

HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC.  
Form 10-Q  
August 03, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

or

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

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

Commission File Number 1-13754

THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 04-3263626  
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

440 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01653

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(508) 855-1000

(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 the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock was 42,382,798 as of August 2, 2017.

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## PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In millions, except per share data)	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Revenues				
Premiums	\$1,181.2	\$1,145.5	\$2,362.5	\$2,296.8
Net investment income	72.3	69.1	143.4	137.4
Net realized investment gains (losses):				
Net realized gains from sales and other	7.7	4.3	11.0	26.7
Net other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments				
recognized in earnings	(1.8 )	(5.0 )	(3.2 )	(25.9 )
Total net realized investment gains (losses)	5.9	(0.7 )	7.8	0.8
Fees and other income	6.7	8.1	13.3	14.6
Total revenues	1,266.1	1,222.0	2,527.0	2,449.6
Losses and expenses				
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	725.0	729.7	1,491.5	1,429.3
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	264.6	254.4	531.0	513.5
Interest expense	12.2	15.6	24.2	30.3
Gain on disposal of U.K. motor business	—	(0.4 )	—	(1.2 )
Net loss from repayment of debt	—	86.1	—	86.1
Other operating expenses	153.3	143.7	310.3	290.6
Total losses and expenses	1,155.1	1,229.1	2,357.0	2,348.6
Income (loss) before income taxes	111.0	(7.1 )	170.0	101.0
Income tax expense (benefit):				
Current	4.9	6.5	38.8	39.9
Deferred	27.7	(15.5 )	7.6	(18.9 )
Total income tax expense	32.6	(9.0 )	46.4	21.0
Income from continuing operations	78.4	1.9	123.6	80.0
Net gain from discontinued operations (net of tax benefit of				
\$1.7 and \$2.2 for the three and six months ended June 30,				
2016, respectively)	—	0.1	—	0.2
Net income	\$78.4	\$2.0	\$123.6	\$80.2

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Earnings per common share:

Basic:				
Income from continuing operations	\$1.85	\$0.04	\$2.91	\$1.86
Net gain from discontinued operations	—	0.01	—	0.01
Net income per share	\$1.85	\$0.05	\$2.91	\$1.87
Weighted average shares outstanding	42.5	43.0	42.5	43.0
Diluted:				
Income from continuing operations	\$1.83	\$0.04	\$2.88	\$1.84
Net gain from discontinued operations	—	0.01	—	—
Net income per share	\$1.83	\$0.05	\$2.88	\$1.84
Weighted average shares outstanding	42.8	43.4	42.9	43.5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

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## THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income	\$78.4	\$2.0	\$123.6	\$80.2
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Net appreciation during the period	19.4	74.2	38.3	167.8
Change in other-than-temporary impairment losses				
recognized in other comprehensive income	0.4	2.8	0.5	5.7
Total available-for-sale securities	19.8	77.0	38.8	173.5
Pension and postretirement benefits:				
Amortization recognized as net periodic benefit and				
postretirement cost	2.4	1.7	4.7	3.3
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment:				
Amount recognized as cumulative foreign currency				
translation during the period	(4.5 )	(0.7 )	0.6	(1.3 )
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	17.7	78.0	44.1	175.5
Comprehensive income	\$96.1	\$80.0	\$167.7	\$255.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

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## THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

(In millions, except share data)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
<b>Assets</b>		
Investments:		
Fixed maturities, at fair value (amortized cost of \$7,372.8 and \$7,235.1)	\$7,509.7	\$7,331.3
Equity securities, at fair value (cost of \$490.1 and \$498.4)	605.5	584.4
Other investments	604.3	533.8
Total investments	8,719.5	8,449.5
Cash and cash equivalents	317.8	282.6
Accrued investment income	60.5	61.7
Premiums and accounts receivable, net	1,599.4	1,438.1
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses and unearned premiums	2,701.1	2,611.8
Deferred acquisition costs	547.1	517.5
Deferred income taxes	73.7	115.1
Goodwill	185.2	184.8
Other assets	509.7	479.8
Assets of discontinued operations	78.7	79.5
Total assets	\$14,792.7	\$14,220.4
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	\$7,162.4	\$6,949.4
Unearned premiums	2,776.0	2,561.0
Expenses and taxes payable	671.3	728.0
Reinsurance premiums payable	334.7	251.9
Debt	786.7	786.4
Liabilities of discontinued operations	89.1	86.2
Total liabilities	11,820.2	11,362.9
<b>Commitments and contingencies</b>		
<b>Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 20.0 million shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 300.0 million shares authorized		
60.5 million shares issued	0.6	0.6
Additional paid-in capital	1,852.0	1,846.7
Accumulated other comprehensive income	106.9	62.8
Retained earnings	1,956.6	1,875.6
Treasury stock at cost (18.1 million shares)	(943.6 )	(928.2 )
Total shareholders' equity	2,972.5	2,857.5
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$14,792.7	\$14,220.4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

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## THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
<b>Preferred Stock</b>		
Balance at beginning and end of period	\$—	\$—
<b>Common Stock</b>		
Balance at beginning and end of period	0.6	0.6
<b>Additional Paid-in Capital</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	1,846.7	1,833.5
Employee and director stock-based awards and other	5.3	1.7
Balance at end of period	1,852.0	1,835.2
<b>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax</b>		
<b>Net Unrealized Appreciation on Investments:</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	186.0	149.9
Net appreciation on available-for-sale securities	38.8	173.5
Balance at end of period	224.8	323.4
<b>Defined Benefit Pension and Postretirement Plans:</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	(102.5 )	(78.6 )
Net amount recognized as net periodic benefit cost	4.7	3.3
Balance at end of period	(97.8 )	(75.3 )
<b>Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment:</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	(20.7 )	(17.4 )
Amount recognized as cumulative foreign currency translation during the period	0.6	(1.3 )
Balance at end of period	(20.1 )	(18.7 )
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	106.9	229.4
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	1,875.6	1,803.5
Net income	123.6	80.2
Dividends to shareholders	(42.6 )	(39.6 )
Stock-based compensation	—	(2.6 )
Balance at end of period	1,956.6	1,841.5
<b>Treasury Stock</b>		
Balance at beginning of period	(928.2 )	(847.1 )
Shares purchased at cost	(28.0 )	(67.5 )
Net shares reissued at cost under employee stock-based compensation plans	12.6	17.6
Balance at end of period	(943.6 )	(897.0 )
Total shareholders' equity	\$2,972.5	\$3,009.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.



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## THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(In millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	2016
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 123.6	\$ 80.2
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on disposal of U.K. motor business	—	(1.2 )
Net loss from repayment of debt	—	86.1
Net realized investment gains	(7.8 )	(0.8 )
Net amortization and depreciation	15.4	16.2
Stock-based compensation expense	7.3	5.5
Amortization of defined benefit plan costs	7.0	5.0
Deferred income tax expense	7.6	(18.0 )
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(29.6 )	(13.5 )
Change in premiums receivable, net of reinsurance premiums payable	(73.8 )	(48.6 )
Change in loss, loss adjustment expense and unearned premium reserves	384.7	332.2
Change in reinsurance recoverable	(72.7 )	(58.8 )
Change in expenses and taxes payable	(74.1 )	(93.8 )

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Other, net	(37.8 )	(56.6 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	249.8	233.9
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Proceeds from disposals and maturities of fixed maturities	578.8	801.5
Proceeds from disposals of equity securities and other investments	65.8	198.1
Purchase of fixed maturities	(668.4 )	(771.0 )
Purchase of equity securities and other investments	(113.5 )	(211.1 )
Capital expenditures	(8.6 )	(8.5 )
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(145.9 )	9.0
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	10.3	11.3
Proceeds from debt borrowings, net	—	370.5
Change in cash collateral related to securities lending program	(3.4 )	(21.8 )
Dividends paid to shareholders	(42.6 )	(39.6 )
Repayment of debt	—	(461.3 )
Repurchases of common stock	(28.0 )	(67.5 )
Other financing activities	(2.8 )	(11.6 )
Net cash used in financing activities	(66.5 )	(220.0 )
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1.6	(0.1 )
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	39.0	22.8
Net change in cash related to discontinued operations	(3.8 )	—
	282.6	338.8

Cash and cash  
equivalents,  
beginning of period

Cash and cash  
equivalents, end of  
period

\$ 317.8

\$ 361.6

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

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THE HANOVER INSURANCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (“THG” or the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the requirements of Form 10-Q. Certain financial information that is provided in annual financial statements, but is not required in interim reports, has been omitted.

The interim consolidated financial statements of THG include the accounts of The Hanover Insurance Company (“Hanover Insurance”) and Citizens Insurance Company of America, THG’s principal U.S.-domiciled property and casualty companies; Chaucer Holdings Limited (“Chaucer”), a specialist insurance underwriting group which operates through the Society and Corporation of Lloyd’s (“Lloyd’s”) and certain other insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries. These legal entities conduct their operations through several business segments discussed in Note 8 – “Segment Information”. Additionally, the interim consolidated financial statements include the Company’s discontinued operations, consisting primarily of the Company’s former life insurance businesses and its accident and health business. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires the Company 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 financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In the opinion of the Company’s management, the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring items, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on February 22, 2017.

2. New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Implemented Standards

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Update No. 2016-09, (Topic 718) Compensation – Stock Compensation: Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (“ASC Update No. 2016-09”). This ASC update requires all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies to be recognized as income tax expense or benefit in the income statement, and be treated as discrete items in the reporting period in which they occur. Additionally, excess tax benefits will be classified with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity and cash paid by an employer when directly withholding shares for tax withholding purposes will be classified as a financing activity. Awards that are used to settle employee tax liabilities will be allowed to qualify for equity classification for withholdings up to the maximum statutory tax rates in applicable jurisdictions. Regarding forfeitures, a company can make an entity-wide accounting policy election to either continue estimating the number of awards that are expected to vest or account for forfeitures when they occur.

The updated guidance was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company implemented this guidance effective January 1, 2017 and will retain its current forfeiture policy of accruing the compensation cost based on the number of awards that are expected to vest. Prior period cash flow statements have been retrospectively adjusted to present excess tax benefits and cash paid by an employer when withholding shares for tax withholding purposes in accordance with the updated guidance. The adoption of this guidance did not result in any cumulative effect adjustments. The effect this guidance will have on the Company's results of operations in future periods is dependent on the future tax benefits or deficiencies that are recognized related to stock-based compensations awards, and could be material in any one quarterly or annual period.

#### Recently Issued Standards

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2017-08, (Subtopic 310-20) Receivables – Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs: Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities. This guidance shortens the amortization period of premiums on certain purchased callable debt securities to the earliest call date. The updated guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and should be applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASC Update No. 2017-08 to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

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In March 2017, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2017-07, (Topic 715) Compensation – Retirement Benefits: Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost. This guidance requires that an employer report in its income statement the service cost component of both net periodic pension and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by pertinent employees during the period, and present in the income statement separately from the other components of benefit cost, if appropriate under the company’s current presentation of its income statement. Additionally, the guidance allows only the service cost component to be eligible for capitalization when applicable. The updated guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the income statement, and prospectively for the capitalization of the service cost component of net periodic cost in assets. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual period for which financial statements have not been issued. The Company had an insignificant amount of service cost expense for both its pension and postretirement benefit plans in 2016. The Company is not expecting to have any service cost remaining related to its pension and postretirement plans upon this guidance becoming effective, therefore the adoption of ASC Update No. 2017-07 will not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2017-04, (Topic 350) Intangibles – Goodwill and Other: Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. This guidance eliminates step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. Instead, an entity should perform its goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount, including any applicable income tax effects, and recognize an impairment for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit’s fair value. However, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The updated guidance is effective for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests performed in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASC Update No. 2017-04 to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2017-01, (Topic 805) Business Combinations – Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The amendments in this update provide a more robust framework to use in determining when a set of assets and activities constitute a business. This guidance narrows the definition of a business by providing specific requirements that contribute to the creation of outputs that must be present to be considered a business. The guidance further clarifies the appropriate accounting when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets is that of an acquisition (disposition) of assets, not a business. This framework will reduce the number of transactions that an entity must further evaluate to determine whether transactions are business combinations or asset acquisitions. The updated guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and should be applied on a prospective basis. Early adoption is permitted only for transactions that have not been reported in financial statements that have been issued. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASC Update No. 2017-01 to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2016-18 (Topic 230) Statement of Cash Flows – Restricted Cash (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force). The amendments in this update require that restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. Current GAAP does not include specific guidance on the cash flow classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash. The updated guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and is required to be applied using a



retrospective transition method to each period presented. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. However, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. Implementing this guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's statement of cash flows, as restricted cash, if any, is currently included in total cash and cash equivalents.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2016-16, (Topic 740) Income Taxes – Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. Under current GAAP, the tax effects of intra-entity transfers of assets (intercompany sales) are deferred until the assets are sold to an outside party or otherwise recovered through use. This ASC update eliminates this deferral of taxes for assets other than inventory and requires the recognition of taxes when the transfer occurs. The updated guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and should be applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings. Early adoption is permitted, but this election must be made in the first interim period of the adoption year. The adoption of ASC Update No. 2016-16 is not expected to have any net impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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In August 2016, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2016-15, (Topic 230) Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. This ASC update provides specific guidance on the presentation of certain cash flow items where there is currently diversity in practice, including, but not limited to, debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, and distributions received from equity method investees. The updated guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and should be applied retrospectively unless impracticable. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASC Update No. 2016-15.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2016-13, (Topic 326) Financial Instruments – Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments. This ASC update introduces new guidance for the accounting for credit losses on financial instruments within its scope. A new model, referred to as the current expected credit losses model, requires an entity to determine credit-related impairment losses for financial instruments held at amortized cost and to estimate these expected credit losses over the life of an exposure (or pool of exposures). The estimate of expected credit losses should consider both historical and current information, reasonable and supportable forecasts, as well as estimates of prepayments. The estimated credit losses and subsequent adjustment to such loss estimates, will be recorded through an allowance account which is deducted from the amortized cost of the financial instrument, with the offset recorded in current earnings. ASC No. 2016-13 also modifies the impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities. The new model will require an estimate of expected credit losses only when the fair value is below the amortized cost of the asset, thus the length of time the fair value of an available-for-sale debt security has been below the amortized cost will no longer affect the determination of whether a credit loss exists. In addition, credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities will be limited to the difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value. The updated guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASC Update No. 2016-13 on its financial position and results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2016-02, (Topic 842) Leases. This ASC update requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset, which represents the lessee's right to use a specified asset for the lease term, and a corresponding lease liability, which represents a lessee's obligation to make lease payments arising from a lease, measured on a discounted basis, for all leases that extend beyond 12 months. For finance or capital leases, interest on the lease liability will be recognized separately from amortization of the right-of-use asset in the statements of income and comprehensive income. In addition, the repayment of the principal portion of the lease liability will be classified as a financing activity while the interest component will be included in the operating section of the statement of cash flows. For operating leases, the asset and liability will be amortized as a single lease cost, such that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term, on a generally straight-line basis, with all cash flows included within operating activities in the statement of cash flows. The updated guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and is required to be implemented by applying a modified retrospective transition approach. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact of the adoption of ASC Update No. 2016-02 on its results of operations. It is expected that assets and liabilities will increase based on the present value of remaining lease payments for leases in place at the adoption date; however, the impact is not expected to be significant to the Company's financial position.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2016-01, (Subtopic 825-10) Financial Instruments – Overall: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This ASC update requires unconsolidated equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized in net income, except for those accounted for under the equity method. This update eliminates the cost method for equity investments without readily determinable fair values and replaces with other methods, including the use of Net Asset Value (“NAV”). Additionally, when a public entity is required to measure fair value for disclosure purposes and holds financial

instruments measured at amortized cost, the updated guidance requires these instruments to be measured using exit price. It also requires financial assets and financial liabilities to be presented separately in the notes to the financial statements, grouped by measurement category and form of financial asset. The updated guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company will adopt the guidance effective January 1, 2018 through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. The adoption is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position. The impact to the Company is expected to be increased volatility in net income beginning in 2018; the magnitude of such volatility will depend on the composition of the Company's investment portfolio in the future and changes in the fair value of the Company's investments.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2014-09, (Topic 606) Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This ASC was issued to clarify the principles for recognizing revenue. Insurance contracts and financial instrument transactions are not within the scope of this updated guidance, and; therefore, only an insignificant amount of the Company's revenue is subject to this updated guidance. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2015-14, (Topic 606) Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which deferred the effective date of ASC Update No. 2014-09 by one year. Accordingly, the updated guidance is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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## 3. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 has been computed using estimated annual effective tax rates. These rates are revised, if necessary, at the end of each successive interim period to reflect current estimates of the annual effective tax rates.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, the tax provision was comprised of a \$44.3 million U.S. federal income tax expense and a \$2.1 million foreign income tax expense. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, the tax provision was comprised of a \$3.9 million U.S. federal income tax expense and a \$17.1 million foreign income tax expense.

Most of the Company's non-U.S. income is subject to U.S. federal income tax, although a portion of its non-U.S. income is not subject to U.S. federal income tax until repatriated. Foreign taxes on this non-U.S. income are accrued at the local foreign tax rate, as opposed to the higher U.S. statutory rate, since these earnings currently are expected to be indefinitely reinvested overseas. This assumption could change as a result of a sale of the subsidiaries, the receipt of dividends from the subsidiaries, a change in management's intentions, or as a result of various other events. The Company has not made a provision for U.S. taxes on \$5.6 million and \$10.6 million of non-U.S. income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. However, in the future, if such earnings were distributed to the Company, taxes of \$47.9 million would be payable on the accumulated undistributed earnings and would be reflected in the tax provision for the year in which these earnings are no longer intended to be indefinitely reinvested overseas, assuming all foreign tax credits are realized.

The Company or its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions, as well as foreign jurisdictions. The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal and state income tax examinations by tax authorities for years after 2012 and foreign examinations for years after 2012.

## 4. Investments

## A. Fixed maturities and equity securities

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale fixed maturities and the cost and fair value of equity securities were as follows:

(in millions)	June 30, 2017			Fair Value	OTTI Unrealized Losses
	Amortized Cost or	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses		
<b>Fixed maturities:</b>	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value	Losses
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$393.3	\$ 4.5	\$ 4.0	\$393.8	\$ —
Foreign government	224.0	5.0	0.6	228.4	—
Municipal	1,057.3	38.1	5.6	1,089.8	—
Corporate	4,083.0	128.4	33.7	4,177.7	15.4
Residential mortgage-backed	976.7	9.2	10.6	975.3	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	574.9	8.5	2.7	580.7	—
Asset-backed	63.6	0.4	—	64.0	—

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Total fixed maturities	\$7,372.8	\$ 194.1	\$ 57.2	\$7,509.7	\$ 15.4
Equity securities	\$490.1	\$ 115.8	\$ 0.4	\$605.5	\$ —

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(in millions)	December 31, 2016			Fair Value	OTTI Unrealized Losses
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses		
<b>Fixed maturities:</b>					
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$ 342.5	\$ 3.7	\$ 5.1	\$ 341.1	\$ —
Foreign government	235.8	5.4	0.5	240.7	—
Municipal	1,065.8	38.8	9.2	1,095.4	—
Corporate	3,989.8	113.0	49.0	4,053.8	15.8
Residential mortgage-backed	978.2	9.6	13.6	974.2	0.4
Commercial mortgage-backed	550.6	7.8	4.1	554.3	—
Asset-backed	72.4	0.2	0.8	71.8	—
<b>Total fixed maturities</b>	<b>\$ 7,235.1</b>	<b>\$ 178.5</b>	<b>\$ 82.3</b>	<b>\$ 7,331.3</b>	<b>\$ 16.2</b>
Equity securities	\$ 498.4	\$ 86.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 584.4	\$ —

In accordance with Lloyd's operating guidelines, the Company deposits funds at Lloyd's to support underwriting operations. These funds are available only to fund claim obligations. These assets consisted of approximately \$581 million of fixed maturities and \$23 million of cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2017. The Company also deposits funds with various state and governmental authorities in the U.S. For a discussion of the Company's deposits with state and governmental authorities, see also Note 3 – "Investments" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI") unrealized losses in the tables above represent OTTI recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). This amount excludes net unrealized gains on impaired securities relating to changes in the value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date of \$23.1 million and \$21.4 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

The amortized cost and fair value by maturity periods for fixed maturities 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, or the Company may have the right to put or sell the obligations back to the issuers.

(in millions)	June 30, 2017	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 378.5	\$ 382.7
Due after one year through five years	2,607.2	2,686.5
Due after five years through ten years	2,395.2	2,427.8
Due after ten years	376.7	392.7
	<b>5,757.6</b>	<b>5,889.7</b>

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities	1,615.2	1,620.0
Total fixed maturities	\$7,372.8	\$7,509.7

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## B. Securities in an unrealized loss position

The following tables provide information about the Company's fixed maturities and equity securities that were in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 including the length of time the securities have been in an unrealized loss position:

(in millions)	June 30, 2017		Greater than		Total	
	12 months or		12 months		Gross	
	Gross	Unrealized	Gross	Unrealized	Gross	Unrealized
	Losses	Value	Losses	Value	Losses	Value
<b>Fixed maturities:</b>						
<b>Investment grade:</b>						
<b>U.S. Treasury and government</b>						
agencies	\$4.0	\$218.7	\$—	\$—	\$4.0	\$218.7
Foreign governments	0.6	79.7	—	—	0.6	79.7
Municipal	4.0	234.2	1.6	31.6	5.6	265.8
Corporate	16.7	844.7	5.0	56.6	21.7	901.3
Residential mortgage-backed	9.6	532.9	1.0	32.1	10.6	565.0
Commercial mortgage-backed	2.6	174.9	0.1	2.1	2.7	177.0
Asset-backed	—	8.7	—	1.6	—	10.3
<b>Total investment grade</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>2,093.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>2,217.8</b>
<b>Below investment grade:</b>						
Corporate	1.0	37.6	11.0	69.8	12.0	107.4
<b>Total fixed maturities</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>2,131.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>193.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>2,325.2</b>
Equity securities	0.4	10.7	—	—	0.4	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$38.9</b>	<b>\$2,142.1</b>	<b>\$18.7</b>	<b>\$193.8</b>	<b>\$57.6</b>	<b>\$2,335.9</b>

(in millions)	December 31, 2016		Greater than		Total	
	12 months or		12 months		Gross	
	Gross	Unrealized	Gross	Unrealized	Gross	Unrealized
	Losses	Value	Losses	Value	Losses	Value
<b>Fixed maturities:</b>						
<b>Investment grade:</b>						
<b>U.S. Treasury and government</b>						
agencies	\$5.1	\$165.9	\$—	\$—	\$5.1	\$165.9
Foreign governments	0.5	55.0	—	1.8	0.5	56.8
Municipal	7.2	268.4	2.0	29.3	9.2	297.7
Corporate	30.6	1,081.0	5.0	64.2	35.6	1,145.2



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Residential mortgage-backed	12.1	570.0	1.5	29.0	13.6	599.0
Commercial mortgage-backed	4.1	187.5	—	6.3	4.1	193.8
Asset-backed	0.6	29.1	0.2	3.5	0.8	32.6
Total investment grade	60.2	2,356.9	8.7	134.1	68.9	2,491.0
Below investment grade:						
Corporate	1.2	45.9	12.2	81.8	13.4	127.7
Residential mortgage-backed	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Total below investment grade	1.2	46.0	12.2	81.8	13.4	127.8
Total fixed maturities	61.4	2,402.9	20.9	215.9	82.3	2,618.8
Equity securities	0.7	16.3	—	—	0.7	16.3
Total	\$62.1	\$2,419.2	\$20.9	\$215.9	\$83.0	\$2,635.1

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The Company views gross unrealized losses on fixed maturities and equity securities as being temporary since it is its assessment that these securities will recover in the near term, allowing the Company to realize the anticipated long-term economic value. The Company employs a systematic methodology to evaluate declines in fair value below amortized cost for fixed maturity securities or cost for equity securities. In determining OTTI of fixed maturity and equity securities, the Company evaluates several factors and circumstances, including the issuer's overall financial condition; the issuer's credit and financial strength ratings; the issuer's financial performance, including earnings trends, dividend payments and asset quality; any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer; the general outlook for market conditions in the industry or geographic region in which the issuer operates; and the length of time and the degree to which the fair value of an issuer's securities remains below the Company's cost. With respect to fixed maturity investments, the Company considers any factors that might raise doubt about the issuer's ability to make contractual payments as they come due and whether the Company expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. With respect to equity securities, the Company considers its ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time to allow for a recovery in value.

## C. Proceeds from sales

The proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities and gross realized gains and losses on those sales, were as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Proceeds	Gross	Gross	Proceeds	Gross	Gross
	Sales	Gains	Losses	Sales	Gains	Losses
Fixed maturities	\$132.5	\$ 3.1	\$ 0.4	\$145.4	\$ 3.5	\$ 0.9
Equity securities	\$32.7	\$ 3.5	\$ 0.1	\$84.5	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.8

(in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Proceeds	Gross	Gross	Proceeds	Gross	Gross
	Sales	Gains	Losses	Sales	Gains	Losses
Fixed maturities	\$230.1	\$ 5.2	\$ 1.4	\$307.9	\$ 5.9	\$ 4.2
Equity securities	\$46.3	\$ 5.9	\$ 0.1	\$173.4	\$ 26.4	\$ 1.7

## D. Other-than-temporary impairments

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, total OTTI was \$2.0 million, consisting primarily of equity securities. Of this amount, \$1.8 million was recognized in earnings and the remaining \$0.2 million was recorded as unrealized losses in AOCI. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, total OTTI was \$3.4 million, consisting primarily of equity securities and other invested assets. Of this amount, \$3.2 million was recognized in earnings and the remaining \$0.2 million was recorded as unrealized losses in AOCI.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016, total OTTI was \$2.8 million, consisting primarily of equity securities. Of this amount, \$5.0 million was recognized in earnings, including \$2.2 million which was transferred from unrealized

losses in AOCI. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, total OTTI was \$19.2 million, consisting primarily of fixed maturities and, to a lesser extent, equity securities. Of this amount, \$25.9 million was recognized in earnings, including \$6.7 million which was transferred from unrealized losses in AOCI.

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The methodology and significant inputs used to measure the amount of credit losses on fixed maturities in 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

Corporate bonds – the Company utilized a financial model that derives expected cash flows based on probability-of-default factors by credit rating, loss-given-default factors based on security type and position in the capital structure and asset duration. These factors are based on historical data provided by an independent third-party rating agency.

The following table provides rollforwards of the cumulative amounts related to the Company’s credit loss portion of the OTTI losses on fixed maturity securities for which the non-credit portion of the loss is included in other comprehensive income.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Credit losses at beginning of period	\$9.9	\$13.4	\$10.0	\$18.0
Credit losses for which an OTTI was not previously recognized	0.2	0.7	0.2	5.2
Additional credit losses on securities for which an OTTI was previously recognized	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.1
Reductions for securities sold, matured or called	(0.6)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(1.6)
Reductions for securities reclassified as intended to sell	—	(1.2)	—	(12.0)
Credit losses at end of period	\$9.6	\$11.7	\$9.6	\$11.7

## 5. Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability, i.e., exit price, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company emphasizes the use of observable market data whenever available in determining fair value. Fair values presented for certain financial instruments are estimates which, in many cases, may differ significantly from the amounts that could be realized upon immediate liquidation. A hierarchy of the three broad levels of fair value are as follows, with the highest priority given to Level 1 as these are the most observable, and the lowest priority given to Level 3:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data, including model-derived valuations.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity.

When more than one level of input is used to determine fair value, the financial instrument is classified as Level 2 or 3 according to the lowest level input that has a significant impact on the fair value measurement.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments and have not changed since last year.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amount approximates fair value. Cash equivalents primarily consist of money market instruments, which are generally valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible for identical assets and are classified as Level 1.

#### Fixed Maturities

Level 1 securities generally include U.S. Treasury issues and other securities that are highly liquid and for which quoted market prices are available. Level 2 securities are valued using pricing for similar securities and pricing models that incorporate observable inputs including, but not limited to yield curves and issuer spreads. Level 3 securities include issues for which little observable data can be obtained, primarily due to the illiquid nature of the securities, and for which significant inputs used to determine fair value are based on the Company's own assumptions. Non-binding broker quotes are also included in Level 3.

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The Company utilizes a third party pricing service for the valuation of the majority of its fixed maturity securities and receives one quote per security. When quoted market prices in an active market are available, they are provided by the pricing service as the fair value and such values are classified as Level 1. Since fixed maturities other than U.S. Treasury securities generally do not trade on a daily basis, the pricing service prepares estimates of fair value for those securities using pricing techniques based on a market approach. Inputs into the fair value pricing common to all asset classes include: benchmark U.S. Treasury security yield curves; reported trades of identical or similar fixed maturity securities; broker/dealer quotes of identical or similar fixed maturity securities and structural characteristics such as maturity date, coupon, mandatory principal payment dates, frequency of interest and principal payments, and optional redemption features. Inputs into the fair value applications that are unique by asset class include, but are not limited to:

- U.S. government agencies – determination of direct versus indirect government support and whether any contingencies exist with respect to the timely payment of principal and interest.
- Foreign government – estimates of appropriate market spread versus underlying related sovereign treasury curve(s) dependent on liquidity and direct or contingent support.
- Municipals – overall credit quality, including assessments of the level and variability of: sources of payment such as income, sales or property taxes, levies or user fees; credit support such as insurance; state or local economic and political base; natural resource availability; and susceptibility to natural or man-made catastrophic events such as hurricanes, earthquakes or acts of terrorism.
- Corporate fixed maturities – overall credit quality, including assessments of the level and variability of: economic sensitivity; liquidity; corporate financial policies; management quality; regulatory environment; competitive position; ownership; restrictive covenants; and security or collateral.
- Residential mortgage-backed securities – estimates of prepayment speeds based upon: historical prepayment rate trends; underlying collateral interest rates; geographic concentration; vintage year; borrower credit quality characteristics; interest rate and yield curve forecasts; government or monetary authority support programs; tax policies; delinquency/default trends; and, in the case of non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations, severity of loss upon default and length of time to recover proceeds following default.
- Commercial mortgage-backed securities – overall credit quality, including assessments of the value and supply/demand characteristics of: collateral type such as office, retail, residential, lodging, or other; geographic concentration by region, state, metropolitan statistical area and locale; vintage year; historical collateral performance including defeasance, delinquency, default and special servicer trends; and capital structure support features.
- Asset-backed securities – overall credit quality, including assessments of the underlying collateral type such as credit card receivables, auto loan receivables and equipment lease receivables; geographic diversification; vintage year; historical collateral performance including delinquency, default and casualty trends; economic conditions influencing use rates and resale values; and contract structural support features.

Generally, all prices provided by the pricing service, except actively traded securities with quoted market prices, are reported as Level 2.

The Company holds privately placed fixed maturity securities and certain other fixed maturity securities that do not have an active market and for which the pricing service cannot provide fair values. The Company determines fair values for these securities using either matrix pricing utilizing the market approach or broker quotes. The Company will use observable market data as inputs into the fair value techniques, as discussed in the determination of Level 2 fair values, to the extent it is available, but is also required to use a certain amount of unobservable judgment due to the illiquid nature of the securities involved. Unobservable judgment reflected in the Company's matrix model accounts for estimates of additional spread required by market participants for factors such as issue size, structural complexity, high bond coupon or other unique features. These matrix-priced securities are reported as Level 2 or Level 3, depending on the significance of the impact of unobservable judgment on the security's value. Additionally,

the Company may obtain non-binding broker quotes which are reported as Level 3.

#### Equity Securities

Level 1 consists of publicly traded securities, including exchange traded funds, valued at quoted market prices. Level 2 includes securities that are valued using pricing for similar securities and pricing models that incorporate observable inputs. Level 3 consists of common or preferred stock of private companies for which observable inputs are not available.

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The Company utilizes a third party pricing service for the valuation of the majority of its equity securities and receives one quote for each equity security. When quoted market prices in an active market are available, they are provided by the pricing service as the fair value and such values are classified as Level 1. The Company holds certain equity securities that have been issued by privately-held entities that do not have an active market and for which the pricing service cannot provide fair values. Generally, the Company estimates fair value for these securities based on the issuer's book value and market multiples and reports them as Level 3. Additionally, the Company may obtain non-binding broker quotes which are reported as Level 3.

## Other Investments

Other investments primarily include mortgage participations, cost basis limited partnerships, and overseas trust funds required in connection with the Company's Lloyd's business. Fair values of mortgage participations are estimated by discounting the contractual cash flows using the rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with comparable credit ratings and are reported as Level 3. The fair values of cost basis limited partnerships are based on the net asset value provided by the general partner and recent financial information and are excluded from the fair value hierarchy. Fair values of overseas trust funds are provided by the investment manager based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets and are reported as Level 2.

## Debt

The fair value of debt is estimated based on quoted market prices for identical or similar issuances. If a quoted market price is not available, fair values are estimated using discounted cash flows that are based on current interest rates and yield curves for debt issuances with maturities and credit risks consistent with the debt being valued. Debt is reported as Level 2.

The estimated fair value of the financial instruments were as follows:

(in millions)	June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$317.8	\$317.8	\$282.6	\$282.6
Fixed maturities	7,509.7	7,509.7	7,331.3	7,331.3
Equity securities	605.5	605.5	584.4	584.4
Other investments	566.2	573.8	497.8	497.6
Total financial assets	\$8,999.2	\$9,006.8	\$8,696.1	\$8,695.9
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Debt	\$786.7	\$873.6	\$786.4	\$841.9

The Company has processes designed to ensure that the values received from its third party pricing service are accurately recorded, that the data inputs and valuation approaches and techniques utilized are appropriate and consistently applied, and that the assumptions are reasonable and consistent with the objective of determining fair value. The Company performs a review of the fair value hierarchy classifications and of prices received from its pricing service on a quarterly basis. The Company reviews the pricing services' policies describing its methodology,



processes, practices and inputs, including various financial models used to value securities. Also, the Company reviews the portfolio pricing, including a process for which securities with changes in prices that exceed a defined threshold are verified to independent sources, if available. If upon review, the Company is not satisfied with the validity of a given price, a pricing challenge would be submitted to the pricing service along with supporting documentation for its review. The Company does not adjust quotes or prices obtained from the pricing service unless the pricing service agrees with the Company's challenge. During 2017 and 2016, the Company did not adjust any prices received from its pricing service.

Changes in the observability of valuation inputs may result in a reclassification of certain financial assets or liabilities within the fair value hierarchy. Reclassifications between levels of the fair value hierarchy are reported as of the beginning of the period in which the reclassification occurs. As previously discussed, the Company utilizes a third party pricing service for the valuation of the majority of its fixed maturities and equity securities. The pricing service has indicated that it will only produce an estimate of fair value if there is objectively verifiable information to produce a valuation. If the pricing service discontinues pricing an investment, the Company will use observable market data to the extent it is available, but may also be required to make assumptions for market based inputs that are unavailable due to market conditions.

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The following tables provide, for each hierarchy level, the Company's assets that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

(in millions)	June 30, 2017			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed maturities:				
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$393.8	\$203.4	\$190.4	\$ —
Foreign government	228.4	42.2	186.2	—
Municipal	1,089.8	—	1,059.7	30.1
Corporate	4,177.7	—	4,176.7	1.0
Residential mortgage-backed, U.S. agency backed	938.9	—	938.9	—
Residential mortgage-backed, non-agency	36.4	—	36.4	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	580.7	—	566.1	14.6
Asset-backed	64.0	—	64.0	—
Total fixed maturities	7,509.7	245.6	7,218.4	45.7
Equity securities	595.9	594.4	—	1.5
Other investments	117.1	—	113.0	4.1
Total investment assets at fair value	\$8,222.7	\$840.0	\$7,331.4	\$ 51.3

(in millions)	December 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed maturities:				
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$341.1	\$209.5	\$131.6	\$ —
Foreign government	240.7	47.3	193.4	—
Municipal	1,095.4	—	1,064.4	31.0
Corporate	4,053.8	—	4,049.6	4.2
Residential mortgage-backed, U.S. agency backed	924.4	—	924.4	—
Residential mortgage-backed, non-agency	49.8	—	49.8	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	554.3	—	539.3	15.0
Asset-backed	71.8	—	71.8	—
Total fixed maturities	7,331.3	256.8	7,024.3	50.2
Equity securities	574.6	573.1	—	1.5
Other investments	106.3	—	102.2	4.1
Total investment assets at fair value	\$8,012.2	\$829.9	\$7,126.5	\$ 55.8

The following tables provide, for each hierarchy level, the Company's estimated fair values of financial instruments that were not carried at fair value:

June 30, 2017

(in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$317.8	\$317.8	\$—	\$—
Equity securities	9.6	—	9.6	—
Other investments	321.3	—	—	321.3
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Debt	\$873.6	\$—	\$873.6	\$—

December 31, 2016				
(in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$282.6	\$282.6	\$—	\$—
Equity securities	9.8	—	9.8	—
Other investments	297.2	—	—	297.2
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Debt	\$841.9	\$—	\$841.9	\$—

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Investments measured at fair value using net asset value based on an ownership interest in partners' capital have not been included in the table above. The fair values of these investments were \$135.4 million and \$94.1 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, which are approximately 1% of total investment assets.

The tables below provide a reconciliation for all assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

(in millions)	Fixed Maturities		Commercial		Total	Equity and Other	Total Assets
	Municipal	Corporate	mortgage-backed	Asset-backed			
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017							
Balance April 1, 2017	\$30.8	\$ 3.9	\$ 14.6	\$ —	\$49.3	\$ 5.6	\$54.9
Total gains (losses):							
Included in total net realized investment							
gains	—	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	0.3
Included in other comprehensive							
income-net appreciation (depreciation)							
on available-for-sale securities	0.2	(0.2 )	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1
Sales	(0.9 )	(3.0 )	(0.1 )	—	(4.0 )	—	(4.0 )
Balance June 30, 2017	\$30.1	\$ 1.0	\$ 14.6	\$ —	\$45.7	\$ 5.6	\$51.3
Three Months Ended June 30, 2016							
Balance April 1, 2016	\$34.7	\$ 3.8	\$ 16.8	\$ 0.5	\$55.8	\$ 4.9	\$60.7
Total gains:							
Included in other comprehensive income							
- net appreciation on available-							
for-sale securities	0.6	0.7	0.2	—	1.5	—	1.5
Sales	(0.9 )	(0.1 )	(0.3 )	(0.1 )	(1.4 )	—	(1.4 )
Balance June 30, 2016	\$34.4	\$ 4.4	\$ 16.7	\$ 0.4	\$55.9	\$ 4.9	\$60.8

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(in millions)	Fixed Maturities		Commercial		Total	Equity and Other	Total Assets
	Municipal	Corporate	mortgage- backed	Asset- backed			
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017							
Balance January 1, 2017	\$31.0	\$ 4.2	\$ 15.0	\$ —	\$50.2	\$ 5.6	\$55.8
Total gains (losses):							
Included in total net realized investment							
gains	—	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	0.3
Included in other comprehensive							
income-net appreciation (depreciation)							
on available-for-sale securities	0.4	(0.2 )	0.1	—	0.3	—	0.3
Sales	(1.3 )	(3.3 )	(0.5 )	—	(5.1 )	—	(5.1 )
Balance June 30, 2017	\$30.1	\$ 1.0	\$ 14.6	\$ —	\$45.7	\$ 5.6	\$51.3
Six Months Ended June 30, 2016							
Balance January 1, 2016	\$34.4	\$ 3.7	\$ 17.0	\$ 0.5	\$55.6	\$ 4.9	\$60.5
Total gains (losses):							
Included in total net realized investment							
gains (losses)	0.1	(0.2 )	—	—	(0.1 )	—	(0.1 )
Included in other comprehensive							
income-net appreciation							
on available-for-sale securities	1.6	0.7	0.7	—	3.0	—	3.0
Purchases and sales:							
Purchases	—	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	0.3
Sales	(1.7 )	(0.1 )	(1.0 )	(0.1 )	(2.9 )	—	(2.9 )
Balance June 30, 2016	\$34.4	\$ 4.4	\$ 16.7	\$ 0.4	\$55.9	\$ 4.9	\$60.8

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not transfer assets between Level 2 and Level 3 or between Level 1 and Level 2. There were no Level 3 liabilities held by the Company for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

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The following table provides quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used by the Company in the fair value measurements of Level 3 assets. Where discounted cash flows were used in the valuation of fixed maturities, the internally-developed discount rate was adjusted by the significant unobservable inputs shown in the table. Valuations of \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, for securities based on broker quotes for which there was a lack of transparency as to inputs used to develop the valuations have been excluded.

(in millions)	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
			Fair Value	Range (Wtd Average)	Fair Value	Range (Wtd Average)
<b>Fixed maturities:</b>						
Municipal	Discounted cash flow	Discount for:	\$30.1		\$31.0	
		Small issue size		0.7 - 6.8% (3.3%)		0.7 - 6.8% (3.3%)
		Credit stress		0.9 - 1.5% (1.2%)		0.9 - 1.5% (1.2%)
		Above-market coupon		0.3 - 0.5% (0.4%)		0.3 - 0.5% (0.4%)
Corporate	Discounted cash flow	Discount for:	1.0		4.0	
		Small issue size		2.5% (2.5%)		2.0 - 2.5% (2.1%)
		Credit stress		—		1.0% (1.0%)
		Above-market coupon		0.3% (0.3%)		0.3 - 0.8% (0.6%)
Commercial mortgage-backed	Discounted cash flow	Discount for:	14.6		15.0	
		Small issue size		1.9 - 3.1% (2.6%)		1.9 - 3.1% (2.6%)
		Above-market coupon		0.5% (0.5%)		0.5% (0.5%)
		Lease structure		0.3% (0.3%)		0.3% (0.3%)
Equity securities	Market comparables	Net tangible asset market multiples	1.1	1.0X (1.0X)	1.1	1.0X (1.0X)
Other	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	4.1	18.0% (18.0%)	4.1	18.0% (18.0%)

Significant increases (decreases) in any of the above inputs in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value measurement. There were no interrelationships between these inputs which might magnify or mitigate the effect of changes in unobservable inputs on the fair value measurement.

## 6. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

The components of net periodic pension cost for defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans included in the Company's results of operations are as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Pension Plans		Postretirement Plans	
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	\$—	\$0.2	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	6.5	7.4	0.1	0.1
Expected return on plan assets	(6.8 )	(7.5 )	—	—
Recognized net actuarial loss	3.8	2.8	0.1	—
Amortization of prior service cost	—	—	(0.4 )	(0.3 )
Net periodic pension cost (benefit)	\$3.5	\$2.9	\$(0.2 )	\$(0.2 )

  

(in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Pension Plans		Postretirement Plans	
Service cost - benefits earned during the period	\$—	\$0.4	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	12.9	14.8	0.2	0.2
Expected return on plan assets	(13.6)	(15.0)	—	—
Recognized net actuarial loss	7.6	5.6	0.1	0.1
Amortization of prior service cost	—	—	(0.7 )	(0.7 )
Net periodic pension cost (benefit)	\$6.9	\$5.8	\$(0.4 )	\$(0.4 )

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## 7. Other Comprehensive Income

The following tables provides changes in other comprehensive income.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Pre-Tax	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax	Pre-Tax	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:						
Unrealized gains arising during period	\$41.0	\$ (14.5 )	\$26.5	\$124.1	\$ (43.3 )	\$80.8
Amount of realized gains from sales and other	(7.2)	(0.7 )	(7.9)	(4.5 )	(2.5 )	(7.0)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings	1.8	(0.6 )	1.2	5.0	(1.8 )	3.2
Net unrealized gains	35.6	(15.8 )	19.8	124.6	(47.6 )	77.0
Pension and postretirement benefits:						
Amortization of net actuarial loss and prior service cost recognized as net periodic benefit cost	3.5	(1.1 )	2.4	2.5	(0.8 )	1.7
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment:						
Foreign currency translation recognized during the period	(6.9)	2.4	(4.5)	(1.1 )	0.4	(0.7)
Other comprehensive income	\$32.2	\$ (14.5 )	\$17.7	\$126.0	\$ (48.0 )	\$78.0

(in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Pre-Tax	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax	Pre-Tax	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:						
Unrealized gains arising during period	\$79.0	\$ (27.8 )	\$51.2	\$282.0	\$ (98.6 )	\$183.4



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Amount of realized gains from sales and other	(11.3)	(2.4 )	(13.7)	(27.3 )	0.6	(26.7 )
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment						
losses recognized in earnings	2.0	(0.7 )	1.3	25.9	(9.1 )	16.8
Net unrealized gains	69.7	(30.9 )	38.8	280.6	(107.1 )	173.5
Pension and postretirement benefits:						
Amortization of net actuarial loss and prior						
service cost recognized as net periodic						
benefit cost	7.0	(2.3 )	4.7	5.0	(1.7 )	3.3
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment:						
Foreign currency translation recognized during						
the period	0.9	(0.3 )	0.6	(2.0 )	0.7	(1.3 )
Other comprehensive income	\$77.6	\$ (33.5 )	\$44.1	\$283.6	\$ (108.1 )	\$175.5

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Reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Affected Line Item in the Statement Where Net Income is Presented
	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	\$7.2	\$4.5	\$11.3	\$27.3	Net realized gains from sales and other
	(1.8)	(5.0)	(2.0)	(25.9)	Net other-than-temporary impairment losses on investments recognized in earnings
	5.4	(0.5)	9.3	1.4	Total before tax
	1.3	4.3	3.1	8.5	Tax benefit
	6.7	3.8	12.4	9.9	Net of tax
Amortization of defined benefit pension and postretirement plans	(3.5)	(2.5)	(7.0)	(5.0)	Loss adjustment expenses and other operating expenses
	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.7	Tax benefit
	(2.4)	(1.7)	(4.7)	(3.3)	Net of tax
Total reclassifications for the period	\$4.3	\$2.1	\$7.7	\$6.6	Benefit to income, net of tax

The amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income for the pension and postretirement benefits was allocated approximately 40% to loss adjustment expenses and 60% to other operating expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

## 8. Segment Information

The Company's primary business operations include insurance products and services provided through four operating segments. The domestic operating segments are Commercial Lines, Personal Lines and Other, and the Company's international operating segment is Chaucer. Commercial Lines includes commercial multiple peril, commercial automobile, workers' compensation, and other commercial coverages, such as inland marine, specialty program business, management and professional liability, surety and specialty property. Personal Lines includes personal automobile, homeowners and other personal coverages. Chaucer includes marine, aviation and political, casualty (which includes international liability, specialist coverages, and syndicate participations), energy, property, and assumed reinsurance treaty business ("treaty"). Prior to January 1, 2017, treaty was reflected in the casualty, property, and marine, aviation and political lines. Included in Other are Opus Investment Management, Inc., which markets investment management services to institutions, pension funds and other organizations; earnings on holding company assets; and, a discontinued voluntary pools business. The separate financial information is presented consistent with the way results are regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company reports interest expense related to debt separately from the earnings of its operating segments. This consists of interest on the Company's senior debentures, subordinated debentures, collateralized borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, and letter of credit facility. Management evaluates the results of the aforementioned segments based on operating income before taxes, excluding interest expense on debt. Operating income before taxes excludes certain items which are included in net income, such as net realized investment gains and losses. Such gains and losses are excluded since they are determined by interest rates, financial markets and the timing of sales. Also, operating income before taxes excludes net gains and losses on disposals of businesses, gains and losses related to the repayment of debt, discontinued operations, costs to acquire businesses, restructuring costs, the cumulative effect of accounting changes and certain other items. Although the items excluded from operating income before taxes may be important components in understanding and assessing the Company's overall financial performance, management believes that the presentation of operating income before taxes enhances an investor's understanding of the Company's results of operations by highlighting net income attributable to the core operations of the business. However, operating income before taxes should not be construed as a substitute for income before income taxes and operating income should not be construed as a substitute for net income.

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Summarized below is financial information with respect to the Company's business segments.

(in millions)	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
<b>Operating revenues:</b>				
Commercial Lines	\$634.5	\$616.1	\$1,265.0	\$1,228.8
Personal Lines	411.5	384.5	813.3	763.3
Chaucer	211.2	219.8	435.9	452.9
Other	3.0	2.3	5.0	3.8
Total	1,260.2	1,222.7	2,519.2	2,448.8
Net realized investment gains (losses)	5.9	(0.7 )	7.8	0.8
Total revenues	\$1,266.1	\$1,222.0	\$2,527.0	\$2,449.6
<b>Operating income (loss) before interest expense and income taxes:</b>				
<b>Commercial Lines:</b>				
Underwriting income (loss)	\$2.3	\$5.1	\$(0.4 )	\$8.8
Net investment income	41.3	39.1	81.6	78.5
Other expense	(0.4 )	(0.2 )	(0.6 )	(0.6 )
Commercial Lines operating income	43.2	44.0	80.6	86.7
<b>Personal Lines:</b>				
Underwriting income	29.5	29.3	21.1	57.9
Net investment income	17.4	17.1	34.5	34.5
Other income	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.1
Personal Lines operating income	47.9	47.4	57.8	94.5
<b>Chaucer:</b>				
Underwriting income (loss)	18.0	(6.5 )	31.8	16.0
Net investment income	11.3	11.3	23.7	22.0
Other income (expense)	0.4	0.7	(0.9 )	1.2
Chaucer operating income	29.7	5.5	54.6	39.2
<b>Other:</b>				
Underwriting loss	(0.9 )	(0.6 )	(1.8 )	(1.3 )
Net investment income	2.3	1.6	3.6	2.4
Other expense	(3.3 )	(3.2 )	(6.8 )	(6.4 )
Other operating loss	(1.9 )	(2.2 )	(5.0 )	(5.3 )
Operating income before interest expense and income taxes	118.9	94.7	188.0	215.1
Interest on debt	(12.2 )	(15.6 )	(24.2 )	(30.3 )
Operating income before income taxes	106.7	79.1	163.8	184.8
<b>Non-operating income items:</b>				
Net realized investment gains (losses)	5.9	(0.7 )	7.8	0.8
Net loss from repayment of debt	—	(86.1 )	—	(86.1 )
Other non-operating items	(1.6 )	0.6	(1.6 )	1.5
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$111.0	\$(7.1 )	\$170.0	\$101.0

The Company recognized approximately \$3 million and \$9 million in net foreign currency transaction losses in the Statements of Income during the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company recognized approximately \$4 million and \$21 million in net foreign currency transaction losses in the Statements of Income during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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The following table provides identifiable assets for the Company's business segments and discontinued operations:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
(in millions)	Identifiable Assets	
U.S. Companies	\$10,456.9	\$10,225.4
Chaucer	4,257.1	3,915.5
Discontinued operations	78.7	79.5
Total	\$14,792.7	\$14,220.4

The Company reviews the assets of its U.S. Companies collectively and does not allocate them between the Commercial Lines, Personal Lines and Other segments.

#### 9. Stock-based Compensation

As of June 30, 2017, there were 4,214,736 shares, 2,397,260 shares and 692,190 shares available for grant under The Hanover Insurance Group 2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan, The Hanover Insurance Group 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and the Chaucer Share Incentive Plan, respectively.

Compensation cost for the Company's stock-based awards and the related tax benefits were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Stock-based compensation expense	\$4.1	\$2.7	\$7.3	\$5.5
Tax benefit	(1.4)	(0.9)	(2.5)	(1.9)
Stock-based compensation expense, net of taxes	\$2.7	\$1.8	\$4.8	\$3.6

#### Stock Options

Information on the Company's stock option plans is summarized below.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		2016	
(in whole shares and dollars)	Shares	Exercise Price	Shares	Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of period	1,396,152	\$ 68.63	1,619,948	\$ 56.57
Granted	460,610	90.85	524,940	82.74

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Exercised	(180,940 )	59.50	(495,242 )	48.57
Forfeited or cancelled	(16,567 )	80.40	(161,207 )	66.80
Outstanding, end of period	1,659,255	75.68	1,488,439	67.36

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## Restricted Stock Units

The following tables summarize activity information about employee restricted stock units:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		2016	
	Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value Grant Date	Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value Grant Date
(in whole shares and dollars)				
<b>Time-based restricted stock units:</b>				
Outstanding, beginning of period	269,063	\$ 73.91	301,897	\$ 54.54
Granted	128,235	90.51	141,949	83.47
Vested	(70,590 )	59.29	(135,863 )	42.44
Forfeited	(13,830 )	84.30	(18,831 )	67.15
Outstanding, end of period	312,878	83.55	289,152	73.61
<b>Performance-based and market-based restricted stock units:</b>				
Outstanding, beginning of period	115,057	\$ 78.82	196,142	\$ 47.89
Granted	60,101	79.48	118,736	73.14
Vested	(17,642 )	58.16	(144,141 )	41.11
Forfeited	(2,180 )	95.36	(56,500 )	63.52
Outstanding, end of period	155,336	81.19	114,237	74.97

In the first six months of 2017 and 2016, the Company granted market-based awards totaling 56,571 and 79,153, respectively, to certain members of senior management, which are included in the table above as performance and market-based restricted stock activity. The vesting of these stock units is based on the relative total shareholder return (“TSR”) of the Company. This metric is generally based on relative TSR for a three-year period as compared to a pre-selected group of property and casualty companies. The fair value of market-based awards was estimated at the date of grant using a valuation model. These units have the potential to range from 0% to 150% of the shares disclosed. Included in the amount granted above in 2017 and 2016 are 5,881 shares and 30,453 shares, respectively, related to market-based awards that achieved a payout in excess of 100%. These awards vested in the first six months of 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Performance-based restricted stock units are based upon the achievement of the performance metric at 100%. These units have the potential to range from 0% to 200% of the shares disclosed, which varies based on grant year and individual participation level. Increases above the 100% target level are reflected as granted in the period in which performance-based stock unit goals are achieved. Decreases below the 100% target level are reflected as forfeited. There were no awards vested in 2017 at a level greater than 100%. Included in the amounts granted above in 2016 for the performance-based restricted stock units are 1,949 shares related to awards that a performance metric in excess of 100% was achieved. These awards vested in the first six months of 2016.

## 10. Earnings Per Share and Shareholders’ Equity Transactions



The following table provides weighted average share information used in the calculation of the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share:

(in millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Basic shares used in the calculation of earnings per share	42.5	43.0	42.5	43.0
Dilutive effect of securities:				
Employee stock options	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Non-vested stock grants	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Diluted shares used in the calculation of earnings per share	42.8	43.4	42.9	43.5
Per share effect of dilutive securities on income from				
continuing operations	\$(0.02)	\$—	\$(0.03)	\$(0.02)
Per share effect of dilutive securities on net income	\$(0.02)	\$—	\$(0.03)	\$(0.03)

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Diluted earnings per share for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 exclude 1.0 million and 0.2 million, respectively, of common shares issuable under the Company's stock compensation plans because their effect would be antidilutive. Diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 exclude 0.9 million and 0.2 million, respectively, of common shares issuable under the Company's stock compensation plans because their effect would be antidilutive.

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized aggregate repurchases of the Company's common stock of up to \$900 million. Under the repurchase authorizations, the Company may repurchase, from time to time, common shares in amounts, at prices and at such times as the Company deems appropriate, subject to market conditions and other considerations. Repurchases may be executed using open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, accelerated repurchase programs or other transactions. The Company is not required to purchase any specific number of shares or to make purchases by any certain date under this program. During the first six months of 2017, the Company purchased approximately 0.3 million shares of the Company's common stock at a cost of \$28.0 million.

## 11. Liabilities for Outstanding Claims, Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

### Reserve Rollforward and Prior Year Development

The Company regularly updates its reserve estimates as new information becomes available and further events occur which may impact the resolution of unsettled claims. Reserve adjustments are reflected in results of operations as adjustments to losses and LAE. Often these adjustments are recognized in periods subsequent to the period in which the underlying policy was written and loss event occurred. These types of subsequent adjustments are described as "prior years' loss reserves". Such development can be either favorable or unfavorable to the Company's financial results and may vary by line of business. In this section, all amounts presented include catastrophe losses and LAE, unless otherwise indicated.

The table below provides a reconciliation of the gross beginning and ending reserve for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses.

(in millions)	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	2016
Gross loss and LAE reserves, beginning of period	\$6,949.4	\$6,574.4
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	2,274.8	2,280.8
Net loss and LAE reserves, beginning of period	4,674.6	4,293.6
Net incurred losses and LAE in respect of losses occurring in:		
Current year	1,516.0	1,444.3
Prior years	(24.5 )	(15.0 )
Total incurred losses and LAE	1,491.5	1,429.3
Net payments of losses and LAE in respect of losses		
occurring in:		
Current year	491.2	438.2
Prior years	799.7	789.9
Total payments	1,290.9	1,228.1

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Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	25.8	(42.4 )
Net reserve for losses and LAE, end of period	4,901.0	4,452.4
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	2,261.4	2,325.6
Gross reserve for losses and LAE, end of period	\$7,162.4	\$6,778.0

As a result of continuing trends in the Company's business, reserves including catastrophes have been re-estimated for all prior accident years and were decreased by \$24.5 million in 2017 in comparison to a decrease of \$15.0 million in 2016.

2017

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, net favorable loss and LAE development was \$24.5 million, primarily as a result of net favorable development of \$24.3 million for Chaucer.

Chaucer's favorable development during the six months ended June 30, 2017 was primarily the result of lower loss estimates in the energy line of \$15.5 million, primarily in accident years 2011 through 2015, and in the treaty line in accident year 2016. Partially offsetting Chaucer's favorable development was the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange rate movements on prior years' loss reserves.

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2016

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, net favorable loss and LAE development was \$15.0 million, primarily as a result of net favorable development of \$59.8 million for Chaucer, partially offset by unfavorable development of \$41.2 million for Commercial Lines.

Chaucer's favorable development during the six months ended June 30, 2016 was primarily the result of lower than expected losses in the treaty business of \$18.6 million, primarily in the 2014 through 2015 accident years, in the political line of \$12.4 million, primarily in the 2014 and 2015 accident years, in the casualty line of \$11.6 million, primarily in the 2013 through 2015 accident years, and in the energy line of \$10.7 million in the 2015 accident year. Partially offsetting Chaucer's favorable development was the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange rate movements on prior years' loss reserves.

The net unfavorable Commercial Lines development primarily resulted from higher than expected losses in other commercial lines of \$25.4 million, which includes the AIX program business. This was primarily driven by AIX programs and business classes which have since been terminated or substantially revised in accident years 2013 and prior. The Company also experienced higher than expected losses within the commercial multiple peril line of \$19.5 million in accident years 2012 through 2014 and in the commercial automobile line in accident years 2012 through 2014. Partially offsetting the unfavorable development was lower than expected losses within the workers' compensation line of \$10.9 million, primarily related to accident years 2013 through 2015.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

Durand Litigation

On March 12, 2007, a putative class action suit captioned Jennifer A. Durand v. The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc., and The Allmerica Financial Cash Balance Pension Plan, was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky. The named plaintiff, a former employee of our former life insurance and annuity business who received a lump sum distribution from the Company's Cash Balance Plan (the "Plan") at or about the time of her separation from the company, claims that she and others similarly situated did not receive the appropriate lump sum distribution because in computing the lump sum, the Company and the Plan understated the accrued benefit in the calculation. The plaintiff claims that the Plan underpaid her distributions and those of similarly situated participants by failing to pay an additional so-called "whipsaw" amount reflecting the present value of an estimate of future interest credits from the date of the lump sum distribution to each participant's retirement age of 65 ("whipsaw claim").

The plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint adding two new named plaintiffs and additional claims on December 11, 2009. Two of the three new claims set forth in the Amended Complaint were dismissed by the District Court, which action was upheld in November 2015 by the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. The District Court, however, did allow to stand the portion of the Amended Complaint which set forth claims against the Company for breach of fiduciary duty and failure to meet notice requirements arising under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") from the various interest crediting and lump sum distribution matters of which plaintiffs complain, but only as to plaintiffs' "whipsaw" claim that remained in the case. On December 17, 2013, the Court entered an order certifying a class to bring "whipsaw" and related breach of fiduciary duty claims consisting of all persons who received a lump sum distribution between March 1, 1997 and December 31, 2003. The Company filed a summary judgment motion that was based on the statute of limitations and seeks to dismiss the subclass of plaintiffs who received lump

sum distributions prior to March 13, 2002. This summary judgment motion has been stayed pending additional discovery, which is ongoing.

At this time, the Company is unable to provide a reasonable estimate of the potential range of ultimate liability if the outcome of the suit is unfavorable. The statute of limitations applicable to the sub-class consisting of all persons who received lump sum distributions between March 1, 1997 and March 12, 2002 has not yet been finally determined, and the extent of potential liability, if any, will depend on this determination. In addition, assuming for these purposes that the plaintiffs prevail with respect to claims that benefits accrued or payable under the Plan were understated, then there are numerous possible theories and other variables upon which any revised calculation of benefits as requested under plaintiffs' claims could be based. Any adverse judgment in this case against the Plan would be expected to create a liability for the Plan, with resulting effects on the Plan's assets available to pay benefits. The Company's future required funding of the Plan could also be impacted by such a liability.

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Other Matters

The Company has been named a defendant in various other legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. In addition, the Company is involved, from time to time, in examinations, investigations and proceedings by governmental and self-regulatory agencies. The potential outcome of any such action or regulatory proceedings in which the Company has been named a defendant or the subject of an inquiry or investigation, and its ultimate liability, if any, from such action or regulatory proceedings, is difficult to predict at this time. The ultimate resolutions of such proceedings are not expected to have a material effect on its financial position, although they could have a material effect on the results of operations for a particular quarter or annual period.

Residual Markets

The Company is required to participate in residual markets in various states, which generally pertain to high risk insureds, disrupted markets or lines of business or geographic areas where rates are regarded as excessive. The results of the residual markets are not subject to the predictability associated with the Company's own managed business, and are significant to both the personal and commercial automobile lines of business and the workers' compensation line of business.

13. Subsequent Events

There were no subsequent events requiring adjustment to the financial statements and no additional disclosures required in the notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

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PART I

ITEM 2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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### Introduction

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is intended to assist readers in understanding the interim consolidated results of operations and financial condition of The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("THG"). Consolidated results of operations and financial condition are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). This discussion should be read in conjunction with the interim consolidated financial statements and related footnotes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 22, 2017.

Results of operations include the accounts of The Hanover Insurance Company ("Hanover Insurance") and Citizens Insurance Company of America ("Citizens"), our principal U.S.-domiciled property and casualty companies; Chaucer Holdings Limited ("Chaucer"), our United Kingdom ("U.K.") domiciled specialist insurance underwriting group which operates through the Society and Corporation of Lloyd's ("Lloyd's"); and certain other insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries. Results of operations include our discontinued operations, consisting primarily of our former life insurance businesses and our accident and health business.

### Executive Overview

Business operations consist of four operating segments: Commercial Lines, Personal Lines, Chaucer and Other.

Net income was \$123.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$80.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$43.4 million. Net income during the six months ended June 30, 2016 was adversely affected by prepayment charges of \$56.0 million, net of tax, which we paid in connection with the repayment of \$380.0 million in higher coupon debt following our issuance of \$375 million 4.50% senior notes.

Operating income before interest expense and income taxes was \$188.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$215.1 million in the same period in 2016, a decrease of \$27.1 million. This decrease in operating income before interest expense and income taxes is primarily due to higher domestic catastrophe losses, partially offset by a favorable change in development on prior years' loss and loss adjustment expense ("LAE") reserves ("prior years' loss reserves"). Pre-tax catastrophe losses were \$141.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$82.2 million during the same period of 2016. Favorable development on prior years' loss reserves was \$17.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to unfavorable development of \$5.0 million during the same period of 2016.

In February 2017, we announced our go-forward strategy, called "Hanover 2021". This strategy reinforces our commitment to our agency partners and is designed to generate growth by leveraging the strengths of our agent-centered distribution strategy. We also plan to increase our capabilities in the domestic and international specialty markets and increase investments designed to develop growth solutions for our agency distribution channel. Our goal is to grow responsibly in all of our businesses, while managing volatility in order to maximize returns to shareholders.

### Commercial Lines

We believe our approach to the small commercial market, distinctiveness in the middle market, and continued development of specialty lines provides us with a diversified portfolio of products and delivers significant value to



agents and policyholders. The small commercial and middle market businesses are expected to contribute to premium growth in Commercial Lines over the next several years as we continue to pursue our core strategy of developing strong partnerships with agents, distinctive products, franchise value through limited distribution, and industry segmentation. Growth in our specialty lines continues to be an important part of our strategy.

We believe these efforts have driven, and will continue to drive, improvement in our overall mix of business and our underwriting profitability. Commercial Lines net premiums written grew by 2.8% in the first six months of 2017, driven by both our core commercial and specialty businesses. This was due to 4.1% of growth from rate and exposure increases, strong retention and targeted new business expansion, partially offset by the impact of higher reinsurance reinstatement premiums driven by large property loss activity.

Underwriting results declined in the first six months of 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, due to higher catastrophe and current accident year losses, partially offset by a favorable change in prior years' reserve development. The competitive nature of the Commercial Lines market requires us to be highly disciplined in our underwriting process to ensure that we write business at acceptable margins, and we continue to seek rate increases across our lines of business.

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### Personal Lines

Personal Lines focuses on partnering with high quality, value-oriented agencies that deliver consultative selling and stress the importance of account rounding (the conversion of single policy customers to accounts with multiple policies and additional coverages, to address customers' broader objectives). Approximately 84% of our policies in force are account business. We are focused on making investments that help maintain profitability, build a distinctive position in the market, diversify us geographically from our largest historical core states of Michigan, Massachusetts and New York, and provide us with profitable growth opportunities.

Net premiums written grew by 8.2% in the first six months of 2017, primarily due to increased rates in both the homeowners and personal automobile lines, as well as new business growth and improved retention. Underwriting results declined in the first six months of 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to higher catastrophe losses. We continue to seek rate increases in excess of underlying loss cost trends, subject to regulatory and competitive considerations.

### Chaucer

Chaucer deploys specialist underwriters in over 30 major insurance and reinsurance classes, including marine, aviation and political, casualty, energy and property coverages, written on a direct, facultative and treaty basis. We obtain business through Lloyd's, the leading international insurance and reinsurance market, which provides us with access to specialist business in over 200 countries and territories worldwide through its international licenses, brand reputation and strong security rating. Our underwriting strength, diverse portfolio and Lloyd's membership underpin our ability to actively manage the scale, composition and profitable development of this business.

Underwriting results improved in the first six months of 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016, primarily due to lower current accident year losses, partially offset by lower favorable development on prior years' reserves. Chaucer's net written premiums grew by 0.8% during the first six months of 2017, as compared to the same period in 2016. A reinsurance to close ("RITC") transaction occurred in the first quarter of 2016, resulting in additional premiums and loss and LAE reserves of \$17.7 million. Excluding the RITC impact, net written premiums increased 4.9% due to new business growth initiatives, partially offset by a planned increase in ceded reinsurance premiums and a \$13.4 million impact of foreign exchange fluctuations. The impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on net written premiums was primarily due to movements between the U.S. Dollar and the U.K. Pound Sterling, two of Chaucer's functional currencies, that had a minimal net impact on Chaucer's underwriting results.

Chaucer continues to experience significant competitive pressure on rates. In response to these challenging market conditions, we continue to actively manage Chaucer's underwriting portfolio, using our expertise, distinctive underwriting capabilities and market knowledge to target specific attractive underwriting opportunities.

### Description of Operating Segments

Primary business operations include insurance products and services currently provided through four operating segments. Our domestic operating segments are Commercial Lines, Personal Lines, and Other. Our international operating segment is Chaucer. Commercial Lines includes commercial multiple peril, commercial automobile, workers' compensation and other commercial coverages, such as inland marine, specialty program business, management and professional liability, surety and specialty property. Personal Lines includes personal automobile, homeowners and other personal coverages. Chaucer underwriting divisions include marine, aviation and political, casualty (which includes international liability, specialist coverages, and run-off syndicate participations), energy,

property and assumed reinsurance treaty business (“treaty”). Prior to January 1, 2017, treaty was reflected in the casualty, property, and marine, aviation and political lines. Included in the “Other” segment are Opus Investment Management, Inc., which markets investment management services to institutions, pension funds and other organizations; earnings on holding company assets; holding company and other expenses, including certain costs associated with benefits due to our former life insurance employees and agents; and, a discontinued voluntary pools business. We present the separate financial information of each segment consistent with the manner in which our chief operating decision maker evaluates results in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

We report interest expense on debt separately from the earnings of our operating segments. This consists of interest on our senior debentures, subordinated debentures, collateralized borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (“FHLBB”), and letter of credit facility.

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## Results of Operations – Consolidated

Consolidated net income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was \$78.4 million, compared to \$2.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$76.4 million. In the three months ended June 30, 2016, we recognized a \$56.0 million non-operating loss, net of tax, that did not recur in 2017, for prepayment charges associated with the repayment of debt. Additionally, operating income for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was \$72.3 million, compared to \$54.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. This \$18.3 million increase is primarily due to favorable results from Chaucer, primarily from lower losses, and a favorable change in development on prior years' loss reserves, primarily in Commercial Lines. These items were partially offset by higher catastrophes in our domestic business.

Consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$123.6 million, compared to \$80.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$43.4 million. In 2016, we recognized the aforementioned \$56.0 million non-operating loss, net of tax, from the repayment of debt. Additionally, net realized investment gains increased during the first half of 2017 to \$7.8 million, from \$0.8 million in 2016. These increases were offset by a decrease in operating income. Operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$113.1 million, compared to \$125.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of \$12.4 million. The decrease was primarily a result of the net impact of higher domestic catastrophe losses during the first six months of 2017, partially offset by the aforementioned favorable change in development on prior years' loss reserves.

The following table reflects operating income before interest expense and income taxes for each operating segment and a reconciliation to consolidated net income from operating income before interest expense and income taxes (a non-GAAP measure).

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Operating income (loss) before interest expense and income taxes:				
Commercial Lines	\$43.2	\$44.0	\$80.6	\$86.7
Personal Lines	47.9	47.4	57.8	94.5
Chaucer	29.7	5.5	54.6	39.2
Other	(1.9 )	(2.2 )	(5.0 )	(5.3 )
Operating income before interest expense and income taxes	118.9	94.7	188.0	215.1
Interest expense on debt	(12.2 )	(15.6)	(24.2 )	(30.3 )
Operating income before income taxes	106.7	79.1	163.8	184.8
Income tax expense on operating income	(34.4 )	(25.1)	(50.7 )	(59.3 )
Operating income	72.3	54.0	113.1	125.5
Non-operating items:				
Net realized investment gains (losses)	5.9	(0.7 )	7.8	0.8
Net loss from repayment of debt	—	(86.1)	—	(86.1 )
Other	(1.6 )	0.6	(1.6 )	1.5
Income tax benefit on non-operating items	1.8	34.1	4.3	38.3
Income from continuing operations, net of taxes	78.4	1.9	123.6	80.0
Net gain from discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	0.1	—	0.2

Net income	\$78.4	\$2.0	\$123.6	\$80.2
Non-GAAP Financial Measures				

In addition to consolidated net income, discussed above, we assess our financial performance based upon pre-tax “operating income,” and we assess the operating performance of each of our four operating segments based upon the pre-tax operating income (loss) generated by each segment. As reflected in the table above, operating income before taxes excludes interest expense on debt and certain other items which we believe are not indicative of our core operations, such as net realized investment gains and losses. Such gains and losses are excluded since they are determined by interest rates, financial markets and the timing of sales. Also, operating income before taxes excludes net gains and losses on disposals of businesses, gains and losses related to the repayment of debt, discontinued operations, costs to acquire businesses, restructuring costs, the cumulative effect of accounting changes and certain other items. Excluded from operating income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 are employee termination costs incurred in connection with a company expense initiative. Although the items excluded from operating income before taxes are important components in understanding and assessing our overall financial performance, we believe a discussion of operating income before taxes enhances an investor’s understanding of our results of operations by highlighting net income attributable to the core operations of the business. However, operating income before taxes, which is a non-GAAP measure, should not be construed as a substitute for income before income taxes and operating income should not be construed as a substitute for net income.

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Catastrophe losses and prior years' reserve development are significant components in understanding and assessing the financial performance of our business. Management reviews and evaluates catastrophes and prior years' reserve development separately from the other components of earnings. References to "current accident year underwriting results" exclude prior accident year reserve development. Catastrophes and prior years' reserve development are not predictable as to timing or the amount that will affect the results of our operations and have an effect on each year's operating and net income. Management believes that providing certain financial metrics and trends excluding the effects of catastrophes and prior years' reserve development helps investors to understand the variability in periodic earnings and to evaluate the underlying performance of our operations. Discussion of catastrophe losses in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations includes development on prior years' catastrophe reserves and, unless otherwise indicated, such development is excluded from discussions of prior year loss and LAE reserve development.

## Results of Operations – Segments

The following is our discussion and analysis of the results of operations by business segment. The operating results are presented before interest expense, taxes and other items which management believes are not indicative of our core operations, including realized gains and losses.

The following table summarizes the results of operations for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended June 30, 2017	2016	June 30, 2017	2016
Operating revenues				
Net premiums written	\$1,275.7	\$1,221.6	\$2,462.5	\$2,365.9
Net premiums earned	1,181.2	1,145.5	2,362.5	2,296.8
Net investment income	72.3	69.1	143.4	137.4
Other income	6.7	8.1	13.3	14.6
Total operating revenues	1,260.2	1,222.7	2,519.2	2,448.8
Losses and operating expenses				
Losses and LAE	725.0	729.7	1,491.5	1,429.3
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	264.6	254.4	531.0	513.5
Other operating expenses	151.7	143.9	308.7	290.9
Total losses and operating expenses	1,141.3	1,128.0	2,331.2	2,233.7
Operating income before interest expense and income taxes	\$118.9	\$94.7	\$188.0	\$215.1

## Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

Operating income before interest expense and income taxes was \$118.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$94.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$24.2 million primarily due to improved results in our Chaucer segment. Chaucer's results improved primarily due to lower losses, partially offset by higher expenses, primarily due to the effect of foreign exchange fluctuation (See "Foreign Exchange" section below for further discussion). Results in our domestic segments were generally consistent, with premium growth and

improved prior accident year reserve development being offset by higher catastrophe losses and large losses in Commercial Lines.

Net premiums written increased by \$54.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2016. This improvement was primarily due to growth in our domestic lines.

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## Production and Underwriting Results

The following table summarizes premiums written on a gross and net basis, net premiums earned and loss, LAE, expense and combined ratios for the Commercial Lines, Personal Lines and Chaucer segments. Loss, LAE, catastrophe loss and combined ratios shown below include prior year reserve development. These items are not meaningful for our Other segment.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2017							
	Gross	Net	Net				
	Premiums	Premiums	Premiums	Catastrophe	Loss & LAE	Expense	Combined
(dollars in millions)	Written	Written	Earned	Loss Ratios	Ratios	Ratios	Ratios
Commercial Lines	\$685.2	\$591.6	\$591.2	7.2	64.0	35.4	99.4
Personal Lines	453.5	430.5	391.3	3.4	63.6	28.2	91.8
Chaucer	340.3	253.6	198.7	0.6	49.0	42.0	91.0
Total	\$1,479.0	\$1,275.7	\$1,181.2	4.8	61.4	34.2	95.6

Three Months Ended June 30, 2016							
	Gross	Net	Net				
	Premiums	Premiums	Premiums	Catastrophe	Loss & LAE	Expense	Combined
(dollars in millions)	Written	Written	Earned	Loss Ratios	Ratios	Ratios	Ratios
Commercial Lines	\$662.9	\$579.9	\$574.7	4.5	62.8	36.1	98.9
Personal Lines	416.6	395.3	364.7	3.1	64.0	27.3	91.3
Chaucer	322.5	246.4	206.1	6.7	65.6	37.6	103.2
Total	\$1,402.0	\$1,221.6	\$1,145.5	4.5	63.7	33.6	97.3

The following table summarizes net premiums written, and loss and LAE and catastrophe loss ratios by line of business for the Commercial Lines and Personal Lines segments. Loss and LAE and catastrophe loss ratios include prior year reserve development.

Three Months Ended June 30,						
	2017			2016		
	Net			Net		
	Premium	Loss & LAE	Catastrophe	Premium	Loss & LAE	Catastrophe
(dollars in millions)	Written	Ratios	Loss Ratios	Written	Ratios	Loss Ratios
Commercial Lines:						
Commercial multiple peril	\$191.4	66.6	13.7	\$191.6	63.3	9.1



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Commercial automobile	78.5	67.8	1.2	78.0	75.1	0.5
Workers' compensation	70.9	62.1	—	66.7	59.0	—
Other commercial	250.8	61.3	6.2	243.6	59.6	3.3
Total Commercial Lines	\$591.6	64.0	7.2	\$579.9	62.8	4.5
Personal Lines:						
Personal automobile	\$269.6	69.4	0.7	\$245.1	69.5	0.4
Homeowners	150.6	54.9	8.3	140.1	54.6	7.9
Other personal	10.3	41.7	2.1	10.1	58.7	2.1
Total Personal Lines	\$430.5	63.6	3.4	\$395.3	64.0	3.1

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The following table summarizes premiums written on a gross and net basis and net premiums earned by line of business for the Chaucer segment.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Gross	Net	Net	Gross	Net	Net
	Premium	Premiums	Premiums	Premium	Premiums	Premiums
	Written	Written	Earned	Written	Written	Earned
Chaucer:						
Treaty <sup>(1)</sup>	\$124.2	\$ 91.3	\$ 61.0	\$108.6	\$ 81.3	\$ 60.8
Marine, aviation and political	65.4	51.6	52.5	73.2	53.6	53.4
Casualty	65.4	52.6	46.6	58.0	49.8	48.9
Energy	57.6	41.5	26.1	63.1	45.1	30.6
Property	27.7	16.6	12.5	19.6	16.6	12.4
Total Chaucer	\$340.3	\$ 253.6	\$ 198.7	\$322.5	\$ 246.4	\$ 206.1

(1) Prior to January 1, 2017, treaty was reflected in the casualty, property and marine, aviation and political lines. The table reflects 2016 information presented in the revised underwriting divisions.

The following table summarizes underwriting results for the Commercial Lines, Personal Lines, Chaucer and Other segments and reconciles it to operating income.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,						2016				
	2017			2016			Commercial		Personal		
	Commercial	Personal	Chaucer	Other	Total	Commercial	Personal	Chaucer	Other	Total	
Underwriting profit (loss),											
excluding prior year											
reserve											
development and											
catastrophes	\$44.9	\$42.8	\$ 3.6	\$(0.6)	\$90.7	\$53.1	\$41.4	\$(0.9)	\$(0.3)	\$93.3	
Prior year favorable	—	—	15.6	(0.3)	15.3	(22.1)	(0.9)	8.3	(0.3)	(15.0)	
(unfavorable)											
loss and LAE reserve											
development on											

non-catastrophe losses										
Prior year favorable (unfavorable)										
catastrophe development	0.8	—	1.0	—	1.8	0.7	(1.5 )	12.1	—	11.3
Current year catastrophe losses	(43.4)	(13.3 )	(2.2 )	—	(58.9 )	(26.6)	(9.7 )	(26.0 )	—	(62.3)
Underwriting profit (loss)	2.3	29.5	18.0	(0.9)	48.9	5.1	29.3	(6.5 )	(0.6)	27.3
Net investment income	41.3	17.4	11.3	2.3	72.3	39.1	17.1	11.3	1.6	69.1
Fees and other income	2.0	2.8	1.2	0.7	6.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	0.7	8.1
Other operating expenses	(2.4 )	(1.8 )	(0.8 )	(4.0)	(9.0 )	(2.5 )	(1.7 )	(1.7 )	(3.9)	(9.8 )
Operating income (loss) before										
interest expense and										
income taxes	\$43.2	\$47.9	\$29.7	\$(1.9)	\$118.9	\$44.0	\$47.4	\$5.5	\$(2.2)	\$94.7

### Commercial Lines

Commercial Lines net premiums written were \$591.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$579.9 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016. This \$11.7 million increase was due to growth of \$20.1 million, primarily driven by pricing increases, strong retention, and targeted new business expansion, partially offset by an \$8.4 million increase in reinsurance reinstatement premiums, driven by a large property loss in our inland marine line.

Commercial Lines underwriting profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was \$2.3 million, compared to \$5.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of \$2.8 million. Catastrophe-related losses for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were \$42.6 million, compared to \$25.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$16.7 million. Development on prior years' loss reserves for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was de minimus, compared to unfavorable development of \$22.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

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Commercial Lines current accident year underwriting profit, excluding catastrophes, was \$44.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$53.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. This \$8.2 million decrease was primarily due to higher large losses and reinstatement premiums in our commercial multiple peril and inland marine lines, partially offset by improvements in our surety and workers' compensation lines. The impact of the additional reinstatement premiums, net of ceding commissions, drove \$4.7 million of the decrease.

We are continuing efforts to improve our underwriting results, including through increased rates; however, our ability to increase Commercial Lines net premiums written while maintaining or improving underwriting results is expected to be affected by price competition, particularly with our larger middle market accounts, and the challenging economic environment. We continue to monitor these trends and consider them in our rate actions.

Personal Lines

Personal Lines net premiums written were \$430.5 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$395.3 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$35.2 million. This was primarily due to higher renewal premiums, due to both rate and improved retention, as well as new business growth.

Net premiums written in the personal automobile line of business for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were \$269.6 million compared to \$245.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$24.5 million. This was primarily due to rate increases, as well as an increase in policies in force of 3.4%. Net premiums written in the homeowners line of business for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were \$150.6 million compared to \$140.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$10.5 million. This is attributable to rate increases, as well as an increase in policies in force of 3.4%.

Personal Lines underwriting profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was \$29.5 million, compared to \$29.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an improvement of \$0.2 million. Catastrophe losses for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were \$13.3 million, compared to \$11.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$2.1 million. Development on prior years' loss reserves for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was de minimus, compared to unfavorable development of \$0.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Personal Lines current accident year underwriting profit, excluding catastrophes, was \$42.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$41.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. This \$1.4 million improvement was primarily due to earned premium growth.

Although we have been able to obtain rate increases in our Personal Lines markets and believe that our ability to obtain these increases will continue, our ability to maintain Personal Lines net premiums written and to maintain and improve underwriting results may be affected by price competition, recent years' weather-related losses, our exposure management actions, and regulatory and legal developments. We monitor these trends and consider them in our rate actions.

Chaucer

Chaucer's net premiums written were \$253.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$246.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. This increase of \$7.2 million, or 2.9%, is primarily due to new business growth, partially offset by a \$7.6 million impact of foreign exchange fluctuations and a planned increase in ceded reinsurance premiums.

Chaucer's underwriting profit for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was \$18.0 million, compared to an underwriting loss of \$6.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an improvement of \$24.5 million. This improvement is primarily due to lower catastrophe and non-catastrophe losses, partially offset by higher expenses. Catastrophe losses for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were \$1.2 million, compared to \$13.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of \$12.7 million. Favorable development on prior years' loss reserves for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was \$15.6 million, compared to \$8.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$7.3 million, including the effect of foreign exchange fluctuations in 2016 (See "Foreign Exchange" section below for further discussion).

Chaucer's current accident year underwriting profit, excluding catastrophes, was \$3.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to an underwriting loss of \$0.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. This \$4.5 million improvement was primarily due to lower large losses in our political line, including losses from commodity price-sensitive trade credit coverages in 2016. This was partially offset by higher expenses, principally driven by the effect of foreign exchange fluctuations.

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We continue to experience significant competition across the international insurance industry. Current pricing conditions in all markets continue to be affected by high industry capacity and competition, and a continued absence of major industry loss events in our markets. Because of the inherently volatile nature of losses in many of our product lines, we may, from time to time, experience large losses or an elevated level of losses from these or other product lines. There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our profit levels at current rates, should losses return to historical levels.

## Other

Other operating loss was \$1.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$2.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, a change of \$0.3 million.

## Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

Operating income before interest expense and income taxes was \$188.0 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$215.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of \$27.1 million. This decrease is primarily due to higher catastrophe losses, partially offset by net favorable development on prior years' reserves. Overall catastrophe-related activity was \$141.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$82.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$59.0 million. Net favorable development on prior years' loss reserves was \$17.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to net unfavorable development of \$5.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a change of \$22.3 million.

Net premiums written increased by \$96.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2016. This improvement was due to growth in each of our domestic and Chaucer businesses, partially offset by the non-recurring impact of a Chaucer RITC transaction in the first quarter of 2016, which increased net premiums written by \$17.7 million.

## Production and Underwriting Results

The following table summarizes premiums written on a gross and net basis, net premiums earned and loss, LAE, expense and combined ratios for the Commercial Lines, Personal Lines and Chaucer segments. Loss, LAE, catastrophe loss and combined ratios shown below include prior year reserve development. These items are not meaningful for our Other segment.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017						
	Gross	Net	Net	Catastrophe	Loss & LAE	Expense	Combined
(dollars in millions)	Written	Written	Earned	Loss Ratios	Ratios	Ratios	Ratios
Commercial Lines	\$1,403.2	\$1,216.9	\$1,179.5	6.7	63.9	35.9	99.8
Personal Lines	836.7	792.6	773.1	6.9	68.2	28.5	96.7
Chaucer	693.8	453.0	409.9	2.1	51.2	41.0	92.2
Total	\$2,933.7	\$2,462.5	\$2,362.5	6.0	63.1	34.4	97.5

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

	Gross	Net	Net	Catastrophe	Loss & LAE	Expense	Combined
(dollars in millions)	Premiums Written	Premiums Written	Premiums Earned	Loss Ratios	Ratios	Ratios	Ratios
Commercial Lines	\$1,343.0	\$1,184.2	\$1,146.1	3.9	62.8	36.2	99.0
Personal Lines	773.4	732.3	723.3	3.2	63.6	27.7	91.3
Chaucer	660.6	449.4	427.4	3.4	58.0	38.3	96.3
Total	\$2,777.0	\$2,365.9	\$2,296.8	3.6	62.3	33.9	96.2

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The following table summarizes net premiums written, and loss and LAE and catastrophe loss ratios by line of business for the Commercial Lines and Personal Lines segments. Loss and LAE and catastrophe loss ratios include prior year reserve development.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			2016		
	Net			Net		
	Premiums	Loss & LAE	Catastrophe	Premiums	Loss & LAE	Catastrophe
(dollars in millions)	Written	Ratios	Loss Ratios	Written	Ratios	Loss Ratios
<b>Commercial Lines:</b>						
Commercial multiple peril	\$394.4	67.7	12.6	\$389.6	61.9	7.8
Commercial automobile	161.5	68.9	0.9	157.2	75.2	0.6
Workers' compensation	160.1	62.7	—	148.8	59.3	—
Other commercial	500.9	59.6	5.8	488.6	60.7	3.0
<b>Total Commercial Lines</b>	<b>\$1,216.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>\$1,184.2</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Personal Lines:</b>						
Personal automobile	\$509.2	70.3	0.7	\$467.6	70.6	0.3
Homeowners	265.0	66.3	18.5	246.5	52.2	8.3
Other personal	18.4	40.0	1.6	18.2	51.0	1.6
<b>Total Personal Lines</b>	<b>\$792.6</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>\$732.3</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>

The following table summarizes premiums written on a gross and net basis and net premiums earned by line of business for the Chaucer segment.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			2016		
	Gross	Net	Net	Gross	Net	Net
	Premium	Premiums	Premiums	Premium	Premiums	Premiums
(in millions)	Written	Written	Earned	Written	Written	Earned
<b>Chaucer:</b>						
Treaty <sup>(1)</sup>	\$274.4	\$ 174.0	\$ 120.8	\$246.6	\$ 161.0	\$ 117.5
Marine, aviation and political	150.5	105.7	112.7	165.3	112.0	111.3
Casualty	118.8	92.1	91.2	113.4	96.5	99.4
Energy	99.2	53.4	60.1	102.9	57.4	75.6
Property	50.9	27.8	25.1	32.4	22.5	23.6
<b>Total Chaucer</b>	<b>\$693.8</b>	<b>\$ 453.0</b>	<b>\$ 409.9</b>	<b>\$660.6</b>	<b>\$ 449.4</b>	<b>\$ 427.4</b>



(1) Prior to January 1, 2017, treaty was reflected in the casualty, property and marine, aviation and political lines. The table reflects 2016 information presented in the revised underwriting divisions.

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The following table summarizes underwriting results for the Commercial Lines, Personal Lines, Chaucer and Other segments and reconciles it to operating income.

(in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017					2016				
	Commercial Lines	Personal Lines	Chaucer	Other	Total	Commercial Lines	Personal Lines	Chaucer	Other	Total
Underwriting profit (loss), excluding prior year reserve										
development and catastrophes	\$78.5	\$74.9	\$22.4	\$(1.2)	\$174.6	\$95.8	\$81.1	\$(7.6)	\$(0.7)	\$168.6
Prior year favorable (unfavorable)										
loss and LAE reserve										
development on										
non-catastrophe losses	0.1	(0.1)	17.9	(0.6)	17.3	(42.2)	(0.2)	38.0	(0.6)	(5.0)
Prior year favorable (unfavorable)										
catastrophe development	0.8	—	6.4	—	7.2	1.0	(2.8)	21.8	—	20.0
Current year catastrophe losses	(79.8)	(53.7)	(14.9)	—	(148.4)	(45.8)	(20.2)	(36.2)	—	(102.2)
Underwriting (loss) profit	(0.4)	21.1	31.8	(1.8)	50.7	8.8	57.9	16.0	(1.3)	81.4
Net investment income	81.6	34.5	23.7	3.6	143.4	78.5	34.5	22.0	2.4	137.4
Fees and other income	3.9	5.7	2.3	1.4	13.3	4.2	5.5	3.5	1.4	14.6
Other operating expenses	(4.5)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(8.2)	(19.4)	(4.8)	(3.4)	(2.3)	(7.8)	(18.3)
Operating income (loss) before										
interest expense and										
income taxes	\$80.6	\$57.8	\$54.6	\$(5.0)	\$188.0	\$86.7	\$94.5	\$39.2	\$(5.3)	\$215.1

## Commercial Lines

Commercial Lines net premiums written were \$1,216.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$1,184.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2016. This \$32.7 million increase was due to growth of \$47.1

million, primarily driven by pricing increases, strong retention, and targeted new business expansion, partially offset by a \$14.4 million increase in reinsurance reinstatement premiums driven by large property losses in our commercial multiple peril and inland marine lines.

Commercial Lines underwriting loss for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$0.4 million, compared to underwriting profit of \$8.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of \$9.2 million.

Catastrophe-related losses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$79.0 million, compared to \$44.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$34.2 million. Development on prior years' loss reserves for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was de minimis, compared to unfavorable development of \$42.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Commercial Lines current accident year underwriting profit, excluding catastrophes, was \$78.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$95.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This \$17.3 million decrease was primarily due to higher large losses and reinstatement premiums in our commercial multiple peril and inland marine lines, partially offset by improvements in our workers' compensation and surety lines. In contrast, we experienced an unusually low level of large property losses and non-catastrophe weather-related losses in the commercial multiple peril line in the first quarter of 2016. The impact of the additional reinstatement premiums, net of ceding commissions, drove \$10.5 million of the decrease.

#### Personal Lines

Personal Lines net premiums written were \$792.6 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$732.3 million in the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$60.3 million. This was primarily due to increased rates in both our personal automobile and homeowners lines of business, as well as new business growth and improved retention.

Net premiums written in the personal automobile line of business for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$509.2 million, compared to \$467.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$41.6 million. This was primarily due to rate increases and an increase in policies in force of 3.4%. Net premiums written in the homeowners line of business for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$265.0 million compared to \$246.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$18.5 million. This is attributable to rate increases and an increase in policies in force of 3.4%.

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Personal Lines underwriting profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$21.1 million, compared to \$57.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decline of \$36.8 million. Catastrophe losses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$53.7 million, compared to \$23.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$30.7 million. Development on prior years' loss reserves for both the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was de minimis.

Personal Lines current accident year underwriting profit, excluding catastrophes, was \$74.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$81.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This \$6.2 million decline was primarily a result of an unusually low level of large losses and non-catastrophe weather-related losses in the first quarter of 2016.

Chaucer

Chaucer's net premiums written were \$453.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$449.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an increase of \$3.6 million, or 0.8%. An RITC transaction occurred in the first quarter of 2016 that had no impact on net income. The RITC transaction resulted in additional assumed premiums and loss and LAE reserves of \$17.7 million in 2016, representing the increase in Chaucer's retained group share of its 2013 year of account that was closed and reinsured into its 2014 year of account. As we have 100% economic interest in Syndicate 1084 for all years of account after 2013, we did not have significant RITC impacts in 2017 and do not anticipate any further impact from RITC. Excluding the RITC impact, net written premium grew 4.9% due to new business growth, partially offset by a \$13.4 million impact of foreign exchange fluctuations and a planned increase in ceded reinsurance premiums.

Chaucer's underwriting profit for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$31.8 million, compared to \$16.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, an improvement of \$15.8 million. This increase is primarily due to lower current accident year losses, partially offset by lower favorable development on prior years' reserves. Catastrophe losses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$8.5 million, compared to \$14.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of \$5.9 million. Favorable development on prior years' loss reserves for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$17.9 million, compared to \$38.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a decrease of \$20.1 million, including the effect of foreign exchange fluctuations in 2016 (See "Foreign Exchange" section below for further discussion).

Chaucer's current accident year underwriting profit, excluding catastrophes, was \$22.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to an underwriting loss of \$7.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This \$30.0 million improvement was primarily due to lower large losses in our political line, including losses from commodity price-sensitive trade credit coverages in 2016. This was partially offset by higher expenses, principally driven by the effect of foreign exchange fluctuations (See "Foreign Exchange" section below for further discussion).

Other

Other operating loss was \$5.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$5.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016, a change of \$0.3 million.

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## Foreign Exchange

Most of Chaucer's transactions are denominated in the currencies that we use to settle transactions with Lloyd's, specifically the U.S. Dollar, the U.K. Pound Sterling ("GBP") and the Canadian Dollar. These are Chaucer's functional currencies under U.S. GAAP. A portion of Chaucer's transactions and its assets and liabilities are denominated in other currencies, such as the Euro, the Swiss Franc, the Australian Dollar and the Japanese Yen. Changes in the value of these currencies versus the functional currencies, particularly versus the GBP, cause transactional gains and losses during each reporting period. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the GBP was relatively stable against most currencies. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the GBP weakened against most currencies. We believe that this was due, in large part, to the U.K.'s referendum vote to discontinue its membership in the European Union ("Brexit Referendum"). The following table summarizes the total effect of Chaucer's foreign exchange transactional gains and losses on comprehensive income:

in millions	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30, 2017	2016	Ended June 30, 2017	2016
Effect of revaluing loss and LAE reserves	\$(0.1)	\$(15.1)	\$(4.1)	\$(33.2)
Effect of revaluing overseas deposits and cash	(2.0)	3.9	0.3	9.7
Effect of revaluing premium receivables	(0.5)	2.2	—	2.8
Total FX effect on operating income	(2.6)	(9.0 )	(3.8)	(20.7)
FX losses reflected in net realized investment gains	—	(0.2 )	—	(0.7 )
Total FX effect on income before income taxes	(2.6)	(9.2 )	(3.8)	(21.4)
Unrealized FX gains from investment securities	1.9	2.8	1.7	7.5
Total pre-tax effect of transactional FX losses on comprehensive income	(0.7)	(6.4 )	(2.1)	(13.9)
Tax benefit	0.2	2.2	0.7	4.9
Total effect of transactional FX losses on comprehensive income	\$(0.5)	\$(4.2 )	\$(1.4)	\$(9.0 )

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, foreign exchange losses reduced pre-tax segment income by approximately \$3 million and \$4 million, respectively, compared to foreign exchange losses in pre-tax segment income of approximately \$9 million and \$21 million, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. These items result primarily from the revaluation of loss and LAE reserves in various currencies, particularly the Euro, the Australian Dollar and the Japanese Yen, partially offset by the revaluation of investments in overseas deposits and cash. During both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, pre-tax unrealized foreign exchange gains from Euro-denominated investment securities were approximately \$2 million, which were reflected as an increase to accumulated other comprehensive income. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, pre-tax unrealized foreign exchange gains from Euro-denominated investment securities were approximately \$3 million and \$8 million, respectively, which were reflected as an increase to accumulated other comprehensive income.

Although we endeavor to balance assets and liabilities for our foreign currencies, a certain level of net exposure to exchange rate fluctuations persists. We monitor and seek to limit the extent of this exposure. Although these

transactional foreign exchange gains and losses are unlikely to be material to our financial position, they may be more significant to our financial results of operations in any one period.

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## Reserve for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The table below provides a reconciliation of the gross beginning and ending reserve for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses.

(in millions)	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	2016
	2017	2016
Gross loss and LAE reserves, beginning of period	\$6,949.4	\$6,574.4
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	2,274.8	2,280.8
Net loss and LAE reserves, beginning of period	4,674.6	4,293.6
Net incurred losses and LAE in respect of losses occurring in:		
Current year	1,516.0	1,444.3
Prior year non-catastrophe loss development	(17.3 )	5.0
Prior year catastrophe development	(7.2 )	(20.0 )
Total incurred losses and LAE	1,491.5	1,429.3
Net payments of losses and LAE in respect of losses		
occurring in:		
Current year	491.2	438.2
Prior years	799.7	789.9
Total payments	1,290.9	1,228.1
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	25.8	(42.4 )
Net reserve for losses and LAE, end of period	4,901.0	4,452.4
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	2,261.4	2,325.6
Gross reserve for losses and LAE, end of period	\$7,162.4	\$6,778.0

The table below summarizes the gross reserve for losses and LAE by line of business.

(in millions)	December	
	June 30,	31,
	2017	2016
Commercial multiple peril	\$950.4	\$ 899.7
Workers' compensation	602.0	580.2
Commercial automobile	375.6	374.2
Other commercial lines:		
AIX program business	446.1	453.2
Other	841.9	758.4
Total other commercial lines	1,288.0	1,211.6
Total Commercial Lines	3,216.0	3,065.7
Personal automobile	1,432.8	1,430.2
Homeowners and other personal	147.0	123.8

Total Personal	1,579.8	1,554.0
Total Chaucer	2,327.2	2,289.4
Total Other Segment	39.4	40.3
Total loss and LAE reserves	\$7,162.4	\$6,949.4

“Other commercial lines – Other” in the table above, is primarily comprised of monoline general liability, management and professional general liability, umbrella, fidelity, marine, miscellaneous property, and healthcare lines. Loss and LAE reserves in our “Total Other Segment” relate to our run-off voluntary assumed reinsurance pools business. Also included in the above table, are \$59.9 million and \$61.0 million of asbestos and environmental reserves as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Included in the Chaucer segment are \$112.2 million and \$117.0 million of reserves as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, related to Chaucer’s financial and professional liability lines written in 2008 and prior periods.



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The following table summarizes prior year (favorable) unfavorable development for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30,			2016		
	2017			2016		
	Loss			Loss		
	&			&		
	LAE	Catastrophe	Total	LAE	Catastrophe	Total
Commercial Lines	\$(0.1 )	\$ (0.8 )	\$(0.9 )	\$42.2	\$ (1.0 )	\$41.2
Personal Lines	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	2.8	3.0
Chaucer	(17.9)	(6.4 )	(24.3)	(38.0)	(21.8 )	(59.8)
Other Segment	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	—	0.6
Total prior year (favorable) unfavorable development	\$(17.3)	\$ (7.2 )	\$(24.5)	\$5.0	\$ (20.0 )	\$(15.0)

#### Catastrophe Loss Development

In the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, favorable catastrophe development was \$7.2 million and \$20.0 million, respectively. The favorable catastrophe development during the six months ended June 30, 2017 was driven by lower than expected losses for Chaucer's treaty business. The favorable catastrophe development during the six months ended June 30, 2016 was driven by lower than expected losses for Chaucer's treaty and property businesses.

#### 2017 Loss and LAE Development, excluding catastrophes

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, net favorable loss and LAE development was \$17.3 million, primarily due to lower than expected losses in Chaucer's energy line of \$15.4 million. Partially offsetting Chaucer's favorable development was the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange rate movements on prior years' loss reserves.

#### 2016 Loss and LAE Development, excluding catastrophes

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, net unfavorable loss and LAE development was \$5.0 million, primarily as a result of unfavorable development of \$42.2 million for Commercial Lines, partially offset by net favorable development of \$38.0 million for Chaucer.

The net unfavorable Commercial Lines development primarily resulted from higher than expected losses in other commercial lines of \$24.5 million, which includes the AIX program business. This was primarily driven by AIX programs and business classes which have since been terminated or substantially revised in the 2013 and prior accident years. We also experienced higher than expected losses within the commercial multiple peril lines of \$21.4 million in the 2012 through 2014 accident years. Partially offsetting the unfavorable development was lower than expected losses within the workers' compensation line of \$10.9 million, primarily related to the 2013 through 2015 accident years.

Chaucer's favorable development during the six months ended June 30, 2016 was primarily the result of lower than expected losses in the casualty line of \$11.6 million, primarily in the 2013 through 2015 accident years, the political line of \$11.1 million, primarily in the 2014 and 2015 accident years, the energy line, primarily in the 2015 accident year, and in the treaty line primarily in the 2014 and 2015 accident years. Partially offsetting Chaucer's favorable

development was the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange rate movements on prior years' loss reserves.

It is not possible to know whether the factors that affected loss reserves in the first six months of 2017 will also occur in future periods. As discussed in detail in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, there are inherent uncertainties in estimating reserves for losses and LAE. We encourage you to read our Form 10-K for more information about our reserving process and the judgments, uncertainties and risks associated therewith.

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## Investments

## Investment Results

Net investment income before income taxes was as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Fixed maturities	\$61.4	\$61.3	\$122.3	\$122.4
Equity securities	5.0	4.8	9.3	9.1
Other investments	8.8	5.7	17.4	11.3
Investment expenses	(2.9 )	(2.7 )	(5.6 )	(5.4 )
Net investment income	72.3	\$69.1	\$143.4	\$137.4
Earned yield, fixed maturities	3.37%	3.56%	3.37 %	3.55 %
Earned yield, total portfolio	3.35%	3.39%	3.31 %	3.38 %

The increase in net investment income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was primarily due to the investment of higher operational cash flows and to acquisitions of additional higher yielding asset classes, including private equity partnerships and commercial mortgage loan participations. Net investment income in the first six months also benefitted from income on certain reinsurance contracts subject to deposit accounting. These increases were partially offset by the impact of lower new money yields. We expect average investment yields to continue to decline as fixed maturity new money rates remain lower than embedded book yields.

## Investment Portfolio

We held cash and investment assets diversified across several asset classes, as follows:

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	% of Total	Carrying Value	% of Total
Fixed maturities, at fair value	\$7,509.7	83.1 %	\$7,331.3	84.0 %
Equity securities, at fair value	605.5	6.7	584.4	6.7
Other investments	604.3	6.7	533.8	6.1
Cash and cash equivalents	317.8	3.5	282.6	3.2
Total cash and investments	\$9,037.3	100.0 %	\$8,732.1	100.0 %



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## Cash and Investments

Total cash and investments increased \$305.2 million, or 3.5%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017, primarily due to operational cashflows and market value appreciation, partially offset by the funding of financing activities including dividend payments and stock repurchases.

The following table provides information about the investment types of our fixed maturities portfolio:

(in millions)	June 30, 2017		Change in Net	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Unrealized For the Year
Investment Type				
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	\$393.3	\$393.8	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.9
Foreign government	224.0	228.4	4.4	(0.5 )
Municipals:				
Taxable	968.4	999.8	31.4	1.8
Tax-exempt	88.9	90.0	1.1	1.1
Corporate	4,083.0	4,177.7	94.7	30.7
Asset-backed:				
Residential mortgage-backed	976.7	975.3	(1.4 )	2.6
Commercial mortgage-backed	574.9	580.7	5.8	2.1
Asset-backed	63.6	64.0	0.4	1.0
Total fixed maturities	\$7,372.8	\$7,509.7	\$ 136.9	\$ 40.7

The increase in net unrealized gains on fixed maturities was primarily due to lower interest rates and narrower credit spreads.

Amortized cost and fair value by rating category were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Rating Agency	June 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
		Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% of Total	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% of Total
NAIC Designation	Equivalent Designation	Cost	Value	Fair Value	Cost	Value	Fair Value
1	Aaa/Aa/A	\$5,003.0	\$5,082.8	67.7 %	\$4,867.7	\$4,927.6	67.2 %
2	Baa	1,982.1	2,020.3	26.9	1,955.4	1,975.8	26.9
3	Ba	193.3	203.4	2.7	203.2	210.8	2.9
4	B	185.1	192.8	2.6	195.9	203.7	2.8
5	Caa and lower	9.0	10.0	0.1	11.8	11.9	0.2
6	In or near default	0.3	0.4	—	1.1	1.5	—
		\$7,372.8	\$7,509.7	100.0 %	\$7,235.1	\$7,331.3	100.0 %

Total fixed  
maturities

Based on ratings by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (“NAIC”), approximately 95% and 94% of the fixed maturity portfolio consisted of investment grade securities at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The quality of our fixed maturity portfolio remains strong based on ratings, capital structure position, support through guarantees, underlying security, issuer diversification and yield curve position.

The duration of our fixed maturity portfolio was as follows:

(dollars in millions)	June 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	% of Total Fair Value
Duration						
0-2 years	\$1,242.9	\$1,270.9	16.9 %	\$1,168.6	\$1,190.2	16.2 %
2-4 years	2,260.1	2,330.0	31.0	2,107.4	2,171.2	29.6
4-6 years	1,814.1	1,848.8	24.6	1,941.4	1,971.8	26.9
6-8 years	1,719.8	1,720.6	22.9	1,426.7	1,423.0	19.4
8-10 years	257.1	258.6	3.5	515.1	498.4	6.8
10+ years	78.8	80.8	1.1	75.9	76.7	1.1
Total fixed maturities	\$7,372.8	\$7,509.7	100.0 %	\$7,235.1	\$7,331.3	100.0 %
Weighted average duration:		4.4			4.5	

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Our fixed maturity and equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Financial instruments whose value was determined using significant management judgment or estimation constituted less than 1% of the total assets we measured at fair value. (See also Note 5 – “Fair Value” in the Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements).

Equity securities primarily consist of U.S. income-oriented large capitalization common stocks and developed market equity index exchange-traded funds.

Other investments consist of participations in commercial mortgage loan obligations, investments in private equity limited partnerships and overseas deposits. Commercial mortgage loan participations represent our interest in commercial mortgage loans originated by a third party. We share, on a pro-rata basis, in all related cash flows of the underlying mortgage loans, which are investment-grade quality and diversified by geographic area and property type. Our investments in limited partnerships include interests in middle market mezzanine and private equity funds. Overseas deposits are foreign and U.S. dollar-denominated investments maintained in overseas funds and managed exclusively by Lloyd’s. These funds are required in order to protect policyholders in overseas markets and enable Chaucer to operate in those markets. Access to those funds is restricted, and we have no control over the investment strategy.

Although we expect to invest new funds primarily in investment grade fixed maturities, we have invested, and expect to continue to invest, a portion of funds in common equity securities, below investment grade fixed maturities and other investment assets.

**Other-than-Temporary Impairments**

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, we recognized in earnings \$1.8 million of other-than-temporary impairments (“OTTI”), primarily on equity securities. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, we recognized in earnings \$3.2 million of OTTI, primarily on equity securities and other invested assets. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we recognized in earnings \$5.0 million and \$25.9 million, respectively, of OTTI, primarily on fixed maturities in the energy sector and on equity securities.

**Unrealized Losses**

The following table provides information about our fixed maturities and equity securities that were in an unrealized loss position, including the length of time the securities have been in an unrealized loss position. (See also Note 4 – “Investments” in the Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.)

(in millions)	June 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed maturities:				
Investment grade:				
12 months or less	\$37.5	\$2,093.8	\$60.2	\$2,356.9
Greater than 12 months	7.7	124.0	8.7	134.1

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Total investment grade fixed maturities	45.2	2,217.8	68.9	2,491.0
Below investment grade:				
12 months or less	1.0	37.6	1.2	46.0
Greater than 12 months	11.0	69.8	12.2	81.8
Total below investment grade fixed maturities	12.0	107.4	13.4	127.8
Equity securities:				
12 months or less	0.4	10.7	0.7	16.3
Total	\$57.6	\$2,335.9	\$83.0	\$2,635.1

Gross unrealized losses at June 30, 2017 decreased \$25.4 million compared to December 31, 2016, primarily attributable to lower interest rates and narrower credit spreads. At June 30, 2017, gross unrealized losses consisted primarily of \$33.7 million on corporate fixed maturities, \$10.6 million on residential mortgage-backed securities and \$5.6 million on municipal securities.



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We view gross unrealized losses on fixed maturities and equity securities as temporary since it is our assessment that these securities will recover in the near term, allowing us to realize their anticipated long-term economic value. With respect to gross unrealized losses on fixed maturities, we do not intend to sell, nor is it more likely than not we will be required to sell, such debt securities before this expected recovery of amortized cost (See also “Liquidity and Capital Resources” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Form 10-Q). With respect to equity securities, we have the intent and ability to retain such investments for the period of time anticipated to allow for this expected recovery in fair value. Inherent in our assessment are the risks that, subsequent to the balance sheet date, market factors may differ from our expectations; the global economic expansion is less robust than we expect or reverts to recessionary trends; stress in the commodities sectors, including oil and gas and metals and mining, may persist for an extended period of time; we may decide to subsequently sell a security for unforeseen business needs; or changes in the credit assessment or equity characteristics from our original assessment may lead us to determine that a sale at the then current value would maximize recovery on such investments. To the extent that there are such adverse changes, an OTTI would be recognized as a realized loss. Although unrealized losses are not reflected in the results of financial operations until they are realized or deemed “other-than-temporary,” the fair value of the underlying investment, which does reflect the unrealized loss, is reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table sets forth gross unrealized losses for fixed maturities by maturity period and for equity securities at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016. 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, or we may have the right to put or sell the obligations back to the issuers.

	June	December
	30,	31,
(in millions)	2017	2016
Due in one year or less	\$0.2	\$ 0.3
Due after one year through five years	10.7	15.9
Due after five years through ten years	23.6	37.6
Due after ten years	9.4	10.0
	43.9	63.8
Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities	13.3	18.5
Total fixed maturities	57.2	82.3
Equity securities	0.4	0.7
Total fixed maturities and equity securities	\$57.6	\$ 83.0

The carrying values of fixed maturity securities on non-accrual status at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were not material. The effects of non-accruals, compared with amounts that would have been recognized in accordance with the original terms of the fixed maturities, were also not material. Any defaults in the fixed maturities portfolio in future periods may negatively affect investment income.

Our investment portfolio and shareholders’ equity can be significantly impacted by changes in the market values of our securities. Market volatility could increase and defaults on fixed income securities could occur. As a result, we could incur additional realized and unrealized losses in future periods, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and/or financial position.

Monetary policies in the developed economies, particularly in the United States, Europe and Japan, are supportive of moderate economic growth, while fiscal policies are more divergent and subject to change. Major central banks continue to closely monitor developments in global financial markets and the outlook for growth and are committed to adjust monetary policy as required to provide liquidity funding, support growth and achieve inflation targets. In the United States, the Federal Reserve (the “Fed”) increased its target for the federal funds rate by 0.25% in June to a range of 1.00% to 1.25%. The Fed expects that economic activity will expand at a moderate pace, labor market conditions will strengthen somewhat further and inflation will stabilize around 2 percent over the medium term. The Fed has communicated that the timing and size of future adjustments to the federal funds rate and to the size of its balance sheet will depend on the realized and expected economic conditions relative to its objectives of maximum employment and 2 percent inflation. Additional gradual rate hikes are likely over the next few years to sustain economic expansion. While the Fed believes near-term risks to the economic outlook appear roughly balanced, they continue to closely monitor inflation indicators and global economic and financial developments.

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While the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom have reduced their extraordinary measures and begun to tighten monetary policy, other major central banks continue with their stimulus policies as they seek higher growth and confront inflation and inflation expectations running below target. The removal, modification or suggestion of changes in these policies could have an adverse effect on prevailing market interest rates and on issuers' level of business activity or liquidity. Fundamental conditions in the corporate sector generally remain sound. Operating conditions for metals and mining and oil and gas producers remain challenged, but improvement in supply/demand fundamentals has provided greater stability. While we may experience defaults on fixed income securities, particularly with respect to non-investment grade debt securities, it is difficult to foresee which issuers, industries or markets, other than those previously cited, will be affected. As a result, the value of our fixed maturity portfolio could change rapidly in ways we cannot currently anticipate, and we could incur additional realized and unrealized losses in future periods.

## Other Items

Net income also included the following items:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,					Total
	Commercial	Personal	Chaucer	Other	Discontinued Operations	
	Lines	Lines				
<b>2017</b>						
Net realized investment gains (losses)	\$5.9	\$ 2.6	\$ 1.1	\$(3.7 )	\$ —	\$5.9
Other non-operating items	(1.1)	(0.7 )	0.2	—	—	(1.6 )
<b>2016</b>						
Net realized investment gains (losses)	\$0.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.5	\$(1.6 )	\$ —	\$(0.7 )
Net loss from repayment of debt	—	—	—	(86.1)	—	(86.1)
Other non-operating items	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.5
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
<b>Six Months Ended June 30,</b>						
	Commercial	Personal	Chaucer	Other	Discontinued Operations	Total
	Lines	Lines				
<b>2017</b>						
Net realized investment gains (losses)	\$7.7	\$ 3.8	\$ 0.6	\$(4.3 )	\$ —	\$7.8
Other non-operating items	(1.1)	(0.7 )	0.2	—	—	(1.6 )
<b>2016</b>						
Net realized investment gains (losses)	\$2.6	\$ 1.1	\$(1.3 )	\$(1.6 )	\$ —	\$0.8
Net loss from repayment of debt	—	—	—	(86.1)	—	(86.1)
Other non-operating items	—	—	1.2	—	—	1.2
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2

We manage investment assets for our Commercial Lines, Personal Lines, and Other segments based on the requirements of our U.S. combined property and casualty companies. We allocate the investment income, expenses and realized gains and losses to our Commercial Lines, Personal Lines and Other segments based on actuarial information related to the underlying businesses. We manage investment assets separately for our Chaucer segment.

Net realized gains on investments were \$5.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017 compared to losses of \$0.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Net realized gains in 2017 were primarily due to \$7.3 million of net gains recognized from the sale of fixed maturities and equity securities. These gains were partially offset by \$1.8 million of OTTI losses. Net realized losses in 2016 were primarily due to \$5.0 million of OTTI losses, partially offset by \$4.5 million net gains recognized from the sale of securities, primarily fixed maturities.

Net realized gains on investments were \$7.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to \$0.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Net realized gains in 2017 were primarily due to \$11.4 million of net gains recognized from the sale of equity securities and fixed maturities. These gains were partially offset by \$3.2 million of OTTI losses. Net realized gains in 2016 were primarily due to \$27.3 million of net gains recognized from the sale of securities, primarily equities, partially offset by \$25.9 million of OTTI losses.

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Included in “Other non-operating items” for the second quarter of 2017, were \$1.8 million of employee termination costs associated with a company-wide expense savings initiative. We expect to incur approximately \$8 million of additional employee termination costs during the second half of 2017.

Additionally, during the second quarter of 2016, we redeemed senior debentures with a carrying value of \$375.2 million at a cost of \$461.3 million, resulting in a loss of \$86.1 million.

### Income Taxes

We are subject to the tax laws and regulations of the U.S. and foreign countries in which we operate. We file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return that includes the holding company and its U.S. subsidiaries. Generally, taxes are accrued at the U.S. statutory tax rate of 35% for income from the U.S. operations. Our primary non-U.S. jurisdiction is the U.K. In November 2015, the U.K. statutory tax rate decreased from 20% to 19% effective April 1, 2017 and a further decrease in the U.K. tax rate was enacted in September 2016 to reduce the U.K. statutory rate to 17% effective April 1, 2020. We accrue taxes on certain non-U.S. income that is subject to U.S. tax at the U.S. tax rate. Foreign tax credits, where available, are utilized to offset U.S. tax as permitted. Certain of our non-U.S. income is not subject to U.S. tax until repatriated. Foreign taxes on this non-U.S. income are accrued at the local foreign rate and do not have an accrual for U.S. deferred taxes since these earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested overseas.

### Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2016

The provision for income taxes from continuing operations was an expense of \$32.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to a benefit of \$9.0 million during the same period in 2016. These provisions resulted in consolidated effective federal tax rates of 29.4% and 126.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. These provisions reflect benefits related to tax planning strategies implemented in prior years of \$3.3 million and \$4.0 million during the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The provision for the three months ended June 30, 2017 also included excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation of \$0.2 million which, upon the adoption of ASC Update No. 2016-09, required the inclusion of these tax benefits in the income statement. Prior to the adoption of ASC Update No. 2016-09 on January 1, 2017, excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation were recognized in additional paid-in capital. Lastly, the 2016 provision reflects a tax benefit of \$30.1 million on the loss from repayment of borrowings as a discrete tax adjustment calculated at the statutory rate for the three months ended June 30, 2016. Absent these items, the provision for income taxes would have been an expense of \$36.1 million or 32.5% and \$25.1 million or 31.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The income tax provision on operating income was an expense of \$34.4 million during the three months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$25.1 million during the same period in 2016. These provisions resulted in relatively consistent effective tax rates for operating income of 32.2% and 31.7% in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

The provision for income taxes from continuing operations was an expense of \$46.4 million in the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to an expense of \$21.0 million during the same period in 2016. These provisions resulted in consolidated effective federal tax rates of 27.3% and 20.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. These provisions reflect benefits related to tax planning strategies implemented in prior years of \$6.4 million and \$8.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The provision for the six

months ended June 30, 2017 also reflects excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation of \$2.5 million. In addition, the 2016 provision reflects the aforementioned tax benefit of \$30.1 million on the loss from repayment of borrowings. Absent these items, the provision for income taxes would have been \$55.3 million or 32.5% and \$60.0 million or 32.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The income tax provision on operating income was an expense of \$50.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$59.3 million during the same period in 2016. The provision for the six months ended June 30, 2017 reflects the aforementioned excess tax benefit related to stock-based compensation of \$2.5 million. Absent this item, the provision for income taxes would have been an expense of \$53.2 million, or 32.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to \$59.3 million, or 32.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

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## Critical Accounting Estimates

Interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP and include certain accounting policies that we consider to be critical due to the amount of judgment and uncertainty inherent in the application of those policies. While we believe that the amounts included in our consolidated financial statements reflect our best judgment, the use of different assumptions could produce materially different accounting estimates. As disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, we believe the following accounting estimates are critical to our operations and require the most subjective and complex judgment:

- Reserve for losses and loss expenses
- Reinsurance recoverable balances
- Pension benefit obligations
- Other-than-temporary impairments
- Deferred tax assets

For a more detailed discussion of these critical accounting estimates, see our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

## Statutory Surplus of U.S. Insurance Subsidiaries

The following table reflects statutory surplus for our U.S. insurance subsidiaries:

(in millions)	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Total Statutory Capital and Surplus—U.S. Insurance Subsidiaries	\$2,006.3	\$2,173.4

The statutory capital and surplus for our U.S. insurance subsidiaries decreased \$167.1 million during the first six months of 2017. This decrease was due to a \$296.8 million dividend paid by Hanover Insurance to THG in the second quarter of 2017, partially offset by profits from operations.

The NAIC prescribes an annual calculation regarding risk based capital (“RBC”). RBC ratios for regulatory purposes are expressed as a percentage of the capital required to be above the Authorized Control Level (the “Regulatory Scale”); however, in the insurance industry, RBC ratios are widely expressed as a percentage of the Company Action Level. The following table reflects the Company Action Level, the Authorized Control Level and RBC ratios for Hanover Insurance (which includes Citizens and other U.S. insurance subsidiaries), as of June 30, 2017, expressed both on the Industry Scale (Total Adjusted Capital divided by the Company Action Level) and Regulatory Scale (Total Adjusted Capital divided by Authorized Control Level):

(dollars in millions)	Company Action Level	Authorized Control Level	RBC Ratio Industry Scale	RBC Ratio Regulatory Scale
The Hanover Insurance Company	\$ 933.8	\$ 466.9	214 %	428 %





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## Funds at Lloyd's

Chaucer corporate members operate in the Lloyd's market, which requires that these members deposit funds, referred to as "Funds at Lloyd's", to support their underwriting interests. Lloyd's sets required capital annually for all participating syndicates based on each syndicate's business plans, the rating and reserving environment, and discussions with regulatory and rating agencies. Although the minimum capital levels are set by Lloyd's, it is the responsibility of Chaucer to continually monitor the risk profiles of its managed syndicates to ensure that the level of funding remains appropriate. Such capital can be comprised of investments, undrawn letters of credit provided by various banks, cash and cash equivalents, and undistributed profits.

We have the following securities, letters of credit and cash and cash equivalents pledged to Lloyd's to satisfy these capital requirements at June 30, 2017. At June 30, 2017, we are in compliance with the capital requirements and expect to be able to meet these capital requirements in the future.

(in millions)	
Fixed maturities, at fair value	\$580.9
Letters of credit	221.5
Cash and cash equivalents	23.0
Total pledged to Lloyd's	\$825.4

In addition to Funds at Lloyd's, as described in "Investments" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Form 10-Q, access to overseas deposits is also restricted.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is a measure of our ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet the cash requirements of business operations. As a holding company, our primary ongoing source of cash is dividends from our insurance subsidiaries. However, dividend payments to us by our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are subject to limitations imposed by regulators, such as prior notice periods and the requirement that dividends in excess of a specified percentage of statutory surplus or prior year's statutory earnings receive prior approval (so called "extraordinary dividends"). In the second quarter of 2017, Hanover Insurance received approval from the New Hampshire Insurance Commissioner and paid \$296.8 million in dividends to the holding company. This includes \$80.0 million of extraordinary dividends. Accordingly, further dividend payments to our holding company from our domestic insurance companies during the ensuing twelve months would require approval from the New Hampshire Insurance Commissioner.

Dividend payments to the holding company by Chaucer are regulated by U.K. law. Dividends from Chaucer are dependent on dividends from its subsidiaries. Annual dividend payments from Chaucer are limited to retained earnings that are not restricted by capital and other requirements for business at Lloyd's. Also, Chaucer must provide advance notice to the U.K.'s Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"), of certain proposed dividends or other payments from PRA regulated entities. No dividends were paid to the holding company by Chaucer during the first six months of 2017.

In connection with an intercompany borrowing arrangement between Chaucer and a wholly owned non-insurance subsidiary of the holding company, interest on a \$300 million note is paid by Chaucer on a quarterly basis to this

affiliate, which is ultimately available to provide dividends to the holding company. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, Chaucer paid \$9.4 million of interest related to this note, of which \$9.1 million was then dividended to the holding company. Prior to 2017, interest related to this borrowing arrangement was paid directly to the holding company. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, Chaucer paid \$11.2 million of interest related to this note.

Sources of cash for our insurance subsidiaries primarily consist of premiums collected, investment income and maturing investments. Primary cash outflows are paid claims, losses and loss adjustment expenses, policy and contract acquisition expenses, other underwriting expenses and investment purchases. Cash outflows related to losses and loss adjustment expenses can be variable because of uncertainties surrounding settlement dates for liabilities for unpaid losses and because of the potential for large losses either individually or in the aggregate. We periodically adjust our investment policy to respond to changes in short-term and long-term cash requirements.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$249.8 million during the first six months of 2017, as compared to \$233.9 million during the first six months of 2016. The \$15.9 million increase in cash provided was primarily the result of higher premiums collected during the first six months of 2017, partially offset by higher loss payments during the first six months of 2017.

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Net cash used in investing activities was \$145.9 million during the first six months of 2017, as compared to \$9.0 million cash provided by investing activities during the first six months of 2016. During 2017, cash used in investing activities primarily related to net purchases of fixed maturities, equity securities and other investments. During 2016, cash provided by investing activities primarily related to net disposals of fixed maturities, partially offset by net purchases of equity securities and other investments.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$66.5 million during the first six months of 2017, as compared to \$220.0 million during the first six months of 2016. During 2017, cash used in financing activities primarily resulted from the payment of dividends to shareholders, and repurchases of common stock, partially offset by cash inflows related to option exercises. During 2016, cash used in financing activities primarily resulted from the repayment of debt, repurchases of common stock, payment of dividends to shareholders and cash outflows related to the security lending program. These cash outflows were partially offset by cash inflows related to the issuance of \$375 million of senior unsecured debentures, and option exercises.

Dividends to shareholders are subject to quarterly board approval and declaration. During the first six months of 2017, as declared by the Board, we paid two quarterly dividends, each for \$0.50 per share to our shareholders totaling \$42.6 million. We believe that our holding company assets are sufficient to provide for future shareholder dividends should the Board of Directors declare them.

At June 30, 2017, THG, as a holding company, held \$360.6 million of fixed maturities and cash. We believe our holding company assets will be sufficient to meet our current year obligations, which consist primarily of dividends to our shareholders (as and to the extent declared), interest on our senior and subordinated debentures, the acquisition, on July 1, 2017, of an Australian subsidiary as part of our Chaucer segment (see "Other transactions"), certain costs associated with benefits due to our former life insurance employees and agents, and, to the extent required, payments related to indemnification of liabilities associated with the sale of various subsidiaries. We have, and opportunistically may repurchase our common stock and debt. We may decide to provide funds to the holding company for these and other opportunities through dividends or short-term intercompany lending arrangements.

We expect to continue to generate sufficient positive operating cash to meet all short-term and long-term cash requirements relating to current operations, including the funding of our qualified defined benefit pension plan and the Chaucer pension plan. The ultimate payment amounts for our benefit plans are based on several assumptions, including but not limited to, the rate of return on plan assets, the discount rate for benefit obligations, mortality experience, interest crediting rates, inflation and the ultimate valuation and determination of benefit obligations. Since differences between actual plan experience and our assumptions are almost certain, changes both positive and negative to our current funding status and ultimately our obligations in future periods are likely.

Our insurance subsidiaries maintain a high degree of liquidity within their respective investment portfolios in fixed maturity and short-term investments. We believe that the quality of the assets we hold will allow us to realize the long-term economic value of our portfolio, including securities that are currently in an unrealized loss position. We do not anticipate the need to sell these securities to meet our insurance subsidiaries' cash requirements since we expect our insurance subsidiaries to generate sufficient operating cash to meet all short-term and long-term cash requirements relating to current operations. However, there can be no assurance that unforeseen business needs or other items will not occur causing us to have to sell those securities in a loss position before their values fully recover, thereby causing us to recognize impairment charges in that time period.

Our Board of Directors has authorized aggregate repurchases of our common stock of up to \$900 million. Under the repurchase authorizations, the Company may repurchase, from time to time, common shares in amounts, at prices and at such times as the Company deems appropriate, subject to market conditions and other considerations. Repurchases may be executed using open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, accelerated repurchase programs or other transactions. We are not required to purchase any specific number of shares or to make purchases by any certain date under this program. During the first six months of 2017, we repurchased approximately 0.3 million shares of our common stock at a cost of \$28.0 million. As of June 30, 2017, we have approximately \$156 million available for repurchases under these repurchase authorizations.

We have a \$200.0 million credit agreement which expires in November 2018, with an option to increase the facility to \$300.0 million assuming no default and satisfaction of certain other conditions. The agreement also includes a \$50 million sub-facility for standby letters of credit that can be used for general corporate purposes. The agreement contains financial covenants including, but not limited to, maintaining at least a certain level of consolidated equity, maximum consolidated leverage ratios and requires certain of our subsidiaries to maintain a minimum RBC ratio. We had no borrowings under this agreement during the first six months of 2017.

Membership in FHLBB provides us with access to additional liquidity based on our stock holdings and pledged collateral at the date of borrowing. At June 30, 2017, we had additional borrowing capacity of \$91.9 million. There were no borrowings outstanding under this short-term facility at June 30, 2017; however, we have and may continue, from time to time, to borrow through this facility to provide short term liquidity.

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On October 15, 2015, we entered into a Standby Letter of Credit Facility Agreement (the “Facility Agreement”) not to exceed £170.0 million (or \$221.5 million) outstanding at any one time, with the option to increase the amount available for issuances of letters of credit to £235.0 million (or \$306.2 million) in the aggregate on one occasion only during the term of the Facility Agreement (subject to the consent of all lenders and assuming no default and satisfaction of other specified conditions). The Facility Agreement provides certain covenants including, but not limited to, the syndicates’ financial condition. The Facility Agreement provides regulatory capital supporting Chaucer’s underwriting activities for the 2016 and 2017 years of account and each prior open year of account. The Facility Agreement is generally renewed biennially to support new underwriting years.

The Facility Agreement is subject to letter of credit commission fees on outstanding letters of credit and unutilized commitments, which are payable quarterly. Chaucer is also required to pay customary agency fees. We paid \$1.6 million and \$1.9 million in fees during the first six months of 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Simultaneous with the Facility Agreement, we entered into a Guaranty Agreement (the “Guaranty Agreement”) with Lloyds Bank plc, as Facility Agent and Security Agent, pursuant to which we unconditionally guarantee the obligations of Chaucer under the Facility Agreement. The Guaranty Agreement contains certain financial covenants that require us to maintain a minimum net worth, a minimum risk-based capital ratio at our primary U.S.-domiciled property and casualty companies and a maximum leverage ratio, and certain negative covenants that limit our ability, among other things, to incur or assume certain debt, grant liens on our property, merge or consolidate, dispose of assets, materially change the nature or conduct of our business and make restricted payments (except, in each case, as provided by certain exceptions). The Guaranty Agreement also contains certain customary representations and warranties.

For a more detailed discussion of our credit agreements, see also “Liquidity and Capital Resources” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

At June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with the covenants of our debt and credit agreements.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We currently do not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have an effect on our financial position, revenues, expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources.

### Contingencies and Regulatory Matters

Information regarding contingencies and regulatory matters appears in Part I – Note 12 “Commitments and Contingencies” in the Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Risks and Forward-Looking Statements

Information regarding risk factors and forward-looking information appears in Part II – Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in Part I – Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. This Management’s Discussion and Analysis should be read and interpreted in light of such factors.

Other Transactions

On June 21, 2017, the Central Bank of Ireland authorized our newly formed Dublin-based company, Chaucer Insurance Company DAC (Chaucer Dublin), to write international specialty insurance business.

On July 1, 2017, we acquired a managing general agent, located in Australia, which will provide us with access to approximately \$25 million of specialty premium. The majority of this agency's business will be written by Chaucer.

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ITEM 3

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our market risks, the ways we manage them, and sensitivity to changes in interest rates, equity price risk, and foreign currency exchange risk are summarized in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations as of December 31, 2016, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. There have been no material changes in the first six months of 2017 to these risks or our management of them.

ITEM 4

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures Evaluation

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”).

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system’s objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on our controls evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that (i) the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and (ii) material information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting, as required by Rule 13a-15(d) of the Exchange Act, to determine whether any changes occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that there were no such changes during the quarter ended June 30, 2017, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.



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PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Reference is made to the litigation matter captioned “Durand Litigation” under “Commitments and Contingencies – Legal Proceedings” in Note 12 in the Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

This document contains, and management may make, certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, may be forward-looking statements. When used in our Management’s Discussion and Analysis, the words: “believes”, “anticipates”, “expects”, “projections”, “outlook”, “should”, “could”, “plan”, “guidance”, “likely”, “on track to”, “targeted” and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We wish to caution readers that accuracy with respect to forward-looking projections is difficult and risks and uncertainties, in some cases, have affected, and in the future could affect, our actual results and could cause our actual results for the remainder of 2017 and beyond to differ materially from historical results and from those expressed in any of our forward-looking statements. We operate in a business environment that is continually changing, and as such, new risk factors may emerge over time. Additionally, our business is conducted in competitive markets and therefore involves a higher degree of risk. We cannot predict these new risk factors nor can we assess the impact, if any, that they may have on our business in the future. Some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ include, but are not limited to, the following:

- changes in the demand for our products;
- risks and uncertainties with respect to our ability to retain profitable policies in force and attract profitable policies and to increase rates commensurate with, or in excess of, loss trends;
- changes in our estimates of loss and loss adjustment expense reserves and accident year “picks,” which may result in lower current year underwriting income or adverse loss development, and could impact our carried reserves;
- uncertainties with respect to the long-term profitability of our products, including with respect to new products such as our Hanover Platinum Personal Lines, excess and surplus lines, trade credit coverage, or longer-tail products covering casualty losses;
- changes in frequency and loss severity trends;
- changes in regulation, economic, market and political conditions, particularly with respect to regions where we have geographical concentrations or with respect to Lloyd’s;
- the potential effect of Brexit and related consequences on (i) Chaucer’s licensing permissions in European Union member states if Lloyd’s does not obtain alternative licensing permissions; (ii) market conditions in the U.K. and the European market; and (iii) foreign exchange volatility;
- volatile and unpredictable developments, including severe weather and other natural physical events, catastrophes and terrorist actions;
- changes in weather patterns, whether as a result of global climate change, or otherwise, causing a higher level of losses from weather events to persist;
- the availability of sufficient information to accurately estimate a loss at a point in time;
- risks and uncertainties with respect to our ability to collect all amounts due from reinsurers and to maintain current levels of reinsurance in the future at commercially reasonable rates, or at all;
- heightened volatility, fluctuations in interest rates (which have a significant impact on the market value of our investment portfolio and thus our book value), inflationary pressures, default rates and other factors that affect

investment returns from our investment portfolio;

fluctuations in currencies which affect the values of financial information converted from an originating currency to our reporting currency;

risks and uncertainties associated with our participation in shared market mechanisms, mandatory reinsurance programs and mandatory and voluntary pooling arrangements;

an increase in mandatory assessments by state guaranty funds or by Lloyd's Central Fund;

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- actions by our competitors, many of which are larger or have greater financial resources than we do;

• loss or retirement of key employees;

• operating difficulties and other unintended consequences from acquisitions and integration of acquired businesses, the introduction of new products and related technology changes and new operating models;

• changes in our claims-paying and financial strength ratings;

• negative changes in our level of statutory surplus;

• risks and uncertainties with respect to our growth or operating strategies, or with respect to our expense initiatives;

• our ability to declare and pay dividends;

• changes in accounting principles and related financial reporting requirements;

• errors or omissions in connection with the administration of any of our products;

• risks and uncertainties with technology, data security and/or outsourcing relationships that may negatively impact our ability to conduct business;

• an inability to be compliant with recently implemented regulations such as Solvency II or existing regulation such as those relating to sanctions and Sarbanes-Oxley;

• unfavorable judicial or legislative developments; and

• other factors described in such forward-looking statements.

In addition, historical and future reported financial results include estimates with respect to premiums written and earned, reinsurance recoverables, current accident year “picks”, loss and loss adjustment reserves and development, fair values of certain investments, other assets and liabilities, tax, contingent and other liabilities, and other items. These estimates are subject to change as more information becomes available.

For a more detailed discussion of our risks and uncertainties, see also Item 1A – Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

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## ITEM 2 – UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Shares purchased in the second quarter of 2017 are as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (in millions) <sup>(1)</sup>
April 1 - 30, 2017 <sup>(2)</sup>	114,701	\$ 87.55	114,236	\$ 169
May 1 - 31, 2017 <sup>(2)</sup>	102,917	82.86	102,500	161
June 1 - 30, 2017 <sup>(2)</sup>	58,656	84.66	58,201	156
Total	276,274	\$ 85.19	274,937	\$ 156

(1) Since the announcement of our share repurchase program on October 29, 2007, the Board has authorized us to repurchase up to \$900 million in shares of our common stock using open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, accelerated repurchase programs or other transactions.

(2) Includes 465, 417, and 455 shares withheld to satisfy tax withholding amounts due from employees related to the receipt of stock which resulted from the exercise or vesting of equity awards for the months ended April 30, May 31, and June 30, 2017, respectively.

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ITEM 6 – EXHIBITS

EX – Description of 2017-2018 Non-Employee Director Compensation.

10.1+

EX – The Hanover Insurance Group Cash Balance Pension Plan, as amended.

10.2+

EX – Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78m, 78o(d), as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

EX – Certification of the Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78m, 78o(d), as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

EX – Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

EX – Certification of the Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

EX – The following materials from The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2017 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language ("XBRL"): (i) Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016; (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016; (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and (vi) related notes to these financial statements.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

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.

The Hanover Insurance Group, Inc.  
Registrant

August 3, 2017 /s/ Joseph M. Zubretsky  
Date Joseph M. Zubretsky  
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

August 3, 2017 /s/ Jeffrey M. Farber  
Date Jeffrey M. Farber  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer