

Global Indemnity plc
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2012

OR

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

For the Transition Period from to

001-34809

Commission File Number

GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Ireland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

98-0664891
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

ARTHUR COX BUILDING
EARLSFORT TERRACE
DUBLIN 2
IRELAND

(Address of principal executive office, including zip code)

353 (0) 1 618 0517

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ; Accelerated filer ;

Non-accelerated filer ; Smaller reporting company

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

As of August 3, 2012, the registrant had outstanding 13,432,093 A Ordinary Shares and 12,061,370 B Ordinary Shares.

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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

(In thousands, except share amounts)

	(Unaudited) June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Fixed maturities:		
Available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost: \$1,265,606 and \$1,258,533)	\$ 1,306,788	\$ 1,296,885
Equity securities:		
Available for sale, at fair value (cost: \$160,262 and \$155,390)	180,270	168,361
Other invested assets:		
Available for sale, at fair value (cost: \$4,156 and \$4,150)	8,590	6,617
Total investments	1,495,648	1,471,863
Cash and cash equivalents	77,124	175,860
Premiums receivable, net	52,696	47,844
Reinsurance receivables	278,095	287,986
Federal income taxes receivable	9,762	2,223
Deferred federal income taxes	9,923	14,642
Deferred acquisition costs	20,187	21,564
Intangible assets	18,520	18,704
Goodwill	4,820	4,820
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	6,621	6,555
Receivable for securities sold		1,484
Other assets	18,227	19,371
Total assets	\$ 1,991,623	\$ 2,072,916
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	\$ 941,283	\$ 971,377
Unearned premiums	103,194	114,041
Ceded balances payable	7,643	8,887
Contingent commissions	6,231	7,473
Payable for securities purchased	9,608	
Notes and debentures payable	102,929	103,000
Other liabilities	25,546	29,075
Total liabilities	1,196,434	1,233,853
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Shareholders equity:		

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Ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value, 900,000,000 ordinary shares authorized; A ordinary shares issued: 16,488,613 and 21,429,683, respectively; A ordinary shares outstanding: 13,432,093 and 16,810,678, respectively; B ordinary shares issued and outstanding: 12,061,370 and 12,061,370, respectively	3	3	
Additional paid-in capital	519,065	621,917	
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	49,441	40,174	
Retained earnings	327,879	307,413	
A ordinary shares in treasury, at cost: 3,056,520 and 4,619,005 shares, respectively	(101,199)	(130,444)	
 Total shareholders' equity	 795,189	 839,063	
 Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	 \$ 1,991,623	 \$ 2,072,916	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****Consolidated Statements of Operations**

(In thousands, except shares and per share data)

	(Unaudited) Quarters Ended June 30,		(Unaudited) Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenues:				
Gross premiums written	\$ 67,632	\$ 94,962	\$ 125,390	\$ 182,628
Net premiums written	\$ 61,135	\$ 86,407	\$ 111,416	\$ 169,515
Net premiums earned	\$ 57,859	\$ 78,055	\$ 122,329	\$ 154,024
Net investment income	11,071	13,930	22,488	28,344
Net realized investment gains:				
Other than temporary impairment losses on investments	(1,326)	(1,353)	(3,619)	(1,906)
Other than temporary impairment losses on investments recognized in other comprehensive income			541	
Other net realized investment gains	3,267	9,739	6,780	22,289
Total net realized investment gains	1,941	8,386	3,702	20,383
Other income (loss)	(40)	375	(392)	12,167
Total revenues	70,831	100,746	148,127	214,918
Losses and Expenses:				
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	36,158	61,753	78,167	120,095
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	23,760	30,089	46,927	59,483
Corporate and other operating expenses	2,336	4,899	4,824	7,802
Interest expense	1,470	1,743	2,948	3,495
Income before income taxes	7,107	2,262	15,261	24,043
Income tax expense (benefit)	(2,497)	(2,022)	(5,205)	5,502
Income before equity in net income of partnerships	9,604	4,284	20,466	18,541
Equity in net income of partnerships, net of taxes				53
Net income	\$ 9,604	\$ 4,284	\$ 20,466	\$ 18,594
Per share data:				
Net income				
Basic	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.61
Diluted	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.61
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding				
Basic	27,829,555	30,321,909	28,223,321	30,311,658

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Diluted	27,836,453	30,367,556	28,236,562	30,349,985
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

(In thousands)

	(Unaudited) Quarters Ended June 30,		(Unaudited) Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 9,604	\$ 4,284	\$ 20,466	\$ 18,594
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period	(9,866)	3,068	6,575	10,403
Portion of other than temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(4)	(6)	(539)	(10)
Recognition of previously unrealized holding (gains) losses	1,450	(6,210)	3,231	(14,965)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(8,420)	(3,148)	9,267	(4,572)
Comprehensive income, net of taxes	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,136	\$ 29,733	\$ 14,022

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

(In thousands, except share amounts)

	(Unaudited) Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Number of A ordinary shares issued:		
Number at beginning of period	21,429,683	21,340,821
Ordinary shares issued under share incentive plans	29,675	47,682
Ordinary shares issued to directors	14,385	41,180
Ordinary shares retired	(4,985,130)	
Number at end of period	16,488,613	21,429,683
Number of B ordinary shares issued:		
Number at beginning and end of period	12,061,370	12,061,370
Par value of A ordinary shares:		
Balance at beginning and end of period	\$ 2	\$ 2
Par value of B ordinary shares:		
Balance at beginning and end of period	\$ 1	\$ 1
Additional paid-in capital:		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 621,917	\$ 622,725
Share compensation plans	1,243	(808)
A ordinary shares retired	(104,095)	
Balance at end of period	\$ 519,065	\$ 621,917
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of deferred income tax:		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 40,174	\$ 57,211
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) during the period	9,281	(17,008)
Change in other than temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(14)	(29)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	9,267	(17,037)
Balance at end of period	\$ 49,441	\$ 40,174
Retained earnings:		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 307,413	\$ 349,642
Cumulative effect adjustment resulting from adoption of new accounting guidance		(3,900)
Net income (loss)	20,466	(38,329)

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Balance at end of period	\$ 327,879	\$ 307,413
Number of Treasury Shares:		
Number at beginning of period	4,619,005	3,040,277
A ordinary shares purchased	3,422,645	1,578,728
A ordinary shares retired	(4,985,130)	
Number at end of period	3,056,520	4,619,005
Treasury Shares, at cost:		
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (130,444)	\$ (100,912)
A ordinary shares purchased, at cost	(74,850)	(29,532)
A ordinary shares retired	104,095	
Balance at end of period	\$ (101,199)	\$ (130,444)
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 795,189	\$ 839,063

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(In thousands)

	(Unaudited)	
	Six Months 2012	Ended June 30, 2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 20,466	\$ 18,594
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Amortization of trust preferred securities issuance costs	33	41
Amortization and depreciation	941	1,041
Restricted stock and stock option expense	1,287	1,132
Deferred federal income taxes	2,111	(101)
Amortization of bond premium and discount, net	3,549	2,321
Net realized investment gains	(3,702)	(20,383)
Equity in income of partnerships		(53)
Changes in:		
Premiums receivable, net	(4,852)	(11,824)
Reinsurance receivables	9,891	90,602
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses	(30,094)	(77,547)
Unearned premiums	(10,847)	13,232
Ceded balances payable	(1,244)	(6,258)
Other assets and liabilities, net	(3,165)	214
Contingent commissions	(1,242)	(4,316)
Federal income tax receivable/payable	(7,539)	1,505
Deferred acquisition costs, net	1,377	(3,990)
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	(66)	2,262
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(23,096)	6,472
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of fixed maturities	270,873	459,364
Proceeds from sale of equity securities	25,159	50,055
Proceeds from maturity of fixed maturities	25,460	31,670
Proceeds from sale of other invested assets		1,348
Purchases of fixed maturities	(294,711)	(504,088)
Purchases of equity securities	(27,494)	(47,923)
Purchases of other invested assets	(6)	(10,026)
Net cash used for investing activities	(719)	(19,600)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Tax expense associated with share-based compensation plans		(106)
Purchases of A ordinary shares	(74,850)	(167)
Principal payments of term debt	(71)	(143)
Net cash used for financing activities	(74,921)	(416)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(98,736)	(13,544)

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	175,860	119,888
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 77,124	\$ 106,344

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

Global Indemnity plc (Global Indemnity or the Company) was incorporated on March 9, 2010 and is domiciled in Ireland. Global Indemnity replaced the Company's predecessor, United America Indemnity, Ltd., as the ultimate parent company as a result of a re-domestication transaction. United America Indemnity, Ltd. was incorporated on August 26, 2003, and is domiciled in the Cayman Islands. United America Indemnity, Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company and an Irish tax resident. The Company's A ordinary shares are publicly traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. On July 6, 2010, the Company changed its trading symbol on the NASDAQ Global Select Market from INDM to GBLI.

The Company manages its business through two business segments: Insurance Operations, which includes the operations of United National Insurance Company, Diamond State Insurance Company, United National Casualty Insurance Company, United National Specialty Insurance Company, Penn-America Insurance Company, Penn-Star Insurance Company, Penn-Patriot Insurance Company, American Insurance Adjustment Agency, Inc., Collectibles Insurance Services, LLC, United America Insurance Services, LLC, and J.H. Ferguson & Associates, LLC, and Reinsurance Operations, which includes the operations of Wind River Reinsurance Company, Ltd. (Wind River Reinsurance).

The interim consolidated financial statements are unaudited, but have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), which differs in certain respects from those principles followed in reports to insurance regulatory authorities. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, of a normal recurring nature and are necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods. Results of operations for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results of a full year. The accompanying notes to the unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the consolidated financial statements contained in the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Global Indemnity and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company's wholly owned business trust subsidiaries, United National Group Capital Trust I and United National Group Capital Statutory Trust II, are not consolidated pursuant to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification. The Company's business trust subsidiaries have issued \$30.0 million in floating rate capital securities (Trust Preferred Securities) and \$0.9 million of floating rate common securities. The sole assets of the Company's business trust subsidiaries are \$30.9 million of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company, which have the same terms with respect to maturity, payments, and distributions as the Trust Preferred Securities and the floating rate common securities.

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted new accounting guidance that modified the definition of costs that can be capitalized in the acquisition of new and renewal business for insurance companies. Under the new guidance, only direct incremental costs associated with successful insurance contract acquisitions or renewals are deferrable. This guidance was adopted retrospectively and has been applied to all prior period information contained in these consolidated financial statements. For further information please see Note 2.

2. Change in Accounting Principle

In October, 2010, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that modified the definition of costs that can be

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capitalized in the acquisition of new and renewal business for insurance companies. Under the new guidance, only direct incremental costs associated with successful insurance contract acquisitions or renewals are deferrable. The Company adopted this guidance retrospectively effective January 1, 2012 and has adjusted all prior period information contained in these consolidated financial statements.

The Company's deferrable costs include: incremental direct costs of contract acquisition, primarily commissions and premium taxes, the portion of an employee's total compensation attributable to successful acquisition or renewal of insurance and reinsurance contracts and other costs directly related to acquisition activities that would not have been incurred had the contract not been acquired. These costs are deferred and amortized ratably over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

In accordance with accounting guidance for insurance enterprises, the method followed in computing such amounts limits them to their estimated realizable value that gives effect to the premium to be earned, related investment income, losses and loss adjustment expenses, and certain other costs expected to be incurred as the premium is earned. A premium deficiency shall be recognized if the sum of expected loss and loss adjustment expenses and unamortized acquisition costs exceeds related unearned premium. Any future expected loss on the related unearned premium is recorded first by impairing the unamortized acquisition costs on the related unearned premium followed by an increase to loss and loss adjustment expense reserves on additional expected loss in excess of unamortized acquisition costs.

The effect of adoption of this guidance on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 was as follows:

Balance Sheet (Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2011	
	As Previously Reported	As Currently Reported
Deferred acquisition costs	\$ 25,565	\$ 21,564
Deferred federal income taxes	13,242	14,642
Total assets	2,075,517	2,072,916
Retained earnings	310,014	307,413
Total shareholders' equity	841,664	839,063
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	2,075,517	2,072,916

The effect of adoption of this guidance on the consolidated income statement for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

Income Statement (Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Quarter Ended June 30, 2011		Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	
	As Previously Reported	As Currently Reported	As Previously Reported	As Currently Reported
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	\$ 30,197	\$ 30,089	\$ 60,049	\$ 59,483
Income before income taxes	2,154	2,262	23,477	24,043
Income tax expense (benefit)	(2,287)	(2,022)	5,304	5,502
Net income	4,441	4,284	18,226	18,594
Net income per share - basic	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.61
Net income per share - diluted	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.61

The effect of adoption of this guidance on the consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

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Statement of Cash Flows (Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	
	As Previously Reported	As Currently Reported
Net income	\$ 18,226	\$ 18,594

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Deferred federal income taxes	(299)	(101)
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(3,424)	(3,990)

3. Profit Enhancement Initiative

On November 2, 2010, the Company committed to a Profit Enhancement Initiative with respect to its Insurance Operations. The plan was initiated on November 4, 2010, and is part of the Company's efforts to streamline its operations in response to the continuing impact of the domestic recession as well as the competitive landscape within the excess and surplus lines market. This initiative was intended to enhance profitability and earnings by aligning corporate overhead costs with changes in the Company's business. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company reduced its U.S. based census by approximately 25%, closed underperforming U.S. facilities, and supplemented staffing in Bermuda and in Ireland. All action items relating to this initiative were implemented by December 31, 2010.

The total cost of implementing this initiative was recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of operations within its Insurance Operations segment in the fourth quarter of 2010. Components of the initiative included: (1) employee termination and severance charges of \$1.71 million; (2) expenses of \$1.53 million relating to discontinuing use of leased office space, net of expected sub-lease income; (3) restructuring expenses of \$0.63 million for related asset and leasehold improvement impairments; and (4) expenses of \$2.91 million relating to the curtailment of the Company's workers' compensation product initiative, consisting of a minimum ceded premium charge of \$1.48 million on its workers' compensation reinsurance treaty and \$1.43 million in asset impairments.

In December of 2011 the Company incurred additional costs related to streamlining its operations in response to the continued competitive landscape within the excess and surplus lines market. These charges were recorded within the Company's consolidated statement of operations in the fourth quarter of 2011 and impacted both its Insurance Operations as well as its Reinsurance Operations. All action items related to the reorganization were implemented by December 31, 2011.

Components of the reorganization included (1) employee termination and severance charges of \$0.79 million; (2) charges of \$0.84 million related to discontinuing use of leased office space, net of expected sub-lease income; and (3) fixed asset and leasehold improvement impairments of \$1.17 million. Of the \$2.79 million in additional charges incurred, \$2.03 million were recorded within the Company's Insurance Operations segment and \$0.76 million were recorded within the Company's Reinsurance Operations segment.

The following table summarizes charges incurred by expense type and the remaining liability as of June 30, 2012, December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010:

(Dollars in thousands)	Employee Termination	Operating Leases	Asset Impairments	Workers Compensation	Total
Charges incurred in 2010	\$ 1,711	\$ 1,532	\$ 631	\$ 2,907	\$ 6,781
Cash payments for 2010 actions	(758)			(985)	(1,743)
Non-cash adjustments for 2010 actions	176		(631)	(1,430)	(1,885)
Liability at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,532	\$	\$ 492	\$ 3,153
Cash payments for 2010 actions	(1,129)	(805)		(492)	(2,426)
Non-cash adjustments for 2010 actions		259			259
Additional charges incurred in 2011	785	842	1,165		2,792
Non-cash adjustments for 2011 actions			(1,165)		(1,165)
Liability at December 31, 2011	\$ 785	\$ 1,828	\$	\$	\$ 2,613

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Cash payments for 2010 actions		(202)		(202)
Cash payments for 2011 actions	(485)	(182)		(667)
Non-cash adjustments for 2011 actions		(182)		(182)
Liability at June 30, 2012	\$ 300	\$ 1,262	\$	\$ 1,562

There was a reduction in expense of \$0.18 million related to the Profit Enhancement Initiative included in the statement of operations within the Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses line item for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2012. There was a reduction in expense of \$0.06 million related to the Profit

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

Enhancement Initiative included in the statement of operations within the Corporate and other operating expenses line item for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2011.

4. Investments

The Company's investments in fixed maturities and common stock are classified as available for sale and are carried at their fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair values of the Company's available for sale portfolio, excluding the limited partnership interest, are determined on the basis of quoted market prices where available. If quoted market prices are not available, the Company uses third party pricing services to assist in determining fair value. In many instances, these services examine the pricing of similar instruments to estimate fair value. The Company purchases bonds with the expectation of holding them to their maturity; however, changes to the portfolio are sometimes required to assure it is appropriately matched to liabilities. In addition, changes in financial market conditions and tax considerations may cause the Company to sell an investment before it matures. Corporate loans have stated maturities; however, they generally do not reach their final maturity due to borrowers refinancing. The difference between amortized cost and fair value of the Company's available for sale investments, net of the effect of deferred income taxes, is reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity and, accordingly, has no effect on net income other than for the credit loss component of impairments deemed to be other than temporary.

The Company's investments in other invested assets are comprised of limited liability partnership interests. Partnership interests where the Company owned more than 3% at any time are carried at their fair value. Partnership interests of less than 3% ownership are carried at their fair value. The change in the difference between amortized cost and the fair value of the partnership interests of less than 3% ownership, net of the effect of deferred income taxes, is reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity and, accordingly, has no effect on net income other than for impairments deemed to be other than temporary.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments were as follows as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Other than temporary impairments recognized in AOCI (1)
As of June 30, 2012					
Fixed maturities:					
U.S. treasury and agency obligations	\$ 128,348	\$ 7,312	\$ (4)	\$ 135,656	\$
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	203,184	7,516	(41)	210,659	
Mortgage-backed securities	258,196	9,202	(47)	267,351	(10)
Asset-backed securities	115,367	2,151	(19)	117,499	(27)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	17,211	79	(34)	17,256	
Corporate bonds and loans	478,206	14,805	(982)	492,029	
Foreign corporate bonds	65,094	1,488	(244)	66,338	
Total fixed maturities	1,265,606	42,553	(1,371)	1,306,788	(37)
Common stock	160,262	25,416	(5,408)	180,270	
Other invested assets	4,156	4,434		8,590	
Total	\$ 1,430,024	\$ 72,403	\$ (6,779)	\$ 1,495,648	\$ (37)

- (1) Represents the total amount of other than temporary impairment losses relating to factors other than credit losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

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(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Other than temporary impairments recognized in AOCI (1)
As of December 31, 2011					
Fixed maturities:					
U.S. treasury and agency obligations	\$ 123,089	\$ 8,201	\$ (1)	\$ 131,289	\$
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	198,374	7,822	(63)	206,133	
Mortgage-backed securities	259,935	9,283	(228)	268,990	(13)
Asset-backed securities	94,096	1,931	(63)	95,964	(32)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	29,975	66	(72)	29,969	
Corporate bonds and loans	510,580	14,317	(3,696)	521,201	(134)
Foreign corporate bonds	42,484	994	(139)	43,339	
Total fixed maturities	1,258,533	42,614	(4,262)	1,296,885	(179)
Common stock	155,390	19,436	(6,465)	168,361	
Other invested assets	4,150	2,467		6,617	
Total	\$ 1,418,073	\$ 64,517	\$ (10,727)	\$ 1,471,863	\$ (179)

(1) Represents the total amount of other than temporary impairment losses relating to factors other than credit losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI).

Excluding U.S. treasuries and agency bonds, the Company did not hold any debt or equity investments in a single issuer that was in excess of 4% of shareholders' equity at June 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of the Company's fixed maturities portfolio classified as available for sale at June 30, 2012, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 115,142	\$ 116,202
Due after one year through five years	604,854	627,923
Due after five years through ten years	112,926	116,676
Due after ten years through fifteen years	9,677	11,201
Due after fifteen years	32,233	32,680
Mortgage-backed securities	258,196	267,351
Asset-backed securities	115,367	117,499
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	17,211	17,256
Total	\$ 1,265,606	\$ 1,306,788

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The following table contains an analysis of the Company's securities with gross unrealized losses, categorized by the period that the securities were in a continuous loss position as of June 30, 2012:

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer (1)		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Fixed maturities:						
U.S. treasury and agency obligations	\$ 23,788	\$ (4)	\$	\$	\$ 23,788	\$ (4)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	11,776	(15)	2,112	(26)	13,888	(41)
Mortgage-backed securities	26,784	(29)	704	(18)	27,488	(47)
Asset-backed securities	7,405	(7)	519	(12)	7,924	(19)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	6,879	(31)	517	(3)	7,396	(34)
Corporate bonds and loans	48,016	(680)	17,018	(302)	65,034	(982)
Foreign corporate bonds	11,858	(244)			11,858	(244)
Total fixed maturities	136,506	(1,010)	20,870	(361)	157,376	(1,371)
Common stock	42,434	(4,056)	3,730	(1,352)	46,164	(5,408)
Total	\$ 178,940	\$ (5,066)	\$ 24,600	\$ (1,713)	\$ 203,540	\$ (6,779)

(1) Fixed maturities in a gross unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer are primarily comprised of non-credit losses on investment grade securities where management does not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be forced to sell the security before recovery. The Company has analyzed these securities and has determined that they are not impaired.

The following table contains an analysis of the Company's securities with gross unrealized losses, categorized by the period that the securities were in a continuous loss position as of December 31, 2011:

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(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer (1)		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Fixed maturities:						
U.S. treasury and agency obligations	\$ 2,246	\$ (1)	\$	\$	\$ 2,246	\$ (1)
Obligations of states and political subdivisions			6,843	(63)	6,843	(63)
Mortgage-backed securities	15,041	(210)	751	(18)	15,792	(228)
Asset-backed securities	13,622	(33)	657	(30)	14,279	(63)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	9,967	(38)	8,869	(34)	18,836	(72)
Corporate bonds and loans	103,432	(3,301)	8,436	(395)	111,868	(3,696)
Foreign corporate bonds	5,429	(139)			5,429	(139)
Total fixed maturities	149,737	(3,722)	25,556	(540)	175,293	(4,262)
Common stock	44,859	(6,402)	303	(63)	45,162	(6,465)
Total	\$ 194,596	\$ (10,124)	\$ 25,859	\$ (603)	\$ 220,455	\$ (10,727)

(1) Fixed maturities in a gross unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer are primarily comprised of non-credit losses on investment grade securities where management does not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that the Company will not be forced to sell the security before recovery. The Company has analyzed these securities and has determined that they are not impaired.

The Company regularly performs various analytical valuation procedures with respect to its investments, including reviewing each fixed maturity security in an unrealized loss position to assess whether the security is a candidate for credit loss. Specifically, the Company considers credit rating, market price, and issuer specific financial information, among other factors, to assess the likelihood of collection of all principal and interest as contractually due. Securities for which the Company determines that a credit loss is likely are subjected to further analysis through discounted cash flow testing to estimate the credit loss to be recognized in earnings, if any. The specific methodologies and significant assumptions used by asset class are discussed below. Upon identification of such securities and periodically thereafter, a detailed review is performed to determine whether the decline is considered other than temporary. This review includes an analysis of several factors, including but not limited to, the credit ratings and cash flows of the securities and the magnitude and length of time that the fair value of such securities is below cost.

For fixed maturities, the factors considered in reaching the conclusion that a decline below cost is other than temporary include, among others, whether:

- (1) the issuer is in financial distress;
- (2) the investment is secured;
- (3) a significant credit rating action occurred;

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- (4) scheduled interest payments were delayed or missed;
- (5) changes in laws or regulations have affected an issuer or industry;
- (6) the investment has an unrealized loss and was identified by the Company's investment manager as an investment to be sold before recovery or maturity; and

(7) the investment failed cash flow projection testing to determine if anticipated principal and interest payments will be realized. According to accounting guidance, for debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company is required to assess whether it has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before the anticipated recovery. If either of these conditions is met, the Company must recognize an other than temporary impairment with the entire unrealized loss being recorded through earnings. For debt securities in an unrealized loss position not meeting these conditions, the Company assesses whether the impairment of a security is other than temporary. If the impairment is deemed to be other than temporary, the Company must separate the other than temporary impairment into two components: the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors, such as changes in interest rates. The credit loss represents the portion of the amortized book value in excess of the net present value of the projected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. The credit loss component of the other than temporary impairment is recorded through earnings, whereas the amount relating to factors other than credit losses are recorded in other

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

(Unaudited)

comprehensive income, net of taxes.

For equity securities, management carefully reviews all securities with unrealized losses to determine if a security should be impaired and further focuses on securities that have either:

(1) persisted with unrealized losses for more than twelve consecutive months or

(2) the value of the investment has been 20% or more below cost for six continuous months or more.

The amount of any write-down, including those that are deemed to be other than temporary, is included in earnings as a realized loss in the period in which the impairment arose.

The following is a description, by asset type, of the methodology and significant inputs that the Company used to measure the amount of credit loss recognized in earnings, if any:

U.S. treasury and agency obligations As of June 30, 2012, gross unrealized losses related to U.S. treasury and agency obligations were \$0.004 million. All unrealized losses have been in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months. All of these securities are rated AA+. The Company's investment manager conducts extensive macroeconomic and market analysis which are driven by moderate interest rate anticipation, yield curve management, and security selection.

Obligations of states and political subdivisions As of June 30, 2012, gross unrealized losses related to obligations of states and political subdivisions were \$0.041 million. Of this amount, \$0.026 million have been in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater. These securities are rated AA+ or higher. The Company's investment manager considers all factors that influence performance of the municipal bond market, including investor expectations, supply and demand patterns, and current versus historical yield and spread relationships. The manager relies on the output of its fixed income credit analysts, including dedicated municipal bond analysts. The dedicated municipal analysts perform extensive in-house fundamental analysis on each issuer, regardless of their rating by the major agencies.

Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) As of June 30, 2012, gross unrealized losses related to mortgage-backed securities were \$0.047 million. Of this amount, \$0.018 million have been in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater. All of the securities in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater are rated AA or higher. The Company's investment manager models each mortgage-backed security to project principal losses under downside, base, and upside scenarios for the economy and home prices. The primary assumption that drives the security and loan level modeling is the Home Price Index (HPI) projection. The Company's investment manager first projects HPI at the national level, then at the zip code level based on the historical relationship between the individual zip code HPI and the national HPI, using inputs from its macroeconomic team, mortgage portfolio management team, and structured analyst team. The model utilizes loan level data and borrower characteristics including FICO score, geographic location, original and current loan size, loan age, mortgage rate and type (fixed rate / interest-only / adjustable rate mortgage), issuer / originator, residential type (owner occupied / investor property), dwelling type (single family / multi-family), loan purpose, level of documentation, and delinquency status as inputs. The model also includes the explicit treatment of silent second liens, utilization of loan modification history, and the application of roll rate adjustments.

Asset-backed securities (ABS) - As of June 30, 2012, gross unrealized losses related to asset-backed securities were \$0.019 million. Of this amount, \$0.012 million have been in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater. These securities are rated A- or higher. The weighted average credit enhancement for the Company's asset-backed portfolio is 26.1. The Company's investment manager analyzes every ABS transaction on a stand-alone basis. This analysis involves a thorough review of the collateral, prepayment, and structural risk in each transaction. Additionally, their analysis includes an in-depth credit analysis of the originator and servicer of the collateral. The Company's investment manager projects an expected loss for a deal given a set of assumptions specific to the asset type. These assumptions are used to calculate at

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what level of losses that the deal will incur a dollar of loss. The major assumptions used to calculate this ratio are loss severities, recovery lags, and no advances on principal and interest.

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Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) - As of June 30, 2012, gross unrealized losses related to CMBS were \$0.034 million. Of this amount, \$0.003 million have been in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater. All of the securities in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater are rated AAA. The weighted average credit enhancement for the Company's CMBS portfolio is 21.0. This represents the percentage of pool losses that can occur before a mortgage-backed security will incur its first dollar of principle losses. For the Company's CMBS portfolio, a loan level analysis is utilized where every underlying CMBS loan is re-underwritten based on the Company's investment manager's internally generated set of assumptions that reflect their expectation for the future path of the economy. In the analysis, the focus is centered on stressing the significant variables that influence commercial loan defaults and collateral losses in CMBS deals. These variables include: (1) occupancies are projected to drop; (2) capitalization rates vary by property type and are forecasted to return to more normalized levels as the capital markets repair and capital begins to flow again; and (3) property value was stressed by using projected property performance and projected capitalization rates. Term risk is triggered if projected debt service coverage rate falls below 1x. Balloon risk is triggered if a property's projected performance does not satisfy new, tighter mortgage standards.

Corporate bonds and loans - As of June 30, 2012, gross unrealized losses related to corporate bonds and loans were \$0.982 million. Of this amount, \$0.302 million have been in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater. 65% of the securities in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater are rated investment grade. The Company's investment manager's analysis for this sector includes maintaining detailed financial models that include a projection of each issuer's future financial performance, including prospective debt servicing capabilities, capital structure composition, and the value of the collateral. The analysis incorporates the macroeconomic environment, industry conditions in which the issuer operates, issuer's current competitive position, vulnerability to changes in the competitive environment, regulatory environment, issuer liquidity, issuer commitment to bondholders, issuer creditworthiness, and asset protection. Part of the process also includes running downside scenarios to evaluate the expected likelihood of default as well as potential losses in the event of default.

Foreign bonds - As of June 30, 2012, gross unrealized losses related to foreign bonds were \$0.244 million. All unrealized losses have been in an unrealized loss position for less than twelve months. These securities are rated investment grade. The Company's investment manager maintains financial models for the Company's bond issuers. These models include a projection of each issuer's future financial performance including prospective debt servicing capabilities and capital structure composition. The analysis incorporates the macroeconomic environment, industry conditions in which the issuer operates, issuer's current competitive position, vulnerability to changes in the competitive environment, regulatory environment, issuer liquidity, issuer commitment to bondholders, issuer creditworthiness, and asset protection.

Common stocks - As of June 30, 2012, gross unrealized losses related to common stock were \$5.408 million. Of this amount, \$1.352 million have been in an unrealized loss position for twelve months or greater. To determine if an other than temporary impairment of an equity security has occurred, the Company considers, among other things, the severity and duration of the decline in fair value of the equity security. The Company also examines other factors to determine if the equity security could recover its value in a reasonable period of time.

The Company recorded the following other than temporary impairments (OTTI) on its investment portfolio for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Fixed maturities:				
OTTI losses, gross	\$ (164)	\$	\$ (1,059)	\$
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income (pre-tax)			541	
Net impairment losses on fixed maturities recognized in earnings	(164)		(518)	
Common stock	(1,162)	(1,353)	(2,560)	(1,906)
Total	\$ (1,326)	\$ (1,353)	\$ (3,078)	\$ (1,906)

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The following table is an analysis of the credit losses recognized in earnings on debt securities held by the Company for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in other comprehensive income.

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 141	\$ 86	\$ 86	\$ 115
Additions where no OTTI was previously recorded			55	
Additions where an OTTI was previously recorded				
Reductions for securities for which the company intends to sell or more likely than not will be required to sell before recovery				
Reductions reflecting increases in expected cash flows to be collected				
Reductions for securities sold during the period	(55)		(55)	(29)
Balance at end of period	\$ 86	\$ 86	\$ 86	\$ 86

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive income as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Net unrealized gains from:		
Fixed maturities	\$ 41,182	\$ 38,352
Common stock	20,008	12,971
Partnerships < 3% owned	4,434	2,467
Deferred federal income taxes	(16,183)	(13,616)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	\$ 49,441	\$ 40,174

Net Realized Investment Gains

The components of net realized investment gains for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Fixed maturities:				
Gross realized gains	\$ 2,026	\$ 4,919	\$ 2,758	\$ 10,793
Gross realized losses	(781)	(18)	(1,603)	(177)

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Net realized gains	1,245	4,901	1,155	10,616
Common stock:				
Gross realized gains	2,123	3,750	5,390	10,636
Gross realized losses	(1,427)	(1,811)	(2,843)	(2,415)
Net realized gains	696	1,939	2,547	8,221
Other invested assets:				
Gross realized gains		1,546		1,546
Gross realized losses				
Net realized gains		1,546		1,546
Total net realized investment gains	\$ 1,941	\$ 8,386	\$ 3,702	\$ 20,383

The proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities resulting in net realized investment gains (losses) for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

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(Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Fixed maturities	\$ 270,873	\$ 459,364
Equity securities	25,159	50,055
Net Investment Income		

The sources of net investment income for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Fixed maturities	\$ 10,467	\$ 14,195	\$ 21,826	\$ 28,878
Equity securities	1,628	954	2,711	1,731
Cash and cash equivalents	43	29	86	46
Other invested assets			156	
Total investment income	12,138	15,178	24,779	30,655
Investment expense	(1,067)	(1,248)	(2,291)	(2,311)
Net investment income	\$ 11,071	\$ 13,930	\$ 22,488	\$ 28,344

The Company's total investment return on a pre-tax basis for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net investment income	\$ 11,071	\$ 13,930	\$ 22,488	\$ 28,344
Net realized investment gains	1,941	8,386	3,702	20,383
Net equity in net income of partnership				53
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	(11,951)	(4,651)	11,834	(6,794)
Net investment return	(10,010)	3,735	15,536	13,642
Total investment return	\$ 1,061	\$ 17,665	\$ 38,024	\$ 41,986
Total investment return % (1)	0.1%	1.0%	2.4%	2.4%
Average investment portfolio (2)	\$ 1,604,406	\$ 1,729,099	\$ 1,606,186	\$ 1,721,125

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- (1) Not annualized.
- (2) Average of total cash and invested assets, net of receivable/payable for securities purchased and sold, as of the beginning and ending of the period.

Insurance Enhanced Municipal Bonds

As of June 30, 2012, the Company held insurance enhanced municipal bonds of approximately \$68.4 million, which represented approximately 4.4% of the Company's total cash and invested assets, net of payable/receivable for securities purchased and sold. These securities had an average rating of AA. Approximately \$23.0 million of these bonds are pre-refunded with U.S. treasury securities, of which \$17.0 million are backed by financial guarantors, meaning that funds have been set aside in escrow to satisfy the future interest and principal obligations of the bond. Of the remaining \$45.4 million of insurance enhanced municipal bonds, \$20.6 million would have carried a lower credit rating had they not been insured. The following table provides a breakdown of the ratings for these municipal bonds with and without insurance.

(Dollars in thousands)	Ratings	Ratings
Rating	with Insurance	without Insurance
AAA	\$ 4,616	\$
AA	15,966	4,616
A		14,940

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BBB		1,026
Total	\$ 20,582	\$ 20,582

A summary of the Company's insurance enhanced municipal bonds that are backed by financial guarantors, including the pre-refunded bonds that are escrowed in U.S. government obligations, as of June 30, 2012, is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Financial Guarantor	Total	Pre-refunded Securities	Government Guaranteed Securities	Exposure Net
					of Pre-refunded & Government Guaranteed Securities
	Ambac Financial Group	\$ 4,103	\$ 3,007	\$	\$ 1,096
	Financial Guaranty Insurance Company	220	220		
	Assured Guaranty Insurance Group	23,713	5,853		17,860
	Municipal Bond Insurance Association	25,204	7,397		17,807
	Government National Housing Association	2,653	541	2,112	
	Permanent School Fund Guaranty	5,899		5,899	
	Total backed by financial guarantors	61,792	17,018	8,011	36,763
	Other credit enhanced municipal bonds	6,636	6,024		612
	Total	\$ 68,428	\$ 23,042	\$ 8,011	\$ 37,375

In addition to the \$68.4 million of insurance enhanced municipal bonds, the Company also held insurance enhanced asset-backed and credit securities with a market value of approximately \$27.6 million, which represented approximately 1.8% of the Company's total cash and invested assets, net of payable/receivable for securities purchased and sold. The financial guarantors of the Company's \$27.6 million of insurance enhanced asset-backed and credit securities include Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (\$0.5 million), Municipal Bond Insurance Association (\$9.8 million), Ambac (\$2.1 million), Assured Guaranty Insurance Group (\$9.9 million), and Other (\$5.3 million).

The Company had no direct investments in the entities that have provided financial guarantees or other credit support to any security held by the Company at June 30, 2012.

Bonds Held on Deposit

Certain cash balances, cash equivalents, and bonds available for sale were deposited with various governmental authorities in accordance with statutory requirements or were held in trust pursuant to intercompany reinsurance agreements. The estimated fair values of bonds available for sale and on deposit or held in trust were as follows as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)	Estimated Fair Value	
	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011

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On deposit with governmental authorities	\$ 43,458	\$ 43,830
Intercompany trusts held for the benefit of U.S. policyholders	554,999	545,230
Held in trust pursuant to third party requirements	83,713	82,577
Held in trust pursuant to U.S. regulatory requirements for the benefit of U.S. policyholders	6,557	6,125
Total	\$ 688,727	\$ 677,762

5. Fair Value Measurements

The Company elected to apply the fair value option within its limited partnership investment portfolio to an investment where the Company previously owned more than a 3% interest. The fair value of this investment was \$1.1 million as of December 31, 2010. During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company liquidated its remaining interest in this limited partnership and recognized a gain of \$0.05 million, net of taxes, due to changes in the value of this investment. This gain is reflected on the consolidated statement of operations as equity in net income of partnerships, net of taxes.

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The fair value option was not elected for the Company's investments in limited partnerships with less than a 3% ownership interest.

The accounting standards related to fair value measurements define fair value, establish a framework for measuring fair value, outline a fair value hierarchy based on inputs used to measure fair value, and enhance disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. These standards do not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value. The Company has determined that its fair value measurements are in accordance with the requirements of these accounting standards.

The Company's invested assets are carried at their fair value and are categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - inputs utilize other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for similar assets, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - inputs are unobservable for the asset, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset.

Both observable and unobservable inputs may be used to determine the fair value of positions that the Company has classified within the Level 3 category. As a result, the unrealized gains and losses for invested assets within the Level 3 category presented in the tables below may include changes in fair value that are attributed to both observable (e.g., changes in market interest rates) and unobservable (e.g., changes in unobservable long-dated volatilities) inputs.

The following table presents information about the Company's invested assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by the Company to determine such fair value.

As of June 30, 2012 (Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Fixed maturities:				
U.S. treasury and agency obligations	\$ 109,495	\$ 26,161	\$	\$ 135,656
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		210,659		210,659
Mortgage-backed securities		267,351		267,351
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		17,256		17,256
Asset-backed securities		117,499		117,499
Corporate bonds and loans		492,029		492,029
Foreign corporate bonds		66,338		66,338
Total fixed maturities	109,495	1,197,293		1,306,788

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Common stock	180,270			180,270
Other invested assets			8,590	8,590
Total invested assets	\$ 289,765	\$ 1,197,293	\$ 8,590	\$ 1,495,648

As of December 31, 2011 (Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Fixed maturities:				
U.S. treasury and agency obligations	\$ 90,602	\$ 40,687	\$	\$ 131,289

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Obligations of states and political subdivisions	206,133		206,133
Mortgage-backed securities	268,990		268,990
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	29,969		29,969
Asset-backed securities	95,964		95,964
Corporate bonds and loans	521,201		521,201
Foreign corporate bonds	43,339		43,339
Total fixed maturities	90,602	1,206,283	1,296,885
Common stock	168,361		168,361
Other invested assets		6,617	6,617
Total invested assets	\$ 258,963	\$ 1,206,283	\$ 1,471,863

The securities classified as Level 1 in the above table consist of U.S. Treasuries and equity securities actively traded on an exchange.

The securities classified as Level 2 in the above table consist primarily of fixed maturity securities. Based on the typical trading volumes and the lack of quoted market prices for fixed maturities, security prices are derived through recent reported trades for identical or similar securities making adjustments through the reporting date based upon available market observable information. If there are no recent reported trades, matrix or model processes are used to develop a security price where future cash flow expectations are developed based upon collateral performance and discounted at an estimated market rate. Included in the pricing of asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, and mortgage-backed securities are estimates of the rate of future prepayments of principal over the remaining life of the securities. Such estimates are derived based on the characteristics of the underlying structure and prepayment speeds previously experienced at the interest rate levels projected for the underlying collateral. For corporate loans, price quotes from multiple dealers along with recent reported trades for identical or similar securities are used to develop prices.

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the quarters or six months ended June 30, 2012 or 2011.

The following tables present changes in Level 3 investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2012:

Quarter Ended June 30, 2012	Other Invested Assets
(Dollars in thousands)	
Beginning balance at April 1, 2012	\$ 8,632
Total gains (losses) (realized / unrealized):	
Included in equity in net income (loss) of partnership	
Included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(42)
Purchases	
Sales	
Ending balance at June 30, 2012	\$ 8,590

Losses for 2012 included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses related to assets still held at June 30, 2012 \$

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2012	Other Invested Assets
(Dollars in thousands)	
Beginning balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 6,617
Total gains (losses) (realized / unrealized):	
Included in equity in net income (loss) of partnership	
Included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1,967
Purchases	6
Sales	
Ending balance at June 30, 2012	\$ 8,590
Losses for 2012 included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses related to assets still held at June 30, 2012	\$

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

(Unaudited)

The investments classified as Level 3 in the above table relate to investments in limited partnerships for which there are no readily available independent market prices. The estimated fair values of these limited partnerships are measured utilizing net asset value as a practical expedient for the limited partnerships. Material assumptions and factors utilized in pricing these investments include future cash flows, constant default rates, recovery rates, and any market clearing activity that may have occurred since the previous pricing period.

The following tables present changes in Level 3 investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2011:

Quarter Ended June 30, 2011	Other Invested Assets
(Dollars in thousands)	
Beginning balance at April 1, 2011	\$ 16,724
Total gains (unrealized):	
Included in accumulated other comprehensive income	855
Ending balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 17,579
Losses for 2011 included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses related to assets still held at June 30, 2011	\$
Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	Other Invested Assets
(Dollars in thousands)	
Beginning balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 5,380
Total gains (realized / unrealized):	
Included in equity in net income of partnership	81
Included in accumulated other comprehensive income	3,440
Purchases	10,025
Sales	(1,347)
Ending balance at June 30, 2011	\$ 17,579
Losses for 2011 included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized losses related to assets still held at June 30, 2011	\$

The \$17.6 million is comprised of \$7.2 million related to investments in limited partnerships and \$10.4 million related to an investment in a mutual fund. The \$7.2 million related to investments in limited partnerships for which there is no readily available independent market price. The estimated fair values of these limited partnerships are measured utilizing net asset value as a practical expedient for the limited partnerships. Material assumptions and factors utilized in pricing these investments include future cash flows, constant default rates, recovery rates, and any market clearing activity that may have occurred since the previous pricing period. The Company's investment in a mutual fund of

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\$10.4 million was measured utilizing the fund's net asset value. The net asset value of the fund was based on the actual market price of the assets of the portfolio, including accrued income less liabilities and provisions for accrued expenses. The fund was comprised primarily of foreign equities. However, since the Company does not have the ability to see the invested asset composition of the mutual fund on a daily basis, this investment was classified within the Level 3 category.

Fair Value of Alternative Investments

Included in "Other invested assets" in the fair value hierarchy at June 30, 2012 are limited liability partnerships measured at fair value. The following table provides the fair value and future funding commitments related to these investments at June 30, 2012.

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(Dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Future Funding Commitments
Equity Fund, LP (1)	\$ 8,590	\$ 2,513
Real Estate Fund, LP (2)		
Total	\$ 8,590	\$ 2,513

- (1) This limited partnership invests in companies from various business sectors whereby the partnership has acquired control of the operating business as a lead or organizing investor. The Company does not have the contractual option to redeem its limited partnership interest but receives distributions based on the liquidation of the underlying assets. The Company does not have the ability to sell or transfer its limited partnership interest without consent from the general partner.
- (2) This limited partnership invests in real estate assets through a combination of direct or indirect investments in partnerships, limited liability companies, mortgage loans, and lines of credit. The Company does not have the contractual option to redeem its limited partnership interest but receives distributions based on the liquidation of the underlying assets. The Company does not have the ability to sell or transfer its limited partnership interest without consent from the general partner. The Company continues to hold an investment in this limited partnership and has written the fair value down to zero.

Pricing

The Company's pricing vendors provide prices for all investment categories except for investments in limited partnerships. One vendor provides prices for equity securities and select fixed maturity categories including: corporate loans, commercial mortgage backed securities, high yield, investment grade, short term securities, and international fixed income securities, if any. A second vendor provides prices for other fixed maturity categories including: ABS, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO), and municipals. A third vendor provides prices for the remaining fixed maturity categories including MBS and treasuries.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used by the Company's pricing vendors for investment securities carried at fair value:

Equity prices are received from all primary and secondary exchanges.

Corporate bonds are individually evaluated on a nominal spread, discount margin, or an option adjusted spread basis depending on how the market trades a security or sector. Spreads are updated each day and compared with those from the broker/dealer community and contributing firms. Issues are generally benchmarked off of the U.S. treasuries or LIBOR.

Agencies are individually evaluated on an option adjusted spread basis or a nominal spread for non-callable issues.

For CMOs, which are categorized with mortgage-backed securities in the tables listed above, volatility-driven and ratings based multi-dimensional spread tables or an option-adjusted spread model and prepayment model is used. For ABSs, multi-dimensional, collateral specific spread / prepayment speed tables are utilized. For both asset classes, evaluations utilize standard inputs plus new

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issue data, monthly payment information, and collateral performance. The evaluated pricing models incorporate security set-up, prepayment speeds, cash flows, and treasury swap curves and spread adjustments.

For municipals, a series of matrices are used to evaluate securities within this asset class. The evaluated pricing models for this asset class incorporate security set-up, sector curves, yield to worst, ratings updates, and adjustments for material events notices.

U.S. Treasuries are priced on the bid side by a market maker.

For MBSs, the pricing vendor utilizes a matrix model correlation to a forward MBS trade or benchmarking to value a security.

Corporate loans are priced using averages of bids and offers obtained from the broker/dealer community

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involved in trading such loans.

The Company performs certain procedures to validate whether the pricing information received from the pricing vendors is reasonable, to ensure that the fair value determination is consistent with accounting guidance, and to ensure that its assets are properly classified in the fair value hierarchy. The Company's procedures include, but are not limited to:

Reviewing periodic reports provided by the Investment Manager that provides information regarding rating changes and securities placed on watch. This procedure allows the Company to understand why a particular security's market value may have changed.

Understanding and periodically evaluating the various pricing methods and procedures used by the Company's pricing vendors to ensure that investments are properly classified within the fair value hierarchy.

During the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company has not adjusted quotes or prices obtained from the pricing vendors.

6. Reinsurance

The Company cedes risk to unrelated reinsurers on a pro rata (quota share) and excess of loss basis in the ordinary course of business to limit its net loss exposure on insurance contracts. Reinsurance ceded arrangements do not discharge the Company of primary liability. Moreover, reinsurers may fail to pay the Company due to a lack of reinsurer liquidity, perceived improper underwriting, losses for risks that are excluded from reinsurance coverage and other similar factors, all of which could adversely affect the Company's financial results.

The Company had the following reinsurance balances as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Reinsurance receivables	\$ 278,095	\$ 287,986
Collateral securing reinsurance receivables	(164,006)	(169,002)
Reinsurance receivables, net of collateral	\$ 114,089	\$ 118,984
Allowance for uncollectible reinsurance receivables	\$ 9,460	\$ 10,021
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	6,621	6,555

The Company regularly evaluates retention levels to ensure that the ultimate reinsurance cessions are aligned with corporate risk tolerance and capital levels. The Company's Insurance Operations' primary reinsurance treaties are as follows:

Property Catastrophe Excess of Loss The Company's current property writings create exposure to catastrophic events. To protect against these exposures, the Company purchases a property catastrophe treaty. Effective June 1, 2012, the Company renewed its property catastrophe excess of loss treaty which provides occurrence coverage for losses of \$80.0 million in excess of \$20.0 million. At this renewal, the Company retained 50% of the \$20 million in excess of \$20 million layer, and 20% of the \$50 million in excess of \$40 million layer. This treaty provides for one full reinstatement of coverage at 100% additional premium as to time and pro rata as to amount of limit reinstated. This replaces the treaty that expired on May 31, 2012, which provided occurrence coverage for 100% of losses of \$80.0 million in excess of \$20.0 million.

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Property Per Risk Excess of Loss Effective January 1, 2012, the Company renewed its property per risk excess of loss treaty which provides coverage of \$13.0 million per risk in excess of \$2.0 million per risk. This replaces the treaty that expired December 31, 2011, which provided identical coverage. The renewal treaty provides coverage in two layers: \$3.0 million per risk in excess of \$2.0 million per risk, and \$10.0 million per risk in excess of \$5.0 million per risk. The first layer is split into two sections, each subject to a \$3.0 million limit of liability for all risks

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involved in one loss occurrence, and the second layer is subject to a \$10.0 million limit for all risks involved in one loss occurrence.

Professional Liability Excess of Loss Effective April 30, 2011, the Company's professional liability excess of loss treaty was terminated. This treaty provided coverage of \$4.0 million per policy/occurrence in excess of \$1.0 million per policy/occurrence. Effective May 1, 2011, the professional liability exposure was added to the casualty excess of loss treaty.

Casualty and Professional Liability Excess of Loss Effective May 1, 2012, the Company renewed its casualty and professional liability excess of loss treaty. The casualty section provides coverage for \$2.0 million per occurrence in excess of \$1.0 million per occurrence for general liability and auto liability. The professional liability section provides coverage of \$4.0 million per policy/occurrence in excess of \$1.0 million per policy/occurrence. For both sections, allocated loss adjustment expenses are included within limits. The casualty and professional liability treaty that expired April 30, 2012 provided identical coverage.

Casualty Clash Excess of Loss Effective May 1, 2012, the Company renewed its casualty clash excess of loss treaty which provides coverage of \$10.0 million per occurrence in excess of \$3.0 million per occurrence, subject to a \$20.0 million limit for all loss occurrences. The casualty clash treaty that expired April 30, 2012 provided identical coverage.

Marine Excess of Loss Effective May 24, 2010, the Company entered into a marine excess of loss treaty which provides coverage in three layers for \$13.0 million per occurrence in excess of \$2.0 million per occurrence. The first layer of \$3.0 million in excess of \$2.0 million, and the second layer of \$5.0 million in excess of \$5.0 million, provides for two full reinstatements of coverage at 100% additional premium. The third layer of \$5.0 million in excess of \$10.0 million provides for one full reinstatement of coverage at 100% additional premium. This treaty expired on November 30, 2011 and was not renewed.

There were no other significant changes to any of the Company's Insurance Operations' reinsurance treaties during the quarter ended June 30, 2012. To the extent that there may be an increase or decrease in catastrophe or casualty clash exposure in the future, the Company may increase or decrease its reinsurance protection for these exposures commensurately.

7. Income Taxes

The statutory income tax rates of the countries where the Company does business are 35.0% in the United States, 0.0% in Bermuda, 0.0% in the Cayman Islands, 0.0% in Gibraltar, 28.8% in the Duchy of Luxembourg, and 25.0% on non-trading income and 12.5% on trading income in the Republic of Ireland. For 2012, the statutory income tax rate of each country is applied against the expected annual taxable income of the Company in each country to estimate the annual income tax expense. Total estimated annual income tax expense is divided by total estimated annual pre-tax income to determine the expected annual income tax rate used to compute the income tax provision. On an interim basis in 2012, the expected annual income tax rate is applied against interim pre-tax income, excluding net realized gains and losses, discrete items such as limited partnership distributions, and then that amount is added to income taxes on net realized gains and losses, discrete items and limited partnership distributions. On an interim basis in 2011, the Company recorded the actual income tax provision in lieu of using the estimated effective income tax rate due to wide variability in the expected annual effective income tax rate across several similar pre-tax income scenarios. The Company's income before income taxes from its non-U.S. subsidiaries and U.S. subsidiaries, including the results of the quota share and stop-loss agreements between Wind River Reinsurance and the Insurance Operations, for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

Quarter Ended June 30, 2012:	Non-U.S. Subsidiaries	U.S. Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
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(Dollars in thousands)

Revenues:

Gross premiums written	\$	39,177	\$	52,371	\$	(23,916)	\$	67,632
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Net premiums written	\$	39,177	\$	21,958	\$		\$	61,135
Net premiums earned	\$	37,086	\$	20,773	\$		\$	57,859
Net investment income		9,271		6,385		(4,585)		11,071
Net realized investment gains		539		1,402				1,941
Other income (loss)		(199)		159				(40)
Total revenues		46,697		28,719		(4,585)		70,831
Losses and Expenses:								
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses		23,239		12,919				36,158
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses		14,126		9,634				23,760
Corporate and other operating expenses		1,764		572				2,336
Interest expense				6,055		(4,585)		1,470
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$	7,568	\$	(461)	\$		\$	7,107

Quarter Ended June 30, 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)		Non-U.S. Subsidiaries		U.S. Subsidiaries		Eliminations		Total
Revenues:								
Gross premiums written	\$	56,758	\$	70,375	\$	(32,171)	\$	94,962
Net premiums written	\$	56,758	\$	29,649	\$		\$	86,407
Net premiums earned	\$	50,837	\$	27,218	\$		\$	78,055
Net investment income		11,297		7,230		(4,597)		13,930
Net realized investment gains		2,371		6,015				8,386
Other income		212		163				375
Total revenues		64,717		40,626		(4,597)		100,746
Losses and Expenses:								
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses		38,685		23,068				61,753
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses		20,013		10,076				30,089
Corporate and other operating expenses		3,687		1,212				4,899
Interest expense				6,340		(4,597)		1,743
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$	2,332	\$	(70)	\$		\$	2,262

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2012:

(Dollars in thousands)	Non-U.S. Subsidiaries	U.S. Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Revenues:				
Gross premiums written	\$ 70,588	\$ 100,205	\$ (45,403)	\$ 125,390
Net premiums written	\$ 70,040	\$ 41,376	\$	\$ 111,416
Net premiums earned	\$ 78,841	\$ 43,488	\$	\$ 122,329
Net investment income	19,059	12,599	(9,170)	22,488
Net realized investment gains	331	3,371		3,702
Other income (loss)	(705)	313		(392)
Total revenues	97,526	59,771	(9,170)	148,127
Losses and Expenses:				
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	50,283	27,884		78,167
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	29,575	17,352		46,927
Corporate and other operating expenses	4,385	439		4,824
Interest expense		12,118	(9,170)	2,948
Income before income taxes	\$ 13,283	\$ 1,978	\$	\$ 15,261

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)	Non-U.S. Subsidiaries	U.S. Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Total
Revenues:				
Gross premiums written	\$ 115,455	\$ 126,842	\$ (59,669)	\$ 182,628
Net premiums written	\$ 114,953	\$ 54,562	\$	\$ 169,515
Net premiums earned	\$ 100,463	\$ 53,561	\$	\$ 154,024
Net investment income	22,946	14,543	(9,145)	28,344
Net realized investment gains	5,786	14,597		20,383

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Other income	335	11,832		12,167
Total revenues	129,530	94,533	(9,145)	214,918
Losses and Expenses:				
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	79,536	40,559		120,095
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	38,750	20,733		59,483
Corporate and other operating expenses	5,450	2,352		7,802
Interest expense		12,640	(9,145)	3,495
Income before income taxes	\$ 5,794	\$ 18,249	\$	\$ 24,043

The following tables summarize the differences between the tax provisions under accounting guidance applicable to interim financial statement periods and the expected tax provision at the weighted average tax rate:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Amount	% of Pre-Tax Income	Amount	% of Pre-Tax Income
Expected tax provision at weighted average rate	\$ (256)	(3.6%)	\$ 121	5.3%
Adjustments:				
Tax exempt interest	(372)	(5.2)	(496)	(21.9)
Dividend exclusion	(297)	(4.2)	(210)	(9.3)
Effective tax rate adjustment	(1,588)	(22.3)	(1,471)	(65.0)
Other	16	0.2	34	1.5
Income tax benefit	\$ (2,497)	(35.1%)	\$ (2,022)	(89.4%)

The effective income tax benefit rate for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 was 35.1%, compared to an effective income tax benefit rate of 89.4% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. Due to potential volatility in the 2011 expected effective tax rate, the Company recorded its actual year-to-date tax provision during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 as compared with an estimated annual effective rate during the quarter ended June 30, 2012. The effective rate differed from the weighted average expected income tax expense rate of 5.3% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 due to changes in the expected full year effective tax rate from the first quarter of 2011 and tax-exempt interest and dividends. The effective rate differed from the weighted average expected income tax benefit rate of 3.6% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 due to the fact that the Company records income tax expense using an expected annual effective tax rate, net of tax-exempt interest and dividends.

(Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Amount	% of Pre-Tax Income	Amount	% of Pre-Tax Income

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Expected tax provision at weighted average rate	\$ 279	1.8%	\$ 6,834	28.4%
Adjustments:				
Tax exempt interest	(779)	(5.1)	(1,020)	(4.2)
Dividend exclusion	(532)	(3.5)	(367)	(1.5)
Effective tax rate adjustment	(4,175)	(27.3)		
Other	2		55	0.2
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (5,205)	(34.1%)	\$ 5,502	22.9%

The effective income tax benefit rate for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was 34.1%, compared to an effective income tax expense rate of 22.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in the effective tax rate is primarily due to the Company's settlement with AON in the first half of 2011 as noted in the Company's 2011 Form 10-K as well as a decrease in realized investment gains in the first six months of 2012 compared with the same period in 2011. The effective rate differed from the weighted average expected income tax expense rate of 28.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 due to tax-exempt interest and dividends. The effective rate differed from the weighted average expected income tax expense rate of 1.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 due to the fact that the Company records income tax expense using an expected annual effective tax rate, net of tax-exempt interest and dividends.

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The Company and some of its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal tax examinations by tax authorities for tax years before 2008.

The Company had an alternative minimum tax credit carry forward of \$6.0 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, which can be carried forward indefinitely.

The Company applies a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold for all tax uncertainties whereby it only recognizes those tax benefits that have a greater than 50% likelihood of being sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. The Company's unrecognized tax benefits were \$0.3 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011. If recognized, the gross unrecognized tax benefits could lower the effective income tax rate in any future period.

The Company classifies all interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as income tax expense. As of June 30, 2012, the Company has recorded \$0.03 million in liabilities for tax-related interest and penalties on its consolidated balance sheet.

8. Liability for Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses reflects the Company's best estimate for future amounts needed to pay claims and related settlement expenses and the impact of the Company's reinsurance coverage with respect to insured events. Estimating the ultimate claims liability of the Company is a complex and judgmental process because the amounts are based on management's informed estimates and judgments using data currently available. In some cases, significant periods of time, up to several years or more, may elapse between the occurrence of an insured loss and the reporting of such to the Company. The method for determining the Company's liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses includes, but is not limited to, reviewing past loss experience and considering other factors such as industry data and legal, social, and economic developments. As additional experience and data become available, the Company's estimate for the liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses is revised accordingly. If the Company's ultimate losses, net of reinsurance, prove to differ substantially from the amounts recorded with respect to unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses at June 30, 2012, the related adjustments could have a material impact on the Company's future results of operations.

Activity in the liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses is summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 960,924	\$ 1,035,088	\$ 971,377	\$ 1,052,743
Less: Ceded reinsurance receivables	279,341	375,846	283,652	407,195
Net balance at beginning of period	681,583	659,242	687,725	645,548
Incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses related to:				
Current year	36,776	67,097	80,285	130,738
Prior years	(618)	(5,344)	(2,118)	(10,643)
Total incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses	36,158	61,753	78,167	120,095

Paid losses and loss adjustment expenses related to:

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Current year	12,936	21,898	19,252	27,021
Prior years	37,700	44,030	79,534	83,555
Total paid losses and loss adjustment expenses	50,636	65,928	98,786	110,576
Net balance at end of period	667,105	655,067	667,105	655,067
Plus: Ceded reinsurance receivables	274,178	320,129	274,178	320,129
Balance at end of period	\$ 941,283	\$ 975,196	\$ 941,283	\$ 975,196

When analyzing loss reserves and prior year development, the Company considers many factors, including the frequency and severity of claims, loss trends, case reserve settlements that may have resulted in significant

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

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(Unaudited)

development, and any other additional or pertinent factors that may impact reserve estimates.

In the second quarter of 2012, the Company reduced its prior accident year loss reserves by \$0.6 million, which consisted of a \$0.7 million decrease related to Insurance Operations and a \$0.1 million increase related to Reinsurance Operations.

The \$0.7 million decrease related to Insurance Operations primarily consisted of a \$0.6 million reduction in general liability lines and a \$0.4 million reduction in professional liability lines, partially offset by a \$0.4 million increase in marine lines. There were net reductions of \$0.1 million in all other lines.

General liability: The \$0.6 million reduction primarily consisted of net reductions of \$2.9 million in accident years 2008 and prior due to continued favorable emergence in small business packages. The Company also decreased its reinsurance allowance by \$0.2 million in this line due to changes in its reinsurance exposure on specifically identified claims and general decreases in ceded reserves. Offsetting these decreases were increases of \$2.5 million in accident years 2009 to 2011 primarily driven by loss emergence on certain construction defect claims.

Professional liability: The \$0.4 million reduction primarily related to recent favorable development on lawyer and real estate exposures.

Marine: The \$0.4 million increase was primarily driven by unexpected loss emergence in protection and indemnity coverage in accident year 2011.

In the second quarter of 2011, the Company reduced its prior accident year loss reserves by \$5.3 million, which consisted of a \$9.1 million decrease related to Insurance Operations offset by a \$3.8 million increase to Reinsurance Operations.

The \$9.1 million decrease related to Insurance Operations consisted of a \$12.2 million reduction in general liability lines, a \$0.8 million reduction in property lines, and a \$0.8 million reduction in umbrella lines, offset by a \$4.2 million increase in professional liability lines and a \$0.5 million increase in all other lines:

General liability: The \$12.2 million reduction primarily consisted of reductions of \$16.5 million in accident years 2008 and prior due to continued favorable emergence. Incurred losses have developed at a rate lower than the Company's historical averages. The Company also decreased its reinsurance allowance by \$2.2 million in this line due to changes in its reinsurance exposure on specifically identified claims and general decreases in ceded reserves. Offsetting these decreases were increases of \$6.5 million in accident years 2009 and 2010 related to loss emergence in the Company's Casualty Brokerage unit. The Company has addressed pricing and underwriting controls to improve profitability in its Casualty Brokerage general liability line.

Property: The \$0.8 million reduction primarily related to accident years 2008 through 2010 due to favorable emergence on recent property losses.

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Umbrella: The \$0.8 million reduction primarily related to all accident years 2010 and prior primarily due to continued favorable emergence. Umbrella coverage typically attaches to other coverage lines, so these net decreases follow the decreases in general liability above.

Professional liability: The \$4.2 million increase consisted of increases of \$9.3 million related to accident years 1998, 2009 and 2010, offset partially by decreases of \$5.1 million related to all other accident years. In 2011, the Company exited certain professional liability classes where the volume of premium was low and loss volatility was high. The Company is focused on writing business where it expects to realize profit that meets return on investment thresholds.

The \$3.8 million increase to Reinsurance Operations consisted of a \$2.4 million increase in marine lines, a \$1.2 million increase in property lines, and a \$0.3 million increase in auto liability lines, partially offset by a \$0.1 million decrease in all other lines:

Marine: The \$2.4 million increase primarily related to accident year 2010 due to loss emergence that was greater than expected.

Property: The \$1.2 million increase primarily related to accident year 2010 and is related to loss

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(Unaudited)

emergence on a worldwide catastrophe treaty.

Auto liability: The \$0.3 million increase primarily related to accident years 2009 and 2010 and related to a non-standard auto treaty which was not renewed in 2011.

In the first six months of 2012, the Company reduced its prior accident year loss reserves by \$2.1 million, which was primarily related to Insurance Operations and primarily consisted of a \$3.1 million reduction in general liability lines partially offset by a \$0.9 million increase in marine lines and a \$0.5 million increase in property lines. There were net reductions of \$0.4 million in all other lines.

General liability: The \$3.1 million reduction primarily consisted of net reductions of \$5.5 million in accident years 2008 and prior due to continued favorable emergence. Incurred losses for these years have developed at a rate lower than the Company's historical averages. The Company also decreased its reinsurance allowance by \$0.2 million in this line due to changes in its reinsurance exposure on specifically identified claims and general decreases in ceded reserves. Offsetting these decreases were increases of \$2.6 million in accident years 2009 through 2011 primarily driven by loss emergence on certain construction defect claims.

Marine: The \$0.9 million increase primarily related to accident year 2011 and was due to greater than expected loss emergence on hull claims and protection and indemnity claims.

Property: The \$0.5 million increase primarily related to accident year 2011 and was due to greater than expected loss emergence on a large sinkhole claim.

In the first six months of 2011, the Company reduced its prior accident year loss reserves by \$10.6 million, which consisted of a \$17.8 million decrease related to Insurance Operations offset by a \$7.2 million increase to Reinsurance Operations.

The \$17.8 million decrease related to Insurance Operations consisted of a \$19.1 million reduction in general liability lines, a \$1.8 million reduction in property lines, and a \$1.3 million reduction in umbrella lines, partially offset by a \$3.9 million increase in professional liability lines and \$0.5 million in net increases in all other lines:

General liability: The \$19.1 million reduction primarily consisted of reductions of \$22.8 million in accident years 2008 and prior due to continued favorable emergence. Incurred losses have developed at a rate lower than the Company's historical averages. The Company also decreased its reinsurance allowance by \$2.2 million in this line due to changes in its reinsurance exposure on specifically identified claims and general decreases in ceded reserves. Offsetting these decreases were increases of \$5.9 million in accident years 2009 and 2010 related to loss emergence in the Company's Casualty Brokerage unit. The Company has addressed pricing and underwriting controls to improve profitability in its Casualty Brokerage general liability line.

Property: The \$1.8 million reduction primarily related to accident year 2009 related to anticipated subrogation on a large equine mortality claim.

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Umbrella: The \$1.3 million reduction primarily related to all accident years 2010 and prior primarily due to continued favorable emergence. Umbrella coverage typically attaches to other coverage lines, so these net decreases follow the decreases in general liability above.

Professional liability: The \$3.9 million increase consisted of increases of \$12.4 million related to accident years 1998, 2009 and 2010, offset partially by decreases of \$8.5 million related to all other accident years. In 2011, the Company exited certain professional liability classes where the volume of premium was low and loss volatility was high. The Company is focused on writing business where it expects to realize profit that meets return on investment thresholds.

The \$7.2 million increase to Reinsurance Operations consisted of a \$4.3 million increase in marine lines, a \$1.2 million increase in property lines, a \$0.8 million increase in workers compensation lines, and a \$0.9 million increase in auto liability lines:

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Marine: The \$4.3 million increase primarily related to accident year 2010 due to loss emergence that was greater than expected.

Property: The \$1.2 million increase primarily related to accident year 2010 and is primarily related to loss emergence on a worldwide catastrophe treaty.

Workers compensation: The \$0.8 million increase primarily related to accident years 2009 and 2010 and is the result of expected losses recorded on adjustment premiums recorded in 2011.

Auto liability: The \$0.9 million increase is primarily related to accident years 2009 and 2010 resulting from greater severity on a non-standard auto treaty which was not renewed in 2011.

9. Shareholders Equity*Repurchases of the Company's A ordinary shares*

On September 15, 2011, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of its A ordinary shares through a share repurchase program. As part of the Company's repurchase program, on May 9, 2012, the Company announced a self tender offer pursuant to which the Company may repurchase up to \$61 million of its A ordinary shares. On June 14, 2012, the Company accepted for purchase 2,913,464 of its A ordinary shares at a price of \$21.75 per share for a total cost of \$63,367,842, excluding fees and expenses related to the tender offer. The Company funded the purchase of the shares using cash on hand. Included within the A ordinary shares accepted for purchase are 122,578 A ordinary shares that Global Indemnity elected to purchase pursuant to its option to increase the size of the tender offer by up to 2.0% of the outstanding A ordinary shares. Including the tender offer share repurchases, the Company has completed its \$100.0 million share repurchase authorization. All shares repurchased under the program have been retired. The excess cost of the repurchased shares over their par value was classified to additional paid in capital as of June 30, 2012.

The following table provides information with respect to the A ordinary shares that were surrendered or repurchased during the quarter ended June 30, 2012:

Period (1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Program (2)
April 1 - 30, 2012	54,419 (3), (5)	\$ 18.83	54,334	\$ 60,902,382
May 1 - 31, 2012				\$ 60,902,382
June 1 - 30, 2012	2,913,959 (4), (5)	\$ 21.75	2,913,464	\$
Total	2,968,378	\$ 21.70	2,967,798	N/A

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- (1) Based on settlement date.
- (2) Approximate dollar value of shares is as of the last date of the applicable month.
- (3) Includes 85 shares surrendered by employees as payment of taxes withheld on the vesting of restricted stock.
- (4) Includes 495 shares surrendered by employees as payment of taxes withheld on the vesting of restricted stock.
- (5) Purchased as part of the repurchase authorization announced in September 2011.

The following table provides information with respect to the A ordinary shares that were surrendered or repurchased during the quarter ended June 30, 2011:

Period (1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Program	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Program (2)
April 1 30, 2011	85 (3)	\$ 21.05		\$
May 1 31, 2011	1,110 (3)	\$ 22.53		\$
June 1 30, 2011	370 (3)	\$ 21.86		\$
Total	1,565	\$ 22.29		N/A

- (1) Based on settlement date.
- (2) Approximate dollar value of shares is as of the last date of the applicable month.
- (3) Surrendered by employees as payment of taxes withheld on the vesting of restricted stock.

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)****(Unaudited)****10. Related Party Transactions*****Fox Paine & Company, LLC***

As of June 30, 2012, Fox Paine & Company, LLC (Fox Paine) beneficially owned shares having approximately 92.8% of the Company's total outstanding voting power. Fox Paine can nominate a certain number of Directors, dependent on Fox Paine's percentage ownership of voting shares in the Company, for so long as Fox Paine holds an aggregate of 25% or more of the voting power in the Company. Fox Paine controls the election of all of the Company's Directors due to its controlling share ownership. The Company's Chairman is a member of Fox Paine. The Company relies on Fox Paine to provide management services and other services related to the operations of the Company.

As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, Wind River Reinsurance was a limited partner in Fox Paine Capital Fund, II, which is managed by Fox Paine. This investment was originally made by United National Insurance Company in June, 2000 and pre-dates the September 5, 2003 acquisition by Fox Paine of Wind River Investment Corporation, which was the predecessor holding company for United National Insurance Company. The Company's investment in this limited partnership was valued at \$8.6 million and \$6.6 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. As of June 30, 2012, the Company had an unfunded capital commitment of \$2.5 million to the partnership. A distribution of \$0.15 million was received from the limited partnership during the second quarter of 2011. There were no distributions received from the limited partnership during the second quarter of 2012.

The Company incurred management fees of \$0.4 million in each of the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and \$0.8 million in each of the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 as part of the annual management fee that is paid to Fox Paine.

Validus Reinsurance, Ltd.

Validus is a participant in a quota share retrocession agreement with Wind River Reinsurance. The Company estimated that the following written premium and losses related to the quota share retrocession agreement have been assumed by Validus from Wind River Reinsurance:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Ceded written premium	\$	\$	\$	\$ (76)
Ceded paid losses				54

Edward J. Noonan, the chairman and chief executive officer of Validus, was a member of the Company's Board of Directors until June 1, 2007, when he resigned from the Company's Board. Validus remains a related party since the current quota share retrocession agreement between Validus and Wind River Reinsurance was put in place during the period when Mr. Noonan was a member of the Company's Board of Directors.

Frank Crystal & Company

During each of the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company paid \$0.1 million in brokerage fees to Frank Crystal & Company, an insurance broker. James W. Crystal, the chairman and chief executive officer of Frank Crystal & Company, is a member of the Company's Board of Directors.

11. Commitments and Contingencies***Legal Proceedings***

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The Company is, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The Company purchases insurance and reinsurance coverage for risks in amounts that it considers adequate.

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

However, there can be no assurance that the insurance and reinsurance coverage that the Company maintains is sufficient or will be available in adequate amounts or at a reasonable cost. The Company does not believe that the resolution of any currently pending legal proceedings, either individually or taken as a whole, will have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, cash flows, or financial condition.

There is a greater potential for disputes with reinsurers who are in runoff. Some of the Company's reinsurers have operations that are in runoff, and therefore, the Company closely monitors those relationships. The Company anticipates that, similar to the rest of the insurance and reinsurance industry, it will continue to be subject to litigation and arbitration proceedings in the ordinary course of business.

On December 4, 2008, a federal jury in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) returned a \$24.0 million verdict in favor of United National Insurance Company, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, against AON Corp., an insurance and reinsurance broker. On July 24, 2009, a federal judge from the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) upheld that jury verdict. In doing so, the U.S. District Judge increased the verdict to \$32.2 million by adding more than \$8.2 million in prejudgment interest. AON filed its Notice of Appeal and a Bond in the amount of \$33.0 million. Oral arguments were heard by the Appellate Court on October 26, 2010. In January, 2011, the Company settled with AON for \$16.3 million. The Company realized approximately \$7.5 million in 2011, net of income taxes and attorney's fees.

12. Share-Based Compensation Plans

During the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company granted 29,675 and 65,481 A ordinary shares, respectively, at a weighted average grant date value of \$18.60 and \$21.44 per share, respectively, to key employees of the Company under the Global Indemnity plc Share Incentive Plan (the Plan). All of the shares granted in 2012 were subject to certain restrictions. Of the shares granted in 2011, 54,233 were subject to certain restrictions and 11,248 vested immediately. The Company did not grant any shares to key employees during the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

During the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company granted an aggregate of 28,135 and 26,811 fully vested A ordinary shares, respectively, subject to certain restrictions, at a weighted average grant date value of \$19.66 and \$21.14 per share, respectively, to non-employee directors of the Company under the Plan.

During the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company granted an aggregate of 13,750 and 12,640 fully vested A ordinary shares, respectively, subject to certain restrictions, at a weighted average grant date value of \$19.49 and \$21.50 per share, respectively, to non-employee directors of the Company under the Plan.

13. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share have been computed using the weighted average number of ordinary shares and ordinary share equivalents outstanding during the period.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income	\$ 9,604	\$ 4,284	\$ 20,466	\$ 18,594

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Basic earnings per share:

Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	27,829,555	30,321,909	28,223,321	30,311,658
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Net income per share	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.61
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Diluted earnings per share:

Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	27,836,453	30,367,556	28,236,562	30,349,985
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Net income per share	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.61
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A reconciliation of weighted average shares for basic earnings per share to weighted average shares for diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Weighted average shares for basic earnings per share	27,829,555	30,321,909	28,223,321	30,311,658
Non-vested restricted stock	6,880	36,618	13,223	29,407
Options	18	9,029	18	8,920
Weighted average shares for diluted earnings per share	27,836,453	30,367,556	28,236,562	30,349,985

The weighted average shares outstanding used to determine dilutive earnings per share for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 do not include 565,775 and 306,118 shares, respectively, which were deemed to be anti-dilutive. The weighted average shares outstanding used to determine dilutive earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 do not include 565,775 and 308,139 shares, respectively, which were deemed to be anti-dilutive.

14. Segment Information

The Company manages its business through two business segments: Insurance Operations, which includes the operations of United National Insurance Company, Diamond State Insurance Company, United National Casualty Insurance Company, United National Specialty Insurance Company, Penn-America Insurance Company, Penn-Star Insurance Company, Penn-Patriot Insurance Company, American Insurance Adjustment Agency, Inc., Collectibles Insurance Services, LLC, United America Insurance Services, LLC, and J.H. Ferguson & Associates, LLC, and Reinsurance Operations, which includes the operations of Wind River Reinsurance.

The Insurance Operations segment and the Reinsurance Operations segment follow the same accounting policies used for the Company's consolidated financial statements. For further disclosure regarding the Company's accounting policies, please see Note 5 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following are tabulations of business segment information for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Quarter Ended June 30, 2012:

(Dollars in thousands)	Insurance Operations (1)	Reinsurance Operations (2)	Total
Revenues:			
Gross premiums written	\$ 52,371	\$ 15,261	\$ 67,632
Net premiums written	\$ 45,874	\$ 15,261	\$ 61,135
Net premiums earned	\$ 43,503	\$ 14,356	\$ 57,859

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Other income (loss)	159	(199)	(40)
Total revenues	43,662	14,157	57,819
Losses and Expenses:			
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	29,871	6,287	36,158
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	19,599 (3)	4,161	23,760
Income (loss) from segments	\$ (5,808)	\$ 3,709	(2,099)
Unallocated Items:			
Net investment income			11,071
Net realized investment gains			1,941
Corporate and other operating expenses			(2,336)
Interest expense			(1,470)
Income before income taxes			7,107
Income tax benefit			(2,497)
Net income			\$ 9,604
Total assets	\$ 1,364,643	\$ 626,980 (4)	\$ 1,991,623

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

- (1) Includes business ceded to Reinsurance Operations.
(2) External business only, excluding business assumed from Insurance Operations.
(3) Includes federal excise tax of \$227 relating to cessions from Insurance Operations to Reinsurance Operations.
(4) Comprised of Wind River Reinsurance's total assets less its investment in subsidiaries.

Quarter Ended June 30, 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)	Insurance Operations (1)	Reinsurance Operations (2)	Total
Revenues:			
Gross premiums written	\$ 70,375	\$ 24,587	\$ 94,962
Net premiums written	\$ 61,820	\$ 24,587	\$ 86,407
Net premiums earned	\$ 56,505	\$ 21,550	\$ 78,055
Other income	163	212	375
Total revenues	56,668	21,762	78,430
Losses and Expenses:			
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	44,243	17,510	61,753
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	23,297 (3)	6,792	30,089
Loss from segments	\$ (10,872)	\$ (2,540)	(13,412)
Unallocated Items:			
Net investment income			13,930
Net realized investment gains			8,386
Corporate and other operating expenses			(4,899)
Interest expense			(1,743)
Income before income taxes			2,262
Income tax benefit			(2,022)
Net income			\$ 4,284
Total assets	\$ 1,563,443	\$ 671,656 (4)	\$ 2,235,099

- (1) Includes business ceded to Reinsurance Operations.
(2) External business only, excluding business assumed from Insurance Operations.
(3) Includes federal excise tax of \$293 relating to cessions from Insurance Operations to Reinsurance Operations.
(4) Comprised of Wind River Reinsurance's total assets less its investment in subsidiaries.

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2012:

(Dollars in thousands)	Insurance Operations (1)	Reinsurance Operations (2)	Total
Revenues:			
Gross premiums written	\$ 100,205	\$ 25,185	\$ 125,390
Net premiums written	\$ 86,780	\$ 24,636	\$ 111,416
Net premiums earned	\$ 91,004	\$ 31,325	\$ 122,329
Other income (loss)	313	(705)	(392)
Total revenues	91,317	30,620	121,937
Losses and Expenses:			
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	63,022	15,145	78,167
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	39,018 (3)	7,909	46,927
Income (loss) from segments	\$ (10,723)	\$ 7,566	(3,157)
Unallocated Items:			
Net investment income			22,488
Net realized investment gains			3,702
Corporate and other operating expenses			(4,824)
Interest expense			(2,948)
Income before income taxes			15,261
Income tax benefit			(5,205)
Net income			\$ 20,466
Total assets	\$ 1,364,643	\$ 626,980 (4)	\$ 1,991,623

- (1) Includes business ceded to Reinsurance Operations.
(2) External business only, excluding business assumed from Insurance Operations.

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

- (3) Includes federal excise tax of \$475 relating to cessions from Insurance Operations to Reinsurance Operations.
(4) Comprised of Wind River Reinsurance's total assets less its investment in subsidiaries.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2011:

(Dollars in thousands)	Insurance Operations (1)	Reinsurance Operations (2)	Total
Revenues:			
Gross premiums written	\$ 126,842	\$ 55,786	\$ 182,628
Net premiums written	\$ 114,231	\$ 55,284	\$ 169,515
Net premiums earned	\$ 111,291	\$ 42,733	\$ 154,024
Other income	11,832	335	12,167
Total revenues	123,123	43,068	166,191
Losses and Expenses:			
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	77,043	43,052	120,095
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	48,017 (3)	11,466	59,483
Loss from segments	\$ (1,937)	\$ (11,450)	(13,387)
Unallocated Items:			
Net investment income			28,344
Net realized investment gains			20,383
Corporate and other operating expenses			(7,802)
Interest expense			(3,495)
Income before income taxes			24,043
Income tax expense			5,502
Income before equity in net income of partnership			18,541
Equity in net income of partnership, net of tax			53
Net income			\$ 18,594
Total assets	\$ 1,563,443	\$ 671,656 (4)	\$ 2,235,099

- (1) Includes business ceded to Reinsurance Operations.
(2) External business only, excluding business assumed from Insurance Operations.
(3) Includes federal excise tax of \$577 relating to cessions from Insurance Operations to Reinsurance Operations.

- (4) Comprised of Wind River Reinsurance's total assets less its investment in subsidiaries.

15. Subsequent Events

Appointment of John Howes

Effective July 16, 2012, John Howes was appointed to the Company's Board of Directors.

Senior Notes

On July 20, 2012, the Company made a principal payment of \$18.0 million on our \$90.0 million Guaranteed Senior Notes. The Company is required to prepay \$18.0 million of the principal amount on July 20th of each year through July 20, 2015, when it will be required to pay any outstanding remaining principal amount on the notes. These notes are guaranteed by Global Indemnity (Cayman), Ltd.

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Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of Global Indemnity included elsewhere in this report. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this report, including information with respect to the Company's plans and strategy, constitutes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Please see "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" at the end of this Item 2 for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained herein. For more information regarding the Company's business and operations, please see the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Recent Developments

Tender Offer

As part of the Company's repurchase program, on May 9, 2012, the Company announced a self tender offer pursuant to which the Company may repurchase up to \$61 million of its A ordinary shares. On June 14, 2012, the Company accepted for purchase 2,913,464 of its A ordinary shares at a price of \$21.75 per share for a total cost of \$63,367,842, excluding fees and expenses related to the tender offer. The Company funded the purchase of the shares using cash on hand. Included within the A ordinary shares accepted for purchase are 122,578 A ordinary shares that Global Indemnity elected to purchase pursuant to its option to increase the size of the tender offer by up to 2.0% of the outstanding A ordinary shares. Including the tender offer share repurchases, the Company has completed its \$100.0 million share repurchase authorization announced in September, 2011. All shares repurchased under the program have been retired. The excess cost of the repurchased shares over their par value was classified to additional paid in capital as of June 30, 2012.

Appointment of John Howes

Effective July 16, 2012, John Howes was appointed to the Company's Board of Directors.

Senior Notes

On July 20, 2012, the Company made a principal payment of \$18.0 million on our \$90.0 million Guaranteed Senior Notes. The Company is required to prepay \$18.0 million of the principal amount on July 20th of each year through July 20, 2015, when it will be required to pay any outstanding remaining principal amount on the notes. These notes are guaranteed by Global Indemnity (Cayman), Ltd.

Overview

The Company's Insurance Operations distribute property and casualty insurance products through a group of approximately 100 professional general agencies that have limited quoting and binding authority, as well as a number of wholesale insurance brokers who in turn sell the Company's insurance products to insureds through retail insurance brokers. The Company operates predominantly in the excess and surplus lines marketplace. To manage its operations, the Company differentiates them by product classification. These product classifications are: 1) Penn-America, which includes property and general liability products for small commercial businesses distributed through a select network of wholesale general agents with specific binding authority; 2) United National, which includes property, general liability, and professional lines products distributed through program administrators with specific binding authority; and 3) Diamond State, which includes property, casualty, and professional lines products distributed through wholesale brokers and program administrators with specific binding authority.

The Company's Reinsurance Operations segment provides reinsurance solutions through brokers, program managers and primary writers, including regional insurance companies, and consists solely of the operations of Wind River Reinsurance. Wind River Reinsurance is a Bermuda based treaty reinsurer of excess and surplus lines carriers, specialty property and casualty insurance companies and U.S. regional insurance writers. Wind River Reinsurance conducts business in Bermuda and is focused on using its capital capacity to write catastrophe-oriented placements and other niche or specialty-focused treaties meeting the Company's risk tolerance and return thresholds.

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

Given the current pricing environment, Wind River Reinsurance continues to cautiously deploy and manage its capital while seeking to position itself as a niche reinsurance solution provider.

The Company derives its revenues primarily from premiums paid on insurance policies that it writes and from income generated by its investment portfolio, net of fees paid for investment management services. The amount of insurance premiums that the Company receives is a function of the amount and type of policies it writes, as well as of prevailing market prices.

The Company's expenses include losses and loss adjustment expenses, acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses, corporate and other operating expenses, interest, investment expenses, and income taxes. Losses and loss adjustment expenses are estimated by management and reflect the Company's best estimate of ultimate losses and costs arising during the reporting period and revisions of prior period estimates. The Company records losses and loss adjustment expenses based on an actuarial analysis of the estimated losses the Company expects to incur on the insurance policies it writes. The ultimate losses and loss adjustment expenses will depend on the actual costs to resolve claims. Acquisition costs consist principally of commissions and premium taxes that are typically a percentage of the premiums on the insurance policies the Company writes, net of ceding commissions earned from reinsurers. Other underwriting expenses consist primarily of personnel expenses and general operating expenses. Corporate and other operating expenses are comprised primarily of outside legal fees, other professional and accounting fees, directors' fees, management fees, salaries and benefits for company personnel whose services relate to the support of corporate activities, and capital duty taxes incurred. Interest expense consists primarily of interest on senior notes payable, junior subordinated debentures, and funds held on behalf of others.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Policies

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with GAAP, which requires it to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted new accounting guidance that modified the definition of costs that can be capitalized in the acquisition of new and renewal business for insurance companies. Under the new guidance, only direct incremental costs associated with successful insurance contract acquisitions or renewals are deferrable. This guidance was adopted retrospectively and has been applied to all prior period information contained in these consolidated financial statements. For further information please see Note 2 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report.

The Company believes that of its significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgment and estimation.

Liability for Unpaid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Although variability is inherent in estimates, the Company believes that the liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses reflects its best estimate for future amounts needed to pay losses and related loss adjustment expenses and the impact of its reinsurance coverage with respect to insured events.

In developing loss and loss adjustment expense (loss or losses) reserve estimates for the Company's Insurance Operations, its actuaries perform detailed reserve analyses each quarter. To perform the analysis, the data is organized at a reserve category level. A reserve category can be a line of business such as commercial automobile liability, or it can be a particular type of claim such as construction defect. The reserves within a reserve category level are characterized as short-tail through long-tail. For long-tail business, it will generally be several years between the time the business is written and the time when all claims are settled. The Company's long-tail exposures include general liability, professional liability, products liability, commercial automobile liability, and excess and umbrella. Short-tail exposures include property, commercial automobile physical damage, and equine mortality. To manage its insurance operations, the Company differentiates them by product classifications, which are Penn-America, United National, and Diamond State. For further discussion about the Company's product classifications, see "General Our Insurance Operations" in Item 1 of Part I of the Company's 2011 Annual Report

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

on Form 10-K. Each of the Company's product classifications contain both long-tail and short-tail exposures. Every reserve category is analyzed by the Company's actuaries each quarter. The analyses generally include reviews of losses gross of reinsurance and net of reinsurance.

Loss reserve estimates for the Company's Reinsurance Operations are developed by independent, external actuaries; however management is responsible for the final determination of loss reserve selections. The data for this analysis is organized by treaty and treaty year. As with the Company's reserves for its Insurance Operations, reserves for its Reinsurance Operations are characterized as short-tail through long-tail. Long-tail exposures include workers compensation, professional liability, and excess and umbrella liability. Short-tail exposures are primarily catastrophe exposed property accounts. Every treaty is reviewed each quarter, both gross and net of reinsurance.

In addition to the Company's internal reserve analysis, independent external actuaries will perform a full, detailed review of the Company's Insurance Operations' reserves during the fourth quarter. Independent external actuaries perform a full, detailed review of the Company's Reinsurance Operations' reserves on a quarterly basis. The Company does not rely upon the review by the independent actuaries to develop its reserves; however, the data is used to corroborate the analysis performed by the in-house actuarial staff and management.

The methods used to project ultimate losses for both long-tail and short-tail exposures include, but are not limited to, the following:

Paid Development method;

Incurred Development method;

Expected Loss Ratio method;

Bornhuetter-Ferguson method using premiums and paid loss;

Bornhuetter-Ferguson method using premiums and incurred loss; and

Average Loss method.

The Paid Development method estimates ultimate losses by reviewing paid loss patterns and applying them to accident years with further expected changes in paid loss. Selection of the paid loss pattern requires analysis of several factors including the impact of inflation on claims costs, the rate at which claims professionals make claim payments and close claims, the impact of judicial decisions, the impact of underwriting changes, the impact of large claim payments and other factors. Claim cost inflation itself requires evaluation of changes in the cost of repairing or replacing property, changes in the cost of medical care, changes in the cost of wage replacement, judicial decisions, legislative changes and other factors. Because this method assumes that losses are paid at a consistent rate, changes in any of these factors can impact the results. Since the method does not rely on case reserves, it is not directly influenced by changes in the adequacy of case reserves.

For many reserve categories, paid loss data for recent periods may be too immature or erratic for accurate predictions. This situation often exists for long-tail exposures. In addition, changes in the factors described above may result in inconsistent payment patterns. Finally, estimating the paid loss pattern subsequent to the most mature point available in the data analyzed often involves considerable uncertainty for long-tail reserve categories.

The Incurred Development method is similar to the Paid Development method, but it uses case incurred losses instead of paid losses. Since this method uses more data (case reserves in addition to paid losses) than the Paid Development method, the incurred development patterns may be less variable than paid development patterns. However, selection of the incurred loss pattern requires analysis of all of the factors listed in the

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description of the Paid Development method. In addition, the inclusion of case reserves can lead to distortions if changes in case reserving practices have taken place and the use of case incurred losses may not eliminate the issues associated with estimating the incurred loss pattern subsequent to the most mature point available.

The Expected Loss Ratio method multiplies premiums by an expected loss ratio to produce ultimate loss estimates for each accident year. This method may be useful if loss development patterns are inconsistent, losses emerge very slowly, or there is relatively little loss history from which to estimate future losses. The selection of the expected loss ratio requires analysis of loss ratios from earlier accident years or pricing studies and analysis of inflationary trends, frequency trends, rate changes, underwriting changes, and other applicable factors.

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The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method using premiums and paid losses is a combination of the Paid Development method and the Expected Loss Ratio method. This method normally determines expected loss ratios similar to the method used for the Expected Loss Ratio method and requires analysis of the same factors described above. The method assumes that only future losses will develop at the expected loss ratio level. The percent of paid loss to ultimate loss implied from the Paid Development method is used to determine what percentage of ultimate loss is yet to be paid. The use of the pattern from the Paid Development method requires consideration of all factors listed in the description of the Paid Development method. The estimate of losses yet to be paid is added to current paid losses to estimate the ultimate loss for each year. This method will react very slowly if actual ultimate loss ratios are different from expectations due to changes not accounted for by the expected loss ratio calculation.

The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method using premiums and incurred losses is similar to the Bornhuetter-Ferguson method using premiums and paid losses except that it uses case incurred losses. The use of case incurred losses instead of paid losses can result in development patterns that are less variable than paid development patterns. However, the inclusion of case reserves can lead to distortions if changes in case reserving practices have taken place. The method requires analysis of all the factors that need to be reviewed for the Expected Loss Ratio and Incurred Development methods.

The Average Loss method multiplies a projected number of ultimate claims by an estimated ultimate average loss for each accident year to produce ultimate loss estimates. Since projections of the ultimate number of claims are often less variable than projections of ultimate loss, this method can provide more reliable results for reserve categories where loss development patterns are inconsistent or too variable to be relied on exclusively. In addition, this method can more directly account for changes in coverage that impact the number and size of claims. However, this method can be difficult to apply to situations where very large claims or a substantial number of unusual claims result in volatile average claim sizes. Projecting the ultimate number of claims requires analysis of several factors including the rate at which policyholders report claims to the Company, the impact of judicial decisions, the impact of underwriting changes and other factors. Estimating the ultimate average loss requires analysis of the impact of large losses and claim cost trends based on changes in the cost of repairing or replacing property, changes in the cost of medical care, changes in the cost of wage replacement, judicial decisions, legislative changes and other factors.

For many exposures, especially those that can be considered long-tail, a particular accident year may not have a sufficient volume of paid losses to produce a statistically reliable estimate of ultimate losses. In such a case, the Company's actuaries typically assign more weight to the Incurred Development method than to the Paid Development method. As claims continue to settle and the volume of paid losses increases, the actuaries may assign additional weight to the Paid Development method. For most of the Company's reserve categories, even the incurred losses for accident years that are early in the claim settlement process will not be of sufficient volume to produce a reliable estimate of ultimate losses. In these cases, the Company will not assign any weight to the Paid and Incurred Development methods and will use the Bornhuetter-Ferguson and Expected Loss Ratio methods. For short-tail exposures, the Paid and Incurred Development methods can often be relied on sooner primarily because the Company's history includes a sufficient number of years to cover the entire period over which paid and incurred losses are expected to change. However, the Company may also use the Expected Loss Ratio, Bornhuetter-Ferguson and Average Loss methods for short-tail exposures.

Generally, reserves for long-tail lines use the Expected Loss Ratio method for the most recent accident year, shift to the Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods for the next two years, and then shift to the Incurred and/or Paid Development method. Claims related to umbrella business are usually reported later than claims for other long-tail lines. For umbrella business, the Expected Loss Ratio and Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods are used for as many as six years or more before shifting to the Incurred Development method. Reserves for short-tail lines use the Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods for the most recent accident year and shift to the Incurred and/or Paid Development method in subsequent years.

For other more complex reserve categories where the above methods may not produce reliable indications, the Company uses additional methods tailored to the characteristics of the specific situation. Such reserve categories include losses from construction defects and asbestos and environmental (A&E).

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For construction defect losses, the Company's actuaries organize losses by the year in which they were reported. To estimate losses from claims that have not been reported, various extrapolation techniques are applied to the pattern of claims that have been reported to estimate the number of claims yet to be reported. This process requires analysis of several factors including the rate at which policyholders report claims to the Company, the impact of judicial decisions, the impact of underwriting changes and other factors. An average claim size is determined from past experience and applied to the number of unreported claims to estimate reserves for these claims.

Establishing reserves for A&E and other mass tort claims involves considerably more judgment than other types of claims due to, among other things, inconsistent court decisions, an increase in bankruptcy filings as a result of asbestos-related liabilities, and judicial interpretations that often expand theories of recovery and broaden the scope of coverage. The insurance industry continues to receive a substantial number of asbestos-related bodily injury claims, with an increasing focus being directed toward other parties, including installers of products containing asbestos rather than against asbestos manufacturers. This shift has resulted in significant insurance coverage litigation implicating applicable coverage defenses or determinations, if any, including but not limited to, determinations as to whether or not an asbestos-related bodily injury claim is subject to aggregate limits of liability found in most comprehensive general liability policies. In response to these continuing developments, management increased gross and net A&E reserves during the second quarter of 2008 to reflect its best estimate of A&E exposures. In 2009, one of the Company's insurance companies was dismissed from a lawsuit seeking coverage from it and other unrelated insurance companies. The suit involved issues related to approximately 3,900 existing asbestos related bodily injury claims and future claims. The dismissal was the result of a settlement of a disputed claim related to accident year 1984. The settlement is conditioned upon certain legal events occurring which will trigger financial obligations by the insurance company. Management will continue to monitor the developments of the litigation to determine if any additional financial exposure is present.

On March 16, 2012, The United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California issued an Opinion confirming a Bankruptcy Plan for a named insured including an injunction under 11 U.S.C. Section 524(g) (US bankruptcy code). The injunction, also called a "channeling injunction", precludes, inter alia, non-settling insurers from asserting claims against United National and asbestos related claims by third parties against United National that are related to the named insured. The Bankruptcy Court issued an opinion but has not yet issued an order confirming the plan. The plan will need to be confirmed by the United States District Court and further appeals are likely. The Courts must yet determine if the channeling injunction will take effect during an appeal. The settlement agreement requires a monetary payment by United National upon plan confirmation by the District Court.

Reserve analyses performed by the Company's internal and external actuaries result in actuarial point estimates. The results of the detailed reserve reviews were summarized and discussed with the Company's senior management to determine the best estimate of reserves. This group considered many factors in making this decision. The factors included, but were not limited to, the historical pattern and volatility of the actuarial indications, the sensitivity of the actuarial indications to changes in paid and incurred loss patterns, the consistency of claims handling processes, the consistency of case reserving practices, changes in the Company's pricing and underwriting, and overall pricing and underwriting trends in the insurance market.

Management's best estimate at June 30, 2012 was recorded as the loss reserve. Management's best estimate is as of a particular point in time and is based upon known facts, the Company's actuarial analyses, current law, and the Company's judgment. This resulted in carried gross and net reserves of \$941.3 million and \$667.1 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2012. A breakout of the Company's gross and net reserves, excluding the effects of the intercompany pooling arrangements and intercompany stop loss and quota share reinsurance agreements, as of June 30, 2012 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Case	Gross Reserves IBNR (1)	Total
Insurance Operations	\$ 287,279	\$ 541,998	\$ 829,277
Reinsurance Operations	36,170	75,836	112,006
Total	\$ 323,449	\$ 617,834	\$ 941,283

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	Case	Net Reserves (2) IBNR (1)	Total
Insurance Operations	\$ 193,095	\$ 363,125	\$ 556,220
Reinsurance Operations	36,170	74,715	110,885
Total	\$ 229,265	\$ 437,840	\$ 667,105

(1) Losses incurred but not reported, including the expected future emergence of case reserves.

(2) Does not include reinsurance receivable on paid losses.

The Company continually reviews these estimates and, based on new developments and information, includes adjustments of the estimated ultimate liability in the operating results for the periods in which the adjustments are made. The establishment of loss and loss adjustment expense reserves makes no provision for the possible broadening of coverage by legislative action or judicial interpretation, or the emergence of new types of losses not sufficiently represented in the Company's historical experience or that cannot yet be quantified or estimated. The Company regularly analyzes its reserves and reviews pricing and reserving methodologies so that future adjustments to prior year reserves can be minimized. However, given the complexity of this process, reserves require continual updates and the ultimate liability may be higher or lower than previously indicated. See Note 8 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for details concerning the changes in the estimate for incurred loss and loss adjustment expenses related to prior accident years.

The detailed reserve analyses that the Company's internal and external actuaries complete use a variety of generally accepted actuarial methods and techniques to produce a number of estimates of ultimate loss. The Company determines its best estimate of ultimate loss by reviewing the various estimates and assigning weight to each estimate given the characteristics of the reserve category being reviewed. The reserve estimate is the difference between the estimated ultimate loss and the losses paid to date. The difference between the estimated ultimate loss and the case incurred loss (paid loss plus case reserve) is considered to be losses incurred but not reported (IBNR). IBNR calculated as such includes a provision for development on known cases (supplemental development) as well as a provision for claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported (pure IBNR).

In light of the many uncertainties associated with establishing the estimates and making the assumptions necessary to establish reserve levels, the Company reviews its reserve estimates on a regular basis and makes adjustments in the period that the need for such adjustments is determined. The anticipated future loss emergence continues to be reflective of historical patterns, and the selected development patterns have not changed significantly from those underlying the Company's most recent analyses.

The key assumptions fundamental to the reserving process are often different for various reserve categories and accident years. Some of these assumptions are explicit assumptions that are required of a particular method, but most of the assumptions are implicit and cannot be precisely quantified. An example of an explicit assumption is the pattern employed in the Paid Development method. However, the assumed pattern is itself based on several implicit assumptions such as the impact of inflation on medical costs and the rate at which claim professionals close claims. Loss frequency is a measure of the number of claims per unit of insured exposure, and loss severity is a measure of the average size of claims. Each reserve segment has an implicit frequency and severity for each accident year as a result of the various assumptions made.

Previous reserve analyses have resulted in the Company's identification of information and trends that have caused the Company to increase or decrease its frequency and severity assumptions in prior periods and could lead to the identification of a need for additional material changes in loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, which could materially affect the Company's results of operations, equity, business and insurer financial strength and debt ratings. Factors affecting loss frequency include, among other things, the effectiveness of loss controls and safety programs and changes in economic activity or weather patterns. Factors affecting loss severity include, among other things, changes in policy limits and deductibles, rate of inflation and judicial interpretations. Another factor affecting estimates of loss frequency and severity is the loss reporting lag, which is the period of time between the occurrence of a loss and the date the loss is reported to the Company. The length of the loss reporting lag affects the Company's ability to accurately predict loss frequency (loss frequencies are more predictable for short-tail lines) as well as the amount of reserves needed for IBNR.

If the actual levels of loss frequency and severity are higher or lower than expected, the ultimate losses will be different than management's best estimate. For most of its reserving classes, the Company believes that frequency

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can be predicted with greater accuracy than severity. Therefore, the Company believes management's best estimate is more sensitive to changes in severity than frequency. The following table, which the Company believes reflects a reasonable range of variability around its best estimate based on the Company's historical loss experience and management's judgment, reflects the impact of changes (which could be favorable or unfavorable) in frequency and severity on the Company's current accident year net loss estimate of \$80.3 million for claims occurring during the six months ended June 30, 2012:

(Dollars in thousands)	Severity Change					
		-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Frequency Change	-5%	\$ (11,641)	\$ (7,828)	\$ (4,014)	\$ (201)	\$ 3,613
	-3%	(10,196)	(6,302)	(2,409)	1,485	5,379
	-2%	(9,474)	(5,540)	(1,606)	2,328	6,262
	-1%	(8,751)	(4,777)	(803)	3,171	7,145
	0%	(8,029)	(4,014)		4,014	8,029
	1%	(7,306)	(3,252)	803	4,857	8,912
	2%	(6,583)	(2,489)	1,606	5,700	9,795
	3%	(5,861)	(1,726)	2,409	6,543	10,678
	5%	(4,416)	(201)	4,014	8,229	12,444

The Company's net reserves for losses and loss expenses of \$667.1 million as of June 30, 2012 relate to multiple accident years. Therefore, the impact of changes in frequency and severity for more than one accident year could be higher or lower than the amounts reflected above.

Recoverability of Reinsurance Receivables

The Company regularly reviews the collectability of its reinsurance receivables and includes adjustments resulting from this review in earnings in the period in which the adjustment arises. A.M. Best ratings, financial history, available collateral and payment history with its reinsurers are several of the factors that the Company considers when judging collectability. Changes in loss reserves can also affect the valuation of reinsurance receivables if the change is related to loss reserves that are ceded to reinsurers. Certain amounts may be uncollectible if the Company's reinsurers dispute a loss or if the reinsurer is unable to pay. If the Company's reinsurers do not pay, the Company is still legally obligated to pay the loss. See Note 6 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for further information surrounding the Company's reinsurance receivable balances as of June 30, 2012.

Investments

The carrying amount of the Company's investments approximates their estimated fair value. The Company regularly performs various analytical valuation procedures with respect to investments, including reviewing each fixed maturity security in an unrealized loss position to determine the amount of unrealized loss related to credit loss and the amount related to all other factors, such as changes in interest rates. The credit loss represents the portion of the amortized book value in excess of the net present value of the projected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. The credit loss component of the other than temporary impairment is recorded through earnings, whereas the amount relating to factors other than credit losses are recorded in other comprehensive income, net of taxes. During its review, the Company considers credit rating, market price, and issuer specific financial information, among other factors, to assess the likelihood of collection of all principal and interest as contractually due. Securities for which the Company determines that a credit loss is likely are subjected to further analysis to estimate the credit loss to be recognized in earnings, if any. See Note 4 of the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for the specific methodologies and significant assumptions used by asset class. Upon identification of such securities and periodically thereafter, a detailed review is performed to determine whether the decline is considered other than temporary. This review includes an analysis of several factors, including but not limited to, the credit ratings and cash flows of the securities and the magnitude and length of time that the fair value of such securities is below cost.

For an analysis of the Company's securities with gross unrealized losses as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and for other than temporary impairment losses that the Company recorded for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, please see Note 4 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report.

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Fair Value Measurements

The Company categorizes its assets that are accounted for at fair value in the consolidated statements into a fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy is directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs utilized to determine the fair value of these assets. See Note 5 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for further information about the fair value hierarchy and the Company's assets that are accounted for at fair value.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company tests for impairment of goodwill at least annually and more frequently as circumstances warrant in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. Impairment of goodwill is recognized only if the carrying amount of the business unit, including goodwill, exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit. The amount of the impairment loss would be equal to the excess carrying value of the goodwill over the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill.

Impairment of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is tested at least annually and more frequently as circumstances warrant in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. Impairment of indefinite lived intangible assets is recognized only if the carrying amount of the intangible assets exceeds the fair value of said assets. The amount of the impairment loss would be equal to the excess carrying value of the assets over the fair value of said assets.

Intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite useful life are amortized over their estimated useful lives. The carrying amounts of definite lived intangible assets are regularly reviewed for indicators of impairment in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. Impairment is recognized only if the carrying amount of the intangible asset is in excess of its undiscounted projected cash flows. The impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value of the asset.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

The costs of acquiring new and renewal insurance and reinsurance contracts include commissions, premium taxes and certain other costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance and reinsurance contracts. The excess of the Company's costs of acquiring new and renewal insurance and reinsurance contracts over the related ceding commissions earned from reinsurers is capitalized as deferred acquisition costs and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

In accordance with accounting guidance for insurance enterprises, the method followed in computing such amounts limits them to their estimated realizable value that gives effect to the premium to be earned, related investment income, losses and loss adjustment expenses, and certain other costs expected to be incurred as the premium is earned. A premium deficiency shall be recognized if the sum of expected losses and loss adjustment expenses and unamortized acquisition costs exceeds related unearned premium. Any future expected loss on the related unearned premium is recorded first by impairing the unamortized acquisition costs on the related unearned premium followed by an increase to loss and loss adjustment expense reserves on additional expected losses in excess of unamortized acquisition costs.

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted new accounting guidance that modified the definition of costs that can be capitalized in the acquisition of new and renewal business for insurance companies. Under the new guidance, only direct incremental costs associated with successful insurance contract acquisitions or renewals are deferrable. This guidance was adopted retrospectively and has been applied to all prior period information contained in these consolidated financial statements. For further information please see Note 2 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report.

Taxation

The Company provided for income taxes in accordance with applicable accounting guidance. The Company's

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deferred tax assets and liabilities primarily result from temporary differences between the amounts recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities.

At each balance sheet date, management assesses the need to establish a valuation allowance that reduces deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that all, or some portion, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. A valuation allowance would be based on all available information including the Company's assessment of uncertain tax positions and projections of future taxable income from each tax-paying component in each jurisdiction, principally derived from business plans and available tax planning strategies. There are no valuation allowances as of June 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011. The deferred tax asset balance is analyzed regularly by management. Based on these analyses, the Company has determined that its deferred tax asset is recoverable. Projections of future taxable income incorporate several assumptions of future business and operations that are apt to differ from actual experience. If, in the future, the Company's assumptions and estimates that resulted in its forecast of future taxable income for each tax-paying component prove to be incorrect, a valuation allowance may be required. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, and liquidity.

On an interim basis, the Company records its tax provision using the expected full year effective tax rate. Forecasts which compute taxable income and taxes expected to be incurred in the jurisdictions where the Company does business are prepared several times per year. The effective tax rate is computed by dividing forecasted income tax expense not including net realized investment gains (losses) and discrete items such as the AON settlement by forecasted pre-tax income not including net realized investment gains (losses) and discrete items. Changes in pre-tax and taxable income in the jurisdictions where the Company does business can change the effective tax rate. For 2012, to compute the Company's income tax expense on an interim basis, the Company applies its expected full year effective tax rate against its pre-tax income excluding net realized investment gains (losses) and discrete items and then adds actual tax on net realized investment gains (losses) and discrete items to that result. During the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2011, the tax provision was recorded using the current year-to-date income tax provision in lieu of using the full year's effective tax rate due to wide variability in the expected annual effective income tax rate across several similar pre-tax income scenarios.

The Company applies a more likely than not recognition threshold for all tax uncertainties, only allowing the recognition of those tax benefits that have a greater than 50% likelihood of being sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. Please see Note 7 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for a discussion of the Company's tax uncertainties.

Business Segments

The Company manages its business through two business segments: Insurance Operations, which includes the operations of United National Insurance Company, Diamond State Insurance Company, United National Casualty Insurance Company, United National Specialty Insurance Company, Penn-America Insurance Company, Penn-Star Insurance Company, Penn-Patriot Insurance Company, American Insurance Adjustment Agency, Inc., Collectibles Insurance Services, LLC, United America Insurance Services, LLC, and J.H. Ferguson & Associates, LLC, and Reinsurance Operations, which includes the operations of Wind River Reinsurance Company, Ltd.

The Company evaluates the performance of its Insurance Operations and Reinsurance Operations segments based on gross and net premiums written, revenues in the form of net premiums earned and commission and fee income, and expenses in the form of (1) net losses and loss adjustment expenses, (2) acquisition costs, and (3) other underwriting expenses.

For a description of the Company's segments, see **Business Segments** in Item 1 of Part I in the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following table sets forth an analysis of financial data for the Company's segments during the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Insurance Operations premiums written:				
Gross premiums written	\$ 52,371	\$ 70,375	\$ 100,205	\$ 126,842
Ceded premiums written	6,497	8,555	13,425	12,611

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Net premiums written	\$	45,874	\$	61,820	\$	86,780	\$	114,231
Reinsurance Operations premiums written:								
Gross premiums written	\$	15,261	\$	24,587	\$	25,185	\$	55,786
Ceded premiums written						(549)		502
Net premiums written	\$	15,261	\$	24,587	\$	24,636	\$	55,284
Revenues: (1)								
Insurance Operations	\$	43,662	\$	56,668	\$	91,317	\$	123,123
Reinsurance Operations		14,157		21,762		30,620		43,068
Total revenues	\$	57,819	\$	78,430	\$	121,937	\$	166,191
Expenses: (2)								
Insurance Operations (3)	\$	49,470	\$	67,540	\$	102,040	\$	125,060
Reinsurance Operations		10,448		24,302		23,054		54,518
Total expenses	\$	59,918	\$	91,842	\$	125,094	\$	179,578
Income (loss) from segments:								
Insurance Operations	\$	(5,808)	\$	(10,872)	\$	(10,723)	\$	(1,937)
Reinsurance Operations		3,709		(2,540)		7,566		(11,450)
Total income (loss) from segments	\$	(2,099)	\$	(13,412)	\$	(3,157)	\$	(13,387)
Insurance combined ratio analysis: (4)								
Insurance Operations								
Loss ratio		68.6		78.3		69.3		69.3
Expense ratio		45.1		41.2		42.9		43.1
Combined ratio		113.7		119.5		112.2		112.4
Reinsurance Operations								
Loss ratio		43.8		81.3		48.3		100.7
Expense ratio		29.0		31.5		25.2		26.8
Combined ratio		72.8		112.8		73.5		127.5
Consolidated								
Loss ratio		62.5		79.2		63.9		78.0
Expense ratio		41.0		38.5		38.4		38.6
Combined ratio		103.5		117.7		102.3		116.6

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- (1) Excludes net investment income and net realized investment gains, which are not allocated to the Company's segments.
- (2) Excludes corporate and other operating expenses and interest expense, which are not allocated to the Company's segments.
- (3) Includes excise tax of \$227 and \$293 for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and excise tax of \$475 and \$577 for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, related to cessions from the Company's Insurance Operations to the Company's Reinsurance Operations.
- (4) The Company's insurance combined ratios are non-GAAP financial measures that are generally viewed in the insurance industry as indicators of underwriting profitability. The loss ratio is the ratio of net losses and loss adjustment expenses to net premiums earned. The expense ratio is the ratio of acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses to net premiums earned. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss and expense ratios.

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Effective January 1, 2012, the Company adopted new accounting guidance that modified the definition of costs that can be capitalized in the acquisition of new and renewal business for insurance companies. Under the new guidance, only direct incremental costs associated with successful insurance contract acquisitions or renewals are deferrable. This guidance was adopted retrospectively and has been applied to all prior period information contained in these consolidated financial statements. For further information please see Note 2 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report.

All percentage changes included in the text below have been calculated using the corresponding amounts from the applicable tables.

Quarter Ended June 30, 2012 Compared with the Quarter Ended June 30, 2011**Insurance Operations**

The components of income from the Company's Insurance Operations segment and corresponding underwriting ratios are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Increase / (Decrease)	
	2012	2011	\$	%
Gross premiums written	\$ 52,371	\$ 70,375	\$ (18,004)	(25.6%)
Net premiums written	\$ 45,874	\$ 61,820	\$ (15,946)	(25.8%)
Net premiums earned	\$ 43,503	\$ 56,505	\$ (13,002)	(23.0%)
Other income	159	163	(4)	(2.5%)
Total revenues	\$ 43,662	\$ 56,668	\$ (13,006)	(23.0%)
Losses and expenses:				
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	29,871	44,243	(14,372)	(32.5%)
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses (1)	19,599	23,297	(3,698)	(15.9%)
Loss from segment	\$ (5,808)	\$ (10,872)	\$ 5,064	(46.6%)
Underwriting Ratios:				
Loss ratio:				
Current accident year	70.3	94.4	(24.1)	
Prior accident year	(1.7)	(16.1)	14.4	
Calendar year loss ratio	68.6	78.3	(9.7)	
Expense ratio	45.1	41.2	3.9	
Combined ratio	113.7	119.5	(5.8)	

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- (1) Includes excise tax of \$227 and \$293 related to cessions from the Company's Insurance Operations to the Company's Reinsurance Operations for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Premiums

Gross premiums written, which represent the amount received or to be received for insurance policies written without reduction for reinsurance costs or other deductions, were \$52.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$70.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$18.0 million or 25.6%. In the second half of 2011 the Company began exiting certain unprofitable classes of business which contributed to the decrease. This was partially offset by increases in the Company's small business, property brokerage and commercial auto classes.

Net premiums written, which equal gross premiums written less ceded premiums written, were \$45.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$61.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$15.9 million or 25.8%. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in gross premiums written noted above.

The ratio of net premiums written to gross premiums written was 87.6% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and

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87.8% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of 0.2 points.

Net premiums earned were \$43.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$56.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$13.0 million or 23.0%. Property net premiums earned for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$22.7 million and \$24.9 million, respectively. Casualty net premiums earned for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$20.8 million and \$31.6 million, respectively.

Other Income

Other income was \$0.2 million for both of the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Other income is primarily comprised of fee income.

Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The loss ratio for the Company's Insurance Operations was 68.6% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared with 78.3% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The loss ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure that is generally viewed in the insurance industry as an indicator of underwriting profitability and is calculated by dividing net losses and loss adjustment expenses by net premiums earned.

The current accident year loss ratio for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 was 70.3%, a decrease of 24.1 points from 94.4% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011:

The current accident year property loss ratio decreased 26.7 points from 93.9% in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 67.2% in the quarter ended June 30, 2012.

The non-catastrophe loss ratio increased 2.5 points from 49.6% in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 52.1% in the quarter ended June 30, 2012. Non-catastrophe losses were \$11.8 million and \$12.3 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The catastrophe loss ratio decreased 29.2 points from 44.3% in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 15.1% in the quarter ended June 30, 2012. The decrease in the catastrophe loss ratio is primarily due to severe weather and tornadoes in the Midwest, Alabama and North Carolina incurred during the quarter ended June 30, 2011. Catastrophe losses were \$3.4 million and \$11.0 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The current accident year casualty loss ratio decreased 21.2 points from 94.9% in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 73.7% in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to the Company exiting certain unprofitable classes of business in the second half of 2011. The impact of changes to prior accident years is 1.7 points resulting from a reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years of \$0.7 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to a reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years of \$9.1 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2011. When analyzing loss reserves and prior year development, the Company considers many factors, including the frequency and severity of claims, loss trends, case reserve settlements that may have resulted in significant development, and any other additional or pertinent factors that may impact reserve estimates.

In the second quarter of 2012, the Company reduced its prior accident year loss reserves by \$0.7 million, which consisted of a \$0.6 million reduction in general liability lines and a \$0.4 million reduction in professional liability lines, partially offset by a \$0.4 million increase in marine lines. There were \$0.1 million in net reductions in all other lines.

General liability: The \$0.6 million reduction primarily consisted of net reductions of \$2.9 million in accident years 2008 and prior due to continued favorable emergence in small business packages. The Company also decreased its reinsurance allowance by \$0.2 million in this line due to changes in its reinsurance exposure on specifically identified claims and general decreases in ceded reserves. Offsetting these decreases were increases of \$2.5 million in accident years 2009 to 2011 primarily driven by loss emergence on certain construction defect claims.

Professional liability: The \$0.4 million reduction primarily related to recent favorable development on

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lawyer and real estate exposures.

Marine: The \$0.4 million increase was primarily driven by unexpected loss emergence in protection and indemnity coverage in accident year 2011.

In the second quarter of 2011, the Company reduced its prior accident year loss reserves by \$9.1 million, which consisted of a \$12.2 million reduction in general liability lines, a \$0.8 million reduction in property lines, and a \$0.8 million reduction in umbrella lines, offset by a \$4.2 million increase in professional liability lines and a \$0.5 million increase in all other lines:

General liability: The \$12.2 million reduction primarily consisted of reductions of \$16.5 million in accident years 2008 and prior due to continued favorable emergence. Incurred losses have developed at a rate lower than the Company's historical averages. The Company also decreased its reinsurance allowance by \$2.2 million in this line due to changes in its reinsurance exposure on specifically identified claims and general decreases in ceded reserves. Offsetting these decreases were increases of \$6.5 million in accident years 2009 and 2010 related to loss emergence in the Casualty Brokerage unit. The Company has addressed pricing and underwriting controls to improve profitability in the Casualty Brokerage general liability line.

Property: The \$0.8 million reduction primarily related to accident years 2008 through 2010 due to favorable emergence on recent property losses.

Umbrella: The \$0.8 million reduction primarily related to all accident years 2010 and prior primarily due to continued favorable emergence. Umbrella coverage typically attaches to other coverage lines, so these net decreases follow the decreases in general liability above.

Professional liability: The \$4.2 million increase consisted of increases of \$9.3 million related to accident years 1998, 2009 and 2010, offset partially by decreases of \$5.1 million related to all other accident years. In 2011, the Company exited certain professional liability classes where the volume of premium was low and loss volatility was high. The Company is focused on writing business where it expects to realize profit that meets return on investment thresholds.

Net losses and loss adjustment expenses were \$29.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$44.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$14.4 million or 32.5%. Excluding the \$0.7 million reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and the \$9.1 million reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the quarter ended June 30, 2011, the current accident year net losses and loss adjustment expenses were \$30.6 million and \$53.4 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The decrease is primarily attributable to large catastrophe losses incurred in the second quarter of 2011 and the Company exiting certain unprofitable classes of business in the second half of 2011, as described above.

Acquisition Costs and Other Underwriting Expenses

Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses were \$19.6 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$23.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$3.7 million or 15.9%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in commissions related to the decrease in net earned premiums as well as decrease in contingent commissions resulting from the prior accident year reserves reductions in 2011 discussed above.

Expense and Combined Ratios

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The expense ratio for the Company's Insurance Operations was 45.1% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with 41.2% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The expense ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by dividing the sum of acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses by net premiums earned. The increase in the expense ratio is primarily due to the decreases in net earned premiums as well as the reversal of a bonus accrual in the second quarter of 2011.

The combined ratio for the Company's Insurance Operations was 113.7% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with 119.5% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The combined ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure and is the sum of the Company's loss and expense ratios. Excluding the \$0.7 million reduction of net losses and loss

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adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and the \$9.1 million reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the quarter ended June 30, 2011, the combined ratio decreased from 135.6% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 115.4% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012. See discussion of loss ratio included in *Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* above and discussion of expense ratio in preceding paragraph above for an explanation of this decrease.

Loss from Segment

The factors described above resulted in a loss from the Company's Insurance Operations of \$5.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared to a loss of \$10.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$5.1 million.

Reinsurance Operations

The components of income from the Company's Reinsurance Operations segment and corresponding underwriting ratios are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Increase / (Decrease)	
	2012	2011	\$	%
Gross premiums written	\$ 15,261	\$ 24,587	\$ (9,326)	(37.9%)
Net premiums written	\$ 15,261	\$ 24,587	\$ (9,326)	(37.9%)
Net premiums earned	\$ 14,356	\$ 21,550	\$ (7,194)	(33.4%)
Other income (loss)	(199)	212	(411)	(193.9%)
Total revenues	\$ 14,157	\$ 21,762	\$ (7,605)	(34.9%)
Losses and expenses:				
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	6,287	17,510	(11,223)	(64.1%)
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	4,161	6,792	(2,631)	(38.7%)
Income (loss) from segment	\$ 3,709	\$ (2,540)	\$ 6,249	246.0%
Underwriting Ratios:				
Loss ratio:				
Current accident year	43.1	63.8	(20.7)	
Prior accident year	0.7	17.5	(16.8)	
Calendar year loss ratio	43.8	81.3	(37.5)	
Expense ratio	29.0	31.5	(2.5)	
Combined ratio	72.8	112.8	(40.0)	

Premiums

Gross premiums written, which represent the amount received or to be received for reinsurance agreements written without reduction for reinsurance costs or other deductions, were \$15.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$24.6 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$9.3 million or 37.9%. The decrease was primarily due to the cancellation of several unprofitable treaties during

2012.

Net premiums written, which equal gross premiums written less ceded premiums written, were \$15.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$24.6 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$9.3 million or 37.9%. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in gross premiums written noted above. A significant majority of the Company's reinsurance agreements are not retro-ceded.

Net premiums earned were \$14.4 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$21.6 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$7.2 million or 33.4%. The decrease was primarily due to decreases in net premiums written within the previous year. Property net premiums earned for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$8.4 million and \$8.5 million, respectively. Casualty net premiums earned for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$6.0 million and \$13.1 million, respectively.

Other Income (Loss)

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Other income was a loss of \$0.2 million and a gain of \$0.2 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Other income is comprised of exchange gains and losses related to business written in foreign currencies.

Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The loss ratio for the Company's Reinsurance Operations was 43.8% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared with 81.3% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The loss ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure that is generally viewed in the insurance industry as an indicator of underwriting profitability and is calculated by dividing net losses and loss adjustment expenses by net premiums earned.

The current accident year loss ratio for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 was 43.1%, a decrease of 20.7 points from 63.8% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011.

The current accident year property loss ratio decreased 17.6 points from 33.8% in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 16.2% in the quarter ended June 30, 2012. The loss ratio for 2011 included losses on a worldwide catastrophe treaty related to tornadoes in Alabama. Current accident year property losses for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$1.4 million and \$2.9 million, respectively.

The current accident year casualty loss ratio decreased 2.7 points from 83.3% in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 80.6% in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 mainly due to the cancellation of unprofitable treaties in 2012.

The impact of changes to prior accident years is 0.7 points resulting from an increase in net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years of \$0.1 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to an increase in net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years of \$3.8 million in the quarter ended June 30, 2011. When analyzing loss reserves and prior year development, the Company considers many factors, including the frequency and severity of claims, loss trends, case reserve settlements that may have resulted in significant development, and any other additional or pertinent factors that may impact reserve estimates.

In the second quarter of 2011, the Company increased its prior accident year loss reserves by \$3.8 million, which consisted of a \$2.4 million increase in marine lines, a \$1.2 million increase in property lines, and a \$0.3 million increase in auto liability lines, partially offset by a \$0.1 million reduction in all other lines:

Marine: The \$2.4 million increase primarily related to accident year 2010 due to loss emergence that was greater than expected.

Property: The \$1.2 million increase primarily related to accident year 2010 and is primarily related to loss emergence on a worldwide catastrophe treaty.

Auto liability: The \$0.3 million increase primarily related to accident years 2009 and 2010 related to a non-standard auto treaty which was not renewed in 2011.

Net losses and loss adjustment expenses were \$6.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$17.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$11.2 million or 64.1%. Excluding the \$0.1 million increase of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and the \$3.8 million increase of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the quarter ended June 30, 2011, the current accident year net losses and loss adjustment expenses decreased from \$13.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to \$6.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012. This decrease is primarily attributable to the decrease in catastrophe losses during the quarter as well as the cancellation of unprofitable treaties in 2012.

Acquisition Costs and Other Underwriting Expenses

Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses were \$4.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$6.8 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$2.6 million or 38.7%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in commissions as a result of the decrease in net earned premiums.

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The expense ratio for the Company's Reinsurance Operations was 29.0% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with 31.5% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The expense ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by dividing the sum of acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses by net premiums earned. The decrease in the expense ratio is primarily due to changes in mix of business as a result of cancelling several unprofitable treaties in 2012.

The combined ratio for the Company's Reinsurance Operations was 72.8% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with 112.8% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The combined ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure and is the sum of the Company's loss and expense ratios. Excluding the impact of a \$0.1 million increase of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the quarter ended June 30, 2012 and a \$3.8 million increase of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the quarter ended June 30, 2011, the combined ratio decreased from 95.3% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 to 72.1% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012. See discussion of loss ratio included in "Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses" above and discussion of expense ratio in the preceding paragraph above for an explanation of this increase.

Income (loss) from segment

The factors described above resulted in income from the Company's Reinsurance Operations of \$3.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to a loss of \$2.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, an increase of \$6.2 million.

Unallocated Corporate Items

The following items are not allocated to the Company's Insurance Operations or Reinsurance Operations segments:

(Dollars in thousands)	Quarters Ended June 30,		Increase / (Decrease)	
	2012	2011	\$	%
Net investment income	\$ 11,071	\$ 13,930	\$ (2,859)	(20.5%)
Net realized investment gains	1,941	8,386	(6,445)	(76.9%)
Corporate and other operating expenses	(2,336)	(4,899)	(2,563)	(52.3%)
Interest expense	(1,470)	(1,743)	(273)	(15.7%)
Income tax benefit	2,497	2,022	475	23.5%

Net Investment Income

Net investment income, which is gross investment income less investment expenses, was \$11.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$13.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$2.9 million or 20.5%.

Gross investment income, excluding realized gains and losses, was \$12.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$15.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$3.1 million or 20.0%. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in the Company's fixed maturities portfolio related to funding the share repurchase program, repayment of debt, negative operating cash flow and a decrease in yield.

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Investment expenses were \$1.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$1.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$0.1 million or 14.5%, primarily related to the reduction of our investments in corporate loans. At June 30, 2012, the Company held mortgage-backed securities with a book value of \$214.8 million. Excluding the mortgage-backed securities, the average duration of the Company's fixed maturities portfolio was 2.2 years as of

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June 30, 2012, compared with 2.5 years as of June 30, 2011. Including cash and short-term investments, the average duration of the Company's investments, excluding mortgage-backed securities, was 2.1 years as of June 30, 2012 compared to 2.3 years as of June 30, 2011. Changes in interest rates can cause principal payments on certain investments to extend or shorten which can impact duration. At June 30, 2012, the Company's embedded book yield on its fixed maturities, not including cash, was 3.2% compared with 3.5% at June 30, 2011. The embedded book yield on the \$210.7 million of municipal bonds in the Company's portfolio was 3.3% at June 30, 2012, compared to an embedded book yield of 3.6% on the Company's municipal bond portfolio of \$233.1 million at June 30, 2011.

Net Realized Investment Gains

Net realized investment gains were \$1.9 million and \$8.4 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The net realized investment gains for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 consist entirely of net gains relative to the Company's fixed maturities and equity portfolios.

See Note 4 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for an analysis of total investment return on a pre-tax basis for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Corporate and Other Operating Expenses

Corporate and other operating expenses consist of outside legal fees, other professional fees, directors' fees, management fees, salaries and benefits for holding company personnel, development costs for new products, and taxes incurred which are not directly related to operations. Corporate and other operating expenses were \$2.3 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$4.9 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$2.6 million or 52.3%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in outside legal fees during the quarter.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$1.5 million and \$1.7 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The decrease in interest expense was primarily due to a principal payment of \$18.0 million on the Company's senior notes payable made during July, 2011. See Note 12 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K for details on the Company's debt.

Income Tax Benefit

Income tax benefit was \$2.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to \$2.0 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. See Note 7 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for a comparison of income tax benefit between periods.

Net Income

The factors described above resulted in net income of \$9.6 million and net income of \$4.3 million for the quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, an increase of \$5.3 million or 124.2%.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 Compared with the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011**Insurance Operations**

The components of income from the Company's Insurance Operations segment and corresponding underwriting ratios are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Six Months Ended June 30,

Increase / (Decrease)

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	2012	2011	\$	%
Gross premiums written	\$ 100,205	\$ 126,842	\$ (26,637)	(21.0%)

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Net premiums written	\$ 86,780	\$ 114,231	\$ (27,451)	(24.0%)
Net premiums earned	\$ 91,004	\$ 111,291	\$ (20,287)	(18.2%)
Other income	313	11,832	(11,519)	(97.4%)
Total revenues	\$ 91,317	\$ 123,123	\$ (31,806)	(25.8%)
Losses and expenses:				
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	63,022	77,043	(14,021)	(18.2%)
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses (1)	39,018	48,017	(8,999)	(18.7%)
Loss from segment	\$ (10,723)	\$ (1,937)	\$ (8,786)	(453.6%)
Underwriting Ratios:				
Loss ratio:				
Current accident year	71.6	85.3	(13.7)	
Prior accident year	(2.3)	(16.0)	13.7	
Calendar year loss ratio	69.3	69.3	0.0	
Expense ratio	42.9	43.1	(0.2)	
Combined ratio	112.2	112.4	(0.2)	

(1) Includes excise tax of \$475 and \$577 related to cessions from the Company's Insurance Operations to the Company's Reinsurance Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Premiums

Gross premiums written, which represent the amount received or to be received for insurance policies written without reduction for reinsurance costs or other deductions, were \$100.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$126.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$26.6 million or 21.0%. In the second half of 2011 the Company began exiting certain unprofitable classes of business which contributed to the decrease. This was partially offset by increases in the Company's small business, property brokerage and commercial auto classes.

Net premiums written, which equal gross premiums written less ceded premiums written, were \$86.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$114.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$27.5 million or 24.0%. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in gross premiums written and a one-time reduction to ceded written premiums in 2011 related to the cancellation of a property quota share reinsurance treaty effective January 1, 2011.

The ratio of net premiums written to gross premiums written was 86.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 90.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of 3.5 points, which was primarily due to the one-time adjustment to ceded written premiums in 2011 noted above.

Net premiums earned were \$91.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$111.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$20.3 million or 18.2%. The decrease was primarily due to decreases in net premiums written within the previous year. Property net premiums earned for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$46.2 million and \$49.0 million, respectively. Casualty net premiums earned for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$44.8 million and \$62.2 million, respectively.

Other Income

Other income was \$0.3 million and \$11.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Other income is primarily comprised of fee income and for 2011, \$11.5 million received from the Company's settlement with AON, net of attorney's fees. Income from the AON settlement is non-recurring. Please see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for additional details regarding income and related tax expense from this settlement.

Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The loss ratio for the Company's Insurance Operations was 69.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with 69.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The loss ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure that is

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generally viewed in the insurance industry as an indicator of underwriting profitability and is calculated by dividing net losses and loss adjustment expenses by net premiums earned.

The current accident year loss ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was 71.6%, a decrease of 13.7 points from 85.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2011:

The current accident year property loss ratio decreased 13.8 points from 83.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 69.8% in the six months ended June 30, 2012.

The non-catastrophe loss ratio decreased 0.8 points from 59.2% in the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 58.4% in the six months ended June 30, 2012. Non-catastrophe losses were \$27.0 million and \$29.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The catastrophe loss ratio decreased 13.0 points from 24.4% in the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 11.4% in the six months ended June 30, 2012. The loss ratio for 2011 was impacted by tornado and severe weather related losses in the Midwest, Alabama and North Carolina. Catastrophe losses were \$5.3 million and \$11.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The current accident year casualty loss ratio decreased 13.2 points from 86.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 73.4% in the six months ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to the Company exiting certain unprofitable classes of business in the second half of 2011.

The impact of changes to prior accident years is 2.3 points resulting from a reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years of \$2.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to a reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years of \$17.8 million in the six months ended June 30, 2011. When analyzing loss reserves and prior year development, the Company considers many factors, including the frequency and severity of claims, loss trends, case reserve settlements that may have resulted in significant development, and any other additional or pertinent factors that may impact reserve estimates.

For the first six months of 2012, the Company reduced its prior accident year loss reserves by \$2.1 million, which consisted of a \$3.1 million reduction in general liability lines partially offset by a \$0.9 million increase in marine lines and a \$0.5 million increase in property lines. There were net reductions of \$0.4 million in all other lines.

General liability: The \$3.1 million reduction primarily consisted of net reductions of \$5.5 million in accident years 2008 and prior due to continued favorable emergence. Incurred losses for these years have developed at a rate lower than the Company's historical averages. The Company also decreased its reinsurance allowance by \$0.2 million in this line due to changes in its reinsurance exposure on specifically identified claims and general decreases in ceded reserves. Offsetting these decreases were increases of \$2.6 million in accident years 2009 through 2011 primarily driven by loss emergence on certain construction defect claims.

Marine: The \$0.9 million increase primarily related to accident year 2011 and was due to greater than expected loss emergence on hull claims and protection and indemnity claims.

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Property: The \$0.5 million increase primarily related to accident year 2011 and was due to greater than expected loss emergence on a large sinkhole claim.

For the first six months of 2011, the Company reduced its prior accident year loss reserves by \$17.8 million, which consisted of a \$19.1 million reduction in general liability lines, a \$1.8 million reduction in property lines, and a \$1.3 million reduction in umbrella lines, partially offset by a \$3.9 million increase in professional liability lines and \$0.5 million in net increases in all other lines:

General liability: The \$19.1 million reduction primarily consisted of reductions of \$22.8 million in accident years 2008 and prior due to continued favorable emergence. Incurred losses have developed at a rate lower than the Company's historical averages. The Company also decreased its reinsurance allowance by \$2.2 million in this line due to changes in its reinsurance exposure on specifically identified claims and

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general decreases in ceded reserves. Offsetting these decreases were increases of \$5.9 million in accident years 2009 and 2010 related to loss emergence in the Casualty Brokerage unit. The Company has addressed pricing and underwriting controls to improve profitability in the Casualty Brokerage general liability line.

Property: The \$1.8 million reduction primarily related to accident year 2009 related to anticipated subrogation on a large equine mortality claim.

Umbrella: The \$1.3 million reduction primarily related to all accident years 2010 and prior primarily due to continued favorable emergence. Umbrella coverage typically attaches to other coverage lines, so these net decreases follow the decreases in general liability above.

Professional liability: The \$3.9 million increase consisted of increases of \$12.4 million related to accident years 1998, 2009 and 2010, offset partially by decreases of \$8.5 million related to all other accident years. In 2011, the Company exited certain professional liability classes where the volume of premium was low and loss volatility was high. The Company is focused on writing business where it expects to realize profit that meets return on investment thresholds.

Net losses and loss adjustment expenses were \$63.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$77.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$14.0 million or 18.2%. Excluding the \$2.1 million reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and the \$17.8 million reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the six months ended June 30, 2011, the current accident year net losses and loss adjustment expenses were \$65.1 million and \$94.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The decrease is primarily attributable to large catastrophe losses incurred in the second quarter of 2011 and the Company exiting certain unprofitable classes of business in the second half of 2011, as described above.

Acquisition Costs and Other Underwriting Expenses

Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses were \$39.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$48.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$9.0 million or 18.7%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in commissions related to the decrease in net earned premiums, a decrease in contingent commissions resulting from the prior accident year reserve reductions in 2011 discussed above and a decrease in overall employee compensation and benefits partially due to paying a discretionary bonus in the first quarter of 2011.

Expense and Combined Ratios

The expense ratio for the Company's Insurance Operations was 42.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with 43.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The expense ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by dividing the sum of acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses by net premiums earned. The decrease in the expense ratio is primarily due to the decrease in contingent commissions and employee compensation and benefits discussed above.

The combined ratio for the Company's Insurance Operations was 112.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with 112.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The combined ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure and is the sum of the Company's loss and expense ratios. Excluding the \$2.1 million reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the six months ended June 30, 2012 and the \$17.8 million reduction of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the six months ended June 30, 2011, the combined ratio decreased from 128.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 114.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2012. See discussion of loss ratio included in "Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses" above and discussion of expense ratio in preceding paragraph above for an explanation of this decrease.

Loss from segment

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The factors described above resulted in a loss from the Company's Insurance Operations of \$10.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared to a loss of \$1.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, an increase of \$8.8 million.

Table of Contents**GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC****Reinsurance Operations**

The components of income from the Company's Reinsurance Operations segment and corresponding underwriting ratios are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase / (Decrease)	
	2012	2011	\$	%
Gross premiums written	\$ 25,185	\$ 55,786	\$ (30,601)	(54.9%)
Net premiums written	\$ 24,636	\$ 55,284	\$ (30,648)	(55.4%)
Net premiums earned	\$ 31,325	\$ 42,733	\$ (11,408)	(26.7%)
Other income (loss)	(705)	335	(1,040)	(310.4%)
Total revenues	\$ 30,620	\$ 43,068	\$ (12,448)	(28.9%)
Losses and expenses:				
Net losses and loss adjustment expenses	15,145	43,052	(27,907)	(64.8%)
Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses	7,909	11,466	(3,557)	(31.0%)
Income (loss) from segment	\$ 7,566	\$ (11,450)	\$ 19,016	166.1%
Underwriting Ratios:				
Loss ratio:				
Current accident year	48.3	83.9	(35.6)	
Prior accident year	0.0	16.8	(16.8)	
Calendar year loss ratio	48.3	100.7	(52.4)	
Expense ratio	25.2	26.8	(1.6)	
Combined ratio	73.5	127.5	(54.0)	

Premiums

Gross premiums written, which represent the amount received or to be received for reinsurance agreements written without reduction for reinsurance costs or other deductions, were \$25.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$55.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$30.6 million or 54.9%. The decrease was primarily due to the cancellation of several unprofitable treaties during 2012.

Net premiums written, which equal gross premiums written less ceded premiums written, were \$24.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$55.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$30.6 million or 55.4%. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in gross premiums written noted above. A significant majority of the Company's reinsurance agreements are not retro-ceded.

Net premiums earned were \$31.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$42.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$11.4 million or 26.7%. The decrease was primarily due to decreases in net premiums written within the previous year. Property net premiums earned for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$16.1 million and \$16.8 million, respectively. Casualty net premiums earned for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$15.2 million and \$26.0 million, respectively.

Other Income (Loss)

The Company recognized a loss of \$0.7 million and income of \$0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Other income or loss is comprised of exchange gains and losses related to business written in foreign currencies.

Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The loss ratio for the Company's Reinsurance Operations was 48.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared with 100.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The loss ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure that is generally viewed in the insurance industry as an indicator of underwriting profitability and is calculated by dividing net losses and loss adjustment expenses by net premiums earned.

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

The current accident year loss ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was 48.3%, a decrease of 35.6 points from 83.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

The current accident year property loss ratio decreased 82.1 points from 97.5% in the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 15.4% in the six months ended June 30, 2012. This decrease was primarily due to losses on a worldwide catastrophe treaty in 2011 related to the Japan earthquake and tsunami, New Zealand earthquakes, Australian floods and Alabama tornadoes. Current accident year property losses for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$2.5 million and \$16.3 million, respectively.

The current accident year casualty loss ratio increased 8.1 points from 75.1% in the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 83.2% in the six months ended June 30, 2012. This increase was realized from losses on general liability treaties that have been cancelled. There was no impact of changes to prior accident years in the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared to an increase in net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years of \$7.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2011. When analyzing loss reserves and prior year development, the Company considers many factors, including the frequency and severity of claims, loss trends, case reserve settlements that may have resulted in significant development, and any other additional or pertinent factors that may impact reserve estimates.

For the first six months of 2011, the Company increased its prior accident year loss reserves by \$7.2 million, which consisted of a \$4.3 million increase in marine lines, a \$1.2 million increase in property lines, a \$0.8 million increase in workers compensation lines, and a \$0.9 million increase in auto liability lines:

Marine: The \$4.3 million increase primarily related to accident year 2010 due to loss emergence that was greater than expected.

Property: The \$1.2 million increase primarily related to accident year 2010 and is primarily related to loss emergence on a worldwide catastrophe treaty.

Workers compensation: The \$0.8 million increase primarily related to accident years 2009 and 2010 and is the result of expected losses recorded on adjustment premiums recorded in 2011.

Auto liability: The \$0.9 million increase is primarily related to accident years 2009 and 2010 resulting from greater severity on a non-standard auto treaty which was not renewed in 2011.

Net losses and loss adjustment expenses were \$15.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$43.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$27.9 million or 64.8%. Excluding the \$7.2 million increase in net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the six months ended June 30, 2011, the current accident year net losses and loss adjustment expenses decreased from \$35.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011 to \$15.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. This decrease is primarily attributable to large catastrophe losses incurred in 2011 related to the Japan earthquake and tsunami, New Zealand earthquakes, Australian floods and Alabama tornadoes, as well as the cancellation of unprofitable treaties in 2012.

Acquisition Costs and Other Underwriting Expenses

Acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses were \$7.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$11.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$3.6 million or 31.0%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in commissions as a result of the decrease in net earned premiums.

Expense and Combined Ratios

The expense ratio for the Company's Reinsurance Operations was 25.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with 26.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The expense ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure that is calculated by dividing the sum of acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses by net premiums earned. The decrease in the expense ratio is primarily due to changes in mix of business as a result of cancelling several unprofitable treaties in 2012.

The combined ratio for the Company's Reinsurance Operations was 73.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2012,

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compared with 127.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The combined ratio is a non-GAAP financial measure and is the sum of the Company's loss and expense ratios. Excluding the impact of a \$7.2 million increase of net losses and loss adjustment expenses for prior accident years in the six months ended June 30, 2011, the combined ratio decreased from 110.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2011 to 73.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2012. See discussion of loss ratio included in "Net Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses" above and discussion of expense ratio in the preceding paragraph above for an explanation of this decrease.

Income (loss) from Segment

The factors described above resulted in income from the Company's Reinsurance Operations of \$7.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to a loss of \$11.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, an increase of \$19.0 million.

Unallocated Corporate Items

The following items are not allocated to the Company's Insurance Operations or Reinsurance Operations segments:

(Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase / (Decrease)	
	2012	2011	\$	%
Net investment income	\$ 22,488	\$ 28,344	\$ (5,856)	(20.7%)
Net realized investment gains	3,702	20,383	(16,681)	(81.8%)
Corporate and other operating expenses	(4,824)	(7,802)	(2,978)	(38.2%)
Interest expense	(2,948)	(3,495)	(547)	(15.7%)
Income tax (expense) benefit	5,205	(5,502)	(10,707)	(194.6%)
Equity in net income of partnership, net of tax		53	(53)	(100.0%)

Net Investment Income

Net investment income, which is gross investment income less investment expenses, was \$22.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$28.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$5.9 million or 20.7%.

Gross investment income, excluding realized gains and losses, was \$24.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$30.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$5.9 million or 19.2%. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in the Company's fixed maturities portfolio related to funding the share repurchase program, repayment of debt, negative operating cash flow and a decrease in yield.

Investment expenses were \$2.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Please see the discussion of Net Investment Income in the quarter to quarter comparison above for a discussion of average duration and embedded book yield.

Net Realized Investment Gains

Net realized investment gains were \$3.7 million and \$20.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The net realized investment gains for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 consist entirely of net gains relative to the Company's fixed maturities and equity portfolios.

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See Note 4 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for an analysis of total investment return on a pre-tax basis for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Corporate and Other Operating Expenses

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Corporate and other operating expenses consist of outside legal fees, other professional fees, directors' fees, management fees, salaries and benefits for holding company personnel, development costs for new products, and taxes incurred which are not directly related to operations. Corporate and other operating expenses were \$4.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with \$7.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011, a decrease of \$3.0 million or 38.2%. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in outside legal fees during the quarter.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$2.9 million and \$3.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. This reduction was primarily due to a principal payment of \$18.0 million on the Company's senior notes payable made during July, 2011. See Note 12 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K for details on the Company's debt.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Income tax was a benefit of \$5.2 million and expense of \$5.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. See Note 7 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for a comparison of income tax expense between periods.

Equity in Net Income of Partnerships

There was no equity in net income of partnerships for the six months ended June 30, 2012. Equity in net income of partnerships, net of tax, was \$0.05 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Net Income

The factors described above resulted in net income of \$20.5 million and \$18.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, an increase of \$1.9 million or 10.1%.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Funds

Global Indemnity is a holding company. Its principal asset is its ownership of the shares of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including those of its U.S. insurance companies: United National Insurance Company, Diamond State Insurance Company, United National Specialty Insurance Company, United National Casualty Insurance Company, Penn-America Insurance Company, Penn-Star Insurance Company, and Penn-Patriot Insurance Company; and its Reinsurance Operations: Wind River Reinsurance.

The principal source of cash that Global Indemnity needs to meet its short term and long term liquidity needs, including the payment of corporate expenses and share repurchases, includes dividends, other permitted disbursements from its direct and indirect subsidiaries, reimbursement for equity awards granted to employees and intercompany borrowings. The principal sources of funds at these direct and indirect subsidiaries include underwriting operations, investment income, and proceeds from sales and redemptions of investments. Funds are used principally by these operating subsidiaries to pay claims and operating expenses, to make debt payments, to purchase investments, and to make dividend payments. The future liquidity of Global Indemnity is dependent on the ability of its subsidiaries to pay dividends. Global Indemnity has no planned capital expenditures that could have a material impact on its short-term or long-term liquidity needs.

Global Indemnity's U.S. insurance companies are restricted by statute as to the amount of dividends that they may pay without the prior approval of regulatory authorities. The dividend limitations imposed by the state laws are based on the statutory financial results of each of Global Indemnity's U.S. insurance companies that are determined by using statutory accounting practices that differ in various respects from accounting principles used in financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP. See Regulation Statutory Accounting Principles in Item 1 of Part I of the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Key differences relate to, among other items, deferred acquisition costs, limitations on deferred income taxes, reserve calculation assumptions and surplus notes. The U.S. insurance companies did not declare or pay any dividends during the quarter or six months ended June 30, 2012.

For 2012, the Company believes that Wind River Reinsurance, including distributions it could receive from its subsidiaries, should have sufficient liquidity and solvency to pay dividends. Wind River Reinsurance is prohibited, without the approval of the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA), from reducing by 15% or more its total statutory capital as set out in its previous year's statutory financial statements, and any application for such approval must include such information as the BMA may require. Based upon the total statutory capital plus the statutory surplus as set out in its 2011 statutory financial statements that were filed with the BMA in 2012, the Company believes Wind River Reinsurance could pay a dividend in 2012 of up to \$240.4 million without requesting BMA approval.

Cash Flows

Sources of operating funds consist primarily of net premiums written and investment income. Funds are used primarily to pay claims and operating expenses and to purchase investments.

The Company's reconciliation of net income to cash provided from operations is generally influenced by the following:

the fact that the Company collects premiums, net of commissions, in advance of losses paid;

the timing of the Company's settlements with its reinsurers; and

the timing of the Company's loss payments.

Net cash used for operating activities was \$23.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012, compared with net cash provided by operating activities of \$6.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in operating cash flows of approximately \$29.6 million from the prior year was primarily a net result of the following items:

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(Dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2012	2011	Change
Net premiums collected	\$ 104,744	\$ 153,723	\$ (48,979)
Net losses paid	(98,368)	(107,040)	8,672
Underwriting and corporate expenses	(53,187)	(64,546)	11,359
Net investment income	26,220	31,253	(5,033)
Net federal income taxes recovered (paid)	(221)	(4,098)	3,877
Interest paid	(2,669)	(3,443)	774
Other	385	623	(238)
 Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	 \$ (23,096)	 \$ 6,472	 \$ 29,568

See the consolidated statement of cash flows in the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for details concerning the Company's investing and financing activities.

Liquidity

During the second quarter of 2012, the Company liquidated its corporate loan portfolio at Wind River Reinsurance and invested the proceeds in fixed income securities in accordance with the Company's investment guidelines.

As part of the Company's repurchase program, on May 9, 2012, the Company announced a self tender offer pursuant to which the Company may repurchase up to \$61 million of its A ordinary shares. On June 14, 2012, the Company accepted for purchase 2,913,464 of its A ordinary shares at a price of \$21.75 per share for a total cost of \$63,367,842, excluding fees and expenses related to the tender offer. The Company funded the purchase of the shares using cash on hand. Included within the A ordinary shares accepted for purchase are 122,578 A ordinary shares that Global Indemnity elected to purchase pursuant to its option to increase the size of the tender offer by up to 2.0% of the outstanding A ordinary shares. Including the tender offer share repurchases, the Company has completed its \$100.0 million share repurchase authorization announced in September, 2011. All shares repurchased under the program have been retired. The excess cost of the repurchased shares over their par value was classified to additional paid in capital as of June 30, 2012.

Other than the items noted above, there have been no material changes to the Company's liquidity during the quarter ended June 30, 2012. Please see Item 7 of Part II in the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K for information regarding the Company's liquidity.

Capital Resources

In November, 2011, U.A.I. (Luxembourg) Investment S.à.r.l. issued a \$100.0 million demand line of credit to Global Indemnity (Cayman) Ltd. which bears interest at 1.2%. The proceeds of the line are being loaned from Global Indemnity (Cayman) Ltd. to Global Indemnity plc, bearing interest at 1.2%, to fund purchases of the Company's A ordinary shares as part of its \$100.0 million share repurchase program announced in September, 2011. As of June 30, 2012, Global Indemnity plc owed Global Indemnity (Cayman) Ltd. \$100.0 million under this arrangement, with accrued interest of \$0.3 million, and Global Indemnity (Cayman) Ltd. had \$100.0 million outstanding on the line of credit, with accrued interest of \$0.3 million.

On January 18, 2006, U.A.I. (Luxembourg) Investment S.à.r.l. loaned \$6.0 million to United America Indemnity, Ltd. The loan was used to pay operating expenses that arise in the normal course of business. The loan is a demand loan and bears interest at 4.38%. In May, 2012, United America Indemnity, Ltd. repaid \$5.0 million of principal under this loan. As of June 30, 2012, the remaining principal balance under the loan was \$1.0 million and accrued interest was \$1.7 million.

On July 20, 2012, the Company made a principal payment of \$18.0 million on our \$90.0 million Guaranteed Senior Notes. The Company is required to prepay \$18.0 million of the principal amount on July 20th of each year through July 20, 2015, when it will be required to pay any outstanding remaining principal amount on the notes. These notes are guaranteed by Global Indemnity (Cayman), Ltd.

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Other than the changes to intercompany debt agreements discussed in the paragraph above, there have been no material changes to the Company's capital resources during the quarter ended June 30, 2012. Please see Item 7 of

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Part II in the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K for information regarding the Company's capital resources.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off balance sheet arrangements other than the Trust Preferred Securities and floating rate common securities discussed in the Liquidity and Capital Resources sections in Item 7 of Part II of the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and elsewhere in this report may include forward-looking statements that reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance that are intended to be covered by the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. These statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as believe, expect, may, will, should, project, plan, seek, intend, or anticipate or the negative thereof or comparable terminology, and include discussions of strategy, financial projections and estimates and their underlying assumptions, statements regarding plans, objectives, expectations or consequences of identified transactions, and statements about the future performance, operations, products and services of the companies.

The Company's business and operations are and will be subject to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Consequently, actual results and experience may materially differ from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and experience to differ from those projected include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) the ineffectiveness of the Company's business strategy due to changes in current or future market conditions; (2) the effects of competitors' pricing policies, and of changes in laws and regulations on competition, including industry consolidation and development of competing financial products; (3) greater frequency or severity of claims and loss activity than the Company's underwriting, reserving or investment practices have anticipated; (4) decreased level of demand for the Company's insurance products or increased competition due to an increase in capacity of property and casualty insurers; (5) risks inherent in establishing loss and loss adjustment expense reserves; (6) uncertainties relating to the financial ratings of the Company's insurance subsidiaries; (7) uncertainties arising from the cyclical nature of the Company's business; (8) changes in the Company's relationships with, and the capacity of, its general agents, brokers, insurance companies and reinsurance companies from which the Company derives its business; (9) the risk that the Company's reinsurers may not be able to fulfill obligations; (10) investment performance and credit risk; (11) new tax legislation or interpretations that could lead to an increase in the Company's tax burden; (12) uncertainties relating to governmental and regulatory policies, both domestically and internationally; (13) foreign currency fluctuations; (14) the impact of catastrophic events; (15) the Company's subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; (16) uncertainties relating to ongoing or future litigation matters.

The foregoing review of important factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are set forth in Risk Factors in Item 1A and elsewhere in the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company's forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report or as of the date they were made. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Coming off a relief rally late in the first quarter of 2012, renewed anxiety over Europe's worsening debt crisis and deteriorating global growth led to a broad selloff in risk assets across fixed income markets during the second quarter. Uncertainty about the outlook for the European area, a crisis of confidence in Spanish banks, and a host of sovereign and corporate debt downgrades undermined investor sentiment. In the U.S., three consecutive months of weaker-than-expected employment data contributed to concerns that the economic expansion is cooling and to a general increase in risk aversion among investors. The employment recovery started to lose momentum as companies added fewer jobs than expected and jobless claims trended higher. In addition, global manufacturing indicators worsened significantly in the past couple of months, with weakness spreading to Germany, Europe's key growth engine. The Fed extended through year end its Operation Twist program and the European Central Bank expanded its balance sheet considerably while the U.K. central bank continued to favor additional quantitative easing.

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The investment grade fixed income portfolio continues to maintain high quality with an AA- average rating and a low duration of 2.2 years. Portfolio purchases were focused on high quality credit, ABS (AAA), Taxable Municipal Securities, Tax-exempt Municipals, and U.S. MBS. These purchases were funded primarily through cash, maturities, and pay-downs.

During the second quarter, the portfolio allocation to credit was increased. Collateral performance was stable to improving in the auto sector, supported by strong demand and high used-car values. Although the asset class is expected to post marginally higher loss levels in the near term due to seasonal patterns, overall performance is expected to stay strong for the year. Within the sector the Company favors higher-quality autos and certain credit tranches. The portfolio allocation to credit was also increased during the quarter, specifically within Industrials and Taxable Municipals. The Company favors the credit sector due to strong credit fundamentals and solid balance sheets.

There have been no other material changes to the Company's market risk since December 31, 2011. Please see Item 7A of Part II in the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K for information regarding the Company's market risk.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES
Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2012. Based upon that evaluation and subject to the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of June 30, 2012, the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to accomplish their objectives at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the quarter ended June 30, 2012 there have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II-OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The Company purchased insurance and reinsurance coverage for risks in amounts that it considers adequate. However, there can be no assurance that the insurance and reinsurance coverage that the Company maintains is sufficient or will be available in adequate amounts or at a reasonable cost. The Company does not believe that the resolution of any currently pending legal proceedings, either individually or taken as a whole, will have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, cash flows, or financial condition.

There is a greater potential for disputes with reinsurers who are in runoff. Some of the Company's reinsurers have operations that are in runoff, and therefore, the Company closely monitors those relationships. The Company anticipates that, similar to the rest of the insurance and reinsurance industry, it will continue to be subject to litigation and arbitration proceedings in the ordinary course of business.

On December 4, 2008, a federal jury in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) returned a \$24.0 million verdict in favor of United National Insurance Company (United National), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, against AON Corp., an insurance and reinsurance broker. On July 24, 2009, a federal judge from the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) upheld that jury verdict. In doing so, the U.S. District Judge increased the verdict to \$32.2 million by adding more than \$8.2 million in prejudgment interest. AON filed its Notice of Appeal and a Bond in the amount of \$33.0 million. Oral arguments were heard by the Appellate Court on October 26, 2010. In January, 2011, the Company settled with AON for \$16.3 million. The Company realized approximately \$7.5 million in 2011, net of income taxes and attorney's fees.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The Company's results of operations and financial condition are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties described in Item 1A of Part I in the Company's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on March 14, 2012. The risk factors identified therein have not materially changed.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The Company's Share Incentive Plan allows employees to surrender the Company's A ordinary shares as payment for the tax liability incurred upon the vesting of restricted stock that was issued under the Plan. There were 580 shares purchased from the Company's employees during the quarter ended June 30, 2012. All A ordinary shares purchased from employees by the Company are held as treasury stock and recorded at cost.

On September 15, 2011, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$100.0 million of its A ordinary shares through a share repurchase program. As part of the Company's repurchase program, on May 9, 2012, the Company announced a self tender offer pursuant to which the Company may repurchase up to \$61 million of its A ordinary shares. On June 14, 2012, the Company accepted for purchase 2,913,464 of its A ordinary shares at a price of \$21.75 per share for a total cost of \$63,367,842, excluding fees and expenses related to the tender offer. The Company funded the purchase of the shares using cash on hand. Included within the A ordinary shares accepted for purchase are 122,578 A ordinary shares that Global Indemnity elected to purchase pursuant to its option to increase the size of the tender offer by up to 2.0% of the outstanding A ordinary shares. Including the tender offer share repurchases, the Company has completed its \$100.0 million share repurchase authorization. All shares repurchased under the program have been retired. The excess cost of the repurchased shares over their par value was classified to additional paid in capital as of June 30, 2012.

See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 1 of Part I of this report for tabular disclosure of the Company's share repurchases by month.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities
None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures
None.

Item 5. Other Information
None.

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Item 6. Exhibits

- 31.1+ Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 (a) / 15d-14 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2+ Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 (a) / 15d-14 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1+ Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2+ Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101.1+ The following financial information from Global Indemnity plc's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011; (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011; and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

+ Filed or furnished herewith, as applicable.

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GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

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.

GLOBAL INDEMNITY PLC

Registrant

August 9, 2012
Date: August 9, 2012

By: /s/ Thomas M. McGeehan
Thomas M. McGeehan
Chief Financial Officer
(Authorized Signatory and Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)