ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE CO HOLDINGS LTD
Form 10-Q
August 06, 2010

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

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2010

OR

o **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: 001-32938

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Bermuda	**98-0481737**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	*(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)*

27 Richmond Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda
(Address of Principal Executive Offices and Zip Code)
(441) 278-5400
(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 þ No o

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 þ No o

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

Large accelerated filer þ	Accelerated filer o	Non-accelerated filer o	Smaller reporting company o
		(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	

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

The number of outstanding common shares, par value $0.03 per share, of Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd as of August 2, 2010 was 48,873,660.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I
- Item 1. Financial Statements
- Item 2. Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
- Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk
- Item 4. Controls and Procedures

PART II
- Item 1. Legal Proceedings
- Item 1A. Risk Factors
- Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds
- Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities
- Item 4. Other Information
- Item 5. Exhibits

SIGNATURES

EXHIBIT INDEX

EX-31.1

EX-31.2

EX-32.1

EX-32.2

EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT

EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT

EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. ***Financial Statements.***

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	As of June 30, 2010	**As of December 31, 2009**
ASSETS		
Fixed maturity investments available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost: 2010: $2,602,000; 2009: $4,260,844)	$ 2,755,934	$ 4,427,072
Fixed maturity investments trading, at fair value	4,275,893	2,544,322
Other invested assets trading, at fair value	388,761	184,869
Total investments	7,420,588	7,156,263
Cash and cash equivalents	442,689	292,188
Restricted cash	101,206	87,563
Insurance balances receivable	552,330	395,621
Prepaid reinsurance	202,107	186,610
Reinsurance recoverable	932,435	919,991
Accrued investment income	46,105	53,046
Net deferred acquisition costs	103,286	87,821
Goodwill	268,376	268,376
Intangible assets	58,576	60,359
Balances receivable on sale of investments	24,318	55,854
Net deferred tax assets	14,170	21,895
Other assets	48,182	67,566
Total assets	$ 10,214,368	$ 9,653,153
LIABILITIES		
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	$ 4,920,435	$ 4,761,772
Unearned premiums	1,069,956	928,619
Reinsurance balances payable	137,790	102,837
Balances due on purchases of investments	50,425	55,670
Senior notes	498,984	498,919
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	68,235	92,041
Total liabilities	$ 6,745,825	$ 6,439,858
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common shares, par value $0.03 per share (2010: 50,488,342; 2009: 49,734,487 shares issued and 2010: 49,407,301; 2009: 49,734,487 shares outstanding)	$ 1,515	$ 1,492
Additional paid-in capital	1,378,262	1,359,934

Treasury shares, at cost (2010: 1,081,041; 2009: nil)	(49,089)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		
net unrealized gains on investments, net of tax	138,245	149,849
Retained earnings	1,999,610	1,702,020
Total shareholders equity	$ 3,468,543	$ 3,213,295
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	$ 10,214,368	$ 9,653,153

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
EVENUES:				
ross premiums written	$ 493,847	$ 492,782	$ 998,010	$ 972,37
emiums ceded	(124,052)	(131,344)	(194,923)	(205,90
et premiums written	369,795	361,438	803,087	766,47
hange in unearned premiums	(30,871)	(27,770)	(125,839)	(108,83
et premiums earned	338,924	333,668	677,248	657,64
et investment income	65,594	76,537	134,496	154,39
et realized investment gains	94,933	5,093	172,420	41,69
et impairment charges recognized in earnings:				
otal other-than-temporary impairment charges		(16,225)	(168)	(58,18
ortion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income, before taxes		10,751		10,75
et impairment charges recognized in earnings		(5,474)	(168)	(47,43
ther income	616	369	913	83
	500,067	410,193	984,909	807,12
XPENSES:				
et losses and loss expenses	188,722	177,719	420,876	326,21
cquisition costs	37,938	36,963	78,722	74,09
eneral and administrative expenses	68,089	61,495	131,552	118,86
mortization and impairment of intangible assets	891	1,065	1,783	2,13
terest expense	9,531	9,522	19,059	19,96
oreign exchange loss (gain)	559	(1,222)	1,635	(38
	305,730	285,542	653,627	540,87
come before income taxes	194,337	124,651	331,282	266,24
come tax expense	10,378	10,981	13,583	21,16
ET INCOME	183,959	113,670	317,699	245,07
ther comprehensive (loss) income:				
nrealized gains on investments arising during the period net of applicable eferred income tax expense for the three months 2010: $(471); 2009: $(1,822); d six months 2010: $(690); 2009: $(441)	63,852	140,209	101,322	76,14
ortion of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in other omprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income tax for the three		(10,751)		(10,75

onths and six months ended June 30, 2010 nil; 2009: nil				
eclassification adjustment for net realized investment (gains) losses included net income, net of applicable income tax	(67,891)	7,856	(112,926)	14,48
ther comprehensive (loss) income	(4,039)	137,314	(11,604)	79,88
OMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 179,920	$ 250,984	$ 306,095	$ 324,96
ER SHARE DATA				
asic earnings per share	$ 3.66	$ 2.30	$ 6.34	$ 4.9
iluted earnings per share	$ 3.47	$ 2.22	$ 5.98	$ 4.7
eighted average common shares outstanding	50,222,974	49,523,459	50,123,945	49,386,54
eighted average common shares and common share equivalents outstanding	52,974,410	51,257,887	53,086,708	51,215,80
ividends declared per share	$ 0.20	$ 0.18	$ 0.40	$ 0.3

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Share Capital	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Shares	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
December 31, 2009	$ 1,492	$ 1,359,934	$	$ 149,849	$ 1,702,020	$ 3,213,295
Net income					317,699	317,699
Dividends					(20,109)	(20,109)
Other comprehensive loss:						
Net unrealized losses, net of deferred income tax				(11,604)		(11,604)
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income, net of deferred income tax						
Total other comprehensive loss				(11,604)		(11,604)
Stock compensation	23	18,328				18,351
Share repurchase			(49,089)			(49,089)
June 30, 2010	$ 1,515	$ 1,378,262	$ (49,089)	$ 138,245	$ 1,999,610	$ 3,468,543

	Share Capital	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
December 31, 2008	$ 1,471	$ 1,314,785	$ 105,632	$ 994,974	$ 2,416,862
Cumulative effect adjustment upon adoption of ASC 320-10-65[1], net of deferred taxes			(136,848)	136,848	
Net income				245,078	245,078
Dividends				(17,828)	(17,828)
Other comprehensive income:					
Unrealized gains			90,636		90,636
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive income, net of deferred income tax			(10,751)		(10,751)

Total other comprehensive income			79,885		79,885
Stock compensation	15	17,415			17,430
June 30, 2009	$ 1,486	$ 1,332,200	$ 48,669	$ 1,359,072	$ 2,741,427

[1] Cumulative effect adjustment reflects adoption of ASC 320-10-65 as of April 1, 2009.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	**2009**
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 317,699	$ 245,078
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Net realized gains on sales of investments	(113,151)	(34,311)
Mark to market adjustments	(59,269)	(7,384)
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings	168	47,437
Stock compensation expense	17,454	16,560
Insurance balances receivable	(156,709)	(73,832)
Prepaid reinsurance	(15,497)	(27,531)
Reinsurance recoverable	(12,444)	(21,402)
Accrued investment income	6,941	(5,980)
Net deferred acquisition costs	(15,465)	(10,422)
Net deferred tax assets	8,415	(8,783)
Other assets	22,318	(1,353)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	158,663	136,899
Unearned premiums	141,337	136,368
Reinsurance balances payable	34,953	37,819
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(23,806)	(24,263)
Other items, net	(6,005)	(2,518)
Net cash provided by operating activities	305,602	402,382
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of fixed maturity investments available for sale	(113,118)	(5,379,219)
Purchases of fixed maturity investments trading	(6,927,637)	(234,049)
Purchases of other invested assets	(203,011)	(125,376)
Sales of fixed maturity investments available for sale	1,827,800	5,297,600
Sales of fixed maturity investments trading	5,344,007	357
Sales of other invested assets	3,155	134,386
Changes in securities lending collateral received		171,026
Purchases of fixed assets	(5,213)	(3,072)
Change in restricted cash	(13,643)	(8,636)
Net cash used in investing activities	(87,660)	(146,983)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Dividends paid	(20,109)	(17,828)
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	3,576	2,228
Share repurchase	(49,089)	
Repayment of syndicated loan		(243,750)
Changes in securities lending collateral		(177,010)

Net cash used in financing activities		(65,622)		(436,360)
Effect of exchange rate changes on foreign currency cash		(1,819)		801
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		150,501		(180,160)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		292,188		655,828
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	$	442,689	$	475,668
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash paid for income taxes	$	4,386	$	37,878
Cash paid for interest expense		18,750		20,365

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

1. GENERAL

Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd (Holdings) was incorporated in Bermuda on November 13, 2001. Holdings, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company), provides property and casualty insurance and reinsurance on a worldwide basis through operations in Bermuda, the United States, Europe, Hong Kong and Singapore.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CONSOLIDATION

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Holdings and its subsidiaries and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information and with Article 10 of Regulation S-X as promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments that are normal and recurring in nature and necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and results of operations as of the end of and for the periods presented. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results for a full year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The significant estimates reflected in the Company s financial statements include, but are not limited to:

The premium estimates for certain reinsurance agreements,

Recoverability of deferred acquisition costs,

The reserve for outstanding losses and loss expenses,

Valuation of ceded reinsurance recoverables,

Determination of impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets,

Valuation of financial instruments, and

Determination of other-than-temporary impairment of investments.

Inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation and all entities meeting consolidation requirements have been included in the consolidation. Certain immaterial reclassifications in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (consolidated income statements) and consolidated statements of cash flows and notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been made to prior years amounts to conform to the current year s presentation.

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, including these notes, should be read in conjunction with the Company s audited consolidated financial statements, and related notes thereto, included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

3. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2010-06 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASU 2010-06). ASU 2010-06 updated section ASC 820-10 to require a greater level of disaggregated information and more robust disclosure about valuation techniques and inputs to fair value measurements. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, with the exception of the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measures which are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010. See Note 6   Fair Value of Financial Instruments   for the Company   s disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments.

In March 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-11   Derivatives and Hedging: Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

Derivatives (ASU 2010-11). ASU 2010-11 clarifies the type of embedded credit derivative that is exempt from embedded derivative bifurcation requirements, specifically one that is related only to the subordination of one financial instrument to another. ASU 2010-11 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after June 15, 2010. As permitted under the transitional provisions of ASU 2010-11, effective July 1, 2010 the Company has elected the fair value option for any investment in a beneficial interest in a securitized asset. As a result, the Company elected the fair value option for all of its mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities held as of June 30, 2010. On July 1, 2010, the Company reclassified net unrealized gains of $42,402 from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings . As a result of the fair value election, any changes in fair value of the mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities will be recognized in net realized investment gains (losses) on the consolidated income statement. On July 1, 2010, these investments, which totaled $968,825 as of June 30, 2010, were classified as fixed maturity investments trading, at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet.

4. INVESTMENTS

a) Available for Sale Securities

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, unrealized losses, other-than-temporary-impairment charges (OTTI) recorded through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value of the Company s available for sale investments by category as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are as follows:

		Gross			
		Unrealized	Unrealized		
				OTTI	
	Cost	Gains	Losses	OCI	Fair Value
June 30, 2010					
U.S. Government and Government agencies	$ 197,602	$ 13,662	$ (8)	$	$ 211,256
Non-U.S. Government and Government agencies	135,790	10,055	(5,239)		140,606
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	145,495	14,550			160,045
Corporate debt:					
Financial institutions	337,266	15,609	(2,378)		350,497
Industrials	691,159	49,728	(9)		740,878
Utilities	168,265	15,562			183,827
Residential mortgage-backed:					
Non-agency residential	151,416	6,306	(6,759)	(563)	150,400
Agency residential	551,635	32,508	(68)		584,075
Commercial mortgage-backed	157,464	8,715			166,179
Asset-backed	65,908	2,345	(82)		68,171
Total fixed maturity investments, available for sale	$ 2,602,000	$ 169,040	$ (14,543)	$ (563)	$ 2,755,934
December 31, 2009					
U.S. Government and Government agencies	$ 689,858	$ 34,831	$ (1,389)	$	$ 723,300
	271,528	13,752	(1,590)		283,690

Non-U.S. Government and Government agencies					
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	210,315	17,429	(336)		227,408
Corporate debt:					
Financial institutions	684,386	27,695	(1,751)		710,330
Industrials	879,905	46,489	(184)		926,210
Utilities	143,773	10,479			154,252
Residential mortgage-backed:					
Non-agency residential	172,000	4,206	(11,517)	(1,856)	162,833
Agency residential	708,652	28,882	(1,095)		736,439
Commercial mortgage-backed	406,236	6,482	(7,915)		404,803
Asset-backed	94,191	3,762	(146)		97,807
Total fixed maturity investments, available for sale	$ 4,260,844	$ 194,007	$ (25,923)	$ (1,856)	$ 4,427,072

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

b) Trading Securities

Securities accounted for at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated income statements by category as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
U.S. Government and Government agencies	$ 1,558,731	$ 655,266
Non-U.S. Government and Government agencies	246,180	227,310
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	88,965	15,810
Corporate debt		
Financial institutions	687,744	590,130
Industrials	359,285	191,729
Utilities	69,802	11,934
Residential mortgage-backed		
Non-agency residential	256,130	259,055
Agency residential	377,748	139,858
Commercial mortgage-backed	29,545	18,266
Asset-backed	601,763	434,964
Total fixed maturity investments, trading	4,275,893	2,544,322
Hedge funds	319,592	184,725
Equity securities	69,169	144
Total	$ 4,664,654	$ 2,729,191

c) Contractual Maturity Dates

The contractual maturity dates of fixed maturity investments (available for sale and trading) as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	$ 396,310	$ 399,476
Due after one year through five years	3,593,575	3,676,074
Due after five years through ten years	596,166	611,326
Due after ten years	100,233	110,940
Mortgage-backed	1,523,938	1,564,077
Asset-backed	667,671	669,934
	$ 6,877,893	$ 7,031,827

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

d) Other Invested Assets

As of June 30, 2010, the Company held sixteen hedge fund investments with a total fair value of $319,592, which comprised 4.0% of the total fair value of its investments and cash and cash equivalents and are summarized as follows by type of investment strategy:

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

Hedge Fund Type	Fair Value as of June 30, 2010	Unfunded Commitments	Long Exposure[1] (% of funded)	Short Exposure[2] (% of funded)	Gross Exposure[3]	Net Exposure[4]
Secondary private equity funds	$ 17,464	$ 43,319	100%	0%	100%	100%
Distressed	68,310	42,660	68%	13%	81%	55%
Equity long/short	76,205		61%	36%	97%	25%
Multi-strategy	107,744		92%	50%	142%	42%
Event driven	49,869		90%	52%	142%	38%
Total	$ 319,592					

(1) Long exposure represents the ratio of the fund s long investments in securities to the fund s equity capital (over 100% may denote explicit borrowing).

(2) Short exposure represents the ratio of the securities sold short to the fund s equity capital.

(3) Gross exposure is the addition of the long and short exposures (over 100% may denote explicit borrowing).

(4) Net exposure is the subtraction

of the short exposure from the long exposure.

Secondary private equity funds: These funds buy limited partnership interests from existing limited partners of primary private equity funds. As owners of private equity funds seek liquidity, they can sell their existing investments, plus any remaining commitment, to secondary market participants. The Company has invested in two secondary private equity funds to purchase those primary limited partnership interests. The fair values of the investments in this class have been estimated using the net asset value per share of the investments. These funds cannot be redeemed because the investments include restrictions that do not allow for redemption until termination of the fund. The remaining restriction period for these funds ranges from seven to eight years.

Distressed funds: In distressed debt investing, managers take positions in the debt of companies experiencing significant financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, or in certain positions of the capital structure of structured securities. The manager relies on the fundamental analysis of these securities, including the claims on the assets and the likely return to bondholders. The fair values of the funds in this class have been estimated using the net asset value per share of the funds. The Company has invested in five distressed funds, four of which (representing approximately 34% of the value of the funds in this class) are not currently eligible for redemption due to imposed lock-up periods with remaining periods ranging from eighteen months to seven years. Funds representing approximately 43% of the value of the funds in this class are currently eligible for quarterly redemption with a 65-day notification period, subject to redemption limitations. Funds representing approximately 23% of the value of the funds in this class are currently eligible for quarterly redemption with a 45-day notification period and redemption fee if redeemed prior to January 2012.

Equity long/short funds: In equity long/short funds, managers take long positions in companies they deem to be undervalued and short positions in companies they deem to be overvalued. Long/short managers may invest in countries, regions or sectors and vary by their use of leverage and target net long position. The fair values of the funds in this class have been estimated using the net asset value per share of the funds. The Company has invested in three equity long/short funds, two of which (representing approximately 69% of the value of the funds in this class) are not currently eligible for redemption due to imposed lock-up periods with remaining periods ranging from two to six months, at which time the funds will be eligible for quarterly redemption with a 60-day notification period. The third fund, representing approximately 31% of the value of the funds in this class, is currently eligible for quarterly redemption with a 30-day notification period or monthly redemption with a 30-day notification period and redemption fee.

Multi-strategy funds: These funds may utilize many strategies employed by specialized funds including distressed investing, equity long/short, merger arbitrage, convertible arbitrage, fixed income arbitrage and macro trading. The fair values of the funds in this class have been estimated using the net asset value per share of the funds. The Company has invested in four multi-strategy funds. Funds representing approximately 24% of the value of the funds in this class currently are not eligible for

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

redemption due to imposed lock-up periods with remaining periods of approximately eight months. Funds representing approximately 29% of the value of the funds in this class are currently eligible for quarterly redemption with a 60-day notification period. Funds representing approximately 23% of the value of the funds in this class are currently eligible for quarterly redemption with a 45-day notification period and redemption fee if redeemed prior to December 2010. Funds representing approximately 24% of the value of the funds in this class are not eligible for redemption due to a seven month lock-up period.

Event driven funds: Event driven strategies seek to deploy capital into specific securities whose returns are affected by a specific event that affects the value of one or more securities of a company. Returns for such securities are linked primarily to the specific outcome of the events and not by the overall direction of the bond or stock markets. Examples could include mergers and acquisitions (arbitrage), corporate restructurings and spin-offs and capital structure arbitrage. The fair values of the funds in this class have been estimated using the net asset value per share of the funds. The Company has invested in two event driven funds. Approximately 50% of the value of the funds is not currently eligible for redemption due to an imposed two year lock-up period. The remaining 50% of the value of the funds in this class is currently eligible for quarterly redemption, but is subject to redemption fees and limitations.

Two of the Company s hedge funds, a multi-strategy fund and an event driven fund, had long exposure greater than 100% of the funds net asset value (indicating explicit leverage of 122% and 120%, respectively as of June 30, 2010). None of the other funds in which the Company invests have used explicit leverage as of June 30, 2010.

In addition, the Company has committed $50,000 and $25,000 for two new hedge funds, respectively.

e) Net Investment Income

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Fixed maturities and other investments	$ 67,552	$ 76,703	$ 138,650	$ 155,581
Other invested assets	940	880	1,246	1,487
Cash and cash equivalents	111	561	163	1,187
Expenses	(3,009)	(1,607)	(5,563)	(3,864)
Net investment income	$ 65,594	$ 76,537	$ 134,496	$ 154,391

f) Components of Realized Gains and Losses

Components of realized gains for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 are summarized in the following table:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Gross realized gains on sale of securities	$ 78,572	$ 46,618	$ 130,239	$ 94,272
Gross realized losses on sale of securities	(6,724)	(49,001)	(13,130)	(59,961)
Treasury yield hedge	(3,958)		(3,958)	
Mark-to-market changes: debt securities trading	32,746	(428)	60,477	(428)
Mark-to-market changes: hedge funds and equity securities	(5,703)	7,904	$ (1,208)	7,812

Net realized investment gains	$ 94,933	$ 5,093	$ 172,420	$ 41,695
Proceeds from sale of available for sale securities	$ 539,449	$ 1,942,811	$ 1,846,074	$ 5,365,294
Proceeds from sale of trading securities	$ 4,081,800	$ 10,717	$ 5,297,353	$ 67,405

The Company recognized a realized loss of $3,958 related to a U.S. treasury yield hedge transaction that was purchased in May 2010 and terminated in June 2010.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

g) Pledged Assets

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, $391,355 and $323,681, respectively, of cash and cash equivalents and investments were on deposit with various state or government insurance departments or pledged in favor of ceding companies in order to comply with relevant insurance regulations. In addition, the Company has set up trust accounts to meet security requirements for inter-company reinsurance transactions. These trusts contained assets of $994,455 and $701,843 as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and are included in fixed maturity investments.

The Company also has facilities available for the issuance of letters of credit collateralized against the Company s investment portfolio. The collateralized portion of these facilities is up to $1,300,000 as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. See Note 7 Debt and Financing Arrangements for details on the facilities.

The following table shows the Company s trust accounts on deposit, as well as outstanding and remaining letters of credit facilities, and the collateral committed to support the letters of credit facilities as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	As of June 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
Total trust accounts on deposit	$ 1,385,810	$ 1,025,524
Total letters of credit facilities:		
Citibank Europe plc	900,000	900,000
Credit Facility	800,000	800,000
Total letters of credit facilities	1,700,000	1,700,000
Total letters of credit facilities outstanding:		
Citibank Europe plc	765,241	794,609
Credit Facility	206,452	376,658
Total letters of credit facilities outstanding	971,693	1,171,267
Total letters of credit facilities remaining:		
Citibank Europe plc	134,759	105,391
Credit Facility	593,548	423,342
Total letters of credit facilities remaining	728,307	528,733
Collateral committed to support the letter of credit facilities	$ 1,223,194	$ 1,208,359

Total trust accounts on deposit includes available for sale securities, trading securities and cash and cash equivalents. The fair values of the combined total cash and cash equivalents and investments held under trust were $2,609,004 and $2,233,883 as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Of the total letters of credit facilities outstanding as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, $8,025 and $263,297 was used to meet security requirements for inter-company transactions and the remaining letter of credit facilities outstanding of $963,668 and $907,970 was used for third-party ceding companies, respectively. Trust accounts were substituted for inter-company letters of credit during 2010.

h) Analysis of Unrealized Losses

The Company s primary investment objective is the preservation of capital. Although the Company has been successful in meeting this objective, shifts in interest rates and credit spreads affecting valuation can temporarily place some investments in an unrealized loss position.

The following table summarizes the market value of those investments in an unrealized loss position for periods less than and greater than 12 months as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

	June 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Gross Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	OTTI OCI	Gross Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	OTTI OCI
Less than 12 months						
U.S. Government and Government agencies	$ 6,769	$ (3)	$	$ 112,349	$ (1,367)	$
Non-U.S. Government and Government agencies	40,871	(4,519)		40,450	(1,079)	
States, municipalities and political subdivisions				7,637	(336)	
Corporate debt						
Financial institutions	15,746	(1,298)		45,697	(560)	
Industrials	1,067	(9)		18,409	(184)	
Residential mortgage-backed						
Non-agency residential	9,615	(568)		82,544	(8,797)	(1,527)
Agency residential	3,546	(15)		70,525	(1,057)	
Commercial mortgage-backed	128			56,396	(511)	
Asset-backed	14,301	(21)		8,516	(120)	
	$ 92,043	$ (6,433)	$	$ 442,523	$ (14,011)	$ (1,527)
More than 12 months						
U.S. Government and Government agencies	$ 284	$ (5)	$	$ 271	$ (22)	$
Non-U.S. Government and Government agencies	2,685	$ (721)	$	3,700	(511)	
Corporate debt						
Financial institutions	42,685	(1,080)		23,462	(1,191)	
Residential mortgage-backed						
Non-agency residential	85,978	(6,191)	(563)	27,265	(2,720)	(329)
Agency residential	959	(52)		214	(38)	
Commercial mortgage-backed				149,074	(7,404)	
Asset-backed	2,212	(61)		419	(26)	
	$ 134,803	$ (8,110)	$ (563)	$ 204,405	$ (11,912)	$ (329)
	$ 226,846	$ (14,543)	$ (563)	$ 646,928	$ (25,923)	$ (1,856)

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, there were approximately 64 and 159 securities, respectively, in an unrealized loss position. The gross unrealized loss of $14,543 as of June 30, 2010 was primarily the result of widening credit spreads related to increases in market risk premium and reduced market liquidity since the acquisition of these securities. The decrease in the gross unrealized loss from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010 is primarily due to selling available for sale debt securities and reinvesting proceeds in trading debt securities thereby reducing unrealized gains/losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

i) Other-than-temporary impairment charges

Following the Company s review of the securities in the investment portfolio during the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, nil and one mortgage-backed security, respectively, was considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired due to the present value of the expected cash flows being lower than the amortized cost. The $168 of OTTI during the six months ended June 30, 2010 was recognized through earnings due to credit related losses.

For the mortgage-backed security for which OTTI was recognized due to credit loss during the six months ended June 30, 2010, the significant inputs utilized to determine a credit loss were the estimated frequency and severity of losses of the underlying mortgages that comprise the mortgage-backed security. The frequency of losses was measured as the credit default rate, which includes such factors such as loan-to-value ratios and credit scores of borrowers. The severity of losses includes such factors as trends in overall housing prices and house prices that are obtained at foreclosure. The frequency and severity inputs were used in projecting

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

the future cash flows of the mortgage backed security. For the security in which we recognized an OTTI due to credit loss the credit default rate was 10.3% and the severity rate was 49.0%.

The following table summarizes the amounts related to credit losses on debt securities for which a portion of the OTTI was recognized in other comprehensive income in the consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, and the three months ended June 30, 2009:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009
Beginning balance of credit losses	$ 1,264	$ 1,096	$ 7,140
Additions for credit loss for which OTTI was not previously recognized		168	3,167
Reductions for securities sold during the period (realized)			
Reductions for OTTI previously recognized due to intent to sell			
Additions resulting from the increase in credit losses			2,307
Reductions resulting from the improvement in expected cash flows			
Ending balance of credit losses	$ 1,264	$ 1,264	$ 12,614

Following the Company s review of the securities in the investment portfolio during the six months ended June 30, 2009, seven securities (six mortgage-backed securities and one corporate bond) were considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired due to the present value of the expected cash flows being lower than the amortized cost. Of the $58,188 recognized as OTTI, $5,474 was recognized through earnings due to credit related losses, $41,963 was recognized through earnings for those securities in an unrealized loss position where the Company s investment managers had the discretion to sell and $10,751 was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets.

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Company uses currency forward contracts to manage currency exposure, which are the only derivative instruments used for risk management purposes. The U.S. dollar is the Company s reporting currency and the functional currency of its operating subsidiaries. The Company enters into insurance and reinsurance contracts where the premiums receivable and losses payable are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In addition, the Company maintains a portion of its investments and liabilities in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Canadian dollar, Euro and British Sterling. For liabilities incurred in currencies other than U.S. dollars, U.S. dollars are converted to the currency of the loss at the time of claim payment. As a result, the Company has an exposure to foreign currency risk resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company has developed a hedging strategy using currency forward contracts to minimize the potential loss of value caused by currency fluctuations. These currency forward contracts are not designated as hedges and accordingly are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets as a part of other assets or accounts payable and accrued liabilities, with the corresponding realized and unrealized gains and losses included in foreign exchange loss in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. The fair value of our currency forward contracts as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was a net payable of $2,216 and $1,650, respectively, and was included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet.

6. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. There is a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon whether the inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability are observable or unobservable in the market at the measurement date, with quoted market prices being the highest level (Level 1) and unobservable inputs being the lowest level (Level 3). A fair value measurement will fall within the level of the hierarchy based on the input that is significant to determining such measurement. The three levels are defined as follows:

> **Level 1**: Observable inputs to the valuation methodology that are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
>
> **Level 2**: Observable inputs to the valuation methodology other than quoted market prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted

prices for identical assets in markets that are not active and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

The following table shows the fair value of the Company s financial instruments and where in the fair value hierarchy the fair value measurements are included as of June 30, 2010.

			Fair value measurement using:		
	Carrying amount	**Total fair value**	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)**	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Available for sale securities:					
U.S. Government and Government agencies	$ 211,256	$ 211,256	$ 145,662	$ 65,594	$
Non-U.S. Government and Government agencies	140,606	140,606		140,606	
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	160,045	160,045		160,045	
Corporate debt	1,275,202	1,275,202		1,275,202	
Mortgage-backed	900,654	900,654		771,490	129,164
Asset-backed	68,171	68,171		65,087	3,084
Total available for sale fixed maturity investments	2,755,934	2,755,934			
Trading securities:					
U.S. Government and Government agencies	$ 1,558,731	$ 1,558,731	$ 1,431,132	$ 127,599	$
Non-U.S. Government and Government agencies	246,180	246,180		246,180	
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	88,965	88,965		88,965	
Corporate debt	1,116,831	1,116,831		1,116,831	
Mortgage-backed	663,423	663,423		513,798	149,625
Asset-backed	601,763	601,763		501,292	100,471
Total trading fixed maturity investments	4,275,893	4,275,893			
Total fixed maturity investments	7,031,827	7,031,827			
Hedge funds	319,592	319,592			319,592
Equity securities	69,169	69,169	69,169		

Total investments	7,420,588	7,420,588		
Senior notes	498,984	547,500		547,500

The following describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to determine the fair value of financial instruments held as of June 30, 2010.

U.S. Government and U.S. Government agencies: Comprised primarily of bonds issued by the U.S. treasury, the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Federal National Mortgage Association. The fair values of the Company s U.S. government securities are based on quoted market prices in active markets and are included in the Level 1 fair value hierarchy. The Company believes the market for U.S. treasury securities is an actively traded market given the high level of daily trading volume. The fair values of U.S. government agency securities are priced using the spread above the risk-free yield curve. As the yields for the risk-free yield curve and the spreads for these securities are observable market inputs, the fair values of U.S. government agency securities are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

Non-U.S. Government and Government agencies: Comprised of fixed income obligations of non-U.S. governmental entities. The fair values of these securities are based on prices obtained from international indices and are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

States, municipalities and political subdivisions: Comprised of fixed income obligations of U.S. domiciled state and municipality entities. The fair values of these securities are based on prices obtained from the new issue market, and are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

Corporate debt: Comprised of bonds issued by corporations that are diversified across a wide range of issuers and industries. The fair values of corporate bonds that are short-term are priced using spread above the London Interbank Offered Rate yield curve, and the fair value of corporate bonds that are long-term are priced using the spread above the risk-free yield curve. The spreads are sourced from broker-dealers, trade prices and the new issue market. As the significant inputs used to price corporate bonds are observable market inputs, the fair values of corporate bonds are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

Mortgage-backed: Primarily comprised of pools of residential and commercial mortgages originated by both U.S. government agencies (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association) and non-U.S. government agency originators. The fair values of mortgage-backed securities originated by U.S. government agencies and non-U.S. government agencies are based on a pricing model that incorporates prepayment speeds and spreads to determine appropriate average life of mortgage-backed securities. The spreads are sourced from broker-dealers, trade prices and the new issue market. As the significant inputs used to price the mortgage-backed securities are observable market inputs, the fair values of these securities are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy, unless the significant inputs used to price the mortgage-backed securities are broker-dealer quotes and the Company is not able to determine if those quotes are based on observable market inputs, in which case the fair value is included in the Level 3 hierarchy.

Asset-backed: Principally comprised of bonds backed by pools of automobile loan receivables, home equity loans, credit card receivables and collateralized loan obligations originated by a variety of financial institutions. The fair values of asset-backed securities are priced using prepayment speed and spread inputs that are sourced from the new issue market. As the significant inputs used to price the asset-backed securities are observable market inputs, the fair values of these securities are included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy, unless the significant inputs used to price the asset-backed securities are broker-dealer quotes and the Company is not able to determine if those quotes are based on observable market inputs, in which case the fair value is included in the Level 3 hierarchy.

Hedge funds: Comprised of hedge funds invested in a range of diversified strategies. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, the fair values of the hedge funds are based on the net asset value of the funds as reported by the fund manager, which is not considered an observable input, and as such, the fair values of those hedge funds are included in the Level 3 fair value hierarchy.

Equity securities: The fair value of the equity securities are prices from market exchanges and therefore included in the Level 1 fair value hierarchy.

Senior notes: The fair value of the senior notes is based on trades as reported in Bloomberg, which was 109.5% of their principal amount, providing an effective yield of 5.63% as of June 30, 2010. The fair value of the senior notes is included in the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

The following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of financial instruments using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):		
	Hedge funds	Mortgage-backed	Asset-backed
Three Months Ended June 30, 2010			
Opening balance	$ 242,135	$ 233,667	$ 36,532
Total realized and unrealized gains included in net income	1,742	9,703	79
Total realized and unrealized losses included in net income	(2,906)	(6,987)	(279)
Change in unrealized gains included in OCI		1,639	9
Change in unrealized losses included in OCI		(205)	
Purchases	78,621	96,089	28,868
Sales		(47,560)	(2,058)
Transfers into Level 3		2,286	50,641
Transfers out of Level 3		(9,843)	(10,237)
Ending balance	$ 319,592	$ 278,789	$ 103,555
Three Months Ended June 30, 2009			
Opening balance	$ 120,708	$	$
Total gains included in net income:			
Realized losses	(824)		
Change in fair value of investments	5,395		
Purchases or sales	7,281		
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3			
Ending balance	$ 132,560	$	$
Six Months Ended June 30, 2010			
Opening balance	$ 184,725	$ 253,979	$ 104,871
Total realized and unrealized gains included in net income	6,584	18,084	634
Total realized and unrealized losses included in net income	(3,386)	(7,098)	(209)
Change in unrealized gains included in OCI		5,084	51
Change in unrealized losses included in OCI		(447)	(6)
Purchases	131,669	120,943	51,181
Sales		(119,228)	(5,246)
Transfers into Level 3		48,731	50,739
Transfers out of Level 3		(41,259)	(98,460)
Ending balance	$ 319,592	$ 278,789	$ 103,555
Six Months Ended June 30, 2009			
Opening balance	$ 48,573	$	$

Total gains included in net income:			
Realized losses	(2,575)		
Change in fair value of investments	7,962		
Purchases or sales	78,600		
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3			
Ending balance	$ 132,560	$	$

The Company attempts to verify the significant inputs used by broker-dealers in determining the fair value of the securities priced by them. If the Company could not obtain sufficient information to determine if the broker-dealers were using significant observable inputs such securities have been transferred to Level 3 fair value hierarchy. The Company believes the prices obtained from the broker-dealers are the best estimate of fair value of the securities being priced as the broker-dealers are typically involved in the initial pricing of the security and the Company has compared the price per the broker-dealer to other pricing sources and noted no material differences.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company transferred $9,843 and $41,259 of mortgage-backed securities, respectively, and $10,237 and $98,460 of asset-backed securities, respectively, from Level 3 to Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The Company transferred those securities as they no longer utilized broker-dealer quotes and instead used other pricing sources that have significant observable inputs. The Company recognizes transfers between levels at the end of the reporting period.

7. DEBT AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

On July 21, 2006, the Company issued $500,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.50% Senior Notes due August 1, 2016 (Senior Notes), with interest on the notes payable on August 1 and February 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2007. The Senior Notes were offered by the underwriters at a price of 99.71% of their principal amount, providing an effective yield to investors of 7.54%.

The Senior Notes can be redeemed by the Company prior to maturity subject to payment of a make-whole premium. The Company has no current expectations of calling the notes prior to maturity.

The Company has a collateralized amended letter of credit facility (the Credit Facility) with Citibank Europe plc. that has been and will continue to be used to issue standby letters of credit. The Credit Facility was amended in December 2008 to provide the Company with greater flexibility in the types of securities that are eligible to be posted as collateral and to increase the maximum aggregate amount available under the Credit Facility from $750,000 to $900,000 on an uncommitted basis.

In November 2007, the Company entered into an $800,000 five-year senior credit facility (the Facility) with a syndication of lenders. The Facility consists of a $400,000 secured letter of credit facility for the issuance of standby letters of credit (the Secured Facility) and a $400,000 unsecured facility for the making of revolving loans and for the issuance of standby letters of credit (the Unsecured Facility). Both the Secured Facility and the Unsecured Facility have options to increase the aggregate commitments by up to $200,000, subject to approval of the lenders. The Facility will be used for general corporate purposes and to issue standby letters of credit. The Facility contains representations, warranties and covenants customary for similar bank loan facilities, including a covenant to maintain a ratio of consolidated indebtedness to total capitalization as of the last day of each fiscal quarter or fiscal year of not greater than 0.35 to 1.0 and a covenant under the Unsecured Facility to maintain a certain consolidated net worth. In addition, each material insurance subsidiary must maintain a financial strength rating from A.M Best Company of at least A- under the Unsecured Facility and of at least B++ under the Secured Facility. Concurrent with this new Facility, the Company terminated the Letter of Credit Facility with Barclays Bank Plc and all outstanding letters of credit issued thereunder were transferred to the Secured Facility. The Company is in compliance with all covenants under the Facility as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

There are a total of 13 lenders that make up the Facility syndication and that have varying commitments ranging from $20,000 to $87,500. Of the 13 lenders, four have commitments of $87,500 each, four have commitments of $62,500 each, four have commitments of $45,000 each and one has a commitment of $20,000. The one lender in the Facility with a $20,000 commitment has declared bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. This lender did not meet its commitment under the Facility. In July 2010, the Company replaced this bankrupt lender with another lender for the full $20,000 commitment under the Facility.

In November 2008, Holdings requested a $250,000 borrowing under its Unsecured Facility. The borrowing was requested to ensure the preservation of the Company s financial flexibility in light of the uncertainty in the credit markets at that time. On November 21, 2008, the Company received $243,750 of loan proceeds from the borrowing, as $6,250 was not received from the lender in bankruptcy. On February 23, 2009, the Company repaid in full the $243,750 borrowing under its Unsecured Facility.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

8. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table shows an analysis of goodwill and intangible assets for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Goodwill	Intangible assets with indefinite lives	Intangible assets with finite lives	Total
Net balance at December 31, 2008	$ 268,532	$ 23,920	$ 47,490	$ 339,942
Additions				
Amortization			(4,185)	(4,185)
Impairments	(156)		(6,866)	(7,022)
Net balance at December 31, 2009	268,376	23,920	36,439	328,735
Additions				
Amortization			(1,783)	(1,783)
Net balance at June 30, 2010	268,376	23,920	34,656	326,952
Gross balance	268,532	23,920	48,200	340,652
Accumulated amortization			(6,678)	(6,678)
Impairments	(156)		(6,866)	(7,022)
Net balance	$ 268,376	$ 23,920	$ 34,656	$ 326,952

The amortization of the intangible assets with definite lives for the remainder of 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and thereafter will be $1,700, $2,978, $2,533, $2,533, $2,533 and $22,378, respectively. The intangible assets will be amortized over a weighted average useful life of 13.0 years.

9. INCOME TAXES

Under current Bermuda law, Holdings and its Bermuda subsidiaries are not required to pay taxes in Bermuda on either income or capital gains. Holdings and Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd have received an assurance from the Bermuda Minister of Finance under the Exempted Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966 of Bermuda, that in the event of any such taxes being imposed, Holdings and Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd will be exempted from such taxes until March 28, 2016.

Certain subsidiaries of Holdings file U.S. federal income tax returns and various U.S. state income tax returns, as well as income tax returns in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Switzerland and Hong Kong. The following tax years by jurisdiction are open to examination:

	Fiscal Years
U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for the U.S. subsidiaries	2006 2009
Inland Revenue for the U.K. branches	2008 2009
Irish Revenue Commissioners for the Irish subsidiaries	2005 2009
Swiss Federal Tax Administration for the Swiss branch	2008 2009

Inland Revenue Department for the Hong Kong branch	2009

To the best of the Company s knowledge, there are no examinations pending by the Inland Revenue or the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The IRS is currently completing an examination of the 2006 tax returns of Darwin Professional Underwriters, Inc. (Darwin). The examination covers the tax return filed for the period subsequent to Darwin s initial public offering on May 16, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

Management has deemed all material tax positions to have a greater than 50% likelihood of being sustained based on technical merits if challenged. The Company does not expect any material unrecognized tax benefits within 12 months of January 2010.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

10. SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

a) Authorized shares

The authorized share capital of Holdings as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was $10,000. The issued share capital consists of the following:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Common shares issued and fully paid, par value $0.03 per share	50,488,342	49,734,487
Share capital at end of period	$ 1,515	$ 1,492

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010
Shares issued, balance at beginning of period	49,734,487
Shares issued	753,855
Total shares issued at end of period	50,488,342
Treasury shares issued, balance at beginning of period	
Shares repurchased	(1,081,041)
Total treasury shares at end of period	(1,081,041)
Total shares outstanding	49,407,301

As of June 30, 2010, there were outstanding 40,957,448 voting common shares and 8,449,853 non-voting common shares.

b) Share Warrants

In conjunction with the private placement offering at the formation of the Company, the Company granted warrants to certain founding shareholders to acquire up to 5,500,000 common shares at an exercise price of $34.20 per share. These warrants are exercisable in certain limited conditions, including a public offering of common shares, and expire November 21, 2011. Any cash dividends paid to shareholders do not impact the exercise price of $34.20 per share for these founder warrants. There are various restrictions on the ability of warrant holders to dispose of their shares. As of June 30, 2010, none of these founder warrants have been exercised.

c) Dividends

In February 2010, the Company declared a dividend of $0.20 per common share payable on April 1, 2010 to shareholders of record on March 16, 2010. The total dividend paid amounted to $10,092. In May 2010, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of $0.20 per common share, payable on June 10, 2010 to shareholders of record on May 25, 2010. The total dividend paid amounted to $10,017.

In February 2009, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of $0.18 per common share on April 2, 2009 payable to shareholders of record on March 17, 2009. In May 2009, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of $0.18 per common share payable on June 11, 2009 to shareholders of record on May 26, 2009.

d) Share repurchase

On May 6, 2010, the board of directors of Holdings authorized the Company to repurchase up to $500,000 of Holdings   common shares through a share repurchase program. Repurchases under the authorization may be effected from time to time through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers or otherwise. This authorization is effective through May 3, 2012. The timing, form and amount of the share repurchases under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including market conditions, the Company   s capital position, legal requirements and other factors. At any time, the repurchase program may be modified, extended or terminated by the board of directors. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, the Company repurchased, through open market purchases, 1,081,401 shares for total proceeds of $49,089, which represented an average repurchase price of $45.41 per share.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

a) Employee option plan

In 2001, the Company implemented the Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd Second Amended and Restated 2001 Employee Stock Option Plan (the Plan). Under the Plan, up to 4,000,000 common shares of Holdings may be issued. Holdings has filed a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, to register common shares issued or reserved for issuance under the Plan. These options are exercisable in certain limited conditions, expire after 10 years, and generally vest pro-rata over four years from the date of grant. The exercise price of options issued are determined by the compensation committee of the board of directors but shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the common shares of Holdings on the date the option award is granted.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of period	1,314,907	$ 35.54
Granted	311,610	46.05
Exercised	(122,403)	29.22
Forfeited	(19,546)	42.76
Expired	(5,062)	45.72
Outstanding at end of period	1,479,506	$ 38.15

Assumptions used in the option-pricing model for the options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2010 are as follows:

	Options Granted During the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010
Expected term of option	5.47years
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	2.65%
Weighted average expected volatility	42.35%
Dividend yield	1.25%
Weighted average fair value on grant date	$ 17.34

The Company has assumed a weighted average annual forfeiture rate of 6.37% in determining the compensation expense over the service period.

Compensation expense of $758 and $1,550 relating to the options has been included in general and administrative expenses in the Company s consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively. Compensation expense of $682 and $1,307 relating to the options has been included in general and administrative expenses in the Company s consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company has recorded in additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheets an amount of $33,942 and $28,699, respectively, in connection with all options granted.

b) Stock incentive plan

In 2004, the Company implemented the Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd Second Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (the Stock Incentive Plan). The Stock Incentive Plan provides for grants of restricted stock, restricted stock units (RSUs), dividend equivalent rights and other equity-based awards. A total of 2,000,000 common shares may be issued under the Stock Incentive Plan. To date, only RSUs have been granted. These RSUs generally vest in the fourth or fifth year from the original grant date, or pro-rata over four years from the date of the grant.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	RSUs	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding RSUs at beginning of period	915,432	$ 36.51
RSUs granted	41,197	46.05
Performance-based RSUs granted	279,900	46.05
RSUs fully vested	(143,183)	40.97
RSUs forfeited	(8,802)	38.75
Outstanding RSUs at end of period	1,084,544	$ 38.72

During 2010, the Company granted performance-based RSUs in lieu of utilizing the LTIP (as defined in Note 11(c)). The performance-based RSUs are structured in exactly the same form as shares issued under the LTIP in terms of vesting restrictions and achievement of established performance criteria. For the performance-based RSUs granted in 2010, the Company anticipates that the performance goals are likely to be achieved. Based on the performance goals, the performance-based RSUs granted in 2010 are expensed at 100% of the fair market value of Holding s common share on the date of grant. The expense is recognized over the performance period.

Compensation expense of $3,327 and $7,041 relating to the issuance of the RSUs, including the performance based RSUs, has been recognized in general and administrative expenses in the Company s consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively. Compensation expense of $2,273 and $4,624 relating to the issuance of the RSUs, including the performance-based RSUs, has been recognized in general and administrative expenses in the Company s consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively. The compensation expense for the RSUs is based on the fair market value of Holdings common shares at the time of grant. The Company has assumed a weighted average annual forfeiture rate of 4.98% in determining the compensation expense over the service period.

As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company has recorded $32,679 and $28,827, respectively, in additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheets in connection with the RSUs awarded.

c) Long-term incentive plan

In 2006, the Company implemented the Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd Second Amended and Restated Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP). The LTIP provides for performance based equity awards to key employees in order to promote the long-term growth and profitability of the Company. Each award represents the right to receive a number of common shares in the future, based upon the achievement of established performance criteria during the applicable three-year performance period. A total of 2,000,000 common shares may be issued under the LTIP.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	
	LTIP	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding LTIP awards at beginning of period	1,148,411	$ 42.28
Additional LTIP awards granted due to the achievement of 2007 2009 performance criteria	181,250	43.40

LTIP awards vested	(543,750)	43.40
Outstanding LTIP awards at end of period	785,911	$ 41.76

Compensation expense of $3,842 and $8,863 relating to the LTIP has been recognized in general and administrative expenses in the Company s consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively. Compensation expense of $4,642 and $9,284 relating to the LTIP has been recognized in general and administrative expenses in the Company s consolidated income statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively. The compensation expense for the LTIP is based on the fair market value of the Company s common shares at the time of grant. The LTIP is deemed to be an equity plan and as such, $68,626 and $59,777 have been included in additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

In calculating the compensation expense and in the determination of share equivalents for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, it is estimated for the LTIP awards granted in 2008 that the maximum performance goals as set by the LTIP are

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

likely to be achieved over the performance period. Based on the performance goals, the LTIP awards granted in 2008 are expensed at 150% of the fair market value of Holdings common shares on the date of grant. For the LTIP awards granted in 2009, the Company anticipates that the performance goals as set by the LTIP are likely to be achieved above the target but below the maximum over the performance period. Based on the performance goals, the LTIP awards granted in 2009 are expensed at 132.5% of the fair market value of Holdings common shares on the date of grant. The expense is recognized over the performance period.

d) Cash-equivalent stock awards

As part of the Company s annual year-end compensation awards, the Company granted both stock-based awards and cash-equivalent stock awards. The cash-equivalent awards were granted to employees who received RSU and LTIP awards and were granted in lieu of granting the full award as a stock-based award. The cash-equivalent time vesting RSU awards vest pro-rata over four years from the date of grant. The cash-equivalent LTIP awards and performance based RSU awards vest after a three-year performance period. As the cash-equivalent awards are settled in cash, we establish a liability equal to the product of the fair market value of Holdings common shares as of the end of the reporting period and the total awards outstanding. The liability is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the balance sheets and changes in the liability are recorded in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated income statements. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, the expense recognized for the cash-equivalent stock awards was $3,012 and $5,321, respectively. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, the expense recognized for the cash-equivalent stock awards was $809 and $1,345, respectively.

The following table shows the stock related compensation expense relating to the stock options, RSUs, LTIP and cash equivalent awards for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**
Stock Options	$ 758	$ 682	$ 1,550	$ 1,307
RSUs	3,327	2,273	7,041	4,624
LTIP	3,842	4,642	8,863	9,284
Cash-equivalent stock awards	3,012	809	5,321	1,345
Total	$ 10,939	$ 8,406	$ 22,775	$ 16,560

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**
Basic earnings per share				
Net income	$ 183,959	$ 113,670	$ 317,699	$ 245,078
Weighted average common shares outstanding	50,222,974	49,523,459	50,123,945	49,386,549
Basic earnings per share	$ 3.66	$ 2.30	$ 6.34	$ 4.96

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Diluted earnings per share				
Net income	$ 183,959	$ 113,670	$ 317,699	$ 245,078
Weighted average common shares outstanding	50,222,974	49,523,459	50,123,945	49,386,549
Share equivalents:				
Warrants and options	1,486,465	766,954	1,534,861	774,605
Restricted stock units	456,946	339,002	469,301	337,130
LTIP awards	808,025	628,471	958,601	717,524
Weighted average common shares and common share equivalents outstanding diluted	52,974,410	51,257,886	53,086,708	51,215,808
Diluted earnings per share	$ 3.47	$ 2.22	$ 5.98	$ 4.79

For the three months ended June 30, 2010, a weighted average of 686,938 employee stock options and 24,833 RSUs, were considered anti-dilutive and were therefore excluded from the calculation of the diluted earnings per share. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, a weighted average of 600,567 employee stock options and 15,988 RSUs were considered anti-dilutive and were therefore excluded from the calculation of the diluted earnings per share.

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 a weighted average of 777,407 employee stock options and 257,485 RSUs, respectively, were considered anti-dilutive and were therefore excluded from the calculation of the diluted earnings per share. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, a weighted average of 695,234 employee stock options and 325,868 RSUs were considered anti-dilutive and were therefore excluded from the calculation of the diluted earnings per share.

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The determination of reportable segments is based on how senior management monitors the Company s underwriting operations. Management monitors the performance of its direct underwriting operations based on the geographic location of the Company s offices, the markets and customers served and the type of accounts written. The Company is currently organized into three operating segments: U.S. insurance, international insurance and reinsurance. All product lines fall within these classifications.

The U.S. insurance segment includes the Company s direct specialty insurance operations in the United States. This segment provides both direct property and specialty casualty insurance primarily to non-Fortune 1000 North American domiciled accounts. The international insurance segment includes the Company s direct insurance operations in Bermuda, Europe and Hong Kong. This segment provides both direct property and casualty insurance primarily to Fortune 1000 North American domiciled accounts and mid-sized to large non-North American domiciled accounts. The reinsurance segment includes the reinsurance of property, general casualty, professional liability, specialty lines and property catastrophe coverages written by insurance companies. We presently write reinsurance on both a treaty and a facultative basis, targeting several niche reinsurance markets.

Responsibility and accountability for the results of underwriting operations are assigned by major line of business within each segment. Because the Company does not manage its assets by segment, investment income, interest expense and total assets are not allocated to individual reportable segments. General and administrative expenses are allocated to segments based on various factors, including staff count and each segment s proportional share of gross premiums written.

Management measures results for each segment on the basis of the loss and loss expense ratio, acquisition cost ratio, general and administrative expense ratio and the combined ratio. The loss and loss expense ratio is derived by dividing net losses and loss expenses by net premiums earned. The acquisition cost ratio is derived by dividing acquisition costs by net premiums earned. The general and administrative expense ratio is derived by dividing general and administrative expenses by net premiums earned.

The combined ratio is the sum of the loss and loss expense ratio, the acquisition cost ratio and the general and administrative expense ratio.

The following table provides a summary of the segment results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

		International		
	U.S.			
Three months ended June 30, 2010	**Insurance**	**Insurance**	**Reinsurance**	**Total**
Gross premiums written	$ 189,663	$ 167,601	$ 136,583	$ 493,847
Net premiums written	135,238	98,509	136,048	369,795
Net premiums earned	125,659	89,427	123,838	338,924
Other income	616			616
Net losses and loss expenses	(69,198)	(64,580)	(54,944)	(188,722)
Acquisition costs	(15,854)	66	(22,150)	(37,938)
General and administrative expenses	(30,683)	(22,657)	(14,749)	(68,089)
Underwriting income	10,540	2,256	31,995	44,791
Net investment income				65,594
Net realized investment gains				94,933
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings				
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets				(891)
Interest expense				(9,531)
Foreign exchange loss				(559)
Income before income taxes				$ 194,337
Loss and loss expense ratio	55.1%	72.2%	44.4%	55.7%
Acquisition cost ratio	12.6%	(0.1)%	17.9%	11.2%
General and administrative expense ratio	24.4%	25.3%	11.9%	20.1%
Combined ratio	92.1%	97.4%	74.2%	87.0%

		International		
	U.S.			
Three months ended June 30, 2009	**Insurance**	**Insurance**	**Reinsurance**	**Total**
Gross premiums written	$ 182,712	$ 191,985	$ 118,085	$ 492,782
Net premiums written	127,469	116,170	117,799	361,438
Net premiums earned	111,025	111,807	110,836	333,668
Other income	369			369
Net losses and loss expenses	(46,842)	(74,101)	(56,776)	(177,719)
Acquisition costs	(13,543)	(1,667)	(21,753)	(36,963)
General and administrative expenses	(29,996)	(19,914)	(11,585)	(61,495)
Underwriting income	21,013	16,125	20,722	57,860
Net investment income				76,537
Net realized investment gains				5,093
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings				(5,474)

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets				(1,065)
Interest expense				(9,522)
Foreign exchange gain				1,222
Income before income taxes				$ 124,651
Loss and loss expense ratio	42.2%	66.3%	51.2%	53.3%
Acquisition cost ratio	12.2%	1.5%	19.6%	11.1%
General and administrative expense ratio	27.0%	17.8%	10.5%	18.4%
Combined ratio	81.4%	85.6%	81.3%	82.8%

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

		International		
	U.S.			
Six months ended June 30, 2010	**Insurance**	**Insurance**	**Reinsurance**	**Total**
Gross premiums written	$ 351,748	$ 289,023	$ 357,239	$ 998,010
Net premiums written	266,793	179,590	356,704	803,087
Net premiums earned	254,864	176,470	245,914	677,248
Other income	913			913
Net losses and loss expenses	(167,623)	(122,029)	(131,224)	(420,876)
Acquisition costs	(32,814)		(45,908)	(78,722)
General and administrative expenses	(57,797)	(44,502)	(29,253)	(131,552)
Underwrting (loss) income	(2,457)	9,939	39,529	47,011
Net investment income				134,496
Net realized investment gains				172,420
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings				(168)
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets				(1,783)
Interest expense				(19,059)
Foreign exchange loss				(1,635)
Loss before income taxes				$ 331,282
Loss and loss expense ratio	65.8%	69.1%	53.4%	62.1%
Acquisition cost ratio	12.9%	0.0%	18.7%	11.6%
General and administrative expense ratio	22.7%	25.2%	11.9%	19.4%
Combined ratio	101.4%	94.3%	84.0%	93.1%

		International		
	U.S.			
Six months ended June 30, 2009	**Insurance**	**Insurance**	**Reinsurance**	**Total**
Gross premiums written	$ 336,081	$ 317,904	$ 318,394	$ 972,379
Net premiums written	243,313	205,127	318,036	766,476
Net premiums earned	216,292	223,001	218,347	657,640
Other income	835			835
Net losses and loss expenses	(101,019)	(113,294)	(111,903)	(326,216)
Acquisition costs	(27,954)	(2,727)	(43,410)	(74,091)
General and administrative expenses	(57,395)	(38,733)	(22,732)	(118,860)
Underwrting income	30,759	68,247	40,302	139,308
Net investment income				154,391
Net realized investment gains				41,695
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings				(47,437)

Amortization and impairment of intangible assets				(2,130)
Interest expense				(19,969)
Foreign exchange gain				387
Income before income taxes				$ 266,245
Loss and loss expense ratio	46.7%	50.8%	51.3%	49.6%
Acquisition cost ratio	12.9%	1.2%	19.9%	11.3%
General and administrative expense ratio	26.5%	17.4%	10.4%	18.1%
Combined ratio	86.1%	69.4%	81.6%	79.0%

The following table shows an analysis of the Company s net premiums written by geographic location of the Company s subsidiaries for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. All inter-company premiums have been eliminated.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY HOLDINGS, LTD
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share, per share, percentage and ratio information)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
United States	$ 192,980	$ 168,220	$ 438,260	$ 412,793
Bermuda	131,119	151,299	258,901	270,312
Europe	38,550	41,462	90,710	82,914
Hong Kong	1,234	457	5,613	457
Singapore	5,912		9,603	
Total net premiums written	$ 369,795	$ 361,438	$ 803,087	$ 766,476

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 5, 2010, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of $0.20 per common share, payable on September 9, 2010 to shareholders of record on August 24, 2010.

On July 2, 2010, the Company sold its program administrator and wholesale brokerage operations for $2,395 and recognized a gain on the sale of $2,071.

Item 2. *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.*

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and result of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. References in this Form 10-Q to the terms we, us, our, the company or other similar terms mean th consolidated operations of Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd and its subsidiaries, unless the context requires otherwise. References in this Form 10-Q to the term Holdings means Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd only.

Note on Forward-Looking Statement

This Form 10-Q and other publicly available documents may include, and our officers and representatives may from time to time make, projections concerning financial information and statements concerning future economic performance and events, plans and objectives relating to management, operations, products and services, and assumptions underlying these projections and statements. These projections and statements are forward-looking statements within the meaning of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are not historical facts but instead represent only our belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside our control. These projections and statements may address, among other things, our strategy for growth, product development, financial results and reserves. Actual results and financial condition may differ, possibly materially, from these projections and statements and therefore you should not place undue reliance on them. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ, possibly materially, from those in the specific projections and statements are discussed throughout this Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in Risk Factors in Item 1A of Part I of our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 1, 2010. We are under no obligation (and expressly disclaim any such obligation) to update or revise any forward-looking statement that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise.

Overview

Our Business

We write a diversified portfolio of property and casualty insurance and reinsurance internationally through our subsidiaries and branches based in Bermuda, Europe, Hong Kong, Singapore and the United States. We manage our business through three operating segments: U.S. insurance, international insurance and reinsurance. As of June 30, 2010, we had approximately $10.2 billion of total assets, $3.5 billion of total shareholders equity and $4.0 billion of total capital, which includes shareholders equity and senior notes.

During the three and six month periods that ended June 30, 2010, we experienced premium rate declines across all of our operating segments, in particular for the professional liability and healthcare lines of business. We believe the premium rate decreases are due to increased competition, increased capacity and an absence of large severity casualty losses. We expect this trend to continue during the remainder of 2010 and we are anticipating this trend to continue into 2011. Despite the challenging pricing environment, we do believe that there are opportunities where certain products have adequate returns and that the expanded breadth of our operations allows us to target those classes of business. We have seen premium rate increases for certain general casualty business with decreases in exposures given the recent economic environment. Given these trends, we continue to be selective in the policies and reinsurance contracts we underwrite. Our consolidated gross premiums written increased slightly by $1.0 million, or 0.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009 and our net income increased $70.2 million, or 61.7%, for the same three-month period. Our consolidated gross premiums written increased by $25.6 million, or 2.6%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009, and our net income increased $72.6 million, or 29.6%, for the same six-month period. The increase in net income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 was primarily due to higher net realized investment gains and lower other-than-temporary-impairment charges (OTTI), partially offset by higher net losses and loss expenses due to increased property losses.

Recent Developments

In March 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2010-11 Derivatives and Hedging: Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives (ASU 2010-11). On

June 30, 2010, in accordance with ASU 2010-11, we elected the fair value option for all of our mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. As a result of the fair value election, starting with the three months ended September 30, 2010, any changes in the fair value of the mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities will be recognized through earnings in net realized investment gains (losses) on the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (consolidated income statements). On July 1, 2010, we reclassified $968.8 million of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, combined, from fixed maturity investments available for sale, at fair value to fixed maturity investments trading, at fair value on the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets (consolidated balance sheets). Also on July 1, 2010, we reclassified $42.4 million of net unrealized gains from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings on the consolidated balance sheets.

In April 2010, the Deepwater Horizon oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico exploded triggering an underwater oil leak. The Deepwater Horizon well has yet to be fully contained and it is too early to determine the liability potential for this event. To date, we have received only a few notices of loss from our insureds and cedents. As the allocation of liability is yet to be determined, we will continue to monitor this situation. At this time, we believe that we have sufficient reserves for this event.

In May 2010, the board of directors of Holdings authorized the company to repurchase up to $500 million of Holdings common shares through a share repurchase program. Repurchases under the authorization may be effected from time to time through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers or otherwise. This authorization is effective through May 3, 2012. The timing, form and amount of the share repurchases under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including market conditions, the company s capital position, legal requirements and other factors. At any time, the repurchase program may be modified, extended or terminated by the board of directors. As part of the share repurchase program, we entered into a 10b5-1 repurchase plan that enables us to complete share repurchases during trading blackout periods. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we repurchased, through open-market purchases, 1,081,041 shares at a total cost of $49.1 million, for an average price of $45.41 per share. We have classified these repurchased shares as Treasury shares, at cost on the consolidated balance sheets.

In June 2010, we received approval from Lloyd s of London to establish Syndicate 2232 (pseudonym AWH) that became fully operational and began writing business in June 2010. The syndicate offers select product lines including international property, general casualty, professional liability and international treaty reinsurance, targeted at key territories such as countries in Latin America and the Asia Pacific region. Syndicate 2232 s primary purpose is to enhance our international insurance and reinsurance platforms and capabilities. In June 2010, we had gross premiums written of $3.4 million, primarily consisting of new business, through Syndicate 2232.

Financial Highlights

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	($ in millions except share and per share data)			
Gross premiums written	$ 493.8	$ 492.8	$ 998.0	$ 972.4
Net income	184.0	113.7	317.7	245.1
Operating income	95.7	112.9	157.0	250.4
Basic earnings per share:				
Net income	$ 3.66	$ 2.30	$ 6.34	$ 4.96
Operating income	$ 1.90	$ 2.28	$ 3.13	$ 5.07
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net income	$ 3.47	$ 2.22	$ 5.98	$ 4.79
Operating income	$ 1.80	$ 2.20	$ 2.96	$ 4.89
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	50,222,974	49,523,459	50,123,945	49,386,549
Diluted	52,974,410	51,257,887	53,086,708	51,215,808
Basic book value per common share	$ 70.20	$ 55.35	$ 70.20	$ 55.35
Diluted book value per common share	$ 65.18	$ 51.78	$ 65.18	$ 51.78

Annualized return on average equity (ROAE), net income	22.5%	17.7%	19.9%	19.6%
Annualized ROAE, operating income	11.7%	17.6%	9.8%	20.0%

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In presenting the company s results, management has included and discussed certain non-GAAP financial measures, as such term is defined in Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC. Management believes that these non-GAAP measures, which may be defined differently by other companies, better explain the company s results of operations in a manner that allows for a more complete understanding of the underlying trends in the company s business. However, these measures should not be viewed as a substitute for those determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP).

Operating income & operating income per share

Operating income is an internal performance measure used in the management of our operations and represents after-tax operational results excluding, as applicable, net realized investment gains or losses, net impairment charges recognized in earnings, impairment of intangible assets and foreign exchange gain or loss. We exclude net realized investment gains or losses, net impairment charges recognized in earnings and net foreign exchange gain or loss from our calculation of operating income because the amount of these gains or losses is heavily influenced by and fluctuates in part according to the availability of market opportunities and other factors. We exclude impairment of intangible assets as these are non-recurring charges. We believe these amounts are largely independent of our business and underwriting process and including them distorts the analysis of trends in our operations. In addition to presenting net income determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe that showing operating income enables investors, analysts, rating agencies and other users of our financial information to more easily analyze our results of operations in a manner similar to how management analyzes our underlying business performance. Operating income should not be viewed as a substitute for U.S. GAAP net income. The following is a reconciliation of operating income to its most closely related U.S. GAAP measure, net income.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
	2010	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**
	($ in millions except per share data)			
Net income	$ 184.0	$ 113.7	$ 317.7	$ 245.1
Add after tax affect of:				
Net realized investment gains	(88.9)	(5.1)	(162.4)	(41.7)
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings		5.5	0.1	47.4
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	0.6	(1.2)	1.6	(0.4)
Operating income	$ 95.7	$ 112.9	$ 157.0	$ 250.4
Basic per share data:				
Net income	$ 3.66	$ 2.30	$ 6.34	$ 4.96
Add after tax affect of:				
Net realized investment gains	(1.77)	(0.10)	(3.24)	(0.84)
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings		0.11		0.96
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	0.01	(0.03)	0.03	(0.01)
Operating income	$ 1.90	$ 2.28	$ 3.13	$ 5.07
Diluted per share data:				
Net income	$ 3.47	$ 2.22	$ 5.98	$ 4.79
Add after tax affect of:				
Net realized investment gains	(1.68)	(0.10)	(3.05)	(0.81)
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings		0.11		0.92
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	0.01	(0.03)	0.03	(0.01)
Operating income	$ 1.80	$ 2.20	$ 2.96	$ 4.89

Annualized return on equity

Annualized return on average shareholders equity (ROAE) is calculated using average equity, excluding the average after tax unrealized gains or losses on investments. Unrealized gains or losses on investments are primarily the result of interest rate and risk premium movements and the resultant impact on fixed income securities. Such gains or losses are not related to management actions or operational performance, nor are they likely to be realized. Therefore, we believe that excluding these unrealized gains or losses provides a more consistent and useful measurement of operating performance, which supplements U.S. GAAP information. We present ROAE as a measure that is commonly recognized as a standard of performance by investors, analysts, rating agencies and other users of our financial information.

Annualized operating return on average shareholders equity is calculated using operating income and average shareholders equity, excluding the average after tax unrealized gains or losses on investments. Unrealized gains or losses are excluded from equity for the reasons outlined above.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	($ in millions)			
Opening shareholders equity	$ 3,338.8	$ 2,491.9	$ 3,213.3	$ 2,416.9
Deduct: accumulated other comprehensive income	(142.3)	(48.2)	(149.8)	(105.6)
Adjusted opening shareholders equity	$ 3,196.5	$ 2,443.7	$ 3,063.5	$ 2,311.3
Closing shareholders equity	$ 3,468.5	$ 2,741.4	$ 3,468.5	$ 2,741.4
Deduct: accumulated other comprehensive income	(138.3)	(48.7)	(138.3)	(48.7)
Adjusted closing shareholders equity	$ 3,330.2	$ 2,692.7	$ 3,330.2	$ 2,692.7
Average shareholders equity	$ 3,263.4	$ 2,568.2	$ 3,196.9	$ 2,502.0
Net income available to shareholders	$ 184.0	$ 113.7	$ 317.7	$ 245.1
Annualized return on average shareholders equity net income available to shareholders	22.5%	17.7%	19.9%	19.6%
Operating income available to shareholders	$ 95.7	$ 112.9	$ 157.0	$ 250.4
Annualized return on average shareholders equity operating income available to shareholders	11.7%	17.6%	9.8%	20.0%

Diluted book value per share

We have included diluted book value per share because it takes into account the effect of dilutive securities; therefore, we believe it is an important measure of calculating shareholder returns.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	($ in millions except share and per share data)	
Price per share at period end	$ 45.38	$ 40.83
Total shareholders equity	$ 3,468.5	$ 2,741.4
Basic common shares outstanding	49,407,301	49,524,492
Add:		
Unvested restricted share units	804,644	947,180
Performance based equity awards	1,409,984	1,329,661
Dilutive options/warrants outstanding	6,667,941	6,569,616
Weighted average exercise price per share	$ 34.52	$ 33.70
Deduct:		

Options bought back via treasury method	(5,072,455)	(5,423,031)
Common shares and common share equivalents outstanding	53,217,415	52,947,918
Basic book value per common share	$ 70.20	$ 55.35
Diluted book value per common share	$ 65.18	$ 51.78

Relevant Factors

Revenues

We derive our revenues primarily from premiums on our insurance policies and reinsurance contracts, net of any reinsurance or retrocessional coverage purchased. Insurance and reinsurance premiums are a function of the amounts and types of policies and contracts we write, as well as prevailing market prices. Our prices are determined before our ultimate costs, which may extend far into the future, are known. In addition, our revenues include income generated from our investment portfolio, consisting of net investment income and net realized investment gains or losses. Investment income is principally derived from interest and dividends earned on investments, partially offset by investment management expenses and fees paid to our custodian bank. Net realized investment gains or losses include gains or losses from the sale of investments, as well as the change in the fair value of investments that we mark-to-market through net income.

Due to changes in the recognition and presentation of OTTI of our available for sale fixed maturity investments based on guidance issued by the FASB in April 2009, OTTI, which was previously included in net realized investment gains or losses , is presented separately in the consolidated income statements as net impairment charges recognized in earnings .

Expenses

Our expenses consist largely of net losses and loss expenses, acquisition costs, and general and administrative expenses. Net losses and loss expenses incurred are comprised of three main components:

- losses paid, which are actual cash payments to insureds and reinsureds, net of recoveries from reinsurers;
- outstanding loss or case reserves, which represent management s best estimate of the likely settlement amount for known claims, less the portion that can be recovered from reinsurers; and
- reserves for losses incurred but not reported, or IBNR , which are reserves (in addition to case reserves) established by us that we believe are needed for the future settlement of claims. The portion recoverable from reinsurers is deducted from the gross estimated loss.

Acquisition costs are comprised of commissions, brokerage fees and insurance taxes. Commissions and brokerage fees are usually calculated as a percentage of premiums and depend on the market and line of business. Acquisition costs are reported after (1) deducting commissions received on ceded reinsurance, (2) deducting the part of acquisition costs relating to unearned premiums and (3) including the amortization of previously deferred acquisition costs.

General and administrative expenses include personnel expenses including stock-based compensation charges, rent expense, professional fees, information technology costs and other general operating expenses.

Ratios

Management measures results for each segment on the basis of the loss and loss expense ratio, acquisition cost ratio, general and administrative expense ratio, expense ratio and the combined ratio. Because we do not manage our assets by segment, investment income, interest expense and total assets are not allocated to individual reportable segments. General and administrative expenses are allocated to segments based on various factors, including staff count and each segment s proportional share of gross premiums written. The loss and loss expense ratio is derived by dividing net losses and loss expenses by net premiums earned. The acquisition cost ratio is derived by dividing acquisition costs by net premiums earned. The general and administrative expense ratio is derived by dividing general and administrative expenses by net premiums earned. The expense ratio is the sum of the acquisition cost ratio and the general and administrative expense ratio. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss and loss expense ratio, the acquisition cost ratio and the general and administrative expense ratio.

Critical Accounting Policies

It is important to understand our accounting policies in order to understand our financial position and results of operations. Our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect determinations that are inherently subjective in nature and require management to make assumptions and best estimates to determine the reported values. If events or other factors cause actual results to differ materially from management s underlying assumptions or estimates, there could be a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. We believe that some of the more critical judgments in the areas of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect our financial condition and results of operations are related to reserves for losses and loss expenses, reinsurance recoverables, premiums and acquisition costs, valuation of financial instruments, other than temporary impairment of investments and goodwill and other intangible asset impairment valuation. For a detailed discussion of our critical accounting policies please refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed with the SEC. There were no material changes in the application of our critical accounting estimates subsequent to that report.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated statement of operations data for each of the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	($ in millions)			
Gross premiums written	$ 493.8	$ 492.8	$ 998.0	$ 972.4
Net premiums written	$ 369.8	$ 361.4	$ 803.1	$ 766.4
Net premiums earned	338.9	333.7	677.2	657.6
Net investment income	65.6	76.5	134.5	154.4
Net realized investment gains	94.9	5.1	172.4	41.7
Net impairment charges recognized in earnings		(5.5)	(0.2)	(47.4)
Other income	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8
	$ 500.0	$ 410.2	$ 984.8	$ 807.1
Net losses and loss expenses	$ 188.7	$ 177.7	$ 420.9	$ 326.2
Acquisition costs	37.9	37.0	78.7	74.1
General and administrative expenses	68.1	61.5	131.5	118.9
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.1
Interest expense	9.4	9.5	19.0	20.0
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	0.6	(1.2)	1.6	(0.4)
	$ 305.6	$ 285.6	$ 653.5	$ 540.9
Income before income taxes	$ 194.4	$ 124.6	$ 331.3	$ 266.2
Income tax expense	10.4	10.9	13.6	21.1
Net income	$ 184.0	$ 113.7	$ 317.7	$ 245.1
Ratios				
Loss and loss expense ratio	55.7%	53.3%	62.1%	49.6%
Acquisition cost ratio	11.2%	11.1%	11.6%	11.3%
General and administrative expense ratio	20.1%	18.4%	19.4%	18.1%
Expense ratio	31.3%	29.5%	31.0%	29.4%

Combined ratio	87.0%	82.8%	93.1%	79.0%

Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Premiums

Gross premiums written increased by $1.0 million, or 0.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The overall increase in gross premiums written was primarily the result of the following:

> Gross premiums written in our U.S. insurance segment increased by $7.0 million, or 3.8%. The increase in gross premiums written was primarily due to increased new business, including from new products, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. This increase was partially offset by the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions) and increased competition.

Gross premiums written in our international insurance segment decreased by $24.4 million, or 12.7%, due to the continued trend of the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions) and increased competition.

Gross premiums written in our reinsurance segment increased by $18.5 million, or 15.7%. The increase in gross premiums written was primarily due to one of our professional liability reinsurance treaties that was previously written in the third quarter of 2009 for $16.5 million and was renewed in the second quarter of 2010 for $10.9 million thereby increasing gross premiums written during the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. This increase was partially offset by the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions), increased competition and increased cedent retention.

The table below illustrates our gross premiums written by geographic location for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar	Percentage
	2010	2009	Change	Change
		($ in millions)		
United States	$ 247.4	$ 223.5	$ 23.9	10.7%
Bermuda	182.3	207.9	(25.6)	(12.3)
Europe	57.0	60.9	(3.9)	(6.4)
Singapore	5.9		5.9	n/a*
Hong Kong	1.2	0.5	0.7	104.0
	$ 493.8	$ 492.8	$ 1.0	0.2%

* n/a: not applicable

Net premiums written increased by $8.4 million, or 2.3%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net premiums written was primarily due to a reduction in premiums ceded. The difference between gross and net premiums written is the cost to us of purchasing reinsurance coverage, including the cost of property catastrophe reinsurance coverage. We ceded 25.1% of gross premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 26.7% for the same period in 2009. The reduction in premiums ceded was due to lower cessions on our property catastrophe reinsurance coverage. We renewed our property catastrophe reinsurance treaty from May 1, 2010 to April 30, 2011, which resulted in premiums ceded of $21.8 million. The cost of the property catastrophe reinsurance treaty was lower than the expiring treaty by $6.9 million primarily due to reduced property exposure. The decreased cost of the property catastrophe reinsurance treaty was partially offset by lower return premium on our expiring property catastrophe reinsurance treaties of $2.8 million.

Net premiums earned increased by $5.2 million, or 1.6%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009 as a result of higher net premiums earned for the U.S. insurance and reinsurance segments. This is driven by increased net premiums written in the current and prior periods.

We evaluate our business by segment, distinguishing between U.S. insurance, international insurance and reinsurance. The following chart illustrates the mix of our business on both a gross premiums written and net premiums earned basis.

	Gross Premiums	Net Premiums

	Written		Earned	
	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	2010	2009
U.S. insurance	38.4%	37.0%	37.1%	33.3%
International insurance	33.9%	39.0%	26.4%	33.5%
Reinsurance	27.7%	24.0%	36.5%	33.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Net Investment Income

Net investment income decreased by $10.9 million, or 14.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease was due to lower yields on our fixed maturity investments despite the increase in book value of our fixed maturity investments from June 30, 2009 to June 30, 2010. The annualized period book yield of the investment portfolio for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was 3.5% and 4.4%, respectively. The decrease in book yield was primarily caused by the overall market interest rate environment, which is at historically low levels, and by selling corporate bonds and mortgage-backed securities and reinvesting in lower yielding U.S. treasury securities in order to reduce spread risk and duration in our investment portfolio. A lower duration implies that we are investing in securities with shorter average lives, which results in lower book yield and should result in less price sensitivity. Investment management expenses of $3.0 million and $1.6 million were incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The increase in investment management expenses was due to the increase in the size of our investment portfolio as well as additional fees paid to investment advisors for higher cost investment strategies.

As of June 30, 2010, approximately 96% of our fixed income investments consisted of investment grade securities. As of June 30, 2010, the average credit rating of our fixed income portfolio was AA- as rated by Standard & Poor s and Aa3 as rated by Moody s. As of December 31, 2009, average credit rating of our fixed income portfolio was AA as rated by Standard & Poor s and Aa2 as rated by Moody s. The average duration as of June 30, 2010 was approximately 2.6 years. The average duration of the investment portfolio was 3.0 years as of June 30, 2009.

Realized Investment Gains/Losses and Net Impairment Charges Recognized in Earnings

During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we recognized $94.9 million in net realized investment gains compared to net realized investment gains of $5.1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2009. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we did not recognize any net impairment charges compared to $5.5 million during the three months ended June 30, 2009. Net realized investment gains of $94.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 were comprised of the following:

Net realized investment gains of $71.8 million from the sale of fixed maturity securities due to the rebalancing of our portfolio from U.S. treasury and agency securities into other assets, as well as shortening the overall duration of our investment portfolio.

Net realized investment gains of $27.1 million primarily related to the mark-to-market adjustments for our hedge fund investments, equity securities and fixed maturity investments that are accounted for as trading securities.

	Mark-to-Market Adjustments for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 ($ in millions)
Fixed maturity investments accounted for as trading securities	$ 32.8
Hedge funds and equity securities	(5.7)
Total	$ 27.1

Net realized investment loss of $4.0 million related to a U.S. treasury yield hedge transaction we purchased in May 2010 and terminated in June 2010.

Net realized investment gains of $5.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 were comprised of the following:

Net realized investment gains of $7.5 million primarily related to the mark-to-market adjustments for our hedge fund investments and fixed maturity investments that are accounted for as trading securities.

Net realized investment losses of $2.4 million from the sale of securities. The net realized investment losses primarily consisted of a realized loss of $21.9 million related to the sale of our global high-yield bond fund partially offset by realized gains of $19.1 million from the sale of fixed maturity investments and hedge funds and $0.4 million from the sale of equity securities.

During the three months ended June 30, 2009, we had $5.5 million of net impairment charges recognized in earnings due to credit related losses where the anticipated discounted cash flows of various fixed maturity investments were lower than the amortized cost. The $5.5 million of net impairment charges recognized in earnings consisted of $4.5 million related to mortgage-backed securities and $1.0 million related to a corporate bond.

Other Income

The other income of $0.6 million and $0.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, represents fee income from our program administrator and wholesale brokerage operations.

Net Losses and Loss Expenses

Net losses and loss expenses increased by $11.0 million, or 6.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net losses and loss expenses was due to higher attritional loss activity of $30.0 million in the current year, with no comparable events having occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase due to higher loss activity was offset by higher net favorable prior year reserve development.

We recorded net favorable reserve development related to prior years of $64.1 million and $36.7 million during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The following table shows the net favorable reserve development of $64.1 million by loss year for each of our segments for the three months ended June 30, 2010. In the table, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

	2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**Total**
					($ in millions)				
U.S. insurance	$ (0.1)	$ (0.8)	$ (6.8)	$ (10.0)	$ (2.6)	$ 0.1	$ (0.8)	$ 0.1	$ (20.9)
International insurance	2.6	(4.7)	5.1	(15.0)	(1.3)	(3.0)	(10.7)	3.8	(23.2)
Reinsurance	0.3	(1.3)	(6.9)	(4.1)	(0.7)	(1.4)	0.2	(6.1)	(20.2)
Total	$ 2.8	$ (6.8)	$ (8.6)	$ (29.1)	$ (4.6)	$ (4.3)	$ (11.3)	$ (2.2)	$ (64.1)

The following table shows the favorable reserve development of $36.7 million by loss year for each of our segments for the three months ended June 30, 2009. In the table, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009

	2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**Total**
				($ in millions)				
U.S. insurance	$ (2.8)	$ (7.9)	$ (6.6)	$ (3.3)	$ 0.3	$ (0.4)	$ 0.1	$ (20.6)
International insurance	(0.4)	(3.1)	(14.7)	(20.6)	23.6	4.7	3.7	(6.8)
Reinsurance	(0.4)	(5.3)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(1.5)		(9.3)
Total	$ (3.6)	$ (16.3)	$ (22.6)	$ (24.5)	$ 23.7	$ 2.8	$ 3.8	$ (36.7)

The loss and loss expense ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was 55.7% compared to 53.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Net favorable reserve development recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2010 reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 18.9 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to the current loss year was 74.6%. Net favorable reserve development recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2009 reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 11.0 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to that loss year was 64.3%. The increase in the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was primarily due to increased incidences of large individual losses compared to those incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2009. The $30.0 million of current period losses noted above contributed 8.9 percentage points to the loss and loss expense ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

The following table shows the components of the increase in net losses and loss expenses of $11.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar
	2010	2009	Change
	($ in millions)		
Net losses paid	$ 129.4	$ 104.0	$ 25.4
Net change in reported case reserves	72.1	55.9	16.2
Net change in IBNR	(12.8)	17.8	(30.6)
Net losses and loss expenses	$ 188.7	$ 177.7	$ 11.0

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Losses incurred and paid are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	($ in millions)	
Net reserves for losses and loss expenses, April 1	$ 3,933.0	$ 3,722.7
Incurred related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	252.8	214.4
Current period property catastrophe		
Prior period non-catastrophe	(60.3)	(38.5)
Prior period property catastrophe	(3.8)	1.8
Total incurred	$ 188.7	$ 177.7
Paid related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	7.8	3.8
Current period property catastrophe	18.9	
Prior period non-catastrophe	93.4	83.3
Prior period property catastrophe	9.3	16.9
Total paid	$ 129.4	$ 104.0
Foreign exchange revaluation	(4.3)	7.6
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	3,988.0	3,804.0
Losses and loss expenses recoverable	932.4	909.7
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	$ 4,920.4	$ 4,713.7

Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs increased by $0.9 million, or 2.4%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in acquisition costs was primarily due to the increase in net premiums earned in our U.S. insurance and reinsurance segments, which typically have higher acquisition costs than our international insurance segment and represent a higher proportion of net premiums earned during the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Acquisition costs as a percentage of net premiums earned were 11.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 11.1% for the same period in 2009.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by $6.6 million, or 10.7%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase in global headcount from 614 at June 30, 2009 to 684 at June 30, 2010 resulting in an overall increase in salary and related costs, including stock-based compensation of $3.3 million. Professional fees also increased by $3.9 million, which was primarily related to the establishment of our Lloyd s syndicate and the evaluation of potential strategic opportunities.

Our general and administrative expense ratio was 20.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2010, which was higher than the 18.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase was primarily due to the factors discussed above.

Our expense ratio was 31.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 29.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 primarily due to an increase in the general and administrative expense ratio.

Amortization and Impairment of Intangible Assets

The amortization and impairment of intangible assets decreased $0.2 million, or 18.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared the three months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease was primarily the result of no longer amortizing the trademark intangible asset that was fully impaired during the fourth quarter of 2009. No impairment of intangible assets was recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2009, respectively.

Interest Expense

Interest expense of $9.5 million was incurred for both the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, and represented the quarterly interest expense on the senior notes.

Net Income

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was $184.0 million compared to $113.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase was primarily the result of higher net realized investment gains partially offset by higher net losses and loss expenses and general and administrative expenses. Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 included a net foreign exchange loss of $0.6 million and an income tax expense of $10.4 million. Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2009 included a net foreign exchange gain of $1.2 million and an income tax expense of $10.9 million.

Comparison of Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Premiums

Gross premiums written increased by $25.6 million, or 2.6%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The overall increase in gross premiums written was primarily the result of the following:

Gross premiums written in our U.S. insurance segment increased by $15.6 million, or 4.6%. The increase in gross premiums written was primarily due to increased new business, including from new products, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. This increase was partially offset by the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions) and increased competition.

Gross premiums written in our international insurance segment decreased by $28.9 million, or 9.1%, due to the continued trend of the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions) and increased competition.

Gross premiums written in our reinsurance segment increased by $38.8 million, or 12.2%. The increase in gross premiums written was primarily due to the timing of renewals for two treaties, a quota share reinsurance treaty for $23.6 million in our property reinsurance line of business and a quota share reinsurance treaty for $10.9 million in our professional liability reinsurance line of business. The property reinsurance treaty was originally bound in the third quarter of 2009 for $9.0 million and expired on November 30, 2009. The renewed treaty is effective from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. The professional liability reinsurance treaty was previously written in the third quarter of 2009 for $16.5 million and was renewed in the second quarter of 2010 for $10.9 million. These increases were partially offset by the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions), increased competition and increased cedent retention.

The table below illustrates our gross premiums written by geographic location for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Dollar	Percentage
	2010	2009	Change	Change
	($ in millions)			
United States	$ 523.2	$ 505.5	$ 17.7	3.5%
Bermuda	336.4	352.8	(16.4)	(4.6)
Europe	123.2	113.6	9.6	8.4
Singapore	9.6		9.6	n/a*
Hong Kong	5.6	0.5	5.1	n/m**
	$ 998.0	$ 972.4	$ 25.6	2.6%

* n/a: not applicable

** n/m: not meaningful

Net premiums written increased by $36.7 million, or 4.8%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net premiums written was primarily due to higher gross premiums written as well as a reduction in premiums ceded. The difference between gross and net premiums written is the cost to us of purchasing reinsurance coverage, including the cost of property catastrophe reinsurance coverage. We ceded 19.5% of gross premiums written for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 21.2% for the same period in 2009. The reduction in premiums ceded was due to lower premiums ceded under our property catastrophe reinsurance coverage, as well as the commutation of certain variable-rated reinsurance contracts that have swing-rated provisions of $9.3 million partially offset by premiums ceded of $11.8 million for variable-rated reinsurance contracts that were not commuted. A swing-rated reinsurance contract links the ultimate amount of ceded premium to the ultimate loss ratio on the reinsured business. It enables the cedent to retain a greater portion of premium if the ultimate loss ratio develops at a level below the initial loss threshold set by the reinsurers, but requires a higher amount of ceded premium if the ultimate loss ratio develops above the initial threshold. Swing-rated reinsurance often, but not always, contains a provision limiting the maximum decrease or increase in ceded premium. In commuting a number of swing-rated reinsurance contracts, we reduced certain premiums previously ceded and also reduced ceded losses by $8.9 million in accordance with the terms of the contracts. The impact of the commutation was a net gain of $0.4 million.

Net premiums earned increased by $19.6 million, or 3.0%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 as a result of higher net premiums earned for the U.S. insurance and reinsurance segments. This is driven by increased net premiums written in the current and prior periods, as well as the impact of the commutation of the swing-rated reinsurance contracts which are fully earned.

We evaluate our business by segment, distinguishing between U.S. insurance, international insurance and reinsurance. The following chart illustrates the mix of our business on both a gross premiums written and net premiums earned basis.

	Gross Premiums Written	Net Premiums Earned
	Six Months Ended June 30,	

	2010	**2009**	**2010**	**2009**
U.S. insurance	35.2%	34.6%	37.6%	32.9%
International insurance	29.0%	32.7%	26.1%	33.9%
Reinsurance	35.8%	32.7%	36.3%	33.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Net Investment Income

Net investment income decreased by $19.9 million, or 12.9%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease was due to a combination of lower accretion of book value to par value for our fixed maturity investments, lower yields on our fixed maturity investments and an increased allocation to hedge funds, which contribute to our total return but carry no current yield. We increased our hedge fund investments by over $180 million between June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2010. In response to new OTTI guidance issued by the FASB in April 2009, we increased the book value of our fixed maturity investments for any non-credit OTTI previously recognized, which resulted in higher book values and lower future accretions. The annualized period book yield of the investment portfolio for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was 3.6% and 4.4%, respectively. The decrease in book yield was primarily caused by selling corporate bonds and mortgage-backed securities and reinvesting in lower yielding U.S. treasury securities in order to reduce spread risk and duration in our investment portfolio. Investment management expenses of $5.6 million and $3.9 million were incurred during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The increase in investment management expenses was due to the increase in the size of our investment portfolio as well as additional fees paid to investment advisors for higher cost investment strategies.

Realized Investment Gains/Losses and Net Impairment Charges Recognized in Earnings

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we recognized $172.4 million in net realized investment gains compared to net realized investment gains of $41.7 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we recognized $0.2 million in net impairment charges recognized in earnings compared to $47.4 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009. Net realized investment gains of $172.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 were comprised of the following:

Net realized investment gains of $117.1 million primarily from the sale of fixed maturity securities due to the rebalancing of our portfolio from U.S. treasury and agency securities into other asset classes, as well as shortening the overall duration of our investment portfolio.

Net realized investment gains of $59.3 million primarily related to the mark-to-market adjustments for our hedge fund investments, equity securities and fixed maturity investments that are accounted for as trading securities. We expect the mark-to-market adjustments on our fixed maturity investments that are accounted for as trading securities to increase as we continue to increase the balance of these securities. From December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010, we have increased the balance of fixed maturity investments accounted for as trading by $1.8 billion, or 68%, from $2.5 billion as of December 31, 2009 to $4.3 billion as of June 30, 2010.

	Mark-to-Market Adjustments for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 ($ in millions)	
Fixed maturity investments accounted for as trading securities	$	60.5
Hedge funds and equity securities		(1.2)
Total	$	59.3

Net realized investment loss of $4.0 million related to a U.S. treasury yield hedge transaction we purchased in May 2010 and terminated in June 2010.

Net realized investment gains of $41.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 were comprised of the following:

Net realized investment gains of $7.4 million primarily related to the mark-to-market adjustments for our hedge fund investments and fixed maturity investments that are accounted for as trading securities.

Net realized investment gains of $34.3 million from the sale of securities. The net realized investment gains primarily consisted of realized gains of $56.6 million from the sale of fixed maturity investments and hedge funds partially offset by a realized loss of $21.9 million related to the sale of our global high-yield bond fund. In addition, we sold approximately $18 million of equity securities that we acquired as part of the acquisition of Darwin Professional Underwriters, Inc. (Darwin). We recognized a realized loss of $0.4 million from that sale.

During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we had $47.4 million of net impairment charges recognized in earnings, $5.5 million due to credit related losses where the anticipated discounted cash flows of the various fixed maturity investments were lower than the amortized cost, and $41.9 million of net impairment charges for those securities in an unrealized loss position where our investment managers had the discretion to sell.

Other Income

The other income of $0.9 million and $0.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, represents fee income from our program administrator and wholesale brokerage operations.

Net Losses and Loss Expenses

Net losses and loss expenses increased by $94.7 million, or 29.0%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net losses and loss expenses was due to a number of individual losses totaling $116.5 million in the current year, with no comparable events having occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase due to higher loss activity was offset by higher net favorable prior year reserve development.

We recorded net favorable reserve development related to prior years of $138.1 million and $96.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The $138.1 million of net favorable reserve development excludes the impact of the commutation of the swing-rated reinsurance contracts of $8.9 million. The following table shows the net favorable reserve development of $138.1 million by loss year for each of our segments for the six months ended June 30, 2010. In the table, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
				($ in millions)					
U.S. insurance	$ (0.5)	$ (1.8)	$ (14.4)	$ (12.5)	$ (2.3)	$ 2.2	$ 3.9	$ 0.8	$ (24.6)
International insurance	2.5	(6.8)	(14.9)	(43.9)	(11.3)	(7.5)	(3.3)	4.3	(80.9)
Reinsurance	(0.4)	(1.1)	(9.9)	(8.0)	(1.1)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(7.6)	(32.6)
Total	$ (1.6)	$ (9.7)	$ (39.2)	$ (64.4)	$ (14.7)	$ (7.6)	$ (1.6)	$ (2.5)	(138.1)

The following table shows the favorable reserve development of $96.8 million by loss year for each of our segments for the six months ended June 30, 2009. In the table, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
				($ in millions)				
U.S. insurance	$ (4.0)	$ (13.6)	$ (17.5)	$ (8.5)	$ 7.4	$ 4.2	$ 3.9	$ (28.1)
International insurance	(5.5)	(19.1)	(38.3)	(21.8)	21.8	(5.1)	20.6	(47.4)
Reinsurance	(0.4)	(9.1)	(6.1)	1.4	(0.3)	(4.6)	(2.2)	(21.3)
Total	$ (9.9)	$ (41.8)	$ (61.9)	$ (28.9)	$ 28.9	$ (5.5)	$ 22.3	$ (96.8)

The loss and loss expense ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was 62.1% compared to 49.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Net favorable reserve development recognized and the impact of the commutation adjustment during the six months ended June 30, 2010 reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 20.2 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to the current loss year was 82.3%. Net favorable reserve development recognized in the six months ended June 30, 2009 reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 14.7 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to that loss year was 64.3%. The increase in the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was primarily due to $116.5 million of losses from the Chilean, Haitian and Baja earthquakes, the Connecticut power plant explosion, European Windstorm Xynthia, a mine collapse and hail storms in Australia during the six months ended June 30, 2010, which contributed 17.2 points to the current loss year s loss and loss expense ratio.

The following table shows the components of the increase in net losses and loss expenses of $94.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Dollar
	2010	2009	Change
	($ in millions)		
Net losses paid	$ 265.4	$ 215.1	$ 50.3
Net change in reported case reserves	78.4	45.0	33.4
Net change in IBNR	77.1	66.1	11.0
Net losses and loss expenses	$ 420.9	$ 326.2	$ 94.7

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Losses incurred and paid are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	($ in millions)	
Net reserves for losses and loss expenses, January 1	$ 3,841.8	$ 3,688.5
Incurred related to:		
Commutation of variable-rated reinsurance contracts	8.9	
Current period non-catastrophe	485.1	423.0
Current period property catastrophe	65.0	
Prior period non-catastrophe	(133.4)	(98.5)
Prior period property catastrophe	(4.7)	1.7
Total incurred	$ 420.9	$ 326.2
Paid related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	14.1	4.9
Current period property catastrophe	19.3	
Prior period non-catastrophe	216.8	172.8
Prior period property catastrophe	15.2	37.4
Total paid	$ 265.4	$ 215.1
Foreign exchange revaluation	(9.3)	4.4
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	3,988.0	3,804.0
Losses and loss expenses recoverable	932.4	909.7
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	$ 4,920.4	$ 4,713.7

Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs increased by $4.6 million, or 6.2%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in acquisition costs was primarily due to the increase in net premiums earned in our U.S. insurance segment and reinsurance segment, which typically have higher acquisition costs than our international insurance segment and represent a higher proportion of net premiums earned during the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Acquisition costs as a percentage of net premiums earned were 11.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 11.3% for the same period in 2009 for the reasons explained above.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by $12.6 million, or 10.6%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to the following:

An overall increase in global headcount from 614 at June 30, 2009 to 684 at June 30, 2010 resulting in an overall increase in salary and related costs of $10.7 million.

Increased stock-related compensation of $6.2 million, including an increase of $2.2 million for performance-based awards granted under the Company s equity plans in 2009 to recognize expected performance above the target level. For all performance-based awards, we initially recognize the stock compensation expense at 100% of the fair market value of Holdings common shares on the date of grant and reassess, at least annually, the projected growth in book value to determine whether an adjustment to the initial estimate of the expense should be made. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we have accrued 132.5% of the fair market value of Holdings common shares awarded on the date of grant, as we believe it is probable that we will achieve the performance criteria above target but below the maximum award when these performance-based awards vest at the end of 2011. For additional information on our performance-based awards, see Note 11 in our notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Decrease of $6.8 million related to the Darwin Long-Term Incentive Plan (the Darwin LTIP). We recognized a reduction in the Darwin LTIP of $1.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to an increase of $5.5 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009. The amount incurred for the Darwin LTIP is a result of pre-acquisition underwriting profitability, including any subsequent loss reserve development. The reduction in the Darwin LTIP during the six months ended June 30, 2010 was due to unfavorable reserve development.

Our general and administrative expense ratio was 19.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2010, which was higher than the 18.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase was primarily due to the factors discussed above.

Our expense ratio was 31.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 29.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 due to an increase in both acquisition cost ratio and general and administrative expense ratio.

Amortization and Impairment of Intangible Assets

The amortization and impairment of intangible assets decreased $0.3 million, or 14.3%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease is primarily the result of no longer amortizing the trademark intangible asset that was fully impaired during the fourth quarter of 2009. No impairments were recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased $1.0 million, or 5.0%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. Interest expense of $1.0 million was incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2009 on our borrowing of $243.8 million from our $400 million unsecured revolving credit facility, which was paid in full in February 2009.

Net Income

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was $317.7 million compared to $245.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase was primarily the result of higher net realized investment gains, lower OTTI and higher net premiums earned partially offset by higher net losses and loss expenses and general and administrative expenses. Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 included a net foreign exchange loss of $1.6 million and an income tax expense of $13.6 million. Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2009 included a net foreign exchange gain of $0.4 million and an income tax expense of $21.1 million. The decrease in the income tax expense was primarily due to lower taxable income in our U.S. operations during the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to same period in 2009.

Underwriting Results by Operating Segments

Our company is organized into three operating segments:

U.S. Insurance Segment. The U.S. insurance segment includes our direct specialty insurance operations in the United States. This segment provides both direct property and specialty casualty insurance to non-Fortune 1000 North American domiciled accounts.

International Insurance Segment. The international insurance segment includes our direct insurance operations in Bermuda, Europe and Hong Kong. This segment provides both direct property and casualty insurance primarily to Fortune 1000 North American domiciled accounts and mid-sized to large non-North American domiciled accounts.

Reinsurance Segment. Our reinsurance segment has operations in Bermuda, Europe, Singapore and the United States. This segment includes the reinsurance of property, general casualty, professional liability, specialty lines and property catastrophe coverages written by insurance companies. We presently write reinsurance on both a treaty and a facultative basis, targeting several niche reinsurance markets.

U.S. Insurance Segment

The following table summarizes the underwriting results and associated ratios for the U.S. insurance segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	($ in millions)			
Revenues				
Gross premiums written	$189.7	$182.7	$351.7	$336.1
Net premiums written	135.2	127.5	266.8	243.3
Net premiums earned	125.7	111.0	254.9	216.3
Other income	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8
Expenses				
Net losses and loss expenses	$ 69.2	$ 46.8	$167.6	$101.0
Acquisition costs	15.9	13.5	32.8	28.0
General and administrative expenses	30.7	30.0	57.8	57.4
Underwriting income (loss)	10.5	21.1	(2.4)	30.7
Ratios				
Loss and loss expense ratio	55.1%	42.2%	65.8%	46.7%
Acquisition cost ratio	12.6%	12.2%	12.9%	12.9%
General and administrative expense ratio	24.4%	27.0%	22.7%	26.5%
Expense ratio	37.0%	39.2%	35.6%	39.4%
Combined ratio	92.1%	81.4%	101.4%	86.1%

Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Premiums. Gross premiums written increased by $7.0 million, or 3.8%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in gross premiums written was primarily due to higher volume from new products and increased underwriting staff, particularly in our general casualty and healthcare lines of business where we believe profitable underwriting opportunities exist. The increase was partially offset by the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions) and increased competition, particularly for public directors and officers liability products in our professional liability line of business.

The table below illustrates our gross premiums written by line of business for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar	Percentage
	2010	2009	Change	Change
			($ in millions)	
Professional liability	$ 44.8	$ 46.9	$ (2.1)	(4.5)%
Healthcare	41.1	36.5	4.6	12.6
General casualty	38.4	33.4	5.0	15.0
General property	30.0	35.0	(5.0)	(14.3)
Programs	26.2	26.5	(0.3)	(1.1)

Other	9.2	4.4	4.8	109.1
	$ 189.7	$ 182.7	$ 7.0	3.8%

Net premiums written increased by $7.7 million, or 6.0%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net premiums written was primarily due to higher gross premiums written, as well as a reduction of premiums ceded.

Net premiums earned increased $14.7 million, or 13.2%, primarily due to the growth of our U.S. insurance operations during 2009 and during the first half of 2010.

Net losses and loss expenses. Net losses and loss expenses increased by $22.4 million, or 47.9%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net losses and loss expenses was primarily due to the growth of the U.S. insurance operations and higher loss activity in the current year, which included net losses and loss expenses incurred of $3.0 million from the Tennessee floods.

Overall, our U.S. insurance segment recorded net favorable reserve development of $20.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to net favorable reserve development of $20.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, as shown in the tables below. In the tables, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
					($ in millions)				
Professional liability	$	$	$ (0.2)	$ (5.6)	$ (1.0)	$ (1.2)	$ (0.8)	$ 0.8	$ (8.0)
Healthcare	(0.4)	(0.3)	0.1	(1.9)	(1.4)	0.5	0.7	(1.3)	(4.0)
General casualty	0.3	(0.4)	(7.6)	(1.5)					(9.2)
General property		(0.1)	0.9	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.5)		(1.2)
Programs					0.1	1.2	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.8
Other						(0.2)		0.9	0.7
	$ (0.1)	$ (0.8)	$ (6.8)	$ (10.0)	$ (2.5)	$	$ (0.9)	$ 0.2	$ (20.9)

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
				($ in millions)				
Professional liability	$	$	$ (0.7)	$ (0.5)	$ (1.1)	$ 0.7	$	$ (1.6)
Healthcare	(0.4)	(0.4)	(3.1)	(2.1)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(2.8)	(10.8)
General casualty	(1.6)	(7.5)	(1.9)		2.6		3.6	(4.8)
General property	(0.8)		(0.9)	(0.6)			(0.1)	(2.4)
Programs				(0.1)	(0.4)	0.1	(0.6)	(1.0)
Other						(0.1)	0.1	
	$ (2.8)	$ (7.9)	$ (6.6)	$ (3.3)	$ 0.3	$ (0.5)	$ 0.2	$ (20.6)

The loss and loss expense ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was 55.1% compared to 42.2% for the three months ended June, 2009. Net favorable reserve development recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2010 decreased the loss and loss expense ratio by 16.6 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was 71.7%. In comparison, net favorable reserve development recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased the loss and loss expense ratio by 18.6 percentage points. In addition, during the three months ended June 30, 2009, the $4.0 million reduction in premiums ceded for the variable-rated reinsurance contracts of Darwin that have swing-rated provisions reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 2.2 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio for that loss year was 63.0%. The increase in the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was primarily due to higher loss activity, including incurred losses of $3.0 from the Tennessee floods, which contributed 2.4 percentage points to the loss and loss expense ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2010.

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Losses incurred and paid are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	($ in millions)	
Net reserves for losses and loss expenses, April 1	$ 972.0	$ 847.1
Incurred related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	90.1	67.4
Current period property catastrophe		
Prior period non-catastrophe	(22.1)	(20.8)
Prior period property catastrophe	1.2	0.2
Total incurred	$ 69.2	$ 46.8
Paid related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	2.3	1.5
Current period property catastrophe		
Prior period non-catastrophe	29.3	21.2
Prior period property catastrophe	3.9	1.9
Total paid	$ 35.5	$ 24.6
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	1,005.7	869.3
Losses and loss expenses recoverable	378.0	324.9
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	$ 1,383.7	$ 1,194.2

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs increased by $2.4 million, or 17.8%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009**.** The increase was primarily caused by increased net premiums earned. The acquisition cost ratio increased to 12.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from 12.2% for the same period in 2009.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by $0.7 million, or 2.3%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to increased salary and related costs partially offset by $2.0 million of lower expenses related to the Darwin LTIP. The decrease in the general and administrative expense ratio from 27.0% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 24.4% for the same period in 2010 was the result of the increase in net premiums earned.

Comparison of Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Premiums. Gross premiums written increased by $15.6 million, or 4.6%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in gross premiums written was primarily due to higher volumes from new products and increased underwriting staff, particularly in our general casualty and healthcare lines of business where we believe underwriting opportunities were present. While healthcare premium rates are down, we still believe there are attractive opportunities in this line of business. The increase was partially offset by the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions) and increased competition, particularly for public directors and officers liability products in our professional liability line of business.

The table below illustrates our gross premiums written by line of business for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	Dollar	Percentage

	2010	2009	Change	Change
			($ in millions)	
Healthcare	$ 88.6	$ 86.2	$ 2.4	2.8%
Professional liability	83.7	88.9	(5.2)	(5.8)
General casualty	66.4	57.0	9.4	16.5
Programs	51.0	50.5	0.5	1.0
General property	46.5	45.1	1.4	3.1
Other	15.5	8.4	7.1	84.5
	$ 351.7	$ 336.1	$ 15.6	4.6%

Net premiums written increased by $23.5 million, or 9.7%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net premiums written was primarily due to higher gross premiums written, as well as a reduction of premiums ceded. The reduction in premiums ceded was primarily due to lower cessions in our general casualty and general property lines of business and the commutation of certain variable-rated reinsurance contracts that have swing-rated provisions of $9.3 million partially offset by premiums ceded of $11.8 million for variable-rated reinsurance contracts that were not commuted. In commuting these swing-rated reinsurance contracts, we reduced certain premiums previously ceded and also reduced ceded losses by $8.9 million in accordance with the terms of the contracts. The net impact of the commutation during the six months ended June 30, 2010 was a net gain of $0.4 million. Overall, we ceded 24.2% of gross premiums written for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 27.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in the cession percentage was primarily due to the reduction of premiums ceded of $9.3 million related to the commutation of the swing-rated reinsurance contracts. Excluding the impact of the commutation, we ceded 26.8% of gross premiums written during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Net premiums earned increased $38.6 million, or 17.8%, primarily due to the growth of our U.S. insurance operations during 2009 and during the first half of 2010 and $9.3 million from the commutation, which was fully earned.

Net losses and loss expenses. Net losses and loss expenses increased by $66.6 million, or 65.9%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net losses and loss expenses was primarily due to a $12.0 million net loss from a Connecticut power plant explosion in our program line of business, the reduction of ceded IBNR for the commutation of the swing-rated reinsurance contracts of $8.9 million, $3.0 million from the Tennessee floods and lower net favorable reserve development recognized.

Overall, our U.S. insurance segment recorded net favorable reserve development of $24.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to net favorable reserve development of $28.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, as shown in the tables below. The $24.6 million of net favorable reserve development excludes the impact of the commutation of the swing-rated reinsurance contracts of $8.9 million discussed above. In the tables, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
				($ in millions)					
Professional liability	$	$	$ (0.7)	$ (5.8)	$ (1.2)	$ (0.8)	$ 0.1	$ 0.8	$ (7.6)
Healthcare	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(3.6)	(1.0)	0.5	1.7	(1.3)	(5.8)
General casualty	0.3	(1.0)	(14.0)	(1.5)		(1.0)	3.6		(13.6)
General property		(0.1)	0.9	(1.6)	(0.2)	1.5	(1.5)		(1.0)
Programs						2.1		0.5	2.6
Other						(0.1)		0.9	0.8
	$ (0.5)	$ (1.8)	$ (14.4)	$ (12.5)	$ (2.4)	$ 2.2	$ 3.9	$ 0.9	$ (24.6)

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
				($ in millions)				
Professional liability	$	$	$ (1.2)	$ (1.3)	$ 9.0	$ 7.4	$ 2.9	$ 16.8
Healthcare	(0.8)	(0.4)	(6.1)	(6.2)	(2.9)	(1.7)	(5.3)	(23.4)
General casualty	(2.5)	(13.2)	(7.1)		2.8	0.1	3.6	(16.3)

General property	(0.8)		(3.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.8)	3.9	(1.5)
Programs				(0.4)	(1.5)	(0.4)	(3.9)	(6.2)
Other					0.1	(0.4)	2.8	2.5
	$ (4.1)	$ (13.6)	$ (17.5)	$ (8.5)	$ 7.4	$ 4.2	$ 4.0	$ (28.1)

The loss and loss expense ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was 65.8% compared to 46.7% for the six months ended June, 2009. Net favorable reserve development recognized and the impact of the commutation adjustment to ceded IBNR during the six months ended June 30, 2010 decreased the loss and loss expense ratio by 8.8 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was 74.6%. In comparison, net favorable reserve development recognized in the six months ended June

30, 2009 decreased the loss and loss expense ratio by 13.0 percentage points. In addition, during the six months ended June 30, 2009, the $10.1 million reduction in premiums ceded for the variable-rated reinsurance contracts of Darwin that have swing-rated provisions reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 2.9 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio for that loss year was 62.6%. The increase in the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was primarily due to the $12.0 million net loss on the Connecticut power plant explosion and $3.0 million from the Tennessee floods. These losses contributed 6.1 percentage points to the current loss year s loss and loss expense ratio, after adjusting for the $9.3 million impact to ceded earned premium of the commuted swing-rated reinsurance contracts previously discussed.

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Losses incurred and paid are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	**2009**
	($ in millions)	
Net reserves for losses and loss expenses, January 1	$ 901.9	$ 819.4
Incurred related to:		
Commutation of variable-rated reinsurance contracts	8.9	
Current period non-catastrophe	183.3	129.1
Current period property catastrophe		
Prior period non-catastrophe	(25.6)	(32.0)
Prior period property catastrophe	1.0	3.9
Total incurred	$ 167.6	$ 101.0
Paid related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	2.9	2.5
Current period property catastrophe		
Prior period non-catastrophe	57.3	40.5
Prior period property catastrophe	3.6	8.1
Total paid	$ 63.8	$ 51.1
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	1,005.7	869.3
Losses and loss expenses recoverable	378.0	324.9
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	$ 1,383.7	$ 1,194.2

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs increased by $4.8 million, or 17.1%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009**.** The increase was primarily caused by increased net premiums earned. The acquisition cost ratio was 12.9% for both the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by $0.4 million, or 0.7%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was due to higher salary and related costs from increased headcount offset by the reduction in the Darwin LTIP of $6.8 million. The decrease in the general and administrative expense ratio from 26.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 22.7% for the same period in 2010 was the result of the increase in net premiums earned.

International Insurance Segment

The following table summarizes the underwriting results and associated ratios for the international insurance segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	($ in millions)			
Revenues				
Gross premiums written	$167.6	$192.0	$289.0	$317.9
Net premiums written	98.5	116.2	179.6	205.1
Net premiums earned	89.4	111.8	176.4	223.0
Expenses				
Net losses and loss expenses	$ 64.6	$ 74.1	$122.0	$113.3
Acquisition costs	(0.1)	1.7		2.7
General and administrative expenses	22.6	20.0	44.5	38.7
Underwriting income	2.3	16.0	9.9	68.3
Ratios				
Loss and loss expense ratio	72.2%	66.3%	69.1%	50.8%
Acquisition cost ratio	(0.1)%	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%
General and administrative expense ratio	25.3%	17.8%	25.2%	17.4%
Expense ratio	25.2%	19.3%	25.2%	18.6%
Combined ratio	97.4%	85.6%	94.3%	69.4%

Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Premiums. Gross premiums written decreased by $24.4 million, or 12.7%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The decrease in gross premiums written was due to the continued trend of the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions) and increased competition in our international insurance segment.

The table below illustrates our gross premiums written by line of business for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	2010	2009	($ in millions)	
General property*	$ 59.7	$ 73.1	$ (13.4)	(18.3)%
Professional liability	50.5	55.7	(5.2)	(9.3)
General casualty	45.1	50.6	(5.5)	(10.9)
Healthcare	12.3	12.6	(0.3)	(2.4)
	$ 167.6	$ 192.0	$ (24.4)	(12.7)%

* Includes our energy line of business.

Net premiums written decreased $17.7 million, or 15.2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in net premiums written was primarily due to the decrease in gross premiums written, partially offset by lower premiums ceded on our property catastrophe reinsurance coverage. We ceded to reinsurers 41.2% of gross premiums written for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 39.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in the ceded premium percentage is due to increased cessions on our professional liability and general casualty reinsurance treaties. Net premiums earned decreased $22.4 million, or 20.0%, primarily due to lower net premiums written during 2009 and for the first half of 2010.

Net losses and loss expenses. Net losses and loss expenses decreased by $9.5 million, or 12.8%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in net losses and loss expenses was primarily due to higher net favorable reserve development recognized partially offset by higher attritional loss activity in the current period. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we incurred net losses and loss expenses of $24.0 million from a mine collapse, the Baja, Mexico earthquake and the Tennessee floods. No comparable events occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2009. The loss from the mine collapse was incurred in our general casualty line of business, while the rest of the losses noted above were incurred in our general property line of business. Overall, our international insurance segment recorded net favorable reserve development of $23.2 million during the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to net favorable reserve development of $6.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, as shown in the tables below. In the tables, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
	($ in millions)								
General property	$	$ (0.1)	$	$ (1.6)	$ (0.4)	$ (1.5)	$ (10.7)	$ 3.7	$ (10.6)
Professional liability		(3.6)	3.9	(2.8)	7.9				5.4
General casualty	2.7	(0.6)	1.6	(10.1)	(1.5)	(1.5)			(9.4)
Healthcare	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(7.3)				(8.6)
	$ 2.6	$ (4.6)	$ 5.1	$ (15.0)	$ (1.3)	$ (3.0)	$ (10.7)	$ 3.7	$ (23.2)

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
	($ in millions)							
General property	$ (0.3)	$ (1.0)	$ (1.6)	$	$ (0.1)	$ 4.6	$ 3.4	$ 5.0
Professional liability			(2.4)	(12.9)			0.2	(15.1)
General casualty		(2.2)	(10.3)	(0.6)	23.7	0.1	0.1	10.8
Healthcare	(0.1)		(0.3)	(7.1)				(7.5)
	$ (0.4)	$ (3.2)	$ (14.6)	$ (20.6)	$ 23.6	$ 4.7	$ 3.7	$ (6.8)

The loss and loss expense ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was 72.2%, compared to 66.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The net favorable reserve development recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2010 decreased the loss and loss expense ratio by 26.0 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to the current loss year was 98.2%. Comparatively, the net favorable reserve development recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased the loss and loss expense ratio by 6.1 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to that period s business was 72.4%. The increase in the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was primarily due to net incurred losses of $24.0 million noted above, which occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and contributed 26.8 percentage points to the current year s losses and loss expense ratio.

Net paid losses for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were $53.5 million and $38.0 million, respectively. The increase in net paid losses was primarily due to net paid losses on current year catastrophe losses.

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Losses incurred and paid are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	($ in millions)	
Net reserves for losses and loss expenses, April 1	$ 1,776.0	$ 1,787.1
Incurred related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	87.8	80.9
Current period property catastrophe		
Prior period non-catastrophe	(18.3)	(7.1)
Prior period property catastrophe	(4.9)	0.3
Total incurred	$ 64.6	$ 74.1
Paid related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	2.9	1.5
Current period property catastrophe	18.9	
Prior period non-catastrophe	27.5	26.9
Prior period property catastrophe	4.2	9.6
Total paid	$ 53.5	$ 38.0
Foreign exchange revaluation	(4.3)	7.6
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	1,782.8	1,830.8
Losses and loss expenses recoverable	554.7	581.9
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	$ 2,337.5	$ 2,412.7

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs decreased to negative $0.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 from positive $1.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The negative cost represents ceding commissions received on ceded premiums in excess of the brokerage fees and commissions paid on gross premiums written. The acquisition cost ratio decreased from 1.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to negative 0.1% for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease in the acquisition cost ratio is due to higher premiums ceded, which has increased ceding commission income.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased $2.6 million, or 13.0%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase in salary and related costs, including stock-based compensation. The general and administrative expense ratios for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 25.3% and 17.8%, respectively. The increase was due to higher general and administrative expense relative to lower net premiums earned.

Comparison of Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Premiums. Gross premiums written decreased by $28.9 million, or 9.1%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The decrease in gross premiums written was due to the continued trend of the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions) and increased competition in our international insurance segment.

The table below illustrates our gross premiums written by line of business for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	Dollar	Percentage

	2010	2009	Change ($ in millions)	Change
General property*	$ 99.4	$ 116.7	$ (17.3)	(14.8)%
Professional liability	77.7	88.2	(10.5)	(11.9)
General casualty	76.8	81.4	(4.6)	(5.7)
Healthcare	35.1	31.6	3.5	11.1
	$ 289.0	$ 317.9	$ (28.9)	(9.1)%

* Includes our energy line of business.

Net premiums written decreased $25.5 million, or 12.4%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in net premiums written was primarily due to the decrease in gross premiums written partially offset by lower premiums ceded on our property catastrophe reinsurance coverage. We ceded to reinsurers 37.9% of gross premiums written for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 35.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase is primarily due to increased cessions on our general casualty and professional liability lines of business. Net premiums earned decreased $46.6 million, or 20.9%, primarily due to lower net premiums written during 2009 and for the first half of 2010.

Net losses and loss expenses. Net losses and loss expenses increased by $8.7 million, or 7.7%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net losses and loss expenses was primarily due to higher loss activity in the current period partially offset by higher net favorable reserve development recognized. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we experienced net losses and loss expenses of $81.5 million from the earthquakes in Haiti, Chile, and Baja, Mexico, a mine collapse, and the Tennessee floods. Overall, our international insurance segment recorded net favorable reserve development of $80.8 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to net favorable reserve development of $47.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, as shown in the tables below. In the tables, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
					($ in millions)				
General property	$	$ (0.2)	$ (0.3)	$ (2.2)	$ (5.7)	$ (6.1)	$ (14.6)	$ 4.3	$ (24.8)
Professional liability		(3.8)	0.6	(20.7)	7.9				(16.0)
General casualty	2.7	(2.2)	(14.3)	(12.5)	(6.2)	(1.5)	11.3		(22.7)
Healthcare	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(8.4)	(7.3)				(17.3)
	$ 2.5	$ (6.8)	$ (14.8)	$ (43.8)	$ (11.3)	$ (7.6)	$ (3.3)	$ 4.3	$ (80.8)

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
				($ in millions)				
General property	$ (0.3)	$ (0.9)	$ (1.8)	$ (2.7)	$ (1.8)	$ (5.2)	$ 20.3	$ 7.6
Professional liability		(0.3)	(15.0)	(12.9)			0.2	(28.0)
General casualty	(4.9)	(16.6)	(15.9)	0.8	23.7	0.1	0.1	(12.7)
Healthcare	(0.3)	(1.3)	(5.6)	(7.1)				(14.3)
	$ (5.5)	$ (19.1)	$ (38.3)	$ (21.9)	$ 21.9	$ (5.1)	$ 20.6	$ (47.4)

The loss and loss expense ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was 69.1%, compared to 50.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The net favorable reserve development recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2010 decreased the loss and loss expense ratio by 45.8 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to the current loss year was 114.9%. Comparatively, the net favorable reserve development recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2009 decreased the loss and loss expense ratio by 21.3 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to that period s business was 72.1%. The increase in the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was primarily due to net incurred losses of $81.5 million noted above, which occurred during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and contributed 46.2 percentage points to the current year s losses and loss expense ratio.

Net paid losses for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were $120.0 million and $83.9 million, respectively. The increase in net paid losses was primarily due to two large loss payments totaling approximately $17 million in our general casualty line of business and net paid losses for current year catastrophe losses.

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Losses incurred and paid are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	($ in millions)	
Net reserves for losses and loss expenses, January 1	$ 1,790.1	$ 1,797.0
Incurred related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	152.8	160.7
Current period property catastrophe	50.0	
Prior period non-catastrophe	(76.5)	(45.6)
Prior period property catastrophe	(4.3)	(1.8)
Total incurred	$ 122.0	$ 113.3
Paid related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	8.6	1.6
Current period property catastrophe	18.9	
Prior period non-catastrophe	83.5	64.9
Prior period property catastrophe	9.0	17.4
Total paid	$ 120.0	$ 83.9
Foreign exchange revaluation	(9.3)	4.4
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	1,782.8	1,830.8
Losses and loss expenses recoverable	554.7	581.9
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	$ 2,337.5	$ 2,412.7

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs decreased $2.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The acquisition cost ratio decreased from 1.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 0.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2010. The decrease in the acquisition cost ratio is due to higher premiums ceded, which has increased ceding commission income.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased $5.8 million, or 15.0%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase in salary and related costs, including stock-based compensation. The general and administrative expense ratios for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 25.2% and 17.4%, respectively, due to higher general and administrative expense relative to lower net premiums earned.

Reinsurance Segment

The following table summarizes the underwriting results and associated ratios for the reinsurance segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	($ in millions)			
Revenues				
Gross premiums written	$136.6	$118.1	$357.2	$318.4
Net premiums written	136.0	117.8	356.7	318.0
Net premiums earned	123.8	110.8	245.9	218.3
Expenses				
Net losses and loss expenses	$ 54.9	$ 56.8	$131.2	$111.9
Acquisition costs	22.1	21.8	45.9	43.4
General and administrative expenses	14.8	11.5	29.3	22.7
Underwriting income	32.0	20.7	39.5	40.3
Ratios				
Loss and loss expense ratio	44.4%	51.2%	53.4%	51.3%
Acquisition cost ratio	17.9%	19.6%	18.7%	19.9%
General and administrative expense ratio	11.9%	10.5%	11.9%	10.4%
Expense ratio	29.8%	30.1%	30.6%	30.3%
Combined ratio	74.2%	81.3%	84.0%	81.6%

Comparison of Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Premiums. Gross premiums written increased by $18.5 million, or 15.7%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in gross premiums written was primarily due to one of our professional liability reinsurance treaties that was previously written in the third quarter of 2009 for $16.5 million and was renewed in the second quarter of 2010 for $10.9 million causing higher gross premiums written during the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase was partially offset by the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions), increased competition and increased cedent retention.

During the three months ended June 30, 2010, our Bermuda, U.S., Singapore and European reinsurance operations had gross premiums written of $69.4 million, $57.7 million, $5.8 million and $3.7 million, respectively. During the three months ended June 30, 2009, our Bermuda, U.S., Singapore and European reinsurance operations had gross premiums written of $72.6 million, $40.7 million, nil, and $4.8 million, respectively.

The table below illustrates our gross premiums written by line of business for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	2010	2009	($ in millions)	
Property reinsurance	$ 53.1	$ 42.5	$ 10.6	24.9%
International reinsurance	27.1	37.5	(10.4)	(27.7)
General casualty reinsurance	24.5	11.3	13.2	116.8
Professional liability reinsurance	23.7	19.1	4.6	24.1
Specialty reinsurance	4.3	3.8	0.5	13.2
Facultative reinsurance	3.9	3.9		
	$ 136.6	$ 118.1	$ 18.5	15.7%

Net premiums written increased by $18.2 million, or 15.4%, which is consistent with the increase in gross premiums written. Net premiums earned increased $13.0 million, or 11.7%, due to the increase in net premiums written. Premiums related to our reinsurance business earn at a slower rate than those related to our direct insurance business. Direct insurance premiums typically earn ratably over the term of a policy. Reinsurance premiums under a quota share reinsurance contract are typically earned over the same period as the underlying policies, or risks, covered by the contract. As a result, the earning pattern of a quota share reinsurance contract may extend up to 24 months, reflecting the inception dates of the underlying policies. Property catastrophe premiums and premiums for other treaties written on a losses occurring basis earn ratably over the term of the reinsurance contract.

Net losses and loss expenses. Net losses and loss expenses decreased by $1.9 million, or 3.3%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in net losses and loss expenses is primarily due to higher net favorable reserve development recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 partially offset by the growth of the reinsurance operations and $3.0 million of losses incurred from the hail storms in Australia. Overall, our reinsurance segment recorded net favorable reserve development of $20.0 million and $9.3 million during the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, as shown in the tables below. In the tables, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
				($ in millions)					
Property reinsurance	$	$	$	$ (0.1)	$	$	$	$ (6.0)	$ (6.1)
International reinsurance		(0.1)				(1.5)		(0.1)	(1.7)
General casualty reinsurance		(0.1)	(4.1)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.1)			(5.4)
Professional liability reinsurance	0.4	(1.3)	(4.1)	(2.7)	(0.5)	(0.2)			(8.4)
Specialty reinsurance			(0.1)	(0.1)		0.4	0.2		0.4
Facultative reinsurance		0.2	1.4	(0.4)					1.2
	$ 0.4	$ (1.3)	$ (6.9)	$ (4.1)	$ (0.8)	$ (1.4)	$ 0.2	$ (6.1)	$ (20.0)

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
				($ in millions)				
Property reinsurance	$	$	$ 0.1	$ (0.1)	$	$ (1.5)	$ (0.1)	$ (1.6)
International reinsurance			1.2	0.1			0.1	1.4
General casualty reinsurance	(0.2)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(0.9)	(0.1)			(6.3)
Professional liability reinsurance	(0.2)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)			(3.2)
Specialty reinsurance			(0.5)	0.6				0.1
Facultative reinsurance		(1.6)	1.9					0.3
	$ (0.4)	$ (5.3)	$ (1.3)	$ (0.6)	$ (0.2)	$ (1.5)	$	$ (9.3)

The loss and loss expense ratio for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was 44.4%, compared to 51.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Net favorable reserve development recognized during the three months ended June 30, 2010 reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 16.2 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to the current loss year was 60.6%. In comparison, net favorable reserve development recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2009 reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 8.4 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to that loss year was 59.6%.

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Losses incurred and paid are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	($ in millions)	
Net reserves for losses and loss expenses, April 1	$ 1,185.0	$ 1,088.5
Incurred related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	74.9	66.1
Current period property catastrophe		
Prior period non-catastrophe	(19.9)	(10.7)
Prior period property catastrophe	(0.1)	1.4
Total incurred	$ 54.9	$ 56.8
Paid related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	2.6	0.8
Current period property catastrophe		
Prior period non-catastrophe	36.6	35.2
Prior period property catastrophe	1.2	5.4
Total paid	$ 40.4	$ 41.4
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	1,199.5	1,103.9
Losses and loss expenses recoverable	(0.3)	2.9
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	$ 1,199.2	$ 1,106.8

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs increased by $0.3 million, or 1.4%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009 primarily as a result of higher net premiums earned. The acquisition cost ratio was 17.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2010, compared to 19.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in the acquisition cost ratio is due to more business written on an excess-of-loss basis, which typically carries a lower acquisition cost ratio than quota share business.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased $3.3 million, or 28.7%, for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase in salary and related costs included stock-based compensation. The 1.4 percentage point increase in the general and administrative expense ratio from 10.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to 11.9% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was due to higher general and administrative expenses partially offset by higher net premiums earned.

Comparison of Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

Premiums. Gross premiums written increased by $38.8 million, or 12.2%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. The increase in gross premiums written was primarily due to increased writings in our property reinsurance line of business and the timing of renewals of two treaties, a quota share reinsurance treaty for $23.6 million in our property reinsurance line of business and a quota share reinsurance treaty for $10.9 million in our professional liability reinsurance line of business. The property reinsurance treaty was originally bound during in the third quarter of 2009 for $9.0 million and expired on November 30, 2009. The renewed treaty is effective from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. The professional liability reinsurance treaty was previously written in the third quarter of 2009 for $16.5 million and was renewed in the second quarter of 2010 for $10.9 million. These increases were partially offset by the non-renewal of business that did not meet our underwriting requirements (which included inadequate pricing and/or terms and conditions), increased competition, increased cedent retention and a reduction in adjustments on estimated premiums of $4.4 million. We recognized net downward adjustments of $2.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to net upward adjustments of $2.4 million during the six months ended

June 30, 2009. We also had a reduction of renewed premiums in our U.S. general casualty line of business of $27.5 million primarily due to lowering our participation on several treaties.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, our Bermuda, U.S., Singapore and European reinsurance operations had gross premiums written of $149.6 million, $171.5 million, $9.5 million, and $26.6 million, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, our Bermuda, U.S., Singapore and European reinsurance operations had gross premiums written of $133.8 million, $169.5 million, nil and $15.1 million, respectively.

The table below illustrates our gross premiums written by line of business for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	2010	2009		
			($ in millions)	
Property reinsurance	$ 113.8	$ 71.4	$ 42.4	59.4%
General casualty reinsurance	89.3	103.3	(14.0)	(13.6)
International reinsurance	68.1	61.7	6.4	10.4
Professional liability reinsurance	60.0	56.7	3.3	5.8
Specialty reinsurance	19.9	19.1	0.8	4.2
Facultative reinsurance	6.1	6.2	(0.1)	(1.6)
	$ 357.2	$ 318.4	$ 38.8	12.2%

Net premiums written increased by $38.7 million, or 12.2%, which is consistent with the increase in gross premiums written. Net premiums earned increased $27.6 million, or 12.6%, due to the increase in net premiums written.

Net losses and loss expenses. Net losses and loss expenses increased by $19.3 million, or 17.2%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in net losses and loss expenses was primarily due to higher loss activity of $20.0 million from the earthquake in Chile, the European Windstorm Xynthia, and the hail storms in Australia, partially offset by higher net favorable reserve development. Overall, our reinsurance segment recorded net favorable reserve development of $32.7 million and $21.3 million during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, as shown in the tables below. In the tables, a negative number represents net favorable reserve development and a positive number represents net unfavorable reserve development.

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
				($ in millions)					
Property reinsurance	$	$	$ (0.1)	$ (1.4)	$	$	$ 0.7	$ (7.5)	$ (8.3)
International reinsurance	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)		(1.5)		(0.1)	(2.2)
General casualty reinsurance		0.1	(5.1)	(3.7)	(0.6)	(0.1)			(9.4)
Professional liability reinsurance	(0.3)	(1.8)	(6.8)	(2.8)	(0.5)	(0.2)			(12.4)
Specialty reinsurance			(0.1)	0.4		(0.5)	(2.9)		(3.1)
Facultative reinsurance		0.8	2.3	(0.4)					2.7
	$ (0.4)	$ (1.1)	$ (9.9)	$ (8.1)	$ (1.1)	$ (2.3)	$ (2.2)	$ (7.6)	$ (32.7)

Loss Reserve Development by Loss Year
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total

				($ in millions)				
Property reinsurance	$	$ 0.3	$ (0.8)	$ 2.7	$	$ (5.3)	$ (1.4)	$ (4.5)
International reinsurance			1.2			0.7	(0.8)	1.1
General casualty reinsurance	(0.1)	(2.9)	(3.4)	(1.1)	(0.2)			(7.7)
Professional liability reinsurance	(0.3)	(2.8)	(3.5)	(0.8)	(0.1)			(7.5)
Specialty reinsurance			(0.5)	0.6				0.1
Facultative reinsurance		(3.7)	0.9					(2.8)
	$ (0.4)	$ (9.1)	$ (6.1)	$ 1.4	$ (0.3)	$ (4.6)	$ (2.2)	$ (21.3)

The loss and loss expense ratio for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was 53.4%, compared to 51.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Net favorable reserve development recognized during the six months ended June 30, 2010 reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 13.3 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to the current loss year was 66.7%. In comparison, net favorable reserve development recognized in the six months ended June 30, 2009 reduced the loss and loss expense ratio by 9.8 percentage points. Thus, the loss and loss expense ratio related to that loss year was 61.1%. The increase in the loss and loss expense ratio for the current loss year was primarily due to net incurred losses of $20.0 million noted above, which contributed 8.1 percentage points to the current loss year s loss and loss expense ratio.

The table below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009. Losses incurred and paid are reflected net of reinsurance recoverables.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	($ in millions)	
Net reserves for losses and loss expenses, January 1	$ 1,149.8	$ 1,072.1
Incurred related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	148.9	133.2
Current period property catastrophe	15.0	
Prior period non-catastrophe	(31.3)	(20.9)
Prior period property catastrophe	(1.4)	(0.4)
Total incurred	$ 131.2	$ 111.9
Paid related to:		
Current period non-catastrophe	2.5	0.8
Current period property catastrophe	0.4	
Prior period non-catastrophe	76.0	67.4
Prior period property catastrophe	2.6	11.9
Total paid	$ 81.5	$ 80.1
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	1,199.5	1,103.9
Losses and loss expenses recoverable	(0.3)	2.9
Reserve for losses and loss expenses, June 30	$ 1,199.2	$ 1,106.8

Acquisition costs. Acquisition costs increased by $2.5 million, or 5.8%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 primarily as a result of higher net premiums earned. The acquisition cost ratio was 18.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2010, compared to 19.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in the acquisition cost ratio is due to more business written on an excess-of-loss basis, which typically carries a lower acquisition cost ratio than quota share business.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses increased $6.6 million, or 29.1%, for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase in salary and related costs included stock-based compensation. The 1.5 percentage point increase in the general and administrative expense ratio from 10.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to 11.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was due to higher general and administrative expenses partially offset by higher net premiums earned.

Reserves for Losses and Loss Expenses

Reserves for losses and loss expenses by segment as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were comprised of the following:

	U.S. Insurance		International Insurance		Reinsurance		Total	
	June 30, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009	June 30, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009	June 30, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009	June 30, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
	($ in millions)							
Case reserves	$ 317.0	$ 268.1	$ 561.4	$ 570.4	$ 323.8	$ 313.5	$ 1,202.2	$ 1,152.0
IBNR	1,066.7	985.6	1,776.1	1,786.0	875.4	838.2	3,718.2	3,609.8

Reserve for losses and loss expenses	1,383.7	1,253.7	2,337.5	2,356.4	1,199.2	1,151.7	4,920.4	4,761.8
Reinsurance recoverables	(378.0)	(351.8)	(554.7)	(566.3)	0.3	(1.9)	(932.4)	(920.0)
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses	$ 1,005.7	$ 901.9	$ 1,782.8	$ 1,790.1	$ 1,199.5	$ 1,149.8	$ 3,998.0	$ 3,841.8

We participate in certain lines of business where claims may not be reported for many years. Accordingly, management does not solely rely upon reported claims on these lines for estimating ultimate liabilities. We also use statistical and actuarial methods to estimate expected ultimate losses and loss expenses. Loss reserves do not represent an exact calculation of liability. Rather, loss reserves are estimates of what we expect the ultimate resolution and administration of claims will cost. These estimates are based on various factors including underwriters expectations about loss experience, actuarial analysis, comparisons with the results of industry benchmarks and loss experience to date. Loss reserve estimates are refined as experience develops and as claims are reported and resolved. Establishing an appropriate level of loss reserves is an inherently uncertain process. Ultimate losses and loss expenses may differ from our reserves, possibly by material amounts.

The following tables provide our ranges of loss and loss expense reserve estimates by business segment as of June 30, 2010:

	Reserve for Losses and Loss Expenses Gross of Reinsurance Recoverable(1)		
	Carried Reserves	Low Estimate	High Estimate
		($ in millions)	
U.S. insurance	$1,383.7	$1,151.2	$1,492.8
International insurance	2,337.5	1,759.5	2,683.1
Reinsurance	1,199.2	905.5	1,447.1

	Reserve for Losses and Loss Expenses Net of Reinsurance Recoverable(2)		
	Carried Reserves	Low Estimate	High Estimate
		($ in millions)	
U.S. insurance	$1,005.7	$ 809.6	$1,070.6
International insurance	1,782.8	1,334.8	2,049.5
Reinsurance	1,199.5	904.9	1,445.3

(1) For statistical reasons, it is not appropriate to add together the ranges of each business segment in an effort to determine the low and high range around the consolidated loss reserves. On a gross basis, the consolidated low estimate is $4,080.8 million and the consolidated high estimate is $5,358.4 million.

(2) For statistical reasons, it is not appropriate to

add together the ranges of each business segment in an effort to determine the low and high range around the consolidated loss reserves. On a net basis, the consolidated low estimate is $3,271.3 million and the consolidated high estimate is $4,343.3 million.

Our range for each business segment was determined by utilizing multiple actuarial loss reserving methods along with various assumptions of reporting patterns and expected loss ratios by loss year. The various outcomes of these techniques were combined to determine a reasonable range of required loss and loss expense reserves. While we believe our approach to determine the range of loss and loss expense is reasonable, there are no assurances that actual loss experience will be with the ranges of loss and loss expense noted above.

Our selection of the actual carried reserves has typically been above the midpoint of the range. We believe that we should be prudent in our reserving practices due to the lengthy reporting patterns and relatively large limits of net liability for any one risk of our direct excess casualty business and of our casualty reinsurance business. Thus, due to this uncertainty regarding estimates for reserve for losses and loss expenses, we have carried our consolidated reserve for losses and loss expenses, net of reinsurance recoverable, above the midpoint of the low and high estimates for the consolidated net losses and loss expenses. We believe that relying on the more prudent actuarial indications is appropriate for these lines of business.

Reinsurance Recoverable

The following table illustrates our reinsurance recoverable as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	Reinsurance Recoverable	
	As of June 30, 2010	As of December 31 , 2009
	($ in millions)	
Ceded case reserves	$ 247.6	$ 266.5
Ceded IBNR reserves	684.8	653.5
Reinsurance recoverable	$ 932.4	$ 920.0

We remain obligated for amounts ceded in the event our reinsurers do not meet their obligations. Accordingly, we have evaluated the reinsurers that are providing reinsurance protection to us and will continue to monitor their credit ratings and financial stability. We generally have the right to terminate our treaty reinsurance contracts at any time, upon prior written notice to the reinsurer, under specified circumstances, including the assignment to the reinsurer by A.M. Best of a financial strength rating of less than A-. Approximately 96% of ceded reserves as of June 30, 2010 were recoverable from reinsurers who had an A.M. Best rating of A- or higher.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

As of June 30, 2010, our shareholders equity was $3.5 billion, a 7.9% increase compared to $3.2 billion as of December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily the result of net income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 of $317.7 million driven primarily by strong investment returns.

Holdings is a holding company and transacts no business of its own. Cash flows to Holdings may comprise dividends, advances and loans from its subsidiary companies. Holdings is therefore reliant on receiving dividends and other permitted distributions from its subsidiaries to make principal, interest and/or dividend payments on its senior notes and common shares.

In May 2010, the board of directors of Holdings authorized the company to repurchase up to $500 million of Holdings common shares through a share repurchase program. Repurchases under the authorization may be effected from time to time through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers or otherwise. This authorization is effective through May 3, 2012. The timing, form and amount of the share repurchases under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including market conditions, the company s capital position, legal requirements and other factors. At any time, the repurchase program may be modified, extended or terminated by the board of directors. As part of the share repurchase program, we entered into a 10b5-1 repurchase plan that enables us to complete share repurchases during trading blackout periods. During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we repurchased, through open-market purchases, 1,081,041 shares at a total cost of $49.1 million, for an average price of $45.41 per share. We have classified these repurchased shares as Treasury shares, at cost on the consolidated balance sheets.

We believe our company s capital position continues to remain well within the range needed for our business requirements and we have sufficient liquidity to fund our ongoing operations.

Restrictions and Specific Requirements

The jurisdictions in which our operating subsidiaries are licensed to write business impose regulations requiring companies to maintain or meet various defined statutory ratios, including solvency and liquidity requirements. Some jurisdictions also place restrictions on the declaration and payment of dividends and other distributions.

The payment of dividends from Holdings Bermuda domiciled operating subsidiary is, under certain circumstances, limited under Bermuda law, which requires our Bermuda operating subsidiary to maintain certain measures of solvency and liquidity. Holdings U.S. domiciled operating subsidiaries are subject to significant regulatory restrictions limiting their ability to declare and pay dividends. In particular, payments of dividends by Allied World Assurance Company (U.S.) Inc., Allied World National Assurance Company, Allied World Reinsurance Company, Darwin National Assurance Company, Darwin Select Insurance Company and Vantapro Specialty Insurance Company are subject to restrictions on statutory surplus pursuant to the respective states in which these insurance companies are domiciled. Each state requires prior regulatory approval of any payment of extraordinary dividends. In addition, Allied World Assurance Company (Europe) Limited and Allied World Assurance Company (Reinsurance) Limited are subject to significant regulatory restrictions limiting their ability to declare and pay any dividends without the consent of the Irish Financial Services Regulatory Authority. We also have insurance subsidiaries that are the parent company for other insurance subsidiaries, which means that dividends and other distributions will be subject to multiple layers of regulations in order to dividend funds to Holdings. The inability of the subsidiaries of Holdings to pay dividends and other permitted distributions could have a material adverse effect on Holdings cash requirements and ability to make principal, interest and dividend payments on its senior notes and common shares.

Holdings insurance and reinsurance subsidiary in Bermuda, Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd, is neither licensed nor admitted as an insurer, nor is it accredited as a reinsurer, in any jurisdiction in the United States. As a result, it is generally required to post collateral security with respect to any reinsurance liabilities it assumes from ceding insurers domiciled in the United States in order for U.S. ceding companies to obtain credit on their U.S. statutory financial statements with respect to insurance liabilities ceded to them. Under applicable statutory provisions, the security arrangements may be in the form of letters of credit, reinsurance trusts maintained by trustees or funds-withheld arrangements where assets are held by the ceding company.

Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd uses trust accounts primarily to meet security requirements for inter-company and certain reinsurance transactions. We also have cash and cash equivalents and investments on deposit with various state or government insurance departments or pledged in favor of ceding companies in order to comply with relevant insurance regulations. In addition, Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd currently has access to up to $1.7 billion in letters of credit under two letter of credit facilities, one with Citibank Europe plc and one with a syndication of lenders described below. The credit facility with Citibank Europe plc was amended in December 2008 to provide us with greater flexibility in the types of securities that are eligible to be posted as collateral and to increase the maximum aggregate amount available under the credit facility from $750 million to $900 million on an uncommitted basis. These facilities are used to provide security to reinsureds and are collateralized by us, at least to the extent of letters of credit outstanding at any given time. The letters of credit issued under the credit facility with Citibank Europe plc are deemed to be automatically extended without amendment for twelve months from the expiry date, or any future expiration date unless at least 30 days prior to any expiration date Citibank Europe plc notifies us that they elect not to consider the letters of credit renewed for any such additional period. If Citibank Europe plc no longer provides capacity under the credit facility it may limit our ability to meet our security requirements and would require us to obtain other sources of security at terms that may not be favorable to us.

In November 2007, we entered into an $800 million five-year senior credit facility (the Facility) with a syndication of lenders. The Facility consists of a $400 million secured letter of credit facility for the issuance of standby letters of credit (the Secured Facility) and a $400 million unsecured facility for the making of revolving loans and for the issuance of standby letters of credit (the Unsecured Facility). Both the Secured Facility and the Unsecured Facility have options to increase the aggregate commitments by up to $200 million, subject to approval of the lenders. The Facility will be used for general corporate purposes and to issue standby letters of credit. The Facility contains representations, warranties and covenants customary for similar bank loan facilities, including a covenant to maintain a ratio of consolidated indebtedness to total capitalization as of the last day of each fiscal quarter or fiscal year of not greater than 0.35 to 1.0 and a covenant under the Unsecured Facility to maintain a certain consolidated net worth. In addition, each material insurance subsidiary must maintain a financial strength rating from A.M. Best Company of at least A- under the Unsecured Facility and of at least B++ under the Secured Facility. As of June 30, 2010, we had a consolidated indebtedness to total capitalization of 0.14 to 1.0 and all of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries had a financial strength rating from A.M. Best of A . The Unsecured Facility required a minimum net worth as of June 30, 2010 of $1.4 billion and our net worth as calculated according to the Unsecured Facility was $3.3 billion as of June 30, 2010. Based on the results of these financial calculations, we were in compliance with all covenants under the Facility as of June 30, 2010.

There are a total of 13 lenders that make up the Facility syndication and that have varying commitments ranging from $20.0 million to $87.5 million. Of the 13 lenders, four have commitments of $87.5 million each, four have commitments of $62.5 million each, four have commitments of $45.0 million each and one has a commitment of $20.0 million. The one lender in the Facility with a $20.0 million commitment has declared bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. This lender did not meet its commitment under the Facility. In July 2010, we replaced this bankrupt lender with another lender for the full $20.0 million commitment under the Facility.

On November 19, 2008, Allied World Assurance Company Holdings, Ltd requested a $250 million borrowing under the Unsecured Facility. We requested the borrowing to ensure the preservation of our financial flexibility in light of the uncertainty in the credit markets. On November 21, 2008, we received $243.8 million of loan proceeds from the borrowing, as $6.3 million was not received from the lender in bankruptcy. The interest rate on the borrowing was 2.588%. We repaid the loan on its maturity date of February 23, 2009.

Security arrangements with ceding insurers may subject our assets to security interests or require that a portion of our assets be pledged to, or otherwise held by, third parties. Both of our letter of credit facilities are fully collateralized by assets held in custodial accounts at the Bank of New York Mellon held for the benefit of the banks. Although the investment income derived from our assets while held in trust accrues to our benefit, the investment of these assets is governed by the terms of the letter of credit facilities or the investment regulations of the state or territory of domicile of the ceding insurer, which may be more restrictive than the investment regulations applicable to us under Bermuda law. The restrictions may result in lower investment yields on these assets, which may adversely affect our profitability.

The following shows our trust accounts on deposit, as well as outstanding and remaining letters of credit facilities and the collateral committed to support the letters of credit facilities as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	As of June 30, 2010	As of December 31, 2009
	($ in millions)	
Total trust accounts on deposit	$ 1,385.8	$ 1,025.5
Total letters of credit facilities:		
Citibank Europe plc	900.0	900.0
Credit Facility	800.0	800.0
Total letters of credit facilities	1,700.0	1,700.0
Total letters of credit facilities outstanding:		
Citibank Europe plc	765.2	794.6
Credit Facility	206.5	376.7
Total letters of credit facilities outstanding	971.7	1,171.3
Total letters of credit facilities remaining:		
Citibank Europe plc	134.8	105.4
Credit Facility(1)	593.5	423.3
Total letters of credit facilities remaining	728.3	528.7
Collateral committed to support the letter of credit facilities	$ 1,223.2	$ 1,208.3

(1) Net of any borrowing or repayments under the Unsecured Facility.

As of June 30, 2010, we had a combined unused letters of credit capacity of $728.3 million from the Facility and Citibank Europe plc. We believe that this remaining capacity is sufficient to meet our future letter of credit needs.

We have filed a shelf-registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-148409) with the SEC in which we may offer from time to time common shares, preference shares, depository shares representing common shares or preference shares, senior or subordinated debt securities, warrants to purchase common shares, preference shares and debt securities, share purchase contracts, share purchase units and units which may consist of any combination of the securities listed above. The proceeds from any issuance may be used for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes.

We do not currently anticipate that the restrictions on liquidity resulting from restrictions on the payment of dividends by our subsidiary companies or from assets committed in trust accounts or to collateralize the letter of credit facilities will have a material impact on our ability to carry out our normal business activities, including interest and dividend payments, respectively, on our senior notes and common shares.

Sources and Uses of Funds

Our sources of funds primarily consist of premium receipts net of commissions, investment income, net proceeds from capital raising activities that may include the issuance of common shares, senior notes and other debt or equity issuances, and proceeds from sales and redemption of investments. Cash is used primarily to pay losses and loss expenses, purchase reinsurance, pay general and administrative expenses and taxes, and pay dividends and interest, with the remainder made available to our investment portfolio managers for investment in accordance with our investment policy.

Cash flows from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2010 were $305.6 million compared to $402.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in cash flows from operations for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 was primarily due to an increase in insurance balances receivable primarily related to a funds held balance of $73.9 million for a property catastrophe reinsurance treaty entered into in the first half of 2010. The funds held balance can be used by the cedent to pay claims, if any. Any balance remaining after the expiry of the reinsurance treaty is returned to us. Also contributing to the decrease in cash flow from operations was higher net losses paid and higher payouts on year-end incentive compensation.

Cash flows from investing activities consist primarily of proceeds on the sale of investments and payments for investments acquired in addition to an increase in restricted cash. We had cash flows used in investing activities of $87.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to $147.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in cash flows used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 was primarily due to the lower cash flows from operations, which are reinvested into investment securities.

Cash flows from financing activities consist primarily of capital raising activities, which include the issuance of common shares or debt and the payment of dividends or the repayment of debt. Cash flows used in financing activities were $65.6 million for six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to $436.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The decrease in cash flows used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 was primarily due to the repayment of our syndicated loan in 2009 partially offset by the share repurchase program, which began during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

On August 5, 2010, our board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of $0.20 per share, or approximately $9.9 million in aggregate, payable on September 9, 2010 to the shareholders of record as of August 24, 2010.

Our funds are primarily invested in liquid, high-grade fixed income securities. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, 96.3% and 97.6%, respectively, of our fixed income portfolio consisted of investment grade securities. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, net accumulated unrealized gains on our available for sale fixed maturity investments were $138.2 million and $149.8 million, respectively. The reduction in the unrealized gains is primarily due to selling certain available for sale securities during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and reinvesting the proceeds in fixed maturity investments where mark-to-market changes are reflected in the consolidated income statement. We expect this trend to continue for the remainder of 2010. The maturity distribution of our fixed income portfolio (on a fair value basis) as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	As of June 30, 2010	**As of December 31, 2009**
	($ in millions)	
Due in one year or less	$ 399.5	$ 156.3
Due after one year through five years	3,676.0	3,221.7
Due after five years through ten years	611.3	1,166.9
Due after ten years	110.9	172.4
Mortgage-backed	1,564.1	1,721.3
Asset-backed	669.9	532.8
Total	$ 7,031.8	$ 6,971.4

We have investments in various hedge funds, the market value of which was $319.6 million as of June 30, 2010. Each of the hedge funds has redemption notice requirements. For each of our hedge funds, liquidity is allowed after certain defined periods based on the terms of each hedge fund. See Note 4(d) to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for additional details on our hedge fund investments.

We do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our consolidated results of operations. The potential exists, after a catastrophe loss, for the development of inflationary pressures in a local economy. The effects of inflation are considered implicitly in pricing. Loss reserves are established to recognize likely loss settlements at the date payment is made. Those reserves inherently recognize the effects of inflation. The actual effects of inflation on our results cannot be accurately known, however, until claims are ultimately resolved.

Financial Strength Ratings

Financial strength ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies on our capacity to meet our obligations. The rating agencies consider a number of quantitative and qualitative factors in determining an insurance company s financial strength ratings. Quantitative considerations of an insurance company include the evaluation of financial statements, historical operating results and, through the use of proprietary capital models, the measure of investment and insurance risks relative to capital. Among the qualitative considerations are management strength, business profile, market conditions and established risk management practices used, among other things, to manage risk exposures and limit capital volatility. Some of our reinsurance treaties contain special funding and termination clauses that are triggered in the event that we or one of our subsidiaries is downgraded by one of the major rating agencies to levels specified in the treaties, or our capital is significantly reduced. If such an event were to happen, we would be required, in certain instances, to post collateral in the form of letters of credit and/or trust accounts against existing outstanding losses, if any, related to the treaty. In a limited number of instances, the subject treaties could be cancelled retroactively or commuted by the cedent and might affect our ability to write business.

The following were the financial strength ratings of all of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries as of July 30, 2010, except as noted below:

A.M. Best	A/stable
Moody s*	A2/stable
Standard & Poor s**	A-/positive

* Moody s financial strength ratings are for Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd, Allied World Assurance Company (U.S.) Inc., Allied World National Assurance Company and Allied World Reinsurance Company only. Moody s revised its outlook from negative to stable on June 30, 2009.

** Standard & Poor s financial strength ratings are for Allied World Assurance Company, Ltd, Allied World Assurance Company (U.S.) Inc., Allied World National Assurance Company, Allied World Reinsurance Company, Allied World Assurance

Company (Europe) Limited and Allied World Assurance Company (Reinsurance) Limited only. Standard & Poor s revised its outlook from stable to positive on June 24, 2010.

We believe that the quantitative and qualitative factors that influence our ratings are supportive of our ratings.

Long-Term Debt

On July 21, 2006, we issued $500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.50% senior notes due August 1, 2016, with interest payable August 1 and February 1 each year, commencing February 1, 2007. We can redeem the senior notes prior to maturity, subject to payment of a make-whole premium, however, we currently have no intention of redeeming the notes.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2010, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. ***Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.***

We believe that we are principally exposed to three types of market risk: interest rate risk, credit risk and currency risk.

The fixed income securities in our investment portfolio are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. Any changes in interest rates and credit spreads have a direct effect on the market values of fixed income securities. As interest rates rise, the market values fall, and vice versa. As credit spreads widen, the market values fall, and vice versa.

The changes in market values as a result of changes in interest rates is determined by calculating hypothetical June 30, 2010 ending prices based on yields adjusted to reflect the hypothetical changes in interest rates, comparing such hypothetical ending prices to actual ending prices, and multiplying the difference by the principal amount of the security. The sensitivity analysis is based on estimates. The estimated changes of our fixed maturity investments and cash and cash equivalents are presented below and actual changes for interest rate shifts could differ significantly.

	Interest Rate Shift in Basis Points						
	-200	**-100**	**-50**	**0**	**+50**	**+100**	**+200**
				($ in millions)			
Total market value	$7,828.1	$7,742.9	$7,666.0	$7,575.7	$7,478.8	$7,382.0	$7,187.6
Market value change from base	252.4	167.2	90.3	0.0	(96.9)	(193.7)	(388.1)
Change in unrealized appreciation/(depreciation)	3.3%	2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	(1.3)%	(2.5)%	(5.1)%

The changes in market values as a result of changes in credit spreads are determined by calculating hypothetical June 30, 2010 ending prices adjusted to reflect the hypothetical changes in credit spreads, comparing such hypothetical ending prices to actual ending prices, and multiplying the difference by the principal amount of the security. The sensitivity analysis is based on estimates. The estimated changes of our non-cash, non-U.S. treasury fixed maturity investments are presented below and actual changes in credit spreads could differ significantly.

	Credit Spread Shift in Basis Points						
	-200	-100	-50	0	+50	+100	+200
	($ in millions)						
Total market value	$5,738.3	$5,596.5	$5,525.7	$5,454.8	$5,383.9	$5,313.1	$5,171.3
Market value change from base	283.5	141.7	70.9	0.0	(70.9)	(141.7)	(283.5)
Change in unrealized appreciation/(depreciation)	5.2%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	(1.3)%	(2.6)%	(5.2)%

As a holder of fixed income securities, we also have exposure to credit risk. In an effort to minimize this risk, our investment guidelines have been defined to ensure that the assets held are well diversified and are primarily high-quality securities. As of June 30, 2010 we held assets totaling $7.0 billion of fixed income securities. Of those assets, approximately 3.7% were rated below investment grade (Ba1/BB+ or lower) with the remaining 96.3% rated in the investment grade category. The average credit quality of the investment grade portfolios was AA by S&P.

As of June 30, 2010 we held $2,392.0 million, or 30.0%, of our total investments and cash and cash equivalents in corporate bonds, $1,038.2 million of which were issued by entities within the financial services industry. These corporate bonds had an average credit rating of AA- by Standards & Poor s.

As of June 30, 2010, we held $1,564.1 million, or 19.7%, of our total investments and cash and cash equivalents in mortgage-backed securities, which included agency pass-through mortgage-backed securities, non-agency mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The agency pass-through mortgage-backed securities, non-agency mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities represented 12.1%, 5.1% and 2.5%, respectively, of our total investments and cash and cash equivalents. In addition, 99.8% of our commercial mortgage-backed securities and 64.5% of our core non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, of $183.2 million, were rated AAA by Standard & Poor s and Fitch as of June 30, 2010. These agency pass-through mortgage-backed securities are exposed to prepayment risk, which occurs when holders of individual mortgages increase the frequency with which they prepay the outstanding principal before the maturity date to refinance at a lower interest rate cost. Given the proportion that these securities comprise of the overall portfolio, and the current interest rate environment and condition of the credit market, prepayment risk is not considered significant at this time.

Additionally as of June 30, 2010, we held $223.3 million of high yield (below investment grade) non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, which is included in the $1,564.1 million referenced in the preceding paragraph. As of June 30, 2010, 89.6% of those assets were rated below investment grade, and the average credit rating of this below investment grade portfolio was CCC+ by S&P.

As of June 30, 2010, we held investments in hedge funds with a fair value of $319.6 million. Investments in hedge funds involve certain risks related to, among other things, the illiquid nature of the fund shares, the limited operating history of the fund, as well as risks associated with the strategies employed by the managers of the funds. The funds objectives are generally to seek attractive long-term returns with lower volatility by investing in a range of diversified investment strategies. As our reserves and capital continue to build, we may consider additional investments in these or other alternative investments.

The U.S. dollar is our reporting currency and the functional currency of all of our operating subsidiaries. We enter into insurance and reinsurance contracts where the premiums receivable and losses payable are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In addition, we maintain a portion of our investments and liabilities in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily Euro, British Sterling and the Canadian dollar. Assets in non-U.S. currencies are generally converted into U.S. dollars at the time of receipt. When we incur a liability in a non-U.S. currency, we carry such liability on our books in the original currency. These liabilities are converted from the non-U.S. currency to U.S. dollars at the time of payment. As a result, we have an exposure to foreign currency risk resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates.

As of June 30, 2010 and 2009, 2.2% and 1.9%, respectively, of our aggregate invested assets were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Of our business written during the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, approximately 12% and 11% was written in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, respectively. We utilize a hedging strategy whose objective is to minimize the potential loss of value caused by currency fluctuations by using foreign currency forward contract derivatives that expire in approximately 90 days from purchase.

Our foreign exchange loss/gain for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2009 are set forth in the chart below.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	Year Ended December 31 2009
	($ in millions)		
Realized exchange (loss) gain	$ (4.8)	$ (3.7)	$ 5.9
Unrealized exchange gain (loss)	3.2	4.1	(6.6)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	$ (1.6)	$ 0.4	$ (0.7)

Item 4. ***Controls and Procedures.***

In connection with the preparation of this quarterly report, our management has performed an evaluation, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)) as of June 30, 2010. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of June 30, 2010, our company s disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by SEC rules and forms and accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are 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 an absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected.

No changes were made in our internal controls over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f), during the quarter ended June 30, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II
OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. ***Legal Proceedings.***

We are and in the future may become involved in various claims and legal proceedings that arise in the normal course of our business. While any claim or legal proceeding contains an element of uncertainty, we do not currently believe that any claim or legal proceeding to which we are presently a party to is likely to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Item 1A. ***Risk Factors.***

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including those identified in Item 1A. of Part I of our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2010, that could have a material effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or liquidity and that could cause our operating results to vary significantly from period to period. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also could have a material effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or liquidity.

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

(c) The following table summarizes our repurchases of our common shares during the three months ended June 30, 2010:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs[1]	Maximum Dollar Value (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
April 1 30, 2010		$		$
May 1 31, 2010	666,700	44.75	666,700	470,167,936
June 1 30, 2010	414,341	46.48	414,341	450,910,510
Total	1,081,041	$ 45.41	1,081,041	$ 450,910,510

[1] On May 6, 2010, our board of directors authorized us to repurchase up to $500 million of our common shares through a share repurchase program. Repurchases under the authorization may be effected from time to time through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers or otherwise. This authorization is effective through May 3, 2012.

Item 3. ***Defaults Upon Senior Securities.***

None.

Item 4. ***Other Information.***

None.

Item 5. ***Exhibits.***

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification by Chief Executive Officer, as required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification by Chief Financial Officer, as required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.1**	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 and (v) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.

* These certifications are being furnished solely pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, chapter 63 of title 18 United States Code) and are not being filed as part of this report.

** In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the information in Exhibit 101.1 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

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.

ALLIED WORLD ASSURANCE COMPANY
HOLDINGS, LTD

Dated: August 6, 2010	By:	/s/ Scott A. Carmilani
	Name:	Scott A. Carmilani
	Title:	President and Chief Executive Officer

Table of Contents

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