferred income taxes (credits)	98.3	29.7	62.1	66.5
	368.8	111.3	232.2	248.9
Other investments	4.0	.2	3.3	1.1
Less: Deferred income taxes (credits)	.8	—	.7	.2
	3.2	.1	2.6	.8
Net changes in unrealized investment gains (losses), net of tax	$ 372.0	$ 111.4	$ 234.8	$ 249.8

(a) Investment expenses largely consist of personnel costs and investment management and custody service fees.

4. 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, favorable or unfavorable claim developments 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.

The Company’s accounting policy regarding the establishment of claim reserve estimates is described in Note 1(h) to the consolidated financial statements included in Old Republic’s 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following table shows an analysis of changes in aggregate reserves for the Company's losses, claims and settlement expenses for each of the periods shown.

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Summary of changes in aggregate reserves for claims and related costs:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019
Gross reserves at beginning of period	$ 9,929.5	$ 9,471.2
Less: reinsurance losses recoverable	3,249.7	3,006.3
Net reserves at beginning of period:		
General Insurance	6,021.3	5,766.1
Title Insurance	530.9	533.4
RFIG Run-off	118.9	154.5
Other	8.4	10.8
Sub-total	6,679.7	6,464.9
Incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses:		
Provisions for insured events of the current year:		
General Insurance	1,178.7	1,181.3
Title Insurance	50.1	44.0
RFIG Run-off (a)	21.0	20.2
Other	5.8	8.2
Sub-total	1,255.7	1,253.9
Change in provision for insured events of prior years:		
General Insurance	(4.9)	(7.1)
Title Insurance	(10.7)	(11.4)
RFIG Run-off (a)	.6	(4.3)
Other	(1.9)	(1.5)
Sub-total	(17.0)	(24.5)
Total incurred claims and claim adjustment expenses (a)	1,238.6	1,229.3
Payments:		
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current year:		
General Insurance	282.5	301.2
Title Insurance	.9	.7
RFIG Run-off	.1	.2
Other	2.3	4.8
Sub-total	285.9	307.1
Claims and claim adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior years:		
General Insurance	696.5	758.1
Title Insurance	25.3	31.7
RFIG Run-off	20.4	45.0
Other	1.9	2.5
Sub-total	744.2	837.4
Total payments	1,030.2	1,144.6
Amount of reserves for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at the end of each period, net of reinsurance losses recoverable:		
General Insurance	6,216.0	5,880.8
Title Insurance	544.0	533.5
RFIG Run-off	119.9	125.1
Other	8.1	10.0
Sub-total	6,888.1	6,549.6
Reinsurance losses recoverable	3,342.7	3,086.7
Gross reserves at end of period	$ 10,230.9	$ 9,636.3

(a) In common with all other insurance coverages, 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. Changes in mortgage guaranty aggregate case, IBNR, and loss adjustment expense reserves 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. Estimates of coverage rescissions and claim denials are no longer material to Old Republic's consolidated financial statements.

5. Employee Benefit Plans:

The Company had an active pension plan (the "Plan") covering a portion of its work force until December 31, 2013. The Plan is a defined benefit plan pursuant to which pension payments are based primarily on years of service and employee compensation near retirement. The Plan was closed to new participants and benefits were frozen as of December 31, 2013. As a result, eligible employees retained all of the vested rights as of the effective date of the freeze. While additional benefits no longer accrue, the Company's cumulative obligation continues to be subject to further adjustment due to changes in actuarial assumptions such as expected mortality and changes in interest rates. Net periodic pension costs for the quarterly periods ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 were not material to Old Republic's consolidated statements of income.

During the first quarter of 2020, the Employee Savings and Stock Ownership Plan (ESSOP) purchased 3.3 million shares of Old Republic common stock for $50.0. The purchases were financed by loans to the ESSOP from participating subsidiaries.

6. Information About Segments of Business:

Old Republic is engaged in the single business of insurance underwriting and related services. The Company conducts its operations through a number of regulated insurance company subsidiaries organized into three major segments, namely its General Insurance (property and liability insurance), Title Insurance, and the Republic Financial Indemnity Group ("RFIG") Run-off Business. The results of a small life and accident insurance business are included with those of the parent holding company and its internal corporate services subsidiaries. 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. Segment results exclude investment gains or losses and other-than-temporary impairments as these are aggregated in the consolidated totals. The contributions of Old Republic's insurance industry segments to consolidated totals are shown in the following table.

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Segmented and Consolidated Results:

	Quarters Ended June 30, 2020	Quarters Ended June 30, 2019	Six Months Ended June 30, 2020	Six Months Ended June 30, 2019
General Insurance (a):				
Net premiums earned	$ 818.0	$ 850.1	$ 1,670.8	$ 1,681.6
Net investment income and other income	119.6	122.8	244.8	241.3
Total revenues excluding investment gains (losses)	$ 937.6	$ 972.9	$ 1,915.6	$ 1,923.0
Segment pretax operating income (loss) (b)	$ 85.2	$ 86.7	$ 195.3	$ 195.0
Income tax expense (credits) on above	$ 15.5	$ 16.1	$ 36.4	$ 36.9
Title Insurance:				
Net premiums earned	$ 520.4	$ 460.6	$ 1,028.5	$ 872.9
Title, escrow and other fees	129.9	130.9	250.0	225.6
Sub-total	650.4	591.6	1,278.6	1,098.5
Net investment income and other income	10.5	10.4	21.5	20.8
Total revenues excluding investment gains (losses)	$ 661.0	$ 602.0	$ 1,300.1	$ 1,119.4
Segment pretax operating income (loss) (b)	$ 65.4	$ 60.2	$ 108.7	$ 80.8
Income tax expense (credits) on above	$ 13.6	$ 12.6	$ 22.8	$ 17.0
RFIG Run-off Business (a):				
Net premiums earned	$ 11.6	$ 15.3	$ 24.3	$ 31.5
Net investment income and other income	3.9	4.3	8.3	8.9
Total revenues excluding investment gains (losses)	$ 15.6	$ 19.7	$ 32.6	$ 40.5
Segment pretax operating income (loss)	$ (4.9)	$ 8.2	$ 3.4	$ 16.5
Income tax expense (credits) on above	$ (1.1)	$ 1.6	$ .4	$ 3.2
Consolidated Revenues:				
Total revenues of above Company segments	$ 1,614.3	$ 1,594.8	$ 3,248.5	$ 3,082.9
Other sources (c)	36.3	44.1	76.1	88.1
Consolidated investment gains (losses):				
Realized from actual transactions and impairments	(7.3)	10.5	11.2	22.9
Unrealized from changes in fair value of equity securities	354.0	26.3	(608.7)	382.0
Total realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	346.7	36.9	(597.4)	405.0
Consolidation elimination adjustments	(26.7)	(31.1)	(55.0)	(62.7)
Consolidated revenues	$ 1,970.6	$ 1,644.7	$ 2,672.2	$ 3,513.4
Consolidated Pretax Income (Loss):				
Total segment pretax operating income (loss) of above Company segments	$ 145.6	$ 155.2	$ 307.5	$ 292.4
Other sources - net (c)	6.7	13.2	19.0	26.4
Consolidated investment gains (losses):				
Realized from actual transactions and impairments	(7.3)	10.5	11.2	22.9
Unrealized from changes in fair value of equity securities	354.0	26.3	(608.7)	382.0
Total realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	346.7	36.9	(597.4)	405.0
Consolidated income (loss) before income taxes (credits)	$ 499.1	$ 205.4	$ (270.8)	$ 723.9

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Consolidated Income Tax Expense (Credits):				
Total income tax expense (credits) of above Company segments	$ 28.0	$ 30.4	$ 59.7	$ 57.2
Other sources - net (c)	.5	1.6	2.2	3.7
Income tax expense (credits) on consolidated realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	72.8	7.7	(125.7)	85.1
Consolidated income tax expense (credits)	$ 101.4	$ 39.9	$ (63.7)	$ 146.1

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Consolidated Assets:		
General Insurance	$ 18,533.8	$ 17,870.0
Title Insurance	1,684.5	1,695.0
RFIG Run-off Business	556.6	615.1
Total assets for the above company segments	20,775.0	20,180.2
Other assets (c)	1,083.4	1,095.4
Consolidation elimination adjustments	(208.1)	(199.3)
Consolidated assets	$ 21,650.3	$ 21,076.3

(a) Results for the Consumer Credit Indemnity ("CCI") run-off business are expected to be immaterial in the remaining run-off periods. Effective July 1, 2019 these results have been reclassified to the General Insurance segment for all future periods. Previously these results were reflected as part of the RFIG Run-off Business.

(b) Segment pretax operating income (loss) is reported net of interest charges on intercompany financing arrangements with Old Republic's holding company parent for the following segments: General - $15.7 and $32.1 compared to $17.9 and $36.4 for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and Title - $.6 and $1.6 compared to $1.5 and $3.0 for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(c) Includes amounts for a small life and accident insurance business as well as those of the parent holding company and its internal corporate services subsidiaries.

7. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities:

(a) **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. At June 30, 2020, the Company had no material non-claim litigation exposures in its consolidated business.

(b) **Leases** - Several of the Company's subsidiaries maintain their offices in leased premises. A number of these leases provide for the payment of real estate taxes, insurance, and other operating expenses. In addition, many of the subsidiaries also lease equipment for use in their businesses. Substantially all of the Company's leases are classified as operating leases. Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted new lease accounting guidance issued by the FASB which requires the balance sheet recognition of all leases with a term greater than 12 months. The Company's adoption of this standard resulted in the establishment of a right of use asset ($226.9) and corresponding lease liability ($241.4) equal to the present value of future lease payments, reflected within sundry assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. Furthermore, the Company recognized $18.4, net of tax, in previously deferred gains associated with sale leaseback transactions as an adjustment to beginning retained earnings.

8. Debt:

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

	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
4.875% Senior Notes issued in 2014 and due 2024	$ 397.6	$ 435.8	$ 397.3	$ 439.5
3.875% Senior Notes issued in 2016 and due 2026	546.5	590.7	546.2	580.0
Other miscellaneous debt	23.9	23.9	30.4	30.4
Total debt	$ 968.1	$ 1,050.4	$ 974.0	$ 1,050.0

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 3 above:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Liabilities:					
Debt:					
June 30, 2020	$ 968.1	$ 1,050.4	$ —	$ 1,026.5	$ 23.9
December 31, 2019	$ 974.0	$ 1,050.0	$ —	$ 1,019.5	$ 30.4

9. Income Taxes:

Tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return by the Company are recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not that the position would be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. To the best of management's knowledge, there are no tax uncertainties that are expected to result in significant increases or decreases to unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve month period. The Company views its income tax exposures as primarily consisting of timing differences whereby the ultimate deductibility of a taxable amount is highly certain but the timing of its deductibility is uncertain. Such differences relate principally to the timing of deductions for loss and premium reserves. As in prior examinations, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") could assert that claim reserve deductions were overstated thereby reducing the Company's statutory taxable income in any particular year. The Company believes that it establishes its reserves fairly and consistently at each balance sheet date, and that it would succeed in defending its tax position in these regards. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, the possible accelerated payment of tax to the IRS would not necessarily affect the annual effective tax rate. The Company classifies interest and penalties as income tax expense in the consolidated statement of income. The Company is not currently under audit by the IRS and 2016 and subsequent tax years remain open.

OVERVIEW

This management analysis of financial position and results of operations pertains to the consolidated accounts of Old Republic International Corporation ("Old Republic", "ORI", or "the Company"). The Company conducts its operations principally through three major regulatory segments, namely, its General (property and liability), Title, and the RFIG Run-off Business. A small life and accident insurance business, accounting for 0.2% of consolidated operating revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and 0.6% 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, many of which require additional financial statement disclosures and provide related application guidance. Recent guidance issued by the FASB is summarized further in Note 1 of 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 in Old Republic's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The insurance business is distinguished from most others in that the prices (premiums) charged for various insurance products are set without certainty of the ultimate benefit and claim costs that will emerge, 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 policyholders and their beneficiaries. To achieve these objectives, adherence to insurance risk management principles is stressed, and asset diversification and quality are emphasized. In addition, Management engages in an ongoing assessment of operating risks, such as cybersecurity risks, that could adversely affect the Company's business and reputation.

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 capital resources. 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 primary 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, highly liquid equity securities.

In light of the above factors, the Company's affairs are 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 therefore 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, and for premium rate changes and reserved claim costs to be quantified and emerge in financial results 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

Old Republic International Corporation reported the following consolidated results:

OVERALL RESULTS

	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
Pretax income (loss)	$ 499.1	$ 205.4		$ (270.8)	$ 723.9	
Pretax investment gains (losses)	346.7	36.9		(597.4)	405.0	
Pretax income (loss) excluding investment gains (losses)	$ 152.4	$ 168.4	-9.5 %	$ 326.6	$ 318.9	2.4 %
Net income (loss)	$ 397.7	$ 165.5		$ (207.0)	$ 577.7	
Net of tax investment gains (losses)	273.8	29.1		(471.7)	319.8	
Net income (loss) excluding investment gains (losses)	$ 123.8	$ 136.3	-9.2 %	$ 264.6	$ 257.9	2.6 %

PER DILUTED SHARE

	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
Net income (loss)	$ 1.34	$ .55		$ (.69)	$ 1.92	
Net of tax investment gains (losses)	.92	.10		(1.58)	1.06	
Net income (loss) excluding investment gains (losses)	$ .42	$ .45	-6.7 %	$ .89	$ .86	3.5 %

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	% Change
Shareholders' equity: Total	$ 5,858.9	$ 6,000.1	-2.4 %
Per Common Share	$ 19.68	$ 19.98	-1.5 %

This year's second quarter and first half pretax and net income, exclusive of all investment gains and (losses) were affected primarily by relatively stable results within the General Insurance segment, greater profitability in the Title Insurance segment, and increased claim costs in the RFIG Run-off business. In combination, the business produced a 96.0% consolidated combined ratio for the second quarter of 2020, up slightly from 95.2% registered in the second quarter of 2019. For the six months ended June 30, 2020, the combined ratio was 95.4%, essentially unchanged from the same period of 2019. Total and per share net income continue to be significantly impacted by changes in the fair value of equity securities.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the associated governmental responses had a widespread impact on the U.S. economy beginning in the final weeks of the first quarter and continuing throughout the second quarter. Old Republic's response to the pandemic resulted in significant operational changes, including a transition to remote working for a majority of its approximately 9,000 associates. The pandemic's impact on employment levels, businesses and other economic activities contributed to a reduction in premium and fee revenues in the General Insurance segment, while the Title Insurance segment continued to see strong growth in premium and fee revenues, and the RFIG Run-off business saw an increase in claim costs due to higher reported delinquencies.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated governmental responses caused substantial disruptions to financial markets in the final weeks of this year's first quarter, improved market performance had a significant positive impact on the second quarter's financial results. The resulting increase in the fair value of the Company's common stock and fixed-maturity investment portfolios contributed to the second quarter's recovery in book value per share reported as of June 30, 2020 of $19.68 as compared to $17.29 at March 31, 2020.

The economic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic could affect future premium and fee revenues in the General Insurance and Title Insurance segments, and conversely underwriting expense ratios could rise. In the RFIG Run-off business, future claims experience could depend upon the continued, mitigating effects of loan forbearance programs mandated by the Federal government, and the rate at which employment levels recover. These outcomes notwithstanding, management firmly believes that the Company's strong financial condition will enable it to weather these challenges, and most importantly allow its insurance subsidiaries to meet their obligations to customers, policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Old Republic's business is necessarily managed for the long run. In this context management's key objectives are to achieve a continuous, long-term improvement in operating results, and to ensure balance sheet strength for the primary needs of the insurance subsidiaries' underwriting and related services business. In this view, the evaluation of periodic and long-term results excludes consideration of all investment gains and (losses). Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), however, net income (loss), which includes all specifically defined realized and unrealized investment gains and (losses), is the measure of total profitability.

In management's opinion, the focus on income (loss) excluding all investment gains and losses provides a better way to realistically analyze, evaluate, and establish accountability for the results and benefits that arise from the basic operations of the business. The inclusion of realized investment gains and (losses) in income (loss) can mask the reality and trends in the fundamental operating results of the insurance business. That is because their realization is, more often than not, highly discretionary. It is usually affected by such randomly occurring factors as the timing of individual securities sales, tax-planning considerations, and modifications of investment management judgments about the direction of securities markets or the prospects of individual investees or industry sectors. Moreover, the inclusion of unrealized investment gains and (losses) in equity securities can further distort such operating results and trends therein and thus lead to even greater period-to-period fluctuations in reported net income (loss). The impact of the continuous volatility in stock market valuations is most evident in its net of tax effect on net income (loss) for the periods reported upon.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
SUMMARY INCOME STATEMENTS:	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
Revenues:						
Net premiums and fees earned	$ 1,483.1	$ 1,460.5	1.5 %	$ 2,979.9	$ 2,818.6	5.7 %
Net investment income	108.7	113.0	-3.8	222.9	225.1	-1.0
Other income	32.0	34.1	-6.0	66.7	64.5	3.5
Total operating revenues	1,623.9	1,607.7	1.0	3,269.6	3,108.3	5.2
Investment gains (losses):						
Realized from actual transactions	(7.3)	12.5		11.2	24.9	
Realized from impairments	—	(2.0)		—	(2.0)	
Unrealized from changes in fair value of equity securities	354.0	26.3		(608.7)	382.0	
Total investment gains (losses)	346.7	36.9		(597.4)	405.0	
Total revenues	1,970.6	1,644.7		2,672.2	3,513.4	
Operating expenses:						
Claim costs	624.1	635.3	-1.8	1,246.7	1,241.4	0.4
Sales and general expenses	836.9	793.5	5.5	1,673.8	1,526.9	9.6
Interest and other charges	10.4	10.4	0.5	22.3	21.0	6.2
Total operating expenses	1,471.5	1,439.2	2.2 %	2,943.0	2,789.4	5.5 %
Pretax income (loss)	499.1	205.4		(270.8)	723.9	
Income taxes (credits)	101.4	39.9		(63.7)	146.1	
Net income (loss)	$ 397.7	$ 165.5		$ (207.0)	$ 577.7	

	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
COMMON STOCK STATISTICS:						
Components of net income (loss) per share:						
Basic net income (loss) excluding investment gains (losses)	$ 0.42	$ 0.45	-6.7 %	$ 0.89	$ 0.86	3.5 %
Net investment gains (losses):						
Realized from actual transactions and impairments	(0.02)	0.03		0.03	0.06	
Unrealized from changes in fair value of equity securities	0.94	0.07		(1.61)	1.01	
Basic net income (loss)	$ 1.34	$ 0.55		$ (0.69)	$ 1.93	
Diluted net income (loss) excluding investment gains (losses)	$ 0.42	$ 0.45	-6.7 %	$ 0.89	$ 0.86	3.5 %
Net investment gains (losses):						
Realized from actual transactions and impairments	(0.02)	0.03		0.03	0.06	
Unrealized from changes in fair value of equity securities	0.94	0.07		(1.61)	1.00	
Diluted net income (loss)	$ 1.34	$ 0.55		$ (0.69)	$ 1.92	
Cash dividends on common stock	$ 0.21	$ 0.20		$ 0.42	$ 0.40	
Book value per share				$ 19.68	$ 19.68	— %

Management believes the information in sections A to G and J of the table on the following page highlight the most meaningful, realistic indicators of ORI's segmented and consolidated financial performance. The information underscores the necessity of reviewing reported results by separating the inherent volatility of securities markets and their above-noted impact on reported net income (loss).

	Major Segmented and Consolidated Elements of Income (Loss)					
	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
A. Net premiums, fees, and other income:						
General insurance	$ 818.0	$ 850.1	-3.8 %	$ 1,670.8	$ 1,681.6	-0.6 %
Title insurance	650.4	591.6	9.9	1,278.6	1,098.5	16.4
Corporate and other	2.9	3.4	-13.7	6.1	6.9	-11.4
Other income	32.0	34.1	-6.0	66.7	64.5	3.5
Subtotal	1,503.5	1,479.3	1.6	3,022.4	2,851.6	6.0
RFIG run-off business (c)	11.6	15.3	-24.1	24.3	31.5	-23.1
Consolidated	$ 1,515.1	$ 1,494.7	1.4 %	$ 3,046.7	$ 2,883.2	5.7 %
B. Underwriting and related services income (loss):						
General insurance	$ 13.3	$ 16.0	-17.1 %	$ 50.8	$ 54.9	-7.4 %
Title insurance	55.7	51.1	8.8	89.0	62.8	41.8
Corporate and other	(5.9)	(5.3)	-11.4	(8.9)	(10.5)	15.3
Subtotal	63.0	61.9	1.9	130.9	107.1	22.2
RFIG run-off business (c)	(8.9)	3.9	N/M	(4.9)	7.6	-164.0
Consolidated	$ 54.1	$ 65.8	-17.8 %	$ 126.0	$ 114.8	9.8 %
C. Consolidated underwriting ratio:						
Claim ratio	42.1%	43.5%		41.8%	44.0%	
Expense ratio	53.9	51.7		53.6	51.6	
Combined ratio	96.0%	95.2%		95.4%	95.6%	
D. Net investment income:						
General insurance	$ 87.7	$ 88.8	-1.2 %	$ 178.3	$ 177.1	0.7 %
Title insurance	10.3	10.2	0.8	21.1	20.5	3.0
Corporate and other	6.6	9.5	-29.9	15.0	18.5	-18.9
Subtotal	104.7	108.6	-3.6	214.5	216.2	-0.8
RFIG run-off business	3.9	4.3	-9.9	8.3	8.9	-6.8
Consolidated	$ 108.7	$ 113.0	-3.8 %	$ 222.9	$ 225.1	-1.0 %
E. Interest and other charges (credits):						
General insurance	$ 15.8	$ 18.2		$ 33.8	$ 36.9	
Title insurance	0.6	1.2		1.4	2.5	
Corporate and other (a)	(6.0)	(9.0)		(12.9)	(18.4)	
Subtotal	10.4	10.3		22.3	21.0	
RFIG run-off business	—	—		—	—	
Consolidated	$ 10.4	$ 10.4	0.5 %	$ 22.3	$ 21.0	6.2 %
F. Segmented and consolidated pretax income (loss) excluding investment gains (losses)(B+D-E):						
General insurance	$ 85.2	$ 86.7	-1.8 %	$ 195.3	$ 195.0	0.1 %
Title insurance	65.4	60.2	8.6	108.7	80.8	34.6
Corporate and other	6.7	13.2	-48.8	19.0	26.4	-28.0
Subtotal	157.4	160.1	-1.7	323.1	302.3	6.9
RFIG run-off business (c)	(4.9)	8.2	-160.1	3.4	16.5	-79.3
Consolidated	152.4	168.4	-9.5 %	326.6	318.9	2.4 %
Income taxes (credits) on above (b)	28.5	32.1		61.9	60.9	
G. Net income (loss) excluding investment gains (losses)	123.8	136.3	-9.2 %	264.6	257.9	2.6 %
H. Consolidated pretax investment gains (losses):						
Realized from actual transactions and impairments	(7.3)	10.5		11.2	22.9	
Unrealized from changes in fair value of equity securities	354.0	26.3		(608.7)	382.0	
Total	346.7	36.9		(597.4)	405.0	

Income taxes (credits) on above	72.8	7.7	(125.7)	85.1
Net of tax investment gains (losses)	273.8	29.1	(471.7)	319.8
I. Net income (loss)	$ 397.7	$ 165.5	$ (207.0)	$ 577.7
J. Consolidated operating cash flow	$ 221.9	$ 177.2	$ 438.3	$ 313.4

(a) Includes consolidation/elimination entries. (b) The effective tax rate applicable to pretax income excluding investment gains and (losses) were 18.8% and 19.0% for the second quarter and first half of 2020, respectively, and 19.1% for both the second quarter and first half of 2019. (c) See Note (a) in RFIG Run-off Results.

General Insurance Segment Results

	General Insurance Summary Operating Results					
	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
Net premiums written	$ 792.7	$ 873.3	-9.2 %	$ 1,653.5	$ 1,716.1	-3.6 %
Net premiums earned	818.0	850.1	-3.8	1,670.8	1,681.6	-0.6
Net investment income	87.7	88.8	-1.2	178.3	177.1	0.7
Other income	31.8	33.9	-6.2	66.4	64.2	3.4
Operating revenues	937.6	972.9	-3.6	1,915.6	1,923.0	-0.4
Claim costs	587.4	606.7	-3.2	1,182.9	1,187.1	-0.4
Sales and general expenses	249.0	261.2	-4.7	503.5	503.8	-0.1
Interest and other charges	15.8	18.2	-12.8	33.8	36.9	-8.3
Operating expenses	852.4	886.2	-3.8	1,720.3	1,727.9	-0.4
Segment pretax operating income (loss)	$ 85.2	$ 86.7	-1.8 %	$ 195.3	$ 195.0	0.1 %
Claim ratio	71.8%	71.4%		70.8%	70.6%	
Expense ratio	26.6	26.7		26.2	26.1	
Combined ratio	98.4%	98.1%		97.0%	96.7%	

Effective July 1, 2019, the results of the CCI run-off business are being classified in the General Insurance Segment for all future periods.

General Insurance net premiums earned constricted by 3.8% in the second quarter and remained relatively flat for the year-to-date period. The economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and tightened underwriting standards contributed to the downward premium trend, somewhat mitigated by the cumulative effects of recent years' and ongoing premium rate increases for certain insurance products. Premium trends primarily reflect decreases in workers' compensation partially offset by continued increases in executive indemnity coverages. Net investment income decreased by 1.2% for the quarter while remaining relatively flat for the year-to-date period. The impact of continued moderate growth in the invested asset base was more than offset by lower investment yields.

As the above table shows, the consolidated General Insurance claim ratio for the second quarter and first six months of 2020 were relatively consistent with the comparable prior year periods. Similarly, expense ratios for 2020 remained essentially unchanged from the comparable 2019 periods and are generally reflective of ongoing coverage mix dynamics and the variability of sales and general expenses among such coverages.

The following table shows recent annual and interim periods' claim ratios and the effects of claim development trends:

	Reported Claim Ratio	Effect of Prior Periods' (Favorable)/ Unfavorable Claim Reserves Development	Claim Ratio Excluding Prior Periods' Claim Reserves Development
2015	74.1%	1.5 %	72.6%
2016	73.0	0.3	72.7
2017	71.8	0.7	71.1
2018	72.2	—	72.2
2019	71.8%	0.4 %	71.4%
2nd Quarter 2019	71.4%	0.5 %	70.9%
2nd Quarter 2020	71.8%	0.1 %	71.7%
1st Six Months 2019	70.6%	(0.4)%	71.0%
1st Six Months 2020	70.8%	(0.3)%	71.1%

Quarterly and annual claim ratios and trends may not be particularly meaningful indicators of future outcomes for a liability-oriented coverage mix and its relatively long claim payment patterns. Management's long-term targets, assuming the current coverage mix, are for annually reported claim ratio averages in the high 60% to low 70% range and expense ratio averages of 25% or below, resulting in a combined ratio ranging between 90% and 95%.

Title Insurance Segment Results

	Title Insurance Summary Operating Results					
	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
Net premiums and fees earned	$ 650.4	$ 591.6	9.9 %	$ 1,278.6	$ 1,098.5	16.4 %
Net investment income	10.3	10.2	0.8	21.1	20.5	3.0
Other income	0.2	0.1	22.4	0.3	0.3	19.9
Operating revenues	661.0	602.0	9.8	1,300.1	1,119.4	16.2
Claim costs	17.7	18.1	-2.0	39.3	32.5	20.6
Sales and general expenses	577.2	522.4	10.5	1,150.6	1,003.4	14.7
Interest and other charges	0.6	1.2	-49.6	1.4	2.5	-42.5
Operating expenses	595.5	541.8	9.9	1,191.4	1,038.5	14.7
Segment pretax operating income (loss)	$ 65.4	$ 60.2	8.6 %	$ 108.7	$ 80.8	34.6 %
Claim ratio	2.7%	3.1%		3.1%	3.0%	
Expense ratio	88.7	88.3		90.0	91.3	
Combined ratio	91.4%	91.4%		93.1%	94.3%	

Title Insurance operating revenues were up nearly 10% in the second quarter and 16.2% for the year-to-date period. Year-over-year comparisons of revenues from title premiums and fees are indicative of the continuation of a low interest rate environment resulting in a favorable real estate market through the second quarter of 2020. Net investment income was relatively flat for the quarter and increased by 3.0% for year-to-date period, reflecting a moderately growing invested asset base offset by lower investment yields.

As the above table shows, the Title Insurance claim ratio trended lower for the second quarter reflecting an increase in favorable development of prior years' claim reserves estimates. Underwriting expenses remained generally aligned with revenues from premiums and fees for all periods presented. Together, these factors produced significantly greater pretax operating income for 2020's second quarter and year-to-date period.

The following table shows recent annual and interim periods’ claim ratios and the effects of claim development trends:

	Reported Claim Ratio	Effect of Prior Periods' (Favorable)/ Unfavorable Claim Reserves Development	Claim Ratio Excluding Prior Periods' Claim Reserves Development
2015	4.9%	(0.6)%	5.5%
2016	3.8	(1.1)	4.9
2017	0.9	(3.3)	4.2
2018	2.1	(2.0)	4.1
2019	2.7%	(1.3)%	4.0%
2nd Quarter 2019	3.1%	(0.9)%	4.0%
2nd Quarter 2020	2.7%	(1.2)%	3.9%
1st Six Months 2019	3.0%	(1.0)%	4.0%
1st Six Months 2020	3.1%	(0.8)%	3.9%

RFIG Run-off Segment Results

	RFIG Run-off Summary Operating Results (a)					
	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
A. Mortgage Insurance (MI)						
Net premiums earned	$ 11.6	$ 15.1	-23.1 %	$ 24.3	$ 31.2	-22.2 %
Net investment income	3.9	4.3	-8.8	8.3	8.6	-4.0
Claim costs	16.8	6.9	144.3	21.6	16.4	31.4
MI pretax operating income (loss)	$ (4.9)	$ 8.4	-158.7 %	$ 3.4	$ 15.5	-77.9 %
Claim ratio	144.5%	45.5%		89.1%	52.8%	
Expense ratio	32.1	27.2		31.1	25.3	
Combined ratio	176.6%	72.7%		120.2%	78.1%	
B. Consumer Credit Indemnity (CCI) (a)						
CCI pretax operating income (loss)	$ —	$ (0.1)		$ —	$ 1.0	
C. Total MI and CCI Run-off business (a)						
Segment pretax operating income (loss)	$ (4.9)	$ 8.2	-160.1 %	$ 3.4	$ 16.5	-79.3 %

(a) RFIG Run-off pretax operating income (loss) includes amounts attributable to the Company's consumer credit indemnity run-off business of $ - for both the second quarter and first six months of 2020 and $(0.1) and $1.0 for the second quarter and first half of 2019, respectively. Results for the CCI coverages are expected to be immaterial in the remaining run-off periods. Effective July 1, 2019, these results have been re-classified to the General Insurance Segment for all future periods.

Pretax operating results of RFIG Run-off reflect the expected, continuing drop in net earned premiums from declining risk in force and higher incurred claim costs due to a significant increase in the number of reported delinquencies in this year's second quarter. Investment income declined primarily as a result of a smaller invested asset base and a lower investment yield.

As shown in the accompanying tables, current period claim ratios reflect the aforementioned increase in reported delinquencies driven primarily by the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the effect of loan forbearance programs mandated by the Federal government under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.

As indicated in the far right column of the following table, RFIG Run-off claim ratios had experienced a fairly consistent decline for the past several annual periods presented largely due to a combination of declining new loan defaults, and stable-to-improving cure rates for outstanding delinquent loans.

	Reported Claim Ratio	Effect of Prior Periods' (Favorable)/ Unfavorable Claim Reserves Development	Claim Ratio Excluding Prior Periods' Claim Reserves Development
2015	56.4%	(65.0)%	121.4%
2016	34.1	(39.8)	73.9
2017	57.6	(38.3)	95.9
2018	43.2	(27.0)	70.2
2019	55.0%	(12.5)%	67.5%
2nd Quarter 2019	45.5%	(4.7)%	50.2%
2nd Quarter 2020	144.5%	21.0 %	123.5%
1st Six Months 2019	52.8%	(7.4)%	60.2%
1st Six Months 2020	89.1%	2.5 %	86.6%

Corporate and Other Operating Results

	Corporate and Other Summary Operating Results					
	Quarters Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2020	2019	% Change	2020	2019	% Change
Net life and accident premiums earned	$ 2.9	$ 3.4	-13.7 %	$ 6.1	$ 6.9	-11.4 %
Net investment income	6.6	9.5	-29.9	15.0	18.5	-18.9
Other operating income	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating revenues	9.6	12.9	-25.6	21.1	25.4	-16.8
Claim costs	2.0	3.1	-35.5	2.8	5.8	-50.4
Insurance expenses	1.0	1.2	-12.5	2.3	2.5	-6.4
Corporate, interest and other expenses - net	(0.2)	(4.6)	94.9	(3.1)	(9.4)	66.1
Operating expenses	2.8	(0.2)	N/M	2.0	(1.0)	N/M
Corporate and other pretax operating income (loss)	$ 6.7	$ 13.2	-48.8 %	$ 19.0	$ 26.4	-28.0 %

This segment includes the combination of a small life and accident insurance business and the net costs associated with the parent holding company and its internal corporate services subsidiaries. The segment tends to produce highly variable results stemming from volatility inherent to the small scale of the life and accident insurance line, net investment income, and net interest charges (credits) pertaining to external and intra-system financing arrangements.

Summary Consolidated Balance Sheet

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Assets:			
Cash and fixed maturity securities	$ 10,769.0	$ 10,381.5	$ 10,070.5
Equity securities	3,560.1	4,030.5	3,894.6
Other invested assets	112.6	115.4	116.3
Cash and invested assets	14,441.8	14,527.4	14,081.6
Accounts and premiums receivable	1,771.9	1,466.7	1,736.1
Federal income tax recoverable: Current	15.8	5.7	—
Prepaid federal income taxes	—	—	129.8
Reinsurance balances recoverable	4,130.7	3,823.9	3,798.2
Deferred policy acquisition costs	319.5	325.4	324.7
Sundry assets	970.3	927.0	917.0
Total assets	$ 21,650.3	$ 21,076.3	$ 20,987.7
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:			
Policy liabilities	$ 2,607.3	$ 2,419.2	$ 2,547.8
Claim reserves	10,230.9	9,929.5	9,636.3
Federal income tax payable: Current	—	—	0.3
Deferred	43.7	112.2	147.0
Reinsurance balances and funds	898.1	616.0	814.3
Debt	968.1	974.0	975.4
Sundry liabilities	1,043.0	1,025.1	972.3
Total liabilities	15,791.3	15,076.1	15,093.7
Shareholders' equity	5,858.9	6,000.1	5,893.9
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 21,650.3	$ 21,076.3	$ 20,987.7

Cash, Invested Assets, and Shareholders' Equity

	Cash, Invested Assets, and Shareholders' Equity				
				% Change	
	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2019	June '20/ Dec. '19	June '20/ June '19
Cash and invested assets:					
Fixed maturity securities, cash and other invested assets	$ 10,881.7	$ 10,496.9	$ 10,186.9	3.7 %	6.8 %
Equity securities	3,560.1	4,030.5	3,894.6	-11.7	-8.6
Total per balance sheet	$ 14,441.8	$ 14,527.4	$ 14,081.6	-0.6 %	2.6 %
Total at cost for all	$ 13,555.8	$ 13,327.2	$ 13,148.2	1.7 %	3.1 %
Composition of shareholders' equity per share:					
Equity before items below	$ 17.76	$ 17.25	$ 17.63	3.0 %	0.7 %
Unrealized investment gains (losses) and other accumulated comprehensive income (loss)	1.92	2.73	2.05		
Total	$ 19.68	$ 19.98	$ 19.68	-1.5 %	— %
Segmented composition of shareholders' equity per share:					
Excluding RFIG run-off segment	$ 18.24	$ 18.37	$ 18.07	-0.7 %	0.9 %
RFIG run-off segment	1.44	1.61	1.61		
Consolidated total	$ 19.68	$ 19.98	$ 19.68	-1.5 %	— %

Old Republic's invested assets portfolio is directed in consideration of enterprise-wide risk management objectives. Most importantly, these are intended to ensure solid funding of the insurance subsidiaries' long-term obligations to policyholders and other beneficiaries, as well as the long-term stability of the subsidiaries' capital accounts. To this end, 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 and hedge fund investments. Moreover, 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 June 30, 2020, the consolidated investment portfolio reflected an allocation of approximately 75% to fixed-maturity (bonds and notes) and short-term investments, and 25% to equity securities (common stock). The fixed-maturity portfolio continues to be the basic anchor for the insurance underwriting subsidiaries' obligations. The maturities are stratified and conservatively matched to the expected timing of future years' payments of those obligations. The quality of the investment portfolio has remained at high levels.

Most of ORI's investable funds have been directed toward purchasing high-quality common stocks of U.S. companies (currently limited to fewer than 100 issues). We favor those with long-term records of reasonable earnings growth and steadily increasing dividends. This has been the major reason why dividends from common stocks have been the source of investment income growth in recent years. Periodic stress tests of this portfolio are made pursuant to enterprise risk management guidelines and controls. Their purpose is to gain reasonable assurance that periodic downdrafts in market prices would not seriously undermine ORI's financial strength and the long-term continuity and prospects of the business.

Changes in shareholders' equity per share are reflected in the following table. As shown, these resulted mostly from net income excluding net investment gains (losses), realized and unrealized investment gains (losses), and dividend payments to shareholders.

	Shareholders' Equity Per Share			
	Quarter Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended Dec. 31,
	2020	2020	2019	2019
Beginning balance	$ 17.29	$ 19.98	$ 17.23	$ 17.23
Changes in shareholders' equity:				
Net income (loss) excluding net investment gains (losses)	0.42	0.89	0.86	1.85
Net of tax realized investment gains (losses)	(0.02)	0.03	0.06	0.10
Net of tax unrealized investment gains (losses) on securities carried at fair value	2.19	(0.83)	1.84	2.53
Total net of tax realized and unrealized investment gains (losses)	2.17	(0.80)	1.90	2.63
Cash dividends	(0.21)	(0.42)	(0.40)	(1.80)
Other	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.07
Net change	2.39	(0.30)	2.45	2.75
Ending balance	$ 19.68	$ 19.68	$ 19.68	$ 19.98
Percentage change for the period	13.8%	-1.5 %	14.2%	16.0%

Capitalization

	Capitalization		
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Debt:			
4.875% Senior Notes due 2024	$ 397.6	$ 397.3	$ 397.0
3.875% Senior Notes due 2026	546.5	546.2	546.0
Other miscellaneous debt	23.8	30.4	32.3
Total debt	968.1	974.0	975.4
Common shareholders' equity	5,858.9	6,000.1	5,893.9
Total capitalization	$ 6,827.0	$ 6,974.2	$ 6,869.4
Capitalization ratios:			
Debt	14.2%	14.0%	14.2%
Common shareholders' equity	85.8	86.0	85.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Total capitalization has declined as of June 30, 2020 primarily due to the reduction in shareholders' equity driven by the factors described above.

DETAILED MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

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

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES

The Company's annual and interim financial statements incorporate a large number and types of estimates relative to matters which are highly uncertain at the time the estimates are made. The estimation process required of an insurance enterprise 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 investments; b) the valuation of deferred income tax assets; c) the recoverability of reinsured paid and/or outstanding losses; and d) the establishment of reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses. The major assumptions and methods used in setting these estimates are discussed in the Company's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND OLD REPUBLIC'S BUSINESS

The COVID-19 pandemic and the associated governmental responses ("COVID-19" or "the pandemic") had a widespread impact on the U.S. economy beginning in the final weeks of the first quarter and continuing throughout the second quarter. Old Republic's response to the pandemic resulted in significant operational changes, including a transition to remote working for a majority of its approximately 9,000 associates. The pandemic's impact on employment levels, businesses and other economic activities contributed to a reduction in premium and fee revenues in the General Insurance segment, while the Title Insurance segment continued to see strong growth in premium and fee revenues, and the RFIG Run-off business saw an increase in claim costs due to higher reported delinquencies.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated governmental responses caused substantial disruptions to financial markets in the final weeks of this year's first quarter, improved market performance had a significant positive impact on the second quarter's financial results. The resulting increase in the fair value of the Company's common stock and fixed-maturity investment portfolios contributed to the second quarter's recovery in book value per share reported as of June 30, 2020 of $19.68 as compared to $17.29 at March 31, 2020.

The economic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic could affect future premium and fee revenues in the General Insurance and Title Insurance segments, and conversely underwriting expense ratios could rise. In the RFIG Run-off business, future claims experience could depend upon the continued, mitigating effects of loan forbearance programs mandated by the Federal government, and the rate at which employment levels recover. These outcomes notwithstanding, management firmly believes that the Company's strong financial condition will enable it to weather these challenges, and most importantly allow its insurance subsidiaries to meet their obligations to customers, policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Old Republic - Consolidated

Impact on business operations. Throughout the second quarter, Old Republic made significant changes to its business practices as a result of COVID-19. While Old Republic's insurance business was exempt from many of the governmental requirements to cease or reduce business operations, Old Republic's concern for the health of its employees resulted in the reduction in activity at many of the Company's offices. By the end of the quarter, relaxed governmental restrictions meant that several of Old Republic's business operations were permitting employees to return to the office. Even so, most of Old Republic's employees continue to work remotely. Old Republic experienced no meaningful interruption in its ability to continue to service the needs of customers.

Cash and Invested Assets. Old Republic's investment portfolio is managed in consideration of its enterprise-wide risk management objectives. The portfolio emphasis has been on selecting high quality issuers and to ensure the reliable funding of the insurance subsidiaries' obligations to policyholders and the long-term stability of the subsidiaries' capital accounts. Old Republic does not have any material investments in illiquid alternative or real estate investments.

Influenced by concerns around COVID-19, U.S. equity markets experienced significant volatility and reductions in market values in the last several weeks of the first quarter. During the second quarter, financial markets rebounded, resulting in a $354.0 increase in value of the Company's equity portfolio for the quarter ended June 30, 2020. Old Republic's fixed maturity securities portfolio also experienced an increase in fair value of $467.2 during the second quarter and no other-than-temporary impairments were identified as of June 30, 2020.

Even with the broad improvement in financial markets, volatility could continue as long as the economy is impacted by COVID-19 and major sectors of the U.S. economy remain under significant pressure. The Company continues to review its fixed income investments to monitor the creditworthiness of the issuer. This is especially important in the current environment, where even highly rated issuers are subject to unprecedented stress and certain sectors may be more impacted than others. Old Republic's portfolio includes exposure to the energy sector, and as a result of reduced energy demand arising from COVID-19, many issuers in this sector are experiencing financial and operating stresses. While these investments remain consistent with the Company's investment philosophy, they are subject to regular and on-going review.

Old Republic has historically performed stress-testing of the investment portfolio, modeling the impact of significant declines in overall market values on the capital and surplus of its insurance subsidiaries. The investment portfolio's performance through the end of the second quarter is largely in-line with the results of these stress tests, and surplus levels remain strong. Old Republic does not contemplate any changes to its investment strategy as a result of COVID-19 and expects the composition of its investment portfolio to remain consistent with the long-term needs of the business.

Capital and Liquidity. Old Republic believes that its current liquidity position is sufficient to meet its obligations, including claim payments, operating expenses, interest and scheduled repayments on outstanding indebtedness and expected cash dividend payments. The Company's ability to meet ongoing obligations is supported not only by premium revenue, but also by the expected interest and dividend income associated with Old Republic's fixed income and equity investments. While dividends associated with certain equity investments have been reduced or eliminated as a result of the pandemic, the Company's second quarter investment income was not materially affected.

Given Old Republic's current capital and liquidity position, the Company does not currently expect to need to raise additional capital, in the form of either debt or equity, to meet expected future obligations. The Company's nearest debt maturity is $400.0 of senior notes maturing in October 2024. Old Republic believes that it could access debt capital markets in the present environment on reasonable terms, given the Company's current debt to total capitalization ratio of 14.2% and expected levels of operating income.

Internal Controls. Old Republic maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. The Company's internal controls over financial reporting have not materially changed as a result of the remote working environment during the second quarter.

General Insurance

Operating environment and product demand. The primary coverages in the General Insurance segment are commercial auto (37.9%), workers' compensation (26.4%), inland marine and property (7.9%), financial indemnity (7.8%) and general liability (6.4%).

Demand for each of these coverages is related to overall economic conditions and this macroeconomic effect can be compounded (or mitigated) by exposure to sectors that are more (or less) affected by the particular economic environment. For example, premiums associated with workers' compensation coverage typically fall with reductions in payroll. However, the Company's exposure to many of the most significantly affected sectors, such as small business, hospitality, restaurants and travel, is limited, which reduces to a degree Old Republic's COVID-19 exposure. During the second quarter, the impact of COVID-19 on demand for General Insurance products was relatively modest. However, the full impact of the pandemic will not be known until all policy premiums are audited in connection with the annual policy term expiration. The magnitude of the effect of COVID-19 on demand in future periods will continue to depend on the duration and severity of the pandemic.

Claims. Claims experience reflects changes in pricing and risk selection together with variability in loss severity and frequency trends. The overall impact of COVID-19 on claims experience in the second quarter was not significant as increased workers' compensation claims from customers in the long-term care industry were largely offset by reduced frequency and severity of non-COVID related claims.

Claims activity for certain coverages is correlated with U.S. economic activity, therefore claims frequency and severity for these coverages could both be affected by COVID-19. However, as noted below, Old Republic's risk sharing arrangements should mitigate the negative effects of increases in frequency and severity.

The General Insurance business does not write a material amount of event cancellation, trade credit, travel or other coverages that may generate greatly increased claims activity as a result of the disruption caused by COVID-19.

Reserves. Establishing claims reserves for the General Insurance business is a complex and dynamic process that requires a significant amount of judgment in an ordinary operating environment. That process and the judgment involved are made more complicated by the disruptions caused by COVID-19. Old Republic has not made significant changes to reserves or reserving practices during the second quarter. That approach may change as clarity emerges over time about the actual effects of COVID-19 on the various businesses. The Company may adjust its expected claims rates, loss development factors and average claim costs for certain products if those factors look to be significantly impacted by COVID-19. To the extent any such loss development factor adjustments cause a change to reserves, earnings could be impacted in the period of such change.

Reinsurance and Retention Limits. Old Republic uses external reinsurance and other risk-sharing arrangements to limit the maximum losses for which it may be liable under its policies. Old Republic has risk-sharing arrangements in place for many of the coverages that have been impacted by COVID-19. In addition, Old Republic's reinsurance arrangements may limit the negative impact of the pandemic for certain other coverages.

Consistent with its existing practices, Old Republic monitors on an on-going basis the financial condition of its assuming reinsurers and assureds who purchase its retrospectively rated or self-insured deductible policies and obtains sufficient collateral in the form of letters of credit, securities and other financial instruments. Old Republic continuously monitors the sufficiency of this collateral and the credit risk of its counterparties.

Regulation. Old Republic's insurance company subsidiaries are subject to on-going regulation by state insurance departments. In response to COVID-19, insurance departments have been active in publishing additional guidance and other regulatory actions that impact the business. This regulatory guidance primarily relates to the collection of premium, the cancellation or non-renewal of policies, presumption of coverage and notice periods relating to claims. These regulatory initiatives did not have a significant impact on Old Republic during the second quarter.

Title Insurance

Operating environment and product demand. For the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2020, net premium and fees earned in the Title segment reached all-time second quarter and six month highs of $650.4 and $1,278.6 respectively. Notwithstanding the severe impact on the U.S. economy caused by COVID-19, the demand for title insurance coverage was strong during the quarter.

The demand for title insurance products is correlated with the strength of the residential and commercial real estate markets. While COVID-19 and the resulting restrictions on in-person gatherings and reduction in business activity had a negative impact on the broader U.S. economy, the residential real estate markets, and thus the demand for title insurance, remained robust throughout the quarter. The impact was felt however in the commercial real estate markets with COVID-19 uncertainties creating a reduction in business activity. Many of the key indicators used to evaluate the Title business, such as open orders, were at elevated levels at June 30, 2020. However, economic trends have an effect on residential and commercial real estate markets. If COVID-19 continues to have a negative effect on the U.S. economy, it could lead to an eventual reduction in demand for our products and lower operating revenues.

Regulation. The housing market and the real estate lending industry are heavily regulated and there have been regulatory responses to the pandemic. These regulatory initiatives include those targeted at aiding consumers, which may ultimately have a significant impact on mortgage lenders and investors in pooled mortgage products. This could decrease the availability of mortgage funding, negatively impacting the housing market and thus the demand for Title insurance. While these initiatives have not had a significant effect on the Title business at June 30, 2020, they may have an increasing effect during the remainder of 2020.

Claims. The effects of COVID-19 on the U.S. real estate market did not materially affect claims experience for the quarter ended June 30, 2020.

RFIG Run-Off Business

Operating environment and product demand. As noted elsewhere, Old Republic's RFIG run-off business, led by its principal insurance carriers Republic Mortgage Insurance Company ("RMIC") and Republic Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corporation ("RMGIC"), ceased writing new mortgage guaranty insurance in 2011. The operating results for all periods presented reflect the expected, continuing drop in net earned premiums from declining risk in force.

Regulation. The North Carolina Department of Insurance ("NCDOI") performs regulatory oversight of RMIC and RMGIC. Based on their capital position as of December 31, 2019 and on updated projections as to future operating results and capital levels, RMIC and RMGIC sought and received approval from the NCDOI to pay extraordinary dividends amounting to $37.5 to ORI, its ultimate parent, during the first quarter of 2020. Neither company sought approval for or paid dividends during the second quarter of 2020.

Capital. As of June 30, 2020, total statutory capital for the group, inclusive of a contingency reserve, totaled $417.5. Old Republic continually monitors its capital position based on financial estimates of operating results over the remaining run-off period. Given the adverse effects of COVID-19 on the U.S. economy, unemployment levels, and housing markets, it could be necessary to retain more capital in the mortgage insurance business than previously thought until the true effects on operations and capital become more apparent. In any event, the payment of future extraordinary dividends will require regulatory approval from the NCDOI.

Claims. The economic impact of COVID-19 led to a significant increase in the number of reported delinquencies during the quarter ended June 30, 2020. The increase in delinquencies resulted in higher claim reserves and incurred losses for the period. Changes in U.S. employment levels and in the residential real estate markets could affect mortgage insurance claims. Future claim experience will depend on factors such as, among others, the mitigating effects of extensive loan forbearance programs mandated by the Federal government under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, or CARES Act, and the rate at which the overall economy, and in particular employment levels, recover once extensive mandates intended to mitigate the transmission of COVID-19 are revised or lifted. The Company expects the effects of these conditions to become clearer during the remainder of 2020.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Company's financial position at June 30, 2020 reflected increases in assets and liabilities of 2.7% and 4.7%, respectively, and a decrease in common shareholders' equity of 2.4% when compared to the immediately preceding year-end. Cash and invested assets represented 66.7% and 68.9% of consolidated assets as of June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. As of June 30, 2020, the cash, accrued investment income, and invested asset base decreased by 0.6% to $14,441.8.

Investments - During the first six months of 2020 and 2019, the Company committed the majority of investable funds to short to intermediate-term fixed maturity securities and higher yielding publicly traded large capitalization equity securities. Old Republic continues to adhere to its long-term policy of investing primarily in investment grade, marketable securities. At both June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, nearly all of the Company's investments consisted of marketable securities. 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 and hedge fund investments. Moreover, 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 June 30, 2020, the Company had no fixed maturity investments in default as to principal and/or interest.

Short-term investment positions reflect a large variety of seasonal and intermediate-term factors including current operating needs, expected operating cash flows, seasonality of quarterly cash flow, 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. 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 fixed maturity portfolio would negatively affect common shareholders' equity at any point in time, but would not necessarily result in the recognition of realized investment losses. The status and fair value changes of each of the fixed maturity investments are reviewed at least once per quarter 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 audited financial statements, 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. 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 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 fixed maturity and equity portfolios as of the dates shown. A summary of the Company's fixed maturity portfolio by credit quality ratings is included in Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

June 30, 2020	Amortized Cost		Gross Unrealized Losses
Fixed Maturity Securities by Industry Concentration:			
Energy	$ 95.7		$ 13.5
Natural Gas	26.2		2.8
Consumer Durables	49.0		1.7
Basic Industry	11.7		.1
Other (includes 2 industry groups)	25.6		—
Total	$ 208.4	(a)	$ 18.3

(a) Represents 2.2% of the total fixed maturity securities portfolio.

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

June 30, 2020	Amortized Cost		Gross Unrealized Losses
Fixed Maturity Securities by Industry Concentration:			
Industrial	$ 15.0		$ .8
Natural Gas	23.9		.4
Energy	15.9		.3
Consumer Staples	13.3		.1
Other (includes 6 industry groups)	38.7		.1
Total	$ 107.0	(b)	$ 2.0

(b) Represents 1.1% of the total fixed maturity securities portfolio.

Gross Unrealized Losses Stratified by Industry Concentration for Equity Securities

June 30, 2020	Cost		Gross Unrealized Losses	
Equity Securities by Industry Concentration:				
Energy	$ 536.8		$ 172.3	
Utilities	183.8		19.0	
Retail	73.0		17.6	
Technology	83.4		13.0	
Other (includes 9 industry groups)	564.1		42.8	
Total	$ 1,441.3	(c)	$ 265.0	(d)

(c) Represents 44.7% of the total equity securities portfolio.
(d) Represents 8.2% of the cost of the total equity securities portfolio, while gross unrealized gains represent 18.5% of the portfolio.

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

June 30, 2020	Amortized Cost of Fixed Maturity Securities		Gross Unrealized Losses	
	All	Non-Investment Grade Only	All	Non-Investment Grade Only
Maturity Ranges:				
Due in one year or less	$ 23.8	$ 21.8	$ —	$ —
Due after one year through five years	165.9	109.2	13.4	12.3
Due after five years through ten years	108.9	77.3	6.8	5.9
Due after ten years	16.7	—	—	—
Total	$ 315.5	$ 208.4	$ 20.3	$ 18.3

Gross Unrealized Losses Stratified by Duration and Amount of Unrealized Losses

June 30, 2020	Amount of Gross Unrealized Losses			
	Less than 20% of Cost	20% to 50% of Cost	More than 50% of Cost	Total Gross Unrealized Loss
Number of Months in Unrealized Loss Position:				
Fixed Maturity Securities:				
One to six months	$ 10.4	$ 2.5	$ —	$ 12.9
Seven to twelve months	3.5	—	—	3.5
More than twelve months	.1	3.6	—	3.8
Total	$ 14.1	$ 6.2	$ —	$ 20.3
Number of Issues in Unrealized Loss Position:				
Fixed Maturity Securities:				
One to six months	42	2	—	44
Seven to twelve months	2	—	—	2
More than twelve months	10	2	—	12
Total	54	4	—	58 (e)

(e) At June 30, 2020 the number of issues in an unrealized loss position represent 3.1% of the total number of such fixed maturity issues held by the Company.

The aging of issues with unrealized losses employs balance sheet date fair value comparisons with an issue's cost. The percentage reduction from such cost reflects the decline as of a specific point in time (June 30, 2020 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

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Maturity Ranges:		
Due in one year or less	11.7%	10.7%
Due after one year through five years	57.4	55.6
Due after five years through ten years	30.0	33.4
Due after ten years	.9	.3
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Average Maturity in Years	4.0	4.1
Duration (f)	3.6	3.7

(f) Duration is used as a measure of bond price sensitivity to interest rate changes. A duration of 3.6 as of June 30, 2020 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 3.6%.

Composition of Unrealized Gains (Losses)

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Available for Sale Fixed Maturity Securities:		
Amortized cost	$ 9,305.2	$ 8,537.3
Estimated fair value	9,859.4	8,796.5
Net unrealized gains (losses)	$ 554.1	$ 259.1
Components of net unrealized gains (losses):		
Gross unrealized gains	$ 574.5	$ 262.5
Gross unrealized losses	(20.3)	(3.3)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	$ 554.1	$ 259.1
Equity Securities:		
Cost	$ 3,227.5	$ 3,089.1
Estimated fair value	3,560.1	4,030.5
Net unrealized gains (losses)(i)	$ 332.6	$ 941.3
Components of net unrealized gains (losses):		
Gross unrealized gains	$ 597.6	$ 968.0
Gross unrealized losses	(265.0)	(26.6)
Net unrealized gains (losses)(g)	$ 332.6	$ 941.3

(g) Unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value of equity securities are included in total realized and unrealized investment gains (losses) in the consolidated statements of income.

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 expected amounts to be 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. Based on December 31, 2019 statutory balances, the Company can receive up to $611.6 in dividends from its subsidiaries in 2020 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 company subsidiaries.

Capitalization - Old Republic's total capitalization of $6,827.0 at June 30, 2020 consisted of debt of $968.1 and common shareholders' equity of $5,858.9. Changes in the common shareholders' equity account reflect primarily net income excluding net investment gains (losses), realized and unrealized gains (losses), and dividend payments to shareholders for the period then ended. At June 30, 2020, the Company's consolidated debt to equity ratio was 16.5%.

Old Republic has paid a cash dividend without interruption since 1942 (79 years), and it has raised the annual cash dividend payout for each of the past 39 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. Since the Company's mortgage insurance subsidiaries have discontinued writing new business the risk-to-capital ratio considerations are therefore no longer of consequence.

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 2020 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. 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 in the Company's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K under Item 1A - Risk Factors, 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:

	Earned Premiums and Fees					
	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Other	Total	% Change from prior period
Years Ended December 31:						
2017	$ 3,110.8	$ 2,287.2	$ 122.9	$ 18.8	$ 5,539.7	3.9%
2018	3,277.1	2,336.1	75.9	14.6	5,703.9	3.0
2019	3,432.4	2,489.2	59.2	13.4	5,994.2	5.1
Six Months Ended June 30:						
2019	1,681.6	1,098.5	31.5	6.9	2,818.6	2.5
2020	1,670.8	1,278.6	24.3	6.1	2,979.9	5.7
Quarters Ended June 30:						
2019	850.1	591.6	15.3	3.4	1,460.5	2.8
2020	$ 818.0	$ 650.4	$ 11.6	$ 2.9	$ 1,483.1	1.5%

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

	General Insurance Earned Premiums by Type of Coverage					
	Commercial Automobile (mostly trucking)	Workers' Compensation	Financial Indemnity	Inland Marine and Property	General Liability	Other
Years Ended December 31:						
2017	34.6%	33.6%	4.9%	7.6%	6.3%	13.0%
2018	36.8	31.1	5.3	7.7	6.2	12.9
2019	37.2	29.1	6.4	7.6	6.6	13.1
Six Months Ended June 30:						
2019	37.4	29.6	5.8	7.6	6.7	12.9
2020	37.9	26.4	7.8	7.9	6.4	13.6
Quarters Ended June 30:						
2019	37.1	28.8	5.9	7.6	6.5	14.1
2020	37.8%	25.7%	8.1%	7.9%	6.0%	14.5%

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

Title Premium and Fee Production by Source		
	Direct Operations	Independent Title Agents & Other
Years Ended December 31:		
2017	26.9%	73.1%
2018	26.1	73.9
2019	27.4	72.6
Six Months Ended June 30:		
2019	28.0	72.0
2020	27.0	73.0
Quarters Ended June 30:		
2019	30.2	69.8
2020	27.1%	72.9%

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

	Earned Premiums		Persistency	
Premium and Persistency Trends by Type:	Direct	Net	Traditional Primary	Bulk
Years Ended December 31:				
2017	$ 110.4	$ 109.8	77.9%	78.2%
2018	74.4	74.4	79.7	76.3
2019	58.8	58.8	77.1	84.5
Six Months Ended June 30:				
2019	31.2	31.2	81.0	80.0
2020	$ 24.3	$ 24.3	76.1%	84.1%
Quarters Ended June 30:				
2019	15.1	15.1		
2020	$ 11.6	$ 11.6		

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 7.8% of total net risk in force as of June 30, 2020, 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:				
2017	$ 3,888.0	$ 292.4	$ 12.1	$ 4,192.6
2018	3,098.3	235.3	11.2	3,345.0
2019	2,388.3	198.2	3.6	2,590.1
As of June 30:				
2019	2,792.2	216.2	3.6	3,012.2
2020	$ 2,126.3	$ 180.9	$ 3.6	$ 2,310.8

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
Traditional Primary:				
As of December 31:				
2017	7.5%	31.5%	60.2%	.8%
2018	7.9	32.2	59.1	.8
2019	8.5	33.8	56.8	.9
As of June 30:				
2019	8.1	32.5	58.7	.7
2020	8.9%	34.3%	56.0%	.8%
Bulk(a):				
As of December 31:				
2017	31.8%	31.7%	36.3%	.2%
2018	33.6	31.5	34.8	.1
2019	34.4	31.2	34.2	.2
As of June 30:				
2019	33.7	31.3	34.8	.2
2020	35.3%	31.5%	33.0%	.2%

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%
Traditional Primary(b):				
As of December 31:				
2017	4.0%	30.9%	30.5%	34.6%
2018	4.1	30.7	29.7	35.5
2019	4.1	30.7	28.4	36.8
As of June 30:				
2019	4.2	30.8	29.1	35.9
2020	4.1%	31.1%	28.1%	36.7%
Bulk(a):				
As of December 31:				
2017	45.3%	29.9%	12.6%	12.2%
2018	43.4	30.9	13.1	12.6
2019	42.7	31.4	13.7	12.2
As of June 30:				
2019	43.0	31.1	13.3	12.6
2020	42.9%	31.8%	13.6%	11.7%

(a) Bulk pool risk in-force, which represented 6.6% of total bulk risk in-force at June 30, 2020 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:										
2017	5.9%	8.1%	6.0%	6.1%	4.8%	4.4%	4.3%	4.6%	3.7%	4.2%
2018	5.5	8.5	6.0	6.4	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.6
2019	4.8	9.0	6.1	6.9	5.1	3.9	4.2	5.2	3.9	5.1
As of June 30:										
2019	5.3	8.6	6.0	6.6	5.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	3.9	4.7
2020	4.6%	9.1%	6.1%	7.1%	5.3%	3.8%	4.1%	5.4%	3.9%	5.2%

	Bulk (a)									
	TX	FL	GA	IL	CA	NC	PA	NY	OH	MD
As of December 31:										
2017	5.4%	8.3%	5.1%	4.4%	12.4%	2.5%	3.8%	7.8%	4.4%	2.7%
2018	5.6	8.2	5.4	4.6	12.4	2.7	4.0	7.1	4.7	2.8
2019	5.5	8.1	5.6	4.7	12.7	2.7	3.8	7.1	4.9	3.0
As of June 30:										
2019	5.5	8.0	5.6	4.5	12.6	2.7	3.8	7.3	4.8	2.9
2020	5.7%	8.2%	5.7%	4.7%	12.7%	2.9%	4.0%	7.0%	5.1%	3.0%

Risk in Force Distribution By Level of Documentation:	Full Documentation	Reduced Documentation
Traditional Primary:		
As of December 31:		
2017	92.3%	7.7%
2018	92.2	7.8
2019	91.8	8.2
As of June 30:		
2019	92.2	7.8
2020	91.6%	8.4%
Bulk (a):		
As of December 31:		
2017	69.4%	30.6%
2018	71.8	28.2
2019	72.6	27.4
As of June 30:		
2019	72.1	27.9
2020	72.9%	27.1%

(a) Bulk pool risk in-force, which represented 6.6% of total bulk risk in-force at June 30, 2020, has been allocated pro-rata based on insurance in-force.

Risk in Force Distribution By Loan Type:	Fixed Rate & ARMs with Resets >=5 Years	ARMs with Resets <5 years
Traditional Primary:		
As of December 31:		
2017	97.2%	2.8%
2018	97.2	2.8
2019	97.1	2.9
As of June 30:		
2019	97.2	2.8
2020	97.1%	2.9%
Bulk (a):		
As of December 31:		
2017	70.1%	29.9%
2018	68.6	31.4
2019	68.0	32.0
As of June 30:		
2019	68.4	31.6
2020	67.4%	32.6%

(a) Bulk pool risk in-force, which represented 6.6% of total bulk risk in-force at June 30, 2020, has been allocated pro-rata based on insurance in-force.

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 Cost					Fair Value Adjust- ment	Invested Assets at Fair Value (a)
	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Corporate and Other	Total		
As of December 31:							
2018	$ 10,162.3	$ 1,105.6	$ 583.6	$ 904.3	$ 12,755.9	$ 238.6	$ 12,994.6
2019	10,577.9	1,172.3	566.3	841.7	13,158.4	1,200.7	14,359.2
As of June 30:							
2019	10,295.0	1,100.8	535.3	1,021.2	12,952.4	936.1	13,888.6
2020	$ 10,722.3	$ 1,153.9	$ 531.2	$ 946.1	$ 13,353.6	$ 887.2	$ 14,240.8

(a) The 2018 and 2019 balances include fixed maturity securities classified as held to maturity which are reported and reflected herein at amortized cost.

	Net Investment Income					Yield at	
	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Corporate and Other	Total	Cost	Fair Value
Years Ended							
December 31:							
2017	$ 318.9	$ 37.3	$ 21.7	$ 31.4	$ 409.4	3.32%	3.14%
2018	341.0	38.8	20.1	31.7	431.8	3.41	3.28
2019	356.4	41.4	17.6	35.1	450.7	3.48	3.30
Six Months Ended							
June 30:							
2019	177.1	20.5	8.9	18.5	225.1	3.50	3.35
2020	178.3	21.1	8.3	15.0	222.9	3.36	3.12
Quarters Ended							
June 30:							
2019	88.8	10.2	4.3	9.5	113.0	3.51	3.29
2020	$ 87.7	$ 10.3	$ 3.9	$ 6.6	$ 108.7	3.28%	3.16%

Revenues: Net Investment Gains (Losses)

The Company's investment policies are 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 from scheduled maturities and early calls were 73.7% and 49.6% of total dispositions occurring in the first quarter of 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The following table reflects the composition of net investment gains or losses for the periods shown.

	Realized Investment Gains (Losses) from Actual Transactions			Impairment Losses				
	Fixed Maturity Securities	Equity Securities and Other Investments	Total	Fixed Maturity Securities	Equity Securities and Other Investments	Total	Unrealized Gains (Losses) from Changes in Fair Value of Equity Securities	Investment Gains (Losses)
Years Ended								
December 31:								
2017	$ 16.6	$ 194.9	$ 211.6	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 211.6
2018	(4.8)	63.1	58.2	—	—	—	(293.8)	(235.6)
2019	(1.9)	40.6	38.6	(2.0)	—	(2.0)	599.5	636.1
Six Months Ended								
June 30:								
2019	(1.4)	26.4	24.9	(2.0)	—	(2.0)	382.0	405.0
2020	(8.5)	19.8	11.2	—	—	—	(608.7)	(597.4)
Quarters Ended								
June 30:								
2019	(.4)	13.1	12.5	(2.0)	—	(2.0)	26.3	36.9
2020	$ (8.8)	$ 1.5	$ (7.3)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 354.0	$ 346.7

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 June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	Claim and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves			
	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Workers' compensation	$ 4,919.2	$ 3,101.5	$ 4,887.6	$ 3,079.1
General liability	1,257.3	615.2	1,254.7	610.9
Commercial automobile (mostly trucking)	2,115.9	1,505.3	1,948.2	1,403.0
Other coverages	1,004.1	735.5	918.9	673.5
Unallocated loss adjustment expense reserves	258.7	258.3	256.6	254.6
Total general insurance reserves	9,555.3	6,216.0	9,266.2	6,021.3
Title	544.0	544.0	530.9	530.9
RFIG Run-off	119.9	119.9	118.9	118.9
Life and accident	11.5	8.1	13.3	8.4
Total claim and loss adjustment expense reserves	$ 10,230.9	$ 6,888.1	$ 9,929.5	$ 6,679.7
Asbestosis and environmental claim reserves included in the above general insurance reserves:				
Amount	$ 118.4	$ 77.9	$ 126.8	$ 83.3
% of total general insurance reserves	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%

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

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*** operations encompasses a large variety of coverages or classes of commercial insurance; it has negligible exposure to personal insurance coverages 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 91% 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 analysis of historical data. Favorable or unfavorable developments of prior year reserves 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 ("IBNR") 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%.

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 automobile (trucking) 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 claim ratios. Such expected claim ratios typically reflect currently estimated claim 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 claim ratios are generally used for the two to five 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 claim 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 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). Republic Mortgage Insurance Company'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 in particular. 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.

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Estimated reduction in beginning reserve	$ 1.6	$ 3.2	$ 3.2	$ 19.0
Total incurred claims and settlement expenses reduced (increased) by changes in estimated rescissions:				
Current year	.2	.3	.6	.9
Prior year	(.1)	(.4)	(.9)	(12.3)
Sub-total	.1	(.1)	(.3)	(11.4)
Estimated rescission reduction in paid claims	(.5)	(.5)	(1.3)	(4.4)
Estimated reduction in ending reserve	$ 1.2	$ 2.6	$ 1.6	$ 3.2

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, reinstatement of previously rescinded or denied claims, 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. 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.

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 the Company's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K under Item 1A - Risk Factors.

A summary of changes in aggregate reserves for claims and related costs is included in Note 4 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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:

	General	Title	RFIG Run-off	Consolidated
Years Ended December 31:				
2017	71.8%	.9%	160.9%	44.7%
2018	72.2	2.1	39.4	43.1
2019	71.8	2.7	53.5	42.9
Six Months Ended June 30:				
2019	70.6	3.0	50.1	44.0
2020	70.8	3.1	89.1	41.8
Quarters Ended June 30:				
2019	71.4	3.1	47.4	43.5
2020	71.8%	2.7%	144.5%	42.1%

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

	General Insurance Claim Ratios by Type of Coverage						
	All Coverages	Commercial Automobile (mostly trucking)	Workers' Compen- sation	Financial Indemnity	Inland Marine and Property	General Liability	Other
Years Ended							
December 31:							
2017	71.8%	75.5%	76.8%	73.1%	62.1%	59.3%	59.0%
2018	72.2	70.7	79.3	68.9	73.8	62.8	60.1
2019	71.8	63.2	84.0	77.8	64.0	62.6	61.4
Six Months Ended							
June 30:							
2019	70.6	79.3	70.0	57.8	64.5	69.3	57.7
2020	70.8	80.2	68.4	60.2	58.1	64.0	65.7
Quarters Ended							
June 30:							
2019	71.4	79.6	69.3	61.8	58.9	77.0	57.7
2020	71.8%	83.4%	65.7%	59.6%	60.7%	56.7%	65.1%

The consolidated **general insurance** claim ratios for the second quarter and first six months of 2020 were relatively consistent with the comparable prior year periods. The group experienced (favorable) unfavorable development of prior years' reserves of .1 and (.3) percentage points for the second quarter and first six months of 2020, respectively, compared to .5 and (.4) percentage points for the same respective periods of 2019.

Unfavorable asbestos and environmental ("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 survival ratios stood at 5.7 years (gross) and 6.5 years (net of reinsurance) as of June 30, 2020 and 6.3 years (gross) and 7.2 years (net of reinsurance) as of December 31, 2019. 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 .3% of ***general insurance*** group net incurred losses for the five years ended December 31, 2019.

Title insurance claim ratios have remained in the single digits for a number of years due to a continuation of favorable trends in claims frequency and severity. The claim ratio trended lower for the second quarter reflecting an increase in favorable development of prior years' claim reserves estimates. This favorable development of reserves established in prior years reduced the claim ratio by 1.2 and .8 percentage points in the second quarter and first six months of 2020, respectively, and .9 and 1.0 percentage points for the same respective periods of 2019.

RFIG Run-off mortgage guaranty current period claim ratios reflect an increase in reported delinquencies driven primarily by the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the effect of loan forbearance programs mandated by the Federal government under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act. The claim ratios had experienced a fairly consistent decline for the past several annual periods largely due to a combination of declining new loan defaults, and stable-to-improving cure rates for outstanding delinquent loans. Incurred claim ratios reflect unfavorable development of 21.0 and 2.5 percentage points in this year's second quarter and first half, respectively. This compares to 4.7 and 7.4 percentage points of favorable development for the respective 2019 periods.

Certain ***mortgage guaranty*** average claims related trends are listed below:

	Average Settled Claim Amount (a)		Reported Delinquency Ratio at End of Period		Claims Rescissions and Denials
	Traditional Primary	Bulk	Traditional Primary	Bulk	
Years Ended December 31:					
2017	$ 47,267	$ 51,446	10.52%	23.31%	$ 13.1
2018	47,055	54,809	9.38	16.94	4.4
2019	49,233	58,708	9.60	15.97	1.3
Six Months Ended June 30:					
2019	48,741	57,595	8.72	15.68	.5
2020	45,022	65,353	13.54%	17.99%	.5
Quarters Ended June 30:					
2019	46,815	57,606			.1
2020	$ 43,997	$ 47,730			$ .1

(a) Amounts are in whole dollars.

Traditional Primary Delinquency Ratios for Top Ten States (b):

	TX	FL	GA	IL	CA	NC	PA	MD	NJ	VA
As of December 31:										
2017	11.4%	15.6%	8.3%	10.1%	6.0%	8.1%	12.0%	11.5%	19.6%	8.4%
2018	10.0	9.8	7.7	8.7	5.8	9.5	11.4	10.5	14.3	7.9
2019	12.1	8.0	8.3	8.5	5.9	9.3	11.9	10.2	11.8	7.6
As of June 30:										
2019	9.6	8.3	7.5	7.9	5.3	8.6	10.8	10.0	11.5	7.5
2020	17.9%	12.7%	13.1%	13.6%	10.8%	13.2%	15.1%	14.4%	19.9%	10.9%

Bulk Delinquency Ratios for Top Ten States (b):

	TX	FL	GA	IL	CA	NC	PA	MD	OH	NY
As of December 31:										
2017	20.3%	34.2%	17.8%	21.5%	26.4%	19.7%	25.3%	24.8%	15.0%	44.2%
2018	14.5	23.5	14.5	19.1	13.0	17.3	21.0	16.0	12.4	32.3
2019	15.4	20.3	13.1	17.5	9.7	19.6	17.7	15.9	14.3	29.6
As of June 30:										
2019	14.3	21.4	13.4	14.9	11.3	17.5	18.3	15.9	13.2	30.3
2020	16.4%	23.3%	16.5%	21.6%	12.9%	18.9%	18.8%	21.4%	12.8%	29.3%

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:										
2017	12.1%	16.9%	8.8%	10.6%	9.2%	8.4%	12.8%	12.0%	21.1%	25.0%
2018	10.4	10.6	8.1	9.2	6.8	9.7	12.0	10.7	15.3	21.3
2019	12.4	8.8	8.6	9.0	6.5	9.6	12.4	10.4	12.4	20.7
As of June 30:										
2019	10.0	9.2	7.9	8.2	6.2	8.8	11.3	10.3	12.5	20.0
2020	17.7%	13.5%	13.3%	14.0%	11.2%	13.2%	15.5%	14.6%	20.1%	26.2%

(b) As determined by risk in force as of June 30, 2020, these 10 states represent approximately 54.5%, 58.9%, and 54.5%, of traditional primary, bulk, and total risk in force, respectively.

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 the Company's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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:				
2017	25.5%	90.0%	16.6%	52.0%
2018	25.0	90.0	21.5	51.6
2019	25.7	89.5	25.0	52.2
Six Months Ended June 30:				
2019	26.1	91.3	25.6	51.6
2020	26.2	90.0	31.1	53.6
Quarters Ended June 30:				
2019	26.7	88.3	27.0	51.7
2020	26.6%	88.7%	32.1%	53.9%

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 business 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.

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:				
2017	97.3%	90.9%	177.5%	96.7%
2018	97.2	92.1	60.9	94.7
2019	97.5	92.2	78.5	95.1
Six Months Ended June 30:				
2019	96.7	94.3	75.7	95.6
2020	97.0	93.1	120.2	95.4
Quarters Ended June 30:				
2019	98.1	91.4	74.4	95.2
2020	98.4%	91.4%	176.6%	96.0%

Expenses: Income Taxes

The effective consolidated income tax rates were 20.3% and (23.5)% in the second quarter and first six months of 2020, compared to 19.4% and 20.2% in the second quarter and first six months of 2019. The rates for each period 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, investment gains or losses, underwriting and service income and adjustments regarding the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

End of Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations

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. Furthermore, due to the financial market and economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated governmental responses, it is therefore possible that Old Republic's operating results, business and financial condition could be adversely affected in subsequent periods depending on the length and severity of these disruptions.

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 particularly affected 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 investment yields 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, changes in mortality and health trends, and alterations 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.

The General Insurance, Title Insurance, Corporate and Other Segments, and the RFIG Run-off business maintain customer information and rely upon technology platforms to conduct their business. As a result, each of them and the Company are exposed to cyber risk. Many of the Company's operating subsidiaries maintain separate IT systems which are deemed to reduce enterprise-wide risks of potential cybersecurity incidents. However, given the potential magnitude of a significant breach, the Company continually evaluates on an enterprise-wide basis its IT hardware, security infrastructure and business practices to respond to these risks and to detect and remediate in a timely manner significant cybersecurity incidents or business process interruptions.

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 the Company's 2019 Form 10-K Annual Report filing to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which 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 3 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

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.

Old Republic's market risk exposures at June 30, 2020, have not materially changed from those identified in the Company's 2019 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4 - 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 quarterly report. Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial 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 June 30, 2020, 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

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.

Item 1 - Legal Proceedings

The information contained in Note 7 "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements filed as Part 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A - Risk Factors

Other than the impact of COVID-19 and related risks described below, there have been no material changes with respect to the risk factors disclosed in the Company's 2019 Annual report on Form 10-K.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated governmental responses could materially adversely affect Old Republic's business.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in significant uncertainty, volatility and disruption in the U.S. economy and financial markets. Governmental responses to the pandemic have included shelter-in-place orders, directing many businesses to cease operations and individuals to restrict their movements. These actions have resulted in rapid decreases in economic activity, an increase in unemployment and pressures on the commercial and residential real estate market. For a further discussion of the impact of the pandemic on Old Republic's business in the second quarter, see "Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations-COVID-19 Pandemic and Old Republic's Business."

In addition, the pandemic resulted in significant financial market disruptions, which had an adverse impact on the Company's investment portfolio and stock price. For more information on the Company's investment portfolio performance, see "Management Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations-Financial Position."

While the duration and ultimate effects of the pandemic remain highly uncertain, COVID-19 could continue to have an adverse impact on Old Republic's business. The reduction in economic activity could persist and lead to a more meaningful reduction in the demand for the Company's products. The pandemic could also have a more significant impact on Old Republic's claims experience in future periods, resulting in a decrease in profitability.

Legislative and regulatory responses to COVID-19 could adversely affect Old Republic's business.

Federal, state and local government authorities, including state insurance departments, have taken various actions in response to the pandemic. For example, certain states are considering legislation that would retroactively mandate coverage for losses that are not covered under the terms of insurance policies. Certain state insurance departments are taking regulatory action that creates a presumption of compensability for workers in certain industries. Other regulatory initiatives include requirements to return premium, prevent the collection of premium, and/or prohibit the cancellation or non-renewal of policies. These legislative and regulatory actions, individually or in the aggregate, could adversely affect Old Republic's business.

Item 6 - Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

31.1	Certification by Craig R. Smiddy, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-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 Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification by Craig R. Smiddy, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-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 Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document - The Instance Document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL 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

SIGNATURE

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

Old Republic International Corporation
(Registrant)

Date: July 31, 2020

/s/ Karl W. Mueller

Karl W. Mueller
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer, and
Principal Accounting Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
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CERTIFICATIONS

I, Craig R. Smiddy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Old Republic International Corporation (“the registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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 principals;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based upon our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 29, 2020

/s/ Craig R. Smiddy
Craig R. Smiddy, President and
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Karl W. Mueller, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Old Republic International Corporation (“the registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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 principals;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based upon our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 29, 2020

/s/ Karl W. Mueller
Karl W. Mueller
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT

I, Craig R. Smiddy, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Old Republic International Corporation (the "Company"), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

(1) the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2020 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: July 29, 2020

/s/ Craig R. Smiddy
Craig R. Smiddy, President and
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT

I, Karl W. Mueller, the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Old Republic International Corporation (the “Company”), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

(1) the quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2020 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: July 29, 2020

/s/ Karl W. Mueller
Karl W. Mueller, Senior Vice
President, Chief Financial
Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer