

Atlas Financial Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 03, 2015
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended:
June 30, 2015

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER:
000-54627

ATLAS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS, INC.
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

CAYMAN ISLANDS 27-5466079

(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

150 NW POINT BOULEVARD 60007
Elk Grove Village, IL (Zip Code)

(Address of principal executive offices)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (847) 472-6700

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, 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:

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company
(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 No

There were 11,978,993 shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding as of July 31, 2015, of which 11,846,130 are ordinary voting common shares and 132,863 are restricted voting common shares. Of the Registrant's ordinary voting common shares outstanding, 10,638,461 shares as of July 31, 2015 were held by non-affiliates of the Registrant.

For purposes of the foregoing calculation only, the Registrant has included in the shares owned by affiliates, those shares owned by directors and officers of the Registrant, and such inclusion shall not be construed as an admission that any such person is an affiliate for any purpose.

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June 30, 2015

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

ATLAS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(in '000s of US dollars, except for share and per share data)

	June 30, 2015 (unaudited)	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Investments, available for sale		
Fixed income securities, at fair value (amortized cost \$193,986 and \$126,701)	\$193,775	\$126,949
Equity securities, at fair value (cost \$2,148 and \$2,220)	2,285	2,093
Other investments	15,504	14,366
Total Investments	211,564	143,408
Cash and cash equivalents	15,958	36,586
Accrued investment income	1,060	660
Accounts receivable and other assets (net of allowance of \$725 and \$560)	74,661	49,770
Reinsurance recoverables on amounts paid	4,481	2,230
Reinsurance recoverables on amounts unpaid	26,844	18,421
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	11,958	3,628
Deferred policy acquisition costs	10,162	8,166
Deferred tax asset, net	17,826	17,317
Intangible assets, net	5,916	740
Software and office equipment, net	2,886	2,819
Assets held for sale	166	166
Total Assets	\$383,482	\$283,911
Liabilities		
Claims liabilities	\$126,458	\$102,430
Unearned premiums	93,594	58,950
Due to reinsurers and other insurers	9,369	2,456
Note payable	18,000	—
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	14,952	10,676
Total Liabilities	\$262,373	\$174,512
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred shares, par value per share \$0.001, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 6,940,500 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2015 and 2,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014. Liquidation value \$1.00 per share	\$6,941	\$2,000
Ordinary voting common shares, par value per share \$0.003, 266,666,667 shares authorized, 11,846,130 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2015 and 11,638,723 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014	36	34
Restricted voting common shares, par value per share \$0.003, 33,333,334 shares authorized, 132,863 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	196,902	196,079

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Retained deficit	(82,721) (88,794)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(49) 80	
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$121,109	\$109,399	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$383,482	\$283,911	

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ATLAS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (in '000s of US dollars, except for share and per share data)

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended		
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	
Net premiums earned	\$38,304	\$23,306	\$68,471	\$45,260	
Net investment income	1,191	679	1,711	1,458	
Net realized investment gains	44	97	181	86	
Other income	125	—	157	2	
Total revenue	39,664	24,082	70,520	46,806	
Net claims incurred	22,529	14,422	39,461	28,341	
Acquisition costs	5,077	3,476	8,995	6,566	
Other underwriting expenses	5,662	3,525	10,216	7,048	
Expenses incurred related to Anchor acquisition and Gateway stock purchase agreement	228	—	1,920	—	
Total expenses	33,496	21,423	60,592	41,955	
Income from operations before income tax expense	6,168	2,659	9,928	4,851	
Income tax expense	2,232	100	3,855	100	
Net income attributable to Atlas	3,936	2,559	6,073	4,751	
Less: Preferred share dividends	80	23	115	46	
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$3,856	\$2,536	\$5,958	\$4,705	
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	12,008,624	10,597,515	11,930,172	10,051,291	
Earnings per common share, basic	\$0.32	\$0.24	\$0.50	\$0.47	
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	12,800,920	11,007,639	12,714,450	10,448,492	
Earnings per common share, diluted	\$0.31	\$0.23	\$0.48	\$0.45	
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income					
Net income attributable to Atlas	\$3,936	\$2,559	\$6,073	\$4,751	
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Changes in net unrealized investment (losses) gains	(1,980	)1,253	(390	)2,521
Reclassification to income of net realized investment gains	189	74	195	112	
Effect of income tax	609	(451)66	(895)
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the period	(1,182	)876	(129	)1,738
Total comprehensive income	\$2,754	\$3,435	\$5,944	\$6,489	

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ATLAS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
 (in '000s of US dollars, except for share and per share data)

	Preferred Shares	Ordinary Voting Common Shares	Restricted Voting Common Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total
Balance December 31, 2013	\$2,000	\$28	\$—	\$169,595	\$(106,496)	\$(1,429)	)\$63,698
Net income					4,751		4,751
Proceeds from U.S. public offering, net of offering costs		6		25,019			25,025
Other comprehensive income						1,738	1,738
Share-based compensation		1		942			943
Balance June 30, 2014 (unaudited)	\$2,000	\$35	\$—	\$195,556	\$(101,745)	\$309	\$96,155
Balance December 31, 2014	\$2,000	\$34	\$—	\$196,079	\$(88,794)	\$80	\$109,399
Net income					6,073		6,073
Issuance of preferred shares	4,941						4,941
Other comprehensive loss						(129)	)(129)
Share-based compensation		2		823			825
Balance June 30, 2015 (unaudited)	\$6,941	\$36	\$—	\$196,902	\$(82,721)	\$(49)	)\$121,109

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ATLAS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS, INC.
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (in '000s of US dollars, except for share and per share data)

	Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$6,073	\$4,751
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization of fixed assets	394	432
Share-based compensation expense	825	943
Amortization of deferred gain on sale of headquarters building	(21	) (21
Deferred income taxes	165	) (1,247
Net realized gains	(181	) (86
Gain in equity of investees	(452	) (252
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts	707	432
Subsequent costs related to Gateway acquisition	941	—
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities (net of acquisition):		
Accounts receivable and other assets, net	(11,658	) (1,314
Due from reinsurers and other insurers	(1,124	) 3,462
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(167	) (615
Other assets and accrued investment income	(37	) 28
Claims liabilities	(6,703	) (2,080
Unearned premiums	11,667	4,644
Due to reinsurers and other insurers	2,130	(553
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,632	) 2,457
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	927	10,981
Investing activities:		
Purchase of subsidiary (net of cash acquired)	(10,956) —
Purchases of:		
Fixed income securities	(51,141	) (9,935
Equity securities	(1,340) —
Other investments	(686	) (7,500
Property, equipment and other	(439	) (761
Proceeds from sale and maturity of:		
Fixed income securities	23,608	14,503
Equity securities	1,399	12
Property, equipment and other	—	10
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(39,555	) (3,671
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from U.S. public offering, net of offering costs	—	25,025
Proceeds from notes payable	18,000	—
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	18,000	25,025
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(20,628) 32,335
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	36,586	9,811

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Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 15,958	\$42,146
Supplemental disclosure of cash information (in '000's):		
Cash paid for:		
Income taxes	\$3,639	\$700
Interest	139	—
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities (in '000's):		
Issuance of preferred shares related to Anchor acquisition	\$4,000	\$—
Issuance of preferred shares related to Gateway stock purchase agreement	941	—
See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.		

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ATLAS FINANCIAL HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Atlas Financial Holdings, Inc. ("Atlas" or the "Company") commenced operations on December 31, 2010. The primary business of Atlas is underwriting commercial automobile insurance in the United States, with a niche market orientation and focus on insurance for the "light" commercial automobile sector. This sector includes taxi cabs, non-emergency para-transit, limousine, livery and business autos. Automobile insurance products provide insurance coverage in three major areas: liability, accident benefits and physical damage. Liability insurance provides coverage, subject to policy terms and conditions where the insured is determined to be responsible and/or liable for an automobile accident, for the payment for injuries and property damage to third parties. Accident benefit policies or personal injury protection policies provide coverage for loss of income, medical and rehabilitation expenses for insured persons who are injured in an automobile accident, regardless of fault. Physical damage coverage subject to policy terms and conditions provides for the payment of damages to an insured automobile arising from a collision with another object or from other risks such as fire or theft. In the short run, automobile physical damage and liability coverage generally provides more predictable results than automobile accident benefit or personal injury insurance. Atlas' business is carried out through its insurance subsidiaries: American Country Insurance Company ("American Country"), American Service Insurance Company, Inc. ("American Service"), Gateway Insurance Company ("Gateway"), and as of March 11, 2015, Global Liberty Insurance Company of New York ("Global Liberty"), Anchor Group Management, Inc. ("Anchor Management"), Plainview Premium Finance Company, Inc. ("Plainview Delaware") and Plainview Delaware's wholly-owned subsidiary, Plainview Premium Finance Company of California, Inc. ("Plainview California" and together with Plainview Delaware, "Plainview").

The Insurance Subsidiaries distribute their insurance products through a network of retail independent agents.

Together, the Insurance Subsidiaries are licensed to write property and casualty insurance in 49 states and the District of Columbia in the United States. Atlas' core products are actively distributed in 40 of those states plus Washington, D.C. The Insurance Subsidiaries share common management and operating infrastructure.

Atlas' ordinary voting common shares were previously listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "AFH" from January 6, 2011 to June 4, 2013, when Atlas' application for the voluntary delisting of its ordinary voting common shares from the TSXV was approved.

Atlas ordinary voting common shares became listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange on February 11, 2013, under the same symbol, AFH.

On December 7, 2012, a shareholder meeting was held where a one-for-three reverse stock split was unanimously approved. When the reverse stock split took effect on January 29, 2013, it decreased the authorized and outstanding ordinary voting common shares and restricted voting common shares at a ratio of one-for-three. The primary objective of the reverse stock split was to increase the per share price of Atlas' common shares to meet certain listing requirements of the NASDAQ Capital Market. Unless otherwise noted, all historical share and per share values in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q reflect the one-for-three reverse stock split.

Basis of presentation - These statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. It is the opinion of management that these financial statements reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the interim results.

The results for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full calendar year.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules for interim periods, do not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Atlas' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which provides a more complete understanding of the Company's accounting policies, financial position, operating results, business properties, and other matters.

Seasonality - The property and casualty (P&C) insurance business is seasonal in nature. While Atlas' net premiums earned are generally stable from quarter to quarter, Atlas' gross premiums written follow the common renewal dates for the "light" commercial risks that represent its core lines of business. For example, January 1 and March 1 are common taxi cab renewal dates in Illinois and New York, respectively. Additionally, we implemented our New York "excess taxi program" in the third quarter of 2012, which has an annual renewal date in the third quarter. Net underwriting income is driven mainly by the timing and nature of claims, which can vary widely.

The accounting policies followed in these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are comparable to those applied in Atlas' audited annual consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2014. Atlas has consistently applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented.

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Segmentation - The Company operates in one business segment, the property and casualty insurance business.

2. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with these notes and those included in the Company's 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K incorporated herein by reference.

Pertinent accounting and disclosure pronouncements issued from time to time by the FASB are adopted by the Company as they become effective. In May 2015, the FASB issued guidance requiring additional disclosures about short-duration insurance contracts. The new disclosures, which are required for annual periods beginning after December 31, 2015 and for interim periods beginning after December 31, 2016, are intended to provide additional information about insurance liabilities including the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows related to those liabilities. Additionally, in May 2014, the FASB issued a comprehensive revenue recognition standard which applies to all entities that have contracts with customers, except for those that fall within the scope of other standards, such as insurance contracts. The Company is currently evaluating the guidance, which will be effective in 2018, to determine the potential impact, if any, of its adoption on its consolidated financial statements.

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

3. ACQUISITION OF ANCHOR HOLDINGS GROUP, INC. ET. AL.

On March 11, 2015, Atlas acquired Anchor Holdings Group, Inc., a privately owned insurance holding company, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Global Liberty, along with its affiliated entities, Anchor Management, and Plainview (collectively "Anchor"), from an unaffiliated third party. Anchor provides specialized commercial insurance products, including commercial automobile insurance to niche markets such as taxi, black car and sedan service owners and operators primarily in the New York market.

Global Liberty is a New York-based insurance company that was writing approximately \$40.0 million of annual taxi and limousine net written premium in states deemed favorable to Atlas at the time of the acquisition. Global Liberty is an admitted carrier in 13 states plus the District of Columbia. Atlas' acquisition of Anchor will expand our distribution channel for core commercial automobile lines and provide incremental licensure as well as important infrastructure in the large New York market.

Under the terms of the stock purchase agreement, the purchase price was based on the combined U.S. GAAP book value of Anchor at December 31, 2014. Additional consideration, principally in the form of preferred shares, may be paid to the seller, or returned to us by the seller, depending upon the future development of Global Liberty's actual loss reserves for certain lines of business over time.

The total purchase price for the combined entities of Anchor was approximately \$23.2 million, consisting of a combination of cash and Atlas preferred shares, and is estimated at approximately 1.3 times combined U.S. GAAP book value. Consideration consisted of approximately \$19.2 million in cash and \$4.0 million of Atlas preferred shares (consisting of a total of 4,000,000 preferred shares at \$1.00 per preferred share), subject to future price adjustments, as noted above. We have contractual protections to offset up to \$4.0 million of future adverse reserve development.

Global Liberty also wrote homeowners insurance in the northeast, which was non-renewed prior to the transaction. The Anchor acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method. Atlas began consolidating Anchor on March 11, 2015. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents Atlas' consolidated financial information for the three

and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 as if Anchor had been acquired on January 1, 2014. These amounts have been calculated after applying the Company's accounting policies had the acquisition been completed on January 1, 2014. These results were prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the results of operations that may have actually resulted had the acquisition occurred on the indicated dates, nor are they indicative of potential future operating results of the Company.

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(in '000s, except per share information)	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Revenue	\$39,664	\$32,633	\$75,980	\$63,954
Net income attributable to Atlas ¹	\$4,086	\$3,146	\$7,062	\$5,928
Basic earnings per share ¹	\$0.33	\$0.29	\$0.58	\$0.58
Diluted earnings per share ¹	\$0.31	\$0.28	\$0.54	\$0.55

¹ - Excludes expenses incurred in the connection with the Anchor acquisition

The value of certain assets and liabilities acquired are subject to adjustment as additional information is obtained, including, but not limited to, valuation of separately identifiable intangibles, the preferred stock issued to the seller, and deferred taxes. The valuations will be finalized within 12 months of the close of the acquisition (not including loss reserve development consideration). The changes upon finalization to the preliminary valuation of assets and liabilities may result in an adjustment to identifiable intangible assets and goodwill. The following table presents assets acquired and liabilities assumed for the Anchor acquisition based on its estimated fair value on March 11, 2015.

(in \$ '000s)

Purchase Consideration	
Cash	\$ 19,199
Preferred stock	4,000
Total	\$ 23,199

Allocation of Purchase Price

Cash and investments	\$ 48,508
Other current assets	31,475
Property and equipment	22
Deferred policy acquisition costs	1,828
Deferred tax assets	608
Value of business acquired and identifiable intangibles	5,176
Total Assets	\$ 87,617
Claims liabilities	\$ 30,731
Unearned premiums	22,976
Accounts payable and other liabilities	10,711
Total Liabilities	\$ 64,418

Net assets acquired \$ 23,199

The acquisition of Anchor resulted in the recognition of intangible assets valued at \$5.2 million. Atlas recognized no amortization expense during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 related to intangible assets acquired in the Anchor transaction.

Atlas incurred \$228,000 and \$978,000 in transaction expenses related to the Anchor acquisition for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015, respectively and \$694,000 in the fourth quarter of 2014.

4. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per ordinary voting common shares, restricted voting common shares and participative restricted stock units ("RSU's") (collectively, the "common shares") for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 are as follows:

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(in \$000's except for share and per share amounts)	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Basic:				
Net income attributable to Atlas	\$3,936	\$2,559	\$6,073	\$4,751
Less: Preferred share dividends	80	23	115	46
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$3,856	\$2,536	\$5,958	\$4,705
Weighted average basic common shares outstanding (includes RSU's)	12,008,624	10,597,515	11,930,172	10,051,291
Basic earnings per common share	\$0.32	\$0.24	\$0.50	\$0.47
Diluted:				
Weighted average basic common shares outstanding	12,008,624	10,597,515	11,930,172	10,051,291
Add:				
Dilutive stock options outstanding	218,852	156,124	210,834	143,201
Preferred shares	573,444	254,000	573,444	254,000
Dilutive average common shares outstanding (includes RSU's)	12,800,920	11,007,639	12,714,450	10,448,492
Dilutive earnings per common share	\$0.31	\$0.23	\$0.48	\$0.45

Earnings per diluted common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to Atlas by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for each period plus the incremental number of shares added as a result of converting dilutive potential ordinary voting common shares, calculated using the treasury stock method (or, in the case of the convertible preferred shares, the "if-converted" method). Atlas' dilutive potential ordinary voting common shares consist of stock options to purchase ordinary voting common shares and preferred shares potentially convertible to ordinary voting common shares at the option of the holders at any date after December 31, 2015 (2,940,500 preferred shares at the rate of 0.1270 ordinary voting common shares for each preferred share) and after March 11, 2018 (4,000,000 preferred shares at the rate of 0.05 ordinary voting common shares for each preferred share). The effects of these convertible instruments are excluded from the computation of earnings per diluted common share in periods in which the effect would be anti-dilutive. Convertible preferred shares are anti-dilutive when the amount of dividend declared or accumulated in the current period per common share obtainable upon conversion exceeds basic earnings per share. In the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, stock options and all of the convertible preferred shares were deemed to be dilutive.

5. INVESTMENTS

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value for Atlas' investments in fixed maturities, equity investments and other investments are as follows. Atlas' other investments are comprised of various limited partnerships that invest in income-producing real estate, equities, or catastrophe bonds. Atlas' interests in these investments are not deemed minor, and as a result, the Company uses the equity method of accounting. As of June 30, 2015, the carrying values of these other investments were approximately \$15.5 million versus approximately \$14.4 million as of December 31, 2014. The carrying value of these investments is Atlas' share of the net book value for each limited partnership, an amount that approximates fair value. Atlas receives dividends on a routine basis that approximate the income earned on one of the limited partnerships that invest in income-producing real estate. The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value for Atlas' investments in fixed income securities, equities and other investments are as follows (all amounts in '000s):

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As of June 30, 2015	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed Income Securities:				
U.S. Government	\$43,552	\$96	\$(353)	)\$43,295
Corporate				
Banking/financial services	24,473	226	(175)	)24,524
Consumer goods	9,806	56	(69)	)9,793
Capital goods	17,798	287	(126)	)17,959
Energy	5,191	27	(49)	)5,169
Telecommunications/utilities	13,524	66	(194)	)13,396
Health care	3,039	1	(31)	)3,009
Total Corporate	73,831	663	(644)	)73,850
Mortgage backed - agency	36,075	249	(219)	)36,105
Mortgage backed - commercial	18,825	152	(177)	)18,800
Total Mortgage backed	54,900	401	(396)	)54,905
Other asset backed	21,703	39	(17)	)21,725
Total Fixed Income Securities	193,986	1,199	(1,410)	)193,775
Equities	2,148	140	(3)	)2,285
Other investments	15,504	—	—	15,504
Totals	\$211,638	\$1,339	\$(1,413)	)\$211,564
As of December 31, 2014				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed Income Securities:				
U.S. Government	\$20,506	\$32	\$(159)	)\$20,379
Corporate				
Banking/financial services	15,551	215	(31)	)15,735
Consumer goods	3,478	50	(13)	)3,515
Capital goods	14,285	354	(52)	)14,587
Energy	2,829	—	(84)	)2,745
Telecommunications/utilities	5,297	67	(8)	)5,356
Health care	1,948	—	(16)	)1,932
Total Corporate	43,388	686	(204)	)43,870
Mortgage backed - agency	30,772	250	(160)	)30,862
Mortgage backed - commercial	16,774	79	(269)	)16,584
Total Mortgage backed	47,546	329	(429)	)47,446
Other asset backed	15,261	20	(27)	)15,254
Total Fixed Income Securities	126,701	1,067	(819)	)126,949
Equities	2,220	12	(139)	)2,093
Other investments	14,366	—	—	14,366
Totals	\$143,287	\$1,079	\$(958)	)\$143,408

The following tables summarize carrying amounts of fixed income securities by contractual maturity. As certain securities and debentures have the right to call or prepay obligations, the actual settlement dates may differ from contractual maturity.

As of June 30, 2015	One year or less	One to five years	Five to ten years	More than ten years	Total	
Fixed income securities	\$7,731	\$73,521	\$47,414	\$65,109	\$193,775	
Percentage of total	4.0	%37.9	%24.5	%33.6	%100.0	%

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As of December 31, 2014	One year or less	One to five years	Five to ten years	More than ten years	Total	
Fixed income securities	\$1,875	\$54,349	\$23,166	\$47,559	\$126,949	
Percentage of total	1.5	%42.8	%18.2	%37.5	%100.0	%

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Management performs a quarterly analysis of Atlas' investment holdings to determine if declines in fair value are other than temporary (equities may require more timely review in some cases). The analysis includes some or all of the following procedures as deemed appropriate by management:

identifying all security holdings in unrealized loss positions;

obtaining a valuation analysis from third party investment managers regarding these holdings based on their knowledge, experience and other market-based valuation techniques;

reviewing the trading range of certain securities over the preceding calendar period;

assessing whether declines in market value are other than temporary for debt security holdings based on credit ratings from third party security rating agencies; and

determining the necessary provision for declines in market value that are considered other than temporary based on the analyses performed.

The risks and uncertainties inherent in the assessment methodology utilized to determine declines in market value that are other than temporary include, but may not be limited to, the following:

the opinion of professional investment managers could prove to be incorrect;

the past trading patterns of individual securities may not reflect future valuation trends;

the credit ratings assigned by independent credit rating agencies may prove to be incorrect due to unforeseen or unknown facts related to a company's financial situation; and

the debt service pattern of non-investment grade securities may not reflect future debt service capabilities and may not reflect a company's unknown underlying financial problems.

There were no other than temporary impairments recorded in the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 as a result of the above analysis performed by management. Overall, Atlas' portfolio was in a net unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2015. This loss was primarily driven by the changes in market values during the first half of 2015. The total fair value of the securities currently in an unrealized loss position was \$105.0 million as of June 30, 2015 with a total temporary impairment relating to unrealized losses of \$1,413,000. Atlas has the ability and intent to hold these securities until their fair value is recovered. Therefore, Atlas does not expect the market value loss position of these investments to be realized in the near term.

The aging of unrealized losses on the Company's investments in fixed income and equity securities is presented as follows (all amounts in '000s):

As of June 30, 2015	Less Than 12 Months		More Than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed Income Securities:						
U.S. Government	\$19,508	\$(309)	\$4,646	\$(44)	\$24,154	\$(353)
Corporate						
Banking/financial services	12,444	(170)	596	(5)	13,040	(175)
Consumer goods	6,225	(69)	—	—	6,225	(69)
Capital goods	7,356	(108)	538	(18)	7,894	(126)
Energy	3,805	(49)	86	—	3,891	(49)
Telecommunications/utilities	6,948	(194)	—	—	6,948	(194)
Health care	2,410	(31)	—	—	2,410	(31)
Total Corporate	39,188	(621)	1,220	(23)	40,408	(644)
Mortgage backed - agency	15,241	(176)	2,131	(43)	17,372	(219)
Mortgage backed - commercial	7,037	(44)	4,722	(133)	11,759	(177)
Total Mortgage backed	22,278	(220)	6,853	(176)	29,131	(396)
Other asset backed	10,971	(13)	351	(4)	11,322	(17)
Total Fixed Income Securities	\$91,945	\$(1,163)	\$13,070	\$(247)	\$105,015	\$(1,410)
Equities	20	(3)	—	—	20	(3)
Totals	\$91,965	\$(1,166)	\$13,070	\$(247)	\$105,035	\$(1,413)

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As of December 31, 2014	Less Than 12 Months		More Than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed Income Securities:						
U.S. Government	\$2,228	\$(3)	\$9,395	\$(156)	\$11,623	\$(159)
Corporate						
Banking/financial services	3,298	(14)	1,523	(17)	4,821	(31)
Consumer goods	269	—	714	(13)	983	(13)
Capital goods	2,599	(19)	1,543	(33)	4,142	(52)
Energy	2,583	(82)	86	(2)	2,669	(84)
Telecommunications/utilities	1,371	(7)	168	(1)	1,539	(8)
Health care	1,443	(10)	488	(6)	1,931	(16)
Total Corporate	11,563	(132)	4,522	(72)	16,085	(204)
Mortgage backed - agency	4,196	(28)	9,202	(132)	13,398	(160)
Mortgage backed - commercial	1,409	(5)	9,781	(264)	11,190	(269)
Total Mortgage backed	5,605	(33)	18,983	(396)	24,588	(429)
Other asset backed	10,021	(27)	—	—	10,021	(27)
Total Fixed Income Securities	\$29,417	\$(195)	\$32,900	\$(624)	\$62,317	\$(819)
Equities	1,230	(139)	—	—	1,230	(139)
Totals	\$30,647	\$(334)	\$32,900	\$(624)	\$63,547	\$(958)

The following table summarizes the components of net investment income for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (all amounts in '000s):

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Total investment income				
Interest income	\$902	\$694	\$1,494	\$1,395
Dividends	13	—	42	—
Income from other investments	449	98	502	285
Investment expenses	(173)	(113)	(327)	(222)
Net investment income	\$1,191	\$679	\$1,711	\$1,458

The following table summarizes the components of net investment gains (losses) for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (all amounts in '000's):

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Fixed income securities	\$57	\$97	\$194	\$80
Equities	(13)	—	(13)	6
Net investment realized gains	\$44	\$97	\$181	\$86

Collateral pledged:

As of June 30, 2015 and as of December 31, 2014, bonds and term deposits with a fair value of \$15.8 million and \$14.5 million, respectively, were on deposit with state and provincial regulatory authorities. Also, from time to time, the Company pledges securities to third parties to collateralize liabilities incurred under its policies of insurance. As of June 30, 2015 and as of December 31, 2014, the amount of such pledged securities was \$6.4 million and \$6.8 million, respectively. Collateral pledging transactions are conducted under terms that are common and customary to standard collateral pledging and are subject to the Company's standard risk management controls. These assets and investment income related thereto remain the property of the Company while pledged. Neither the state, provincial regulatory authorities nor any other third party has the right to re-pledge or sell said securities held on deposit.

6. FINANCIAL AND CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

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At June 30, 2015, Atlas' allowance for bad debt was \$725,000. Atlas increased its allowance for doubtful accounts by \$165,000 in the six month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to the balance at December 31, 2014. This increase consists of: 1) an increase of \$26,000 related to the run-off worker's compensation program write-offs, 2) an increase of \$50,000 related to the Anchor acquisition and 3) an increase of \$89,000 related to the formulaic modeling correlating to the changes in accounts receivable balances in our core lines during the six month period ended June 30, 2015.

Fair value - Fair value amounts represent estimates of the consideration that would currently be agreed upon between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

Atlas records the available for sale securities held in its securities portfolio at their fair value. Atlas primarily uses the services of external securities pricing vendors to obtain these values. The securities are valued using quoted market prices or prices established using observable market inputs. In volatile market conditions, these quoted market prices or observable market inputs can change rapidly causing a significant impact on fair value and financial results recorded.

Atlas employs a fair value hierarchy to categorize the inputs it uses in valuation techniques to measure the fair value. The hierarchy is comprised of quoted prices in active markets (Level 1), third party pricing models using available trade, bid and market information (Level 2) and internal models without observable market information (Level 3). The following table summarizes Atlas' investments at fair value as of June 30, 2015 and as of December 31, 2014 (all amounts in '000s):

As of June 30, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fixed income securities	\$21,369	\$172,406	\$—	\$193,775
Equities	2,285	—	—	2,285
Other investments	—	3,567	11,937	15,504
Totals	\$23,654	\$175,973	\$11,937	\$211,564
As of December 31, 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fixed income securities	\$12,608	\$114,341	\$—	\$126,949
Equities	2,093	—	—	2,093
Other investments	—	3,346	11,020	14,366
Totals	\$14,701	\$117,687	\$11,020	\$143,408

The Company's investments in fixed income securities that are classified as Level 1 in the two preceding tables consist only of U.S. Treasury Securities. The Company's investments in equity securities that are classified as Level 1 in the two preceding tables consist of investments in publicly-traded common stocks.

The Company's investments in fixed income securities that are classified as Level 2 in the two preceding tables consist of investments in corporate bonds, states and political subdivisions bonds and mortgage-backed securities of U.S. government agencies and other asset-backed bonds. The Company's other investments that are classified as Level 2 consist of a limited partnership that invests in equities.

For securities classified as Level 3, the Company uses valuations provided by third party fund managers. These valuations are typically the audited net book value for each limited partnership. These limited partnerships invest in income-producing real estate, small business administration loans or catastrophe bonds.

Though Atlas believes its valuation methods are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine its fair value could result in a different fair value as of June 30, 2015. Management does not believe that reasonable changes to the inputs to its valuation methodology would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

There were no transfers in or out of Level 2 or Level 3 during the six month period ended June 30, 2015.

Information by security type pertaining to the changes in fair value of the Company's investments classified as Level 3 for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are presented below (all amounts in '000s):

Three month period ended June 30, 2015	Fixed Income Securities	Other Investments	Total
Balance at beginning of period	\$—	\$11,644	\$11,644
Total gains included in:			

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Consolidated statement of income	—	293	293
Balance at end of period	\$—	\$11,937	\$11,937

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	Fixed Income Securities	Other Investments	Total
Three month period ended June 30, 2014			
Balance at beginning of period	\$713	\$1,367	\$2,080
Total gains (losses) included in:			
Consolidated statement of income	96	(40)	) 56
Purchases	—	5,500	5,500
Balance at end of period	\$809	\$6,827	\$7,636
Six month period ended June 30, 2015			
Balance at beginning of period	\$—	\$11,020	\$11,020
Total gains included in:			
Consolidated statement of income	—	231	231
Purchases	—	686	686
Balance at end of period	\$—	\$11,937	\$11,937
Six month period ended June 30, 2014			
Balance at beginning of period	\$617	\$1,234	\$1,851
Total gains included in:			
Consolidated statement of income	192	93	285
Purchases	—	5,500	5,500
Balance at end of period	\$809	\$6,827	\$7,636

Capital management - The Company manages capital using both regulatory capital measures and internal metrics. The Company's capital is primarily derived from common shareholders' equity, retained deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

As a holding company, Atlas could derive cash from its Insurance Subsidiaries generally in the form of dividends to meet its obligations, which will primarily consist of operating expense payments and debt payments. Atlas' Insurance Subsidiaries fund their obligations primarily through premium and investment income and maturities in the securities portfolio. The Insurance Subsidiaries require regulatory approval for the return of capital and, in certain circumstances, prior to the payment of dividends. In the event that dividends available to the holding company are inadequate to cover its operating expenses and debt payments, the holding company would need to raise capital, sell assets or incur future debt.

The Insurance Subsidiaries must each maintain a minimum statutory capital and surplus of \$1.5 million, \$2.4 million and \$3.5 million under the provisions of the Illinois Insurance Code, the Missouri Insurance Code and New York Insurance Code, respectively. Dividends may only be paid from statutory unassigned surplus, and payments may not be made if such surplus is less than a stipulated amount. The dividend restriction is the greater of statutory net income or 10% of total statutory capital and surplus.

At June 30, 2015 our Insurance Subsidiaries had a combined statutory surplus of \$104.3 million and had combined net written premiums and combined statutory net income for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 of \$85.1 million and \$5.5 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2014, American Country, American Service and Gateway had a combined statutory surplus of \$63.0 million and had combined net written premiums and combined statutory net income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 of \$111.4 million and \$7.6 million, respectively.

Atlas did not declare or pay any dividends to its common shareholders during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 or in the year ended December 31, 2014.

7. INCOME TAXES

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Atlas' effective tax rate was 36.1% and 38.8% for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015, respectively, and, due to the partial reversal of the deferred tax valuation allowance during the first six months of 2014, 3.8% and 2.1% for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2014, respectively. The below table reconciles the U.S. statutory income tax rate of 34% to the effective tax rate (all amounts in '000s):

	Three Month Periods Ended				Six Month Periods Ended				
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Provision for taxes at U.S. statutory marginal income tax rate of 34%	\$2,097	34.0	% \$903	34.0	% \$3,376	34.0	% \$1,649	34.0	%
Provision for deferred tax assets deemed unrealizable (valuation allowance)	—	—	%) (872	)(32.8	)%—	—	%) (1,620	)(33.4)%
Nondeductible expenses	27	0.4	% 3	0.1	% 46	0.5	% 5	0.1	%
State tax (net of federal benefit)	130	2.1	% 66	2.5	% 145	1.5	% 66	1.4	%
Nondeductible purchase accounting adjustment	—	—	% —	—	% 319	3.1	% —	—	%
Other	(22	)(0.4	)%—	—	%) (31	)(0.3)%—	—	%
Provision for income taxes for continuing operations	\$2,232	36.1	% \$100	3.8	% \$3,855	38.8	% \$100	2.1	%

Income tax expense consists of the following for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014:

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Current tax expense	\$2,056	\$932	\$3,690	\$1,347
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	176	(832	) 165	(1,247
Total	\$2,232	\$100	\$3,855	\$100

Upon the transaction forming Atlas on December 31, 2010, a yearly limitation as required by U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as amended, "IRC") Section 382 that applies to changes in ownership on the future utilization of Atlas' net operating loss carryforwards was calculated. The Insurance Subsidiaries' prior parent retained those tax assets previously attributed to the Insurance Subsidiaries, which could not be utilized by Atlas as a result of this limitation. As a result, Atlas' ability to recognize future tax benefits associated with a portion of its deferred tax assets generated during prior years has been permanently limited to the amount determined under IRC Section 382. The result is a maximum expected net deferred tax asset that Atlas has available after the merger which is believed more likely than not to be utilized in the future, after consideration of the valuation allowance.

On July 22, 2013, as a result of shareholder activity, a "triggering event" as determined under IRC Section 382 occurred. As a result, under IRC Section 382, the use of the Company's net operating loss and other carryforwards will be limited as a result of this "ownership change" for tax purposes, which is defined as a cumulative change of more than 50% during any three-year period by shareholders owning 5% or greater portions of the Company's shares. Due to this triggering event, the Company estimates that it will retain total tax effected federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$13.8 million as of June 30, 2015.

The components of net deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows (all amounts in '000s):

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As of:	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Gross deferred tax assets:		
Unpaid claims and unearned premiums	\$7,562	\$5,560
Loss carryforwards	13,762	14,212
Bad debts	229	191
Other	1,545	1,266
Total gross deferred tax assets	23,098	21,229
Gross deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred policy acquisition costs	3,455	2,776
Securities	575	740
Other	1,242	396
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	5,272	3,912
Net deferred tax assets	\$17,826	\$17,317

Amounts and expiration dates of the operating loss carryforwards as of June 30, 2015 are as follows (all amounts in '000s):

Year of Occurrence	Year of Expiration	Amount
2001	2021	\$6,409
2002	2022	4,317
2006	2026	7,825
2007	2027	5,131
2008	2028	1,949
2009	2029	1,949
2010	2030	1,949
2011	2031	8,371
2012	2032	2,576
Total		\$40,476

Atlas has not established a valuation allowance for its gross future deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2015 or as of December 31, 2014. Based on Atlas' expectations of future taxable income, its ability to change its investment strategy, as well as reversing gross future tax liabilities, management believes it is more likely than not that Atlas will fully realize the net future tax assets. The Company, therefore, released its remaining valuation allowance at December 31, 2014.

Atlas accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the income taxes accounting guidance. Atlas has analyzed filing positions in the federal and state jurisdiction where it is required to file tax returns, as well as the open tax years in these jurisdictions. Atlas believes that its federal and state income tax filing positions and deductions will be sustained on audit and does not anticipate any adjustments that will result in a material change to its financial position. Therefore, no reserves for uncertain federal and state income tax positions have been recorded. Atlas would recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of the provision for federal income taxes. Atlas did not incur any federal income tax related interest income, interest expense or penalties for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 or the year ended December 31, 2014. Tax years 2009 through 2015 are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). The Company's 2012 tax year is currently under examination by the IRS.

8. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On May 22, 2012, Atlas closed the sale of its headquarters building to 150 Northwest Point, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Atlas recognized a gain on the sale of this property of \$213,000, which will be deferred and recognized over the 5 year lease term. Atlas recognized \$21,000 as an offset to rent expense for each of the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. Total rental expense recognized on the headquarters building was \$355,000 and \$361,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

As of June 30, 2015, Atlas has the following future minimum rentals, related principally to office space, required under operating leases (all amounts in '000s):

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Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 & Beyond Total	
Amount	\$944	\$1,554	\$1,011	\$753	\$2,533	\$6,795

In the ordinary course of its business, Atlas is involved in legal proceedings, including lawsuits, regulatory examinations and inquiries. Based on currently available information, the Company does not believe that it is reasonably possible that any of its pending legal proceedings will have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Atlas is exposed to credit risk on balances receivable from policyholders, agents and reinsurers. Credit exposure to any one individual policyholder is not material. The Company's policies, however, are distributed by agents who may manage cash collection on its behalf pursuant to the terms of their agency agreement. Atlas has procedures to monitor and minimize its exposure to delinquent agent balances including, but not limited to, reviewing account current statements, processing policy cancellations for non-payment and other collection efforts deemed appropriate. Atlas also has procedures to evaluate the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurers' insolvency.

Virtually all states require insurers licensed to do business therein to bear a portion of contingent and incurred claim handling expenses and the unfunded amount of "covered" claim and unearned premium obligations of impaired or insolvent insurance companies, either up to the policy's limit, the applicable guaranty fund covered claim obligation cap, or 100% of statutorily defined workers' compensation benefits, subject to applicable deductibles. These obligations are funded by assessments, made on a retrospective, prospective or pre-funded basis, which are levied by guaranty associations within the state, up to prescribed limits (typically 2% of "net direct written premium"), on all member insurers in the state on the basis of the proportionate share of the premiums written by member insurers in certain covered lines of business in which the impaired, insolvent or failed insurer was engaged.

In addition, as a condition to the ability to conduct business in certain states (and within the jurisdiction of some local governments), insurance companies are subject to or required to participate in various premium or loss based insurance-related assessments, including mandatory (a/k/a "involuntary") insurance pools, underwriting associations, workers' compensation second-injury funds, reinsurance funds and other state insurance facilities.

9. SOFTWARE AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Atlas held the following internal use software and capital assets as of June 30, 2015 and as of December 31, 2014, excluding assets held for sale (all amounts in '000s):

As of:	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Leasehold improvements	\$ 501	\$ 501
Internal use software	7,482	7,372
Computer equipment	2,132	1,844
Furniture and other office equipment	547	397
Total	10,662	10,114
Accumulated depreciation	(7,776)	(7,295)
Balance, end of period	\$2,886	\$2,819

Depreciation expense and amortization was \$394,000 and \$432,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2014, depreciation expense and amortization was \$856,000.

10. UNDERWRITING POLICY AND REINSURANCE CEDED

Underwriting Risk - Underwriting risk is the risk that the total cost of claims and acquisition expenses will exceed premiums received and can arise from numerous factors, including pricing risk, reserving risk, catastrophic loss risk, reinsurance coverage risk and that loss and loss adjustment expense reserves are not sufficient.

Reinsurance Ceded - As is customary in the insurance industry, Atlas reinsures portions of certain insurance policies it writes, thereby providing a greater diversification of risk and minimizing exposure on larger risks. Atlas remains contingently at risk with respect to any reinsurance ceded and would incur an additional loss if an assuming company were unable to meet its obligation under the reinsurance treaty.

Atlas monitors the financial condition of its reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies. Letters of credit are maintained for any unauthorized reinsurer to cover ceded unearned premium, ceded loss reserve balances and ceded paid losses. These policies mitigate the risk of credit quality or dispute from becoming a danger to financial strength. To date, the Company has not experienced any material difficulties in collecting reinsurance recoverables.

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Gross premiums written and ceded premiums, losses and commissions for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows (all amounts in '000s):

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended		
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
Direct premiums written	\$46,453	\$23,011	\$91,321	\$54,105	
Assumed premiums written	122	(210) 227	(80)
Ceded premiums written	(10,223)(1,447)(14,617)(3,458)
Net premiums written	\$36,352	\$21,354	\$76,931	\$50,567	
Direct premiums earned	\$45,546	\$25,344	\$79,599	\$49,361	
Assumed premiums earned	152	(118	) 281	20
Ceded premiums earned	(7,394)(1,920)(11,409)(4,121)
Net premiums earned	\$38,304	\$23,306	\$68,471	\$45,260	
Ceded losses and loss adjustment expenses	2,934	127	3,832	747	
Ceding commissions	1,350	429	2,520	941	

11. UNPAID CLAIMS

Claims liabilities - The changes in the provision for unpaid claims, net of amounts recoverable from reinsurers, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows (all amounts in '000s):

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended		
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
Unpaid claims, beginning of period	\$130,440	\$100,179	\$102,430	\$101,385	
Less: reinsurance recoverable	29,156	17,706	18,421	18,144	
Net unpaid claims, beginning of period	101,284	82,473	84,009	83,241	
Net reserves acquired	—	—	19,396	—	
Loss portfolio transfer	901	1,475	887	1,630	
Incurred related to:					
Current year	22,178	14,587	40,739	28,716	
Prior years	351	(165)(1,278)(375)
	22,529	14,422	39,461	28,341	
Paid related to:					
Current year	7,313	4,229	10,457	6,418	
Prior years	17,787	10,494	33,682	23,147	
	25,100	14,723	44,139	29,565	
Net unpaid claims, end of period	99,614	83,647	99,614	83,647	
Add: reinsurance recoverable	26,844	15,658	26,844	15,658	
Unpaid claims, end of period	\$126,458	\$99,305	\$126,458	\$99,305	

The process of establishing the estimated provision for unpaid claims is complex and imprecise, as it relies on the judgment and opinions of a large number of individuals, on historical precedent and trends, on prevailing legal, economic, social and regulatory trends and on expectations as to future developments. The process of determining the provision necessarily involves risks that the actual results will deviate, perhaps substantially, from the best estimates made.

The establishment of reserves is an inherently uncertain process involving estimates; and current provisions may not be sufficient. Adjustments to reserves, both positive and negative, are reflected quarterly in the statement of income as

estimates are updated.

The unfavorable development in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 resulted from Atlas' participation in non-voluntary assigned risk pools. Assigned risk pools are established by state governments to cover high-risk insureds who cannot purchase

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insurance through conventional means. The favorable development in the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was primarily related to a redundancy in Gateway's commercial auto reserves offset by Atlas' participation in non-voluntary assigned risk pools. Gateway's favorable development was primarily related to claims incurred prior to the pre-acquisition period. Atlas issued preferred shares and recorded additional acquisition expense to partially offset this favorable development in the first quarter of 2015. The favorable development in the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2014 was related to a program that remains in run-off.

12. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

On January 6, 2011, Atlas adopted a stock option plan (the "Stock Option Plan") in order to advance the interests of Atlas by providing incentives to eligible persons defined in the plan. In the second quarter of 2013, a new equity incentive plan (the "Equity Incentive Plan") was approved by the Company's common shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and Atlas ceased to grant new stock options under the preceding Stock Option Plan. The Equity Incentive Plan is a securities based compensation plan, pursuant to which Atlas may issue restricted stock grants for ordinary voting common shares, restricted units, stock grants for ordinary voting common shares, stock options and other forms of equity incentives to eligible persons as part of their compensation. The Equity Incentive Plan is considered an amendment and restatement of the Stock Option Plan, although outstanding stock options issued pursuant to the Stock Option Plan will continue to be governed by the terms of the Stock Option Plan.

Stock options - Stock option activity for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 follows (prices in Canadian dollars designated with "C\$" and United States dollars designated with "US\$"):

	Six Month Periods Ended			
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
C\$ Denominated:	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of period	224,623	C\$6.05	224,623	C\$6.05
Granted	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Outstanding, end of period	224,623	C\$6.05	224,623	C\$6.05

	Six Month Periods Ended			
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
US\$ Denominated:	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of period	175,000	US\$13.26	—	—
Granted	200,000	US\$20.29	175,000	US\$13.26
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Outstanding, end of period	375,000	US\$17.01	175,000	US\$13.26

There are 252,400 stock options that are exercisable as of June 30, 2015. The stock option grants outstanding have a weighted average remaining life of 8.15 years and have an intrinsic value of \$3.6 million as of June 30, 2015.

Restricted shares - The activity for the restricted shares and restricted share units for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Six Month Periods Ended			
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value at Grant Date	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value at Grant Date
Non-vested, beginning of period	185,190	\$12.20	—	\$—
Granted	200,000	17.99	185,190	12.20
Vested	(37,035)) 12.20	—	—
Non-vested, end of period	348,155	\$15.53	185,190	\$12.20

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In accordance with ASC 718 (Stock-Based Compensation), Atlas has recognized stock compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the last separately vesting portion of the award. Stock compensation expense is a component of other underwriting expenses on the income statement. Atlas recognized \$391,000 and \$824,000 in stock compensation expense for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015, respectively. For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2014, we incurred \$301,000 and \$943,000, respectively, of share based compensation expense. Total unearned stock compensation expense was \$2.1 million related to all stock option grants and \$3.5 million related to restricted shares and restricted share units as of June 30, 2015. This deferred stock compensation expense will be amortized over the next 56 months.

13. OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Contribution Plan - On March 1, 2011, Atlas formed a defined contribution 401(k) plan covering all qualified employees of Atlas and its subsidiaries. Employees can choose to contribute up to 60% of their annual earnings, but not more than \$18,000 for 2015, to the plan. Qualifying employees age 50 and older can contribute an additional \$6,000 during 2015. Effective April 2014, Atlas matches 100% of the employee contribution up to 2.5% of annual earnings plus 50% of additional contributions up to 2.5% of annual earnings for a total maximum expense of 3.75% of annual earnings per participant. Atlas contributions are discretionary. Employees are 100% vested in their own contributions and vest in Atlas contributions based on years of service equally over 5 years with 100% vested after 5 years. Company contributions were \$151,000 and \$95,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan - On June 1, 2011, Atlas initiated the Atlas Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP") to encourage continued employee interest in the operation, growth and development of Atlas and to provide an additional investment opportunity to employees. Beginning in June 2011, full time and permanent part time employees working more than 30 hours per week were allowed to invest up to 5% of adjusted salary in Atlas ordinary voting common shares. Effective April 2014, Atlas matches 100% of the employee contribution up to 2.5% of annual earnings plus 50% of additional contributions up to 5% of annual earnings for a total maximum expense of 5% of annual earnings per participant. Atlas also pays all administrative costs related to this plan. Atlas' costs incurred related to the matching portion of the ESPP were \$73,000 and \$48,000 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Share purchases pursuant to this plan are made in the open market.

14. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital for the common shares is as follows:

		June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Shares	Shares Issued	Amount (in	Shares Issued	Amount (in
	Authorized	and Outstanding	'000s)	and Outstanding	'000s)
Ordinary Voting Common	266,666,667	11,846,130	\$36	11,638,723	\$34
Restricted Voting Common	33,333,334	132,863	—	132,863	—
Total common shares	300,000,001	11,978,993	\$36	11,771,586	\$34

All of the issued and outstanding restricted voting common shares are beneficially owned or controlled by Kingsway Financial Services, Inc. (including its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, "Kingsway"). The restricted voting common shares are entitled to vote at all meetings of shareholders, except at meetings of holders of a specific class that are entitled to vote separately as a class. The restricted voting common shares as a class shall not carry more than 30% of the aggregate votes eligible to be voted at a general meeting of common shareholders. The restricted voting common shares will convert to ordinary voting common shares in the event that these Kingsway-owned shares are sold to non-affiliates of Kingsway.

There were 29,631 and 37,038 non-vested restricted stock units (RSUs) as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. These RSUs are participative and are included in the computations of earnings per share and book value per share for these periods.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2015, the Company issued 7,407 ordinary voting common shares as a result of the vesting of RSUs and 200,000 non-vested restricted shares to a director and the officers, respectively. These shares were granted and issued under the Company's Equity Incentive Plan.

During the first quarter of 2015, the Company issued 4,000,000 preferred shares as a portion of the consideration related to the Anchor acquisition and an additional 940,500 preferred shares pursuant to the Gateway stock purchase agreement. At June 30, 2015 there were 6,940,500 preferred shares outstanding. These preferred shares are beneficially owned or controlled by the former parents of Gateway (2,940,500 preferred shares) and Anchor (4,000,000 preferred shares). The Gateway preferred shares issued during the first quarter of 2015 have been recorded as additional acquisition expense and not as an adjustment to goodwill because the fair value of the contingent consideration was determined to be zero at the date of the Gateway acquisition. In accordance with

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U.S. GAAP, such adjustments are reflected in the income statement in the period that the contingency is re-estimated. The estimate of this contingency could change in the future until all remaining claims are settled.

Preferred shareholders are entitled to dividends on a cumulative basis, whether or not declared by the Board of Directors, at the rate of \$0.045 per share per year (4.5%) and may be paid in cash or in additional preferred shares at the option of Atlas. In liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Atlas, preferred shareholders receive the greater of \$1.00 per share plus all declared and unpaid dividends or the amount they would receive in liquidation if the preferred shares had been converted to restricted voting common shares or ordinary voting common shares immediately prior to liquidation. The preferred shares are redeemable at the option of Atlas at a price of \$1.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends, subject to certain conditions, prior to the conversion date. Preferred shares are not entitled to vote. Preferred shares are convertible into ordinary voting common shares at the option of the former parents of Gateway and Anchor at any date after the fifth year of issuance at the rate of 0.1270 and .05, respectively, of ordinary voting common shares for each preferred share. The conversion rate is subject to change if the number of ordinary voting common shares or restricted voting common shares changes by way of an anti-dilution event.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2015, Atlas did not declare or pay dividends earned through the preferred shares. The former parents of Gateway and Anchor earned \$60,000 and \$55,000, respectively, in dividends during the six month period ended June 30, 2015. Through June 30, 2015, Atlas has accrued \$244,000 and \$55,000 in dividends for the former parents of Gateway and Anchor, respectively, which remain unpaid.

15. DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS

Deferred policy acquisition costs for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in '000s):

	Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Balance, beginning of period	\$8,166	\$6,674
Acquired in business combination	1,828	—
Acquisition costs deferred	9,163	7,181
Amortization charged to income	8,995	6,566
Balance, end of period	\$10,162	\$7,289

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the periods presented, a small percentage of the Company's investment portfolio was allocated to investment vehicles, primarily focused on income generating real estate, that are considered related-party transactions. In these cases, one or more of the Company's directors may be deemed to control unrelated entities that may invest in these vehicles and may also manage these vehicles. In total, such related-party investments were less than 1% of the Company's total assets.

17. NOTE PAYABLE

On March 9, 2015, American Insurance Acquisition, Inc. ("American Acquisition") entered into a loan and security agreement ("Loan Agreement") for a \$35.0 million loan facility with Fifth Third Bank. The Loan Agreement includes a \$30.0 million line of credit ("Draw amount"), which can be drawn in increments at any time during the first twelve months of the agreement effective date of March 9, 2015. The \$30.0 million line of credit has a five year term and bears interest at one-month LIBOR plus 4.5%. The Loan Agreement also includes a \$5.0 million revolving line of credit ("Revolver") that bears interest at one month LIBOR plus 2.75%. This \$5.0 million revolving line of credit replaces the \$10.0 million revolving line of credit American Acquisition previously had in place with Fifth Third Bank.

The Loan Agreement also provides for the issuance of letters of credit in an amount up to \$2.0 million outstanding at any time. In addition, there is a non-utilization fee for each of the \$30.0 million line of credit and \$5.0 million revolving line of credit equal to 0.50% per annum of an amount equal to \$30.0 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, less the daily average of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under such credit lines (plus, in the case of the \$30.0 million line of credit, the aggregate amount of the letter of credit obligations outstanding).

The Loan Agreement requires American Acquisition to comply with customary affirmative and negative covenants, including those governing indebtedness, liens, investments, sales of assets, issuance of securities, and distributions. The Loan Agreement also requires American Acquisition to make mandatory prepayments under certain conditions

and to comply with certain financial covenants, including the ASI Pool Subsidiaries (defined below) maintaining a combined statutory net worth in an amount not less than \$60.0 million (subject to adjustment) and maintaining a minimum funded debt to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ratio. The Loan Agreement is secured by substantially all of the property of American Acquisition, including all of the outstanding shares of American Country, American Service and Gateway, which are wholly-owned direct subsidiaries

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of American Acquisition (the “ASI Pool Subsidiaries”). As of June 30, 2015, American Acquisition is currently in compliance with the covenants of the Loan Agreement.

As of June 30, 2015, \$2.5 million in funds were accessed from the Revolver and used for the Anchor acquisition. \$15.5 million in funds were accessed against the Draw amount as of June 30, 2015. The draw was contributed to the ASI Pool Subsidiaries in exchange for surplus notes that carry a variable interest rate of prime plus 2% with a maturity date of April 30, 2020. No letters of credit were issued under the terms of this Loan Agreement as of June 30, 2015. For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, American Acquisition incurred interest expense of \$139,000 and bank fees of \$42,000 in connection with the Loan Agreement. As of June 30, 2015, unamortized bank fees associated with the Loan Agreement were \$315,000. These bank fees will be amortized over the next 56 months.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

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

Section	Description	Page
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II.	<u>Consolidated Performance</u>	<u>25</u>
III.	<u>Application of Critical Accounting Estimates</u>	<u>28</u>
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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes that appear elsewhere in this document.

In this discussion and analysis, the term “common share” refers to the summation of restricted voting common shares and ordinary voting common shares when used to describe loss or book value per common share.

Forward-looking statements

This report contains “forward-looking statements,” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which may include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to estimates of future expenses, revenue and profitability; trends affecting financial condition, cash flows and results of operations; the availability and terms of additional capital; dependence on key suppliers and other strategic partners; industry trends; the competitive and regulatory environment; the successful integration of acquisitions; the impact of losing one or more senior executives or failing to attract additional key personnel; and other factors referenced in this report.

Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “believes” or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Atlas to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, general business, economic, competitive, political, regulatory and social uncertainties.

Although Atlas has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere, particularly in the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this report, and Atlas disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results, or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty in them.

I. OVERVIEW

We are a financial services holding company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our core business is the underwriting of commercial automobile insurance policies, focusing on the “light” commercial automobile sector, which is carried out through our Insurance Subsidiaries. This sector includes taxi cabs, non-emergency para-transit, limousine, livery and business auto. Our goal is to always be the preferred specialty commercial transportation insurer in any geographic areas where our value proposition delivers benefit to all stakeholders. We are licensed to write property and casualty, or P&C, insurance in 49 states and the District of Columbia in the United States. The Insurance Subsidiaries distribute their products through a network of independent retail agents, and actively write insurance in 40 states and the District of Columbia. In addition, our recently acquired subsidiary, Global Liberty Insurance Company of New York, has approximately \$1 million of premium written in Florida; this business is currently under review to determine if market conditions appear to support the Company's expectations in terms of underwriting profit. This review involves both an internal pricing and competitive analysis as well as an external actuarial analysis which will examine both the Global Liberty book of business and industry results.

Over the past four years, we have disposed of non-core assets, consolidated infrastructure and placed into run-off certain non-core lines of business previously written by the Insurance Subsidiaries. Our focus going forward is the underwriting of commercial automobile insurance in the U.S. Substantially all of our new premiums written are in “light” commercial automobile lines of business.

Commercial Automobile

We insure people who move people around as a business. Our primary target market is made up of small to mid-size taxi, limousine, livery and non-emergency para-transit operators. The “light” commercial automobile policies we underwrite provide coverage for lightweight commercial vehicles typically with the minimum limits prescribed by statute, municipal or other regulatory requirements. The majority of our policyholders are individual owners or small fleet operators. In certain jurisdictions like Illinois and New York, we have also been successful working with larger operators who retain a meaningful amount of their own risk of loss through self-insurance or self-funded captive insurance entity arrangements. In these cases, we provide support in the areas of day to day policy administration and claims handling consistent with the value proposition we offer to all of our insureds,

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generally on a fee for service basis. We may also provide excess coverage above the levels of risk retained by the insureds where a better than average loss ratio is expected. Through these arrangements, we are able to effectively utilize the significant specialized operating infrastructure we maintain to generate revenue from business segments that may otherwise be more price sensitive in the current market environment.

The “light” commercial automobile sector is a subset of the historically profitable commercial automobile insurance industry segment. Commercial automobile insurance has generally outperformed the overall P&C industry over the past ten years based on data compiled by SNL Financial. This data indicates that for 2014 the total U.S. market for commercial automobile liability insurance to be approximately \$26 billion. The size of the commercial automobile insurance market can be affected significantly by many factors, such as the underwriting capacity and underwriting criteria of automobile insurance carriers and general economic conditions. Historically, the commercial automobile insurance market has been characterized by periods of excess underwriting capacity and increased price competition followed by periods of reduced capacity and higher premium rates.

We believe that there is a positive correlation between the economy and commercial automobile insurance in general. Operators of “light” commercial automobiles may be less likely than other business segments within the commercial automobile insurance market to take vehicles out of service, as their businesses and business reputations rely heavily on availability. With respect to certain business lines such as the taxi line, there are also other factors such as the cost and limited supply of medallions, which may discourage a policyholder from taking vehicles out of service in the face of reduced demand for the use of the vehicle.

Surety

Our surety program primarily consisted of U.S. Customs bonds. We engage a former affiliate, Avalon Risk Management, to help coordinate customer service and claim handling for the surety bonds written as this program runs off. This non-core program is 100% reinsured to an unrelated third party and has been transitioned to another carrier. No new business is being written in connection with this program in 2015, however, there was a small amount of renewals recorded in 2015.

Other

The other line of business is comprised of Gateway's truck and workers' compensation programs, Atlas' non-standard personal lines business, Global Liberty's homeowners program and assigned risk business.

The Gateway truck and workers' compensation programs were put into run-off during 2012. The workers' compensation program is 100% reinsured retrospectively and prospectively to an unrelated third party. The process of non-renewing the Global Liberty homeowners program began prior to Atlas' acquisition of the company and remains underway. The homeowners program is also substantially reinsured.

Revenues

We derive our revenues primarily from premiums from our insurance policies and income from our investment portfolio. Our underwriting approach is to price our products to generate consistent underwriting profit for the insurance companies we own. As with all P&C insurance companies, the impact of price changes is reflected in our financial results over time. Price changes on our in-force policies occur as they are renewed. This cycle generally takes twelve months for our entire book of business and up to an additional twelve months to earn a full year of premium at the renewal rate.

We approach investment and capital management with the intention of supporting insurance operations by providing a stable source of capital and income to supplement underwriting income. The goals of our investment policy are to protect capital while optimizing investment income and capital appreciation and maintaining appropriate liquidity. We follow a formal investment policy, and the Board of Directors reviews the portfolio performance at least quarterly for compliance with the established guidelines. The Investment Committee of the Board of Directors provides interim guidance and analysis with respect to asset allocation, as deemed appropriate.

Expenses

Net claims incurred expenses are a function of the amount and type of insurance contracts we write and of the loss experience of the underlying risks. We record net claims incurred based on an actuarial analysis of the estimated losses we expect to be reported on contracts written. We seek to establish case reserves at the maximum probable exposure based on our historical claims experience. Our ability to estimate net claims incurred accurately at the time

of pricing our contracts is a critical factor in determining our profitability. The amount reported under net claims incurred in any period includes payments in the period net of the change in the value of the reserves for net claims incurred between the beginning and the end of the period as well as development of reserves for losses incurred in prior periods, whether favorable or unfavorable.

Commissions and other underwriting expenses consist principally of brokerage and agent commissions and, to a lesser extent, premium taxes. The brokerage and agent commissions are reduced by ceding commissions received from assuming reinsurers that represent a percentage of the premiums on insurance policies and reinsurance contracts written and vary depending upon the amount and types of contracts written.

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Other operating and general expenses consist primarily of personnel expenses (including salaries, benefits and certain costs associated with awards under our equity compensation plans, such as stock compensation expense) and other general operating expenses. Because a portion of our personnel expenses are relatively fixed in nature, increased writings will improve our operating scale and will lead to reduced operating expense ratios.

II. CONSOLIDATED PERFORMANCE

Second Quarter 2015 Financial Performance Summary (comparisons to Second Quarter 2014 unless otherwise noted):

- Gross premium written increased by 104.3% to \$46.6 million, which included an increase of 107.7% in our core commercial auto business
- In-force premium at June 30, 2015 was \$186.2 million
- Operating income was \$6.2 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2015, or \$0.49 per diluted share, compared to \$2.6 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2014, or \$0.23 per diluted share
- The combined ratio improved by 5.0 percentage points to 86.9%
- Underwriting results improved to \$5.0 million as compared to \$1.9 million for the same quarter of the prior year
- For the three month period ended June 30, 2015, net income was \$3.9 million compared to \$2.6 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2014
- Net earnings per diluted common share were \$0.31 representing an \$0.08 or 34.8% increase from second quarter 2014
- Book value per diluted common share on June 30, 2015 was \$9.48, compared to \$9.08 at December 31, 2014 and \$7.96 at June 30, 2014
- Annualized after tax return on common equity ("ROCE") was 13.7% in the second quarter 2015, which includes the effect of Atlas becoming a full U.S. taxpayer in 2015¹

The following financial data is derived from Atlas' unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Selected financial information (in '000s, except per share values)

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Gross premium written	\$46,575	\$22,801	\$91,548	\$54,025
Net premium earned	38,304	23,306	68,471	45,260
Net claims incurred	22,529	14,422	39,461	28,341
Acquisition costs	5,077	3,476	8,995	6,566
Other underwriting expenses	5,662	3,525	10,216	7,048
Net underwriting income	5,036	1,883	9,799	3,305
Net investment income	1,191	679	1,711	1,458
Income from operating activities, before tax	6,227	2,562	11,510	4,763
Less: Costs incurred related to acquisitions	228	—	1,920	—
Realized gains and other income	169	97	338	88
Net income before tax	6,168	2,659	9,928	4,851
Income tax expense	2,232	100	3,855	100
Net income	\$3,936	\$2,559	\$6,073	\$4,751

Key Financial Ratios:

Loss ratio	58.8	%61.9	%57.6	%62.6	%
Acquisition cost ratio	13.3	%14.9	%13.1	%14.5	%
Other underwriting expense ratio	14.8	%15.1	%14.9	%15.6	%
Combined ratio	86.9	%91.9	%85.6	%92.7	%
Return on equity (annualized)	13.2	%12.5	%10.5	%11.9	%
Return on common equity (annualized) ¹	13.7	%12.7	%10.8	%12.1	%
Operating income per diluted common share	\$0.49	\$0.23	\$0.91	\$0.46	

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Earnings per diluted common share	\$0.31	\$0.23	\$0.48	\$0.45
Book value per common shares outstanding	\$9.48	\$7.96	\$9.48	\$7.96

¹ - Return on common equity (ROCE) = (net income - preferred dividends) / common equity; this formula is non-U.S. GAAP

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Operating income is an internal performance measure used in the management of the Company's operations. It represents after-tax operational results excluding, as applicable, net realized gains or losses, net impairment charges recognized in earnings and other items. These amounts are more heavily influenced by market opportunities and other external factors. Operating income should not be viewed as a substitute for U.S. GAAP net income.

Second Quarter 2015 compared to Second Quarter 2014:

Atlas' combined ratio for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 was 86.9%, compared to 91.9% for the three month period ended June 30, 2014.

There was a 107.7 % and a 70.7% increase in gross and net premium written, respectively, related to core commercial lines for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to the three month period ended June 30, 2014. The loss ratio improvement in 2015 as compared to 2014 resulted primarily from pricing activity related to our core lines. The overall loss ratio for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 improved to 58.8% from 61.9% in the three month period ended June 30, 2014. We continue to see opportunities to positively impact pricing in 2015.

Net premium earned increased by 64.4% in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 to \$38.3 million compared to \$23.3 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2014. Global Liberty accounted for \$7.6 million of this increase. The remaining increase in net earned premiums resulted from organic growth primarily in the states of California, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan and New York. Excluding the impact of Global Liberty's incremental premium, organic growth in the second quarter was 47.9% on a year over year basis.

Based on a recent analysis of the niche markets on which we focus, we believe that the total vehicle count has increased approximately 19% in the past two years. At our current rate levels, we believe the size of the addressable market in terms of premium has increased approximately 30% over that same period as compared to earlier projections. We believe that our insurance companies can continue to grow within these specialty segments to a market share of 20% without having a disproportionate share of the market. Atlas' focus has been, and continues to be, utilizing our expertise, experience and strong value proposition to maximize underwriting profit. It is important to note that we continue to see favorable market trends within our niche and believe that increased opportunity to expand underwriting margin will exist. These projections are subject to change should the competitive environment reverse from current trends. ROCE remains our priority, and our objective will always be to deliver better than industry level results based on our specialized focus. At current net written premium to surplus levels, we believe that managing volume, operating margin and financial leverage should result in the maximizing of ROCE and value creation for shareholders. Self funded growth is a priority, and tools such as our quota share reinsurance program and recently announced credit facility provide important flexibility in this regard.

Atlas generated net investment income of \$1,191,000 for the three month period ended June 30, 2015, as well as \$169,000 of realized gains and other income. This resulted in a 2.0% annualized yield for the three month period ended June 30, 2015. Atlas generated net investment income of \$679,000 for the three month period ended June 30, 2014, as well as \$97,000 of realized gains. This resulted in a 1.9% annualized yield for the three month period ended June 30, 2014.

Overall, Atlas generated net income of \$3.9 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2015. After the dilutive impact of the convertible preferred shares and stock options, earnings per diluted common share in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 was \$0.31. This compares to net income of \$2.6 million and earnings per diluted common share of \$0.23 in the three month period ended June 30, 2014.

The increase in Atlas' net income and the impact on earnings per diluted common share for the three month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized in the table below:

Net Income (in '000's, except per share values)

	Three Month Periods Ended			
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
Operating income	\$6,227	\$0.49	\$2,562	\$0.23
Add: Other income	125	0.01	—	—
Add: Net investment gains	44	—	97	0.01
Less: expenses incurred related to Anchor acquisition	228	0.02	—	—
Less: income tax expense	2,232	0.17	100	0.01

Net income \$3,936 \$0.31 \$2,559 \$0.23

For the three month period ended June 30, 2015, operating income increased \$0.26 per diluted common share primarily due to premium growth and favorable rate increases, while the \$0.31 per diluted common share for three month period ended June 30, 2015 was tempered as compared to the \$0.23 per diluted common share for the three month period ended June 30, 2014 as a result

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of the tax treatment during 2014 where the company was offsetting tax expense with a corresponding decrease to its valuation allowance on its deferred tax asset.

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III. APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to adopt accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements.

The most critical estimates include those used in determining:

- Fair value and impairment of financial assets;
- Deferred policy acquisition costs recoverability;
- Business combination;
- Reserve for property-liability insurance claims and claims expense estimation; and
- Deferred tax asset valuation ("DTA").

In making these determinations, management makes subjective and complex judgments that frequently require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. Many of these policies, estimates and related judgments are common in the insurance and financial services industries; others are specific to our businesses and operations. It is reasonably likely that changes in these items could occur from period to period and result in a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

A brief summary of each of these critical accounting estimates follows. For a more detailed discussion of the effect of these estimates on our consolidated financial statements, and the judgments and assumptions related to these estimates, see the referenced sections of this document. For a complete summary of our significant accounting policies, see the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

Fair values of financial instruments - Atlas has used the following methods and assumptions in estimating its fair value disclosures:

Fair values for bonds and equity securities are based on quoted market prices, when available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments or values obtained from independent pricing services through a bank trustee.

Atlas' fixed income portfolio is managed by a SEC registered investment advisor specializing in the management of insurance company portfolios. Management works directly with them to ensure that Atlas benefits from their expertise and also evaluates investments as well as specific positions independently using internal resources. Atlas' investment advisor has a team of credit analysts for all investment grade fixed income sectors. The investment process begins with an independent analyst review of each security's creditworthiness using both quantitative tools and qualitative review. At the issuer level, this includes reviews of past financial data, trends in financial stability, projections for the future, reliability of the management team in place, market data (credit spread, equity prices, trends in this data for the issuer and the issuer's industry). Reviews also consider industry trends and the macro-economic environment. This analysis is continuous, integrating new information as it becomes available. As of June 30, 2015, this process did not generate any significant difference in the rating assessment between Atlas' review and the rating agencies.

Atlas employs specific control processes to determine the reasonableness of the fair value of its financial assets. These processes are designed to supplement those performed by our external portfolio manager to ensure that the values received from them are accurately recorded, that the data inputs and the valuation techniques utilized are appropriate and consistently applied, and that the assumptions are reasonable and consistent with the objective of determining fair value. For example, on a continuing basis, Atlas assesses the reasonableness of individual security values that have stale prices or whose changes exceed certain thresholds as compared to previous values received from our external portfolio manager or to expected prices. The portfolio is reviewed routinely for transaction volumes, new issuances, any changes in spreads, as well as the overall movement of interest rates along the yield curve to determine if sufficient activity and liquidity exists to provide a credible source for market valuations. When fair value determinations are expected to be more variable, they are validated through reviews by members of management or the Board of Directors who have relevant expertise and who are independent of those charged with executing investment transactions.

Impairment of financial assets - Atlas assesses, on a quarterly basis, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. An investment is considered impaired when the fair value of

the investment is less than its cost or amortized cost. When an investment is impaired, the Company must make a determination as to whether the impairment is other-than-temporary.

Under U.S. GAAP, with respect to an investment in an impaired debt security, other-than temporary impairment ("OTTI") occurs if (a) there is intent to sell the debt security, (b) it is more likely than not it will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery, or (c) it is probable that all amounts due will be unable to be collected such that the entire cost basis of the security will not be recovered. If Atlas intends to sell the debt security, or will more likely than not be required to sell the debt security before the anticipated recovery, a loss in the entire amount of the impairment is reflected in net realized gains (losses) on investments in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. If Atlas determines that it is probable it will be unable to collect all amounts and Atlas has no intent to sell the debt security, a credit loss is recognized in net realized gains (losses) on investments in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income to the extent that the fair value is less than

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the amortized cost basis; any difference between fair value and the new amortized cost basis (net of the credit loss) is reflected in other comprehensive income (losses), net of applicable income taxes.

For equity securities, the Company evaluates its ability to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Evidence considered to determine anticipated recovery are analysts' reports on the near-term prospects of the issuer and the financial condition of the issuer or the industry, in addition to the length and extent of the market value decline. If OTTI is identified, the equity security is adjusted to fair value through a charge to earnings.

Deferred policy acquisition costs - Atlas defers brokers' commissions, premium taxes and other underwriting and marketing costs directly relating to the successful acquisition of premiums written to the extent they are considered recoverable. These costs are then expensed as the related premiums are earned. The method followed in determining the deferred policy acquisition costs limits the deferral to its realizable value by giving consideration to estimated future claims and expenses to be incurred as premiums are earned. Changes in estimates, if any, are recorded in the accounting period in which they are determined. Anticipated investment income is included in determining the realizable value of the deferred policy acquisition costs. Atlas' deferred policy acquisition costs are reported net of deferred ceding commissions.

Claims liabilities - The provision for unpaid claims represents the estimated liabilities for reported claims, plus those incurred but not yet reported and the related estimated loss adjustment expenses. Unpaid claims expenses are determined using case-basis evaluations and statistical analyses, including insurance industry loss data, and represent estimates of the ultimate cost of all claims incurred. Although considerable variability is inherent in such estimates, management believes that the liability for unpaid claims is adequate. The estimates are continually reviewed and adjusted as necessary; such adjustments are included in current operations and are accounted for as changes in estimates.

Valuation of deferred tax assets - Deferred taxes are recognized using the asset and liability method of accounting. Under this method, the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences in the tax basis of assets, liabilities and items recognized directly in equity and the financial reporting basis of such items are recognized in the financial statements by recording deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax assets related to the carryforward of unused tax losses and credits and those arising from temporary differences are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, Atlas considers both positive and negative evidence related to the likelihood of realization of the deferred tax assets. If, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not the deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recorded.

As of June 30, 2015, there was no valuation allowance recorded against the Company's DTA.

Business combinations - The value of certain assets and liabilities acquired are subject to adjustment from the initial purchase price allocation as additional information is obtained, including, but not limited to, valuation of separately identifiable intangibles, the preferred stock issued to the seller, and deferred taxes.

The valuations are finalized within 12 months of the close of the acquisition (not including loss reserve development consideration, if applicable). The changes upon finalization to the initial purchase price allocation and valuation of assets and liabilities may result in an adjustment to identifiable intangible assets and goodwill.

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IV. OPERATING RESULTS

Three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 compared to the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2014:
Gross Premium Written

Atlas' core business is providing insurance for specialty operators in the public automobile insurance space, specifically users of light vehicles moving passengers for a fare. This business traditionally included taxi, limousine and paratransit operators. Today, it includes other commercially licensed livery operators as well. Each of the specialty business lines on which Atlas' strategy is focused is a subset of the approximately \$26 billion U.S. Commercial Auto industry segment.

There are a number of other programs that were written by our subsidiaries prior to Atlas' acquisition of these companies. These programs are non-core and have been placed into run-off as follows:

Our surety program primarily consisted of U.S. Customs bonds. We engage a former affiliate, Avalon Risk Management, to help coordinate customer service and claim handling for the surety bonds written as this program runs off. This non-core program is 100% reinsured to an unrelated third party and has been transitioned to another carrier. No new premiums are being written during 2015, however, a small amount of renewal business was recorded for the six month period ended June 30, 2015. These policies will be non-renewed upon their next anniversary.

The other lines of business in this category are comprised of Gateway's truck and workers' compensation programs, Atlas' non-standard personal lines business, Global Liberty's homeowners program and assigned risk business. The Gateway truck and workers' compensation programs were put into run-off during 2012. The workers' compensation program is 100% reinsured retrospectively and prospectively to an unrelated third party. The non-renewal process related to the Global Liberty homeowners program began prior to Atlas' acquisition and remains underway. This is a relatively small book of business which is substantially reinsured.

The following table summarizes gross premium written by line of business.

Gross premium written by line of business (in '000s)

	Three Month Periods Ended			Six Month Periods Ended			
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	% Change	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	% Change	%
Commercial automobile	\$46,208	\$22,247	107.7	% \$90,860	\$52,393	73.4	%
Surety	7	857	(99.2)	)% 207	1,808	(88.6))%
Other	360	(303)	)(218.8	)% 481	(176)	)(373.3)%
	\$46,575	\$22,801	104.3	% \$91,548	\$54,025	69.5	%

For the three month period ended June 30, 2015, gross premium written was \$46.6 million compared to \$22.8 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2014, representing a 104.3% increase. In the three month period ended June 30, 2015, gross premium written from commercial automobile was \$46.2 million, representing an increase of 107.7% relative to the three month period ended June 30, 2014. We target primarily owner operators and small fleets within the taxi, limousine and paratransit segments. Our gross written premium from these target accounts increased 107.7% in the second quarter of 2015 as compared to the second quarter of 2014. For the second quarter of 2015, the Global Liberty acquisition accounted for 54.1% of the increase in gross premium from commercial automobile business relative to the second quarter of 2014. Deploying our hyper-focused model and strong value proposition, organic growth was achieved in mature states like Illinois, developing states like California and through acquisition in the largest geographic market in our niche, New York. Meaningful increases in gross written premium for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 also resulted from organic growth in states such as Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon and Washington.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, gross premium written was \$91.5 million compared to \$54.0 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2014, representing a 69.5% increase. Gross premium written from commercial automobile for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was \$90.9 million, an increase of 73.4% compared to the six month period ended June 30, 2014. The Global Liberty acquisition accounted for 42.0% of the increase in gross written premium. The remaining increase in gross written premium for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 is attributable to Atlas' continued geographic penetration as a result of the positive response from both new and existing agents and insureds to Atlas' value proposition. Our net written premium from our target markets increased 70.7% and 52.2% for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015, respectively, over the same periods last year.

As at June 30, 2015, in-force premium was \$186.2 million and the Company's gross unearned premium reserve was \$93.6 million.

Geographic Concentration

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The following table summarizes gross premium written by state.

Gross premium written by state (\$ in '000s)

	Three Month Periods Ended				Six Month Periods Ended				
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		
New York	\$13,054	28.0	%\$3,624	15.9	%\$20,966	22.9	%\$8,668	16.0	%
California	5,022	10.8	%1,644	7.2	%7,797	8.5	%2,591	4.8	%
Michigan	3,580	7.7	%2,971	13.0	%7,112	7.8	%5,905	10.9	%
Minnesota	2,860	6.1	%2,233	9.8	%4,549	5.0	%3,736	6.9	%
Texas	2,785	6.0	%(185	)(0.8	)%5,133	5.6	%990	1.8	%
Louisiana	1,806	3.9	%841	3.7	%5,128	5.6	%1,580	2.9	%
Virginia	1,773	3.8	%967	4.2	%2,659	2.9	%1,746	3.2	%
Illinois	1,701	3.7	%1,252	5.5	%11,080	12.1	%10,948	20.3	%
Ohio	1,402	3.0	%1,046	4.6	%2,676	2.9	%2,180	4.0	%
Washington	1,289	2.8	%339	1.5	%1,895	2.1	%460	0.9	%
Other	11,303	24.2	%8,069	35.4	%22,553	24.6	%15,221	28.3	%
Total	\$46,575	100.0	%\$22,801	100.0	%\$91,548	100.0	%\$54,025	100.0	%

This illustrates the geographically balanced growth of our gross premium written this year. Compared to the three month period ended June 30, 2014, we experienced growth in gross premium written in our core business in 31 states in the three month period ended June 30, 2015. We experienced quarter over quarter growth of greater than 100% in 12 of those 31 states, due to a continuing positive response from both new and existing agents to Atlas' value proposition and the current market environment.

Atlas saw similar geographic diversification in the six month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to the six month period ended June 30, 2014, where 15 states experienced growth of 50% or more as compared to the prior year period.

Ceded Premium Written
Ceded premium written is equal to premium ceded under the terms of Atlas' in force reinsurance treaties. Ceded premium written increased by 606.5% to \$10.2 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$1.4 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2014. The increase in ceded premium written from the second quarter of 2014 is primarily due to Atlas' participation in a quota share reinsurance agreement for its commercial auto and general liability lines of business ("Quota Share"), which was implemented as of July 1, 2014. This reinsurance agreement had an initial cession rate of 5%, which was increased to 15% effective April 1, 2015. The Quota Share provides the Company with financial flexibility to manage expected growth and the timing of potential future capital raising activities. Global Liberty has 20% quota share reinsurance with SCOR Reinsurance Company ("SCOR Re"). In the six month period ended June 30, 2015, ceded written premium increased to \$14.6 million compared to \$3.5 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2014, primarily due to the Quota Share.

Net Premium Written

Net premium written is equal to gross premium written less the ceded premium written under the terms of Atlas' in force reinsurance treaties. Net premium written increased 70.2% to \$36.4 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 compared with \$21.4 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2014. Net premium written increased 52.1% to \$76.9 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 compared with \$50.6 million for the six month period ended June 30, 2014. These changes are attributed to the combined effects of the issues cited in the 'Gross Premium Written' and 'Ceded Premium Written' sections above.

Net Premium Earned

Premiums are earned ratably over the term of the underlying policy. Net premium earned was \$38.3 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2015, a 64.4% increase compared to \$23.3 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2014. These increases are attributed to the combined effects of the issues cited in the 'Gross Premium Written' and 'Ceded Premium Written' sections above.

In the six month period ended June 30, 2015, net premium earned increased 51.3% to \$68.5 million compared to \$45.3 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2014, primarily due to the combined effects of the issues cited in the 'Gross Premium Written' and 'Ceded Premium Written' sections above.

Claims Incurred

The loss ratio relating to the claims incurred for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 was 58.8% compared to 61.9% for the three month period ended June 30, 2014. The loss ratio improvement relative to prior periods was primarily due to better pricing in our core commercial auto lines. We believe that our extensive experience and expertise with respect to underwriting and claims management in all our commercial lines will allow us to continue this positive trend provided market conditions remain

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favorable. The Company is committed to maintaining and building on this underwriting and claim handling expertise as a core competency as the volume of business continues to increase.

The loss ratio relating to the claims incurred for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was 57.6% compared to 62.6% for the six month period ended June 30, 2014. The loss ratio improvement relative to prior periods was primarily the result of favorable development on Gateway's commercial auto program, creating a 2.7% decrease in loss ratio for the six month period ended June 30, 2015. Excluding the favorable development related to Gateway, the loss ratio for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was 60.3% compared to a 62.6% loss ratio for the six month period ended June 30, 2014.

Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs represent commissions and taxes incurred on net premium earned offset by ceding commission on business reinsured by the Quota Share. Acquisition costs were \$5.1 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2015, or 13.3% of net premium earned, as compared to 14.9% in the three month period ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in the ratio is the result of the increased utilization of the Quota Share. On a pro-forma basis, without the effect of the Quota Share, the acquisition cost ratio would have been 15.2% in the second quarter of 2015.

For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, acquisition costs were \$9.0 million, or 13.1% of net premium earned, as compared to 14.5% for the six month period ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in the ratio is related to the Quota Share's ceding commissions. On a pro-forma basis, without the effect of Quota Share, the acquisition cost ratio would have been 15.3% for the six month period ended June 30, 2015.

Other Underwriting Expenses

The other underwriting expense ratio was 14.8% in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to 15.1% in the three month period ended June 30, 2014. For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, the other underwriting expense ratio was 14.9% compared to 15.6% for the six month period ended June 30, 2014. The decreases in the other underwriting expense ratio are primarily related to the growth in net premiums earned coupled with a marginally smaller increase in expenses.

Also, while the Quota Share provides a ceding commission to offset underwriting expense, this commission reduces acquisition costs rather than other underwriting expenses on the income statement. With this in mind, acquisition costs and other underwriting expenses should be examined collectively to understand operating efficiency.

The underwriting expense ratio includes share based compensation expenses. The table below indicates the amount at which other underwriting expenses and combined ratio are impacted by share based compensation expenses.

(in '000s, percentages to net earned premiums)	Three Month Periods Ended				Six Month Periods Ended				
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		
Other underwriting expenses before share based compensation expenses	\$5,271	13.8	%\$3,224	13.8	%\$9,452	13.8	%\$6,105	13.5	%
Share based compensation expenses	391	1.0	%301	1.3	%764	1.1	%943	2.1	%
Other underwriting expenses	\$5,662	14.8	%\$3,525	15.1	%\$10,216	14.9	%\$7,048	15.6	%

Combined Ratio

Underwriting profitability, as opposed to overall profitability or net earnings, is measured by the combined ratio. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss and loss adjustment expense (LAE) ratios, the acquisition cost ratio, and the underwriting expense ratio.

Atlas' combined ratios for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized in the table below. 2015 combined ratio improvement is attributable to the factors described in the 'Net Premium Earned', 'Claims Incurred', 'Acquisition Costs', and 'Other Underwriting Expenses' sections above.

Combined Ratios (in '000s)

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended		
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
Net premium earned	\$38,304	\$23,306	\$68,471	\$45,260	
Underwriting expenses ¹	33,268	21,423	58,672	41,955	
Combined ratio	86.9	%91.9	%85.6	%92.7	%

¹ - Underwriting expenses are the combination of claims incurred, acquisition costs, and other underwriting expenses

Net Investment Income

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The following table summarizes investment results for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in '000s except percentages):

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended		
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	
Average securities at cost	\$242,033	\$160,434	\$207,545	\$159,630	
Interest income after expenses	\$728	\$581	\$1,166	\$1,173	
Percent earned on average investments (annualized)	2.0	% 1.5	% 1.6	% 1.5	%
Net realized gains	\$44	\$97	\$181	\$86	
Dividend income	14	—	43	—	
Equity in investees	449	98	502	285	
Net investment income	\$1,235	\$776	\$1,892	\$1,544	
Total realized yield (annualized)	2.0	% 1.9	% 1.8	% 1.9	%

Investment income (excluding net realized gains) increased by 75.3% to \$1,191,000 in the three month period ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$679,000 in the three month period ended June 30, 2014. These amounts are primarily comprised of interest income. The annualized realized yield on invested assets was 2.0% for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 and 1.9% for the three month period ended June 30, 2014. The increase in net investment income and total realized yield from the prior year period are the result of the Anchor acquisition offset by the maturity of an accretive security occurring in 2014. The increase in average securities at cost is primarily the result of the invested assets obtained from the Anchor acquisition.

Investment income (excluding net realized gains) increased by 17.3% to \$1.7 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$1.5 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2014. These amounts are primarily comprised of interest income. The annualized realized yield on invested assets was 1.8% for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 and 1.9% for the six month period ended June 30, 2014. The decrease in net investment income and total realized yield from the prior year period are the result of the Anchor acquisition offset by the maturity of an accretive security occurring in 2014.

Net Realized Investment Gains

Net realized investment gains in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 were \$44,000 compared to net realized investment gains of \$97,000 in the three month period ended June 30, 2014. The difference is the result of management's decision to sell certain securities in the second quarter of 2014 to take advantage of favorable market conditions.

Net realized investment gains in the six month period ended June 30, 2015 were \$181,000 compared to net realized investment gains of \$86,000 in the six month period ended June 30, 2014. The difference is the result of management's decision to sell certain securities in the first quarter of 2015 to take advantage of favorable market conditions.

Other Income

Atlas recorded other income of \$125,000 in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 and none for the three month period ended June 30, 2014. This increase is primarily the result of Plainview's fee income. Atlas recorded other income of \$157,000 in the six month period ended June 30, 2015 and \$2,000 for the six month period ended June 30, 2014. This increase is primarily the result of Plainview's fee income.

Costs Related to Acquisitions

Atlas incurred expenses of \$228,000 related to the acquisition of Anchor during the second quarter of 2015. For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, Atlas recorded total expenses of \$1.9 million related to the acquisition of Anchor and pursuant to the contingent adjustments relative to the Gateway stock purchase agreement. The Anchor costs of \$978,000 were incurred to effect the business combination including legal fees, advisory services, accounting fees, and internal general and administrative costs. The Gateway expense of \$941,900 related to the terms of the Gateway stock purchase agreement and the issuance of preferred shares pursuant to the terms of such agreement and is subject to adjustment in future periods.

Income before Income Taxes

Atlas generated pre-tax income of \$6.2 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2015, compared to pre-tax income of \$2.7 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2014, or a 132.0% increase over the prior quarter-to-date period. Atlas generated pre-tax income of \$9.9 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2015, compared to pre-tax income of \$4.9 million in the six month period ended June 30, 2014, or a 104.6% increase over the prior year-to-date period. The causes of these changes are attributed to the combined effects of the issues cited in the 'Net Premium Earned', 'Claims Incurred', 'Acquisition Costs', 'Other Underwriting Expenses', 'Net Investment Income', 'Net Realized Investment Gains', and 'Other Income' sections above.

Income Tax Expense

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Atlas recognized tax expense of \$2.2 million in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$100,000 in the three month period ended June 30, 2014. The Company was able to utilize deferred tax benefits to offset substantially all current income tax expense in the second quarter of 2014. The following table reconciles the statutory U.S. Federal tax rate of 34.0% to the actual effective tax rate for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

Tax Rate Reconciliation (in '000s)

	Three Month Periods Ended				Six Month Periods Ended				
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Provision for taxes at U.S. statutory marginal income tax rate of 34%	\$2,097	34.0	\$903	34.0	\$3,376	34.0	\$1,649	34.0	%
Provision for deferred tax assets deemed unrealizable (valuation allowance)	—	—	(872)	(32.8)	—	—	(1,620)	(33.4)	%
Nondeductible expenses	27	0.4	3	0.1	46	0.5	5	0.1	%
State tax (net of federal benefit)	130	2.1	66	2.5	145	1.5	66	1.4	%
Nondeductible purchase accounting adjustment	—	—	—	—	319	3.1	—	—	%
Other	(22)	(0.4)	—	—	(31)	(0.3)	—	—	%
Provision for income taxes for continuing operations	\$2,232	36.1	\$100	3.8	\$3,855	38.8	\$100	2.1	%

Net Income and Earnings per Common Share

Atlas had net income of \$3.9 million during the three month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$2.6 million during the three month period ended June 30, 2014. After taking the impact of the liquidation preference of the preferred shares into consideration, earnings per diluted common share in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 was \$0.31 compared to \$0.23 in the three month period ended June 30, 2014. For the three month period ended June 30, 2015, operating income increased \$0.26 per diluted common share primarily due to premium and investment income growth. The increases in operating income and net investment gains were offset by legal and professional services expenses incurred related to the Anchor acquisition and income tax expense.

Atlas had net income of \$6.1 million during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$4.8 million during the six month period ended June 30, 2014. After taking the impact of the liquidation preference of the preferred shares into consideration, earnings per diluted common share in the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was \$0.48 compared to \$0.45 in the six month period ended June 30, 2014. For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, operating income increased \$0.45 per diluted common share primarily due to premium and investment income growth. The increases in operating income and net investment gains were offset by legal and professional services expenses incurred related to the Anchor acquisition, expenses incurred pursuant to the Gateway stock purchase agreement and income tax expense.

The following chart illustrates Atlas' potential dilutive common shares for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Weighted average common shares outstanding	12,008,624	10,597,515	11,930,172	10,051,291
Dilutive potential ordinary shares:				
Dilutive stock options	218,852	156,124	210,834	143,201
Dilutive shares upon preferred share conversion	573,444	254,000	573,444	254,000
Dilutive average common shares outstanding	12,800,920	11,007,639	12,714,450	10,448,492

Operating Income

Operating income is an internal performance measure used in the management of the Company's operations. It represents before-tax operational results excluding, as applicable, net realized gains or losses, net impairment charges

recognized in earnings, and other non-recurring items. These amounts are more heavily influenced by market opportunities and other external factors. Operating income should not be viewed as a substitute for U.S. GAAP net income.

The components of Atlas' operating income and the impact on earnings per diluted common share for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized in the table below:

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Operating Income (in '000's, except per share values)

	Three Month Periods Ended				Six Month Periods Ended			
	June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014		June 30, 2015		June 30, 2014	
U.S. GAAP net income	\$ 3,936	\$ 0.31	\$ 2,559	\$ 0.23	\$ 6,073	\$ 0.48	\$ 4,751	\$ 0.45
Add: income tax expense	2,232	0.17	100	0.01	3,855	0.31	100	0.01
Add: expenses incurred related to Anchor acquisition	228	0.02	—	—	978	0.08	—	—
Add: expenses incurred related to Gateway stock purchase agreement	—	—	—	—	942	0.07	—	—
Less: net investment gains	44	0.00	97	0.01	181	0.01	86	—
Less: other income	125	0.01	—	—	157	0.02	2	—
Operating income	\$ 6,227	\$ 0.49	\$ 2,562	\$ 0.23	\$ 11,510	\$ 0.91	\$ 4,763	\$ 0.46

The increase in operating income is attributable to the factors described in the 'Net Premium Earned', 'Claims Incurred', 'Acquisition Costs', 'Other Underwriting Expenses', and 'Net Investment Income' sections above.

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V. FINANCIAL CONDITION

Investments

Overview and Strategy

Atlas aligns its securities portfolio to support the liabilities and operating cash needs of the Insurance Subsidiaries, to preserve capital and to generate investment returns. Atlas invests predominantly in corporate and government bonds with a portion of the portfolio in relatively short durations that correlate with the payout patterns of Atlas' claims liabilities. A third-party investment management firm manages Atlas' investment portfolio pursuant to the Company's investment policies and guidelines as approved by its Board of Directors. Atlas monitors the third-party investment manager's performance and its compliance with both its mandate and Atlas' investment policies and guidelines. Atlas' investment guidelines stress the preservation of capital, market liquidity to support payment of liabilities and the diversification of risk. With respect to fixed income securities, Atlas generally purchases securities with the expectation of holding them to their maturities; however, the securities are available for sale if liquidity needs arise. To the extent that interest rates increase or decrease, unrealized gains or losses may result. We believe that our investment philosophy and approach significantly mitigates the likelihood of such gains or losses being realized.

Portfolio Composition

Atlas held securities with a fair value of \$211.6 million as of June 30, 2015, which were primarily comprised of fixed income securities. The securities held by the Insurance Subsidiaries must comply with applicable regulations that prescribe the type, quality and concentration of securities. These regulations in the various jurisdictions in which the Insurance Subsidiaries are domiciled permit investments in government, state, municipal and corporate bonds, preferred and common equities, and other high quality investments, within specified limits and subject to certain qualifications.

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value for Atlas' investments in fixed maturities, equity, and other investments by type and sector are as follows (all amounts in '000s):

Fair value of securities portfolio (in '000s)

As of June 30, 2015	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed Income Securities:				
U.S. Government	\$43,552	\$96	\$(353)	)\$43,295
Corporate				
Banking/financial services	24,473	226	(175)	)24,524
Consumer goods	9,806	56	(69)	)9,793
Capital goods	17,798	287	(126)	)17,959
Energy	5,191	27	(49)	)5,169
Telecommunications/utilities	13,524	66	(194)	)13,396
Health care	3,039	1	(31)	)3,009
Total Corporate	73,831	663	(644)	)73,850
Mortgage backed - agency	36,075	249	(219)	)36,105
Mortgage backed - commercial	18,825	152	(177)	)18,800
Total Mortgage backed	54,900	401	(396)	)54,905
Other asset backed	21,703	39	(17)	)21,725
Total Fixed Income Securities	193,986	1,199	(1,410)	)193,775
Equities	2,148	140	(3))2,285
Other investments	15,504	—	—	15,504
Totals	\$211,638	\$1,339	\$(1,413))\$211,564

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As of December 31, 2014	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed Income Securities:				
U.S. Government	\$20,506	\$32	\$(159)	)\$20,379
Corporate				
Banking/financial services	15,551	215	(31)	)15,735
Consumer goods	3,478	50	(13)	)3,515
Capital goods	14,285	354	(52)	)14,587
Energy	2,829	—	(84)	)2,745
Telecommunications/utilities	5,297	67	(8)	)5,356
Health care	1,948	—	(16)	)1,932
Total Corporate	43,388	686	(204)	)43,870
Mortgage backed - agency	30,772	250	(160)	)30,862
Mortgage backed - commercial	16,774	79	(269)	)16,584
Total Mortgage backed	47,546	329	(429)	)47,446
Other asset backed	15,261	20	(27)	)15,254
Total Fixed Income Securities	126,701	1,067	(819)	)126,949
Equities	2,220	12	(139)	)2,093
Other investments	14,366	—	—	14,366
Totals	\$143,287	\$1,079	\$(958)	)\$143,408

For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, investment holdings grew by \$43.9 million due to the Anchor acquisition. The remaining change in investment holdings is due to the purchase of investments by the Insurance Subsidiaries with a portion of the proceeds from the Loan Agreement as described further in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section.

Liquidity and Cash Flow Risk

The following table summarizes the fair value by contractual maturities of the fixed income securities portfolio, excluding cash and cash equivalents, at the dates indicated.

Fair value of fixed income securities by contractual maturity date (in '000s)

As of:	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Due in less than one year	\$7,731	4.0	%\$1,875	1.5	%
Due in one through five years	73,521	37.9	%54,349	42.8	%
Due after five through ten years	47,414	24.5	%23,166	18.2	%
Due after ten years	65,109	33.6	%47,559	37.5%	
Total	\$193,775	100.0	%\$126,949	100.0	%

As of June 30, 2015, 41.9% of the fixed income securities, including treasury bills, bankers' acceptances, government bonds and corporate bonds, had contractual maturities of five years or less. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain issuers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Atlas holds cash and high grade short-term assets which, along with fixed income security maturities, management believes are sufficient for the payment of claims on a timely basis. In the event that additional cash is required to meet obligations to policyholders, Atlas believes that high quality securities portfolio provides us with sufficient liquidity. With a weighted average life of 4.5 years and a duration of 3.6 years, changes in interest rates will have a modest market value impact on the Atlas portfolio relative to longer duration portfolios. Atlas can and typically does hold bonds to maturity by matching duration with the anticipated liquidity needs.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that Atlas will incur losses due to adverse changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or equity prices. Having disposed of a majority of its asset backed securities, its primary market risk exposure in the fixed income securities portfolio is to changes in interest rates. Because Atlas' securities portfolio is comprised of

primarily fixed income securities that are usually held to maturity, periodic changes in interest rate levels generally impact its financial results to the extent that the securities in its available for sale portfolio are recorded at market value. During periods of rising interest rates, the market value of the existing fixed income securities will generally decrease, and realized gains on fixed income securities will likely be reduced. The reverse is true during periods of declining interest rates.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of financial loss due to failure of the other party to a financial instrument to discharge an obligation. Atlas is exposed to credit risk principally through its investments and balances receivable from policyholders, agents and reinsurers.

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It monitors concentration and credit quality risk through policies designed to limit and monitor its exposure to individual issuers or related groups (with the exception of U.S. government bonds) as well as through ongoing review of the credit ratings of issuers in the securities portfolio. Credit exposure to any one individual policyholder is not material. The Company's insurance policies, however, are distributed by agents who may manage cash collection on its behalf pursuant to the terms of their agency agreement. Atlas has protocols to evaluate the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities, or economic characteristics of the reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurers' insolvency. The following table summarizes the composition of the fair value of the fixed income securities portfolio and excluding cash and cash equivalents, as of the dates indicated, by ratings assigned by Fitch, S&P or Moody's Investors Service. The fixed income securities portfolio consists of predominantly very high quality securities in corporate and government bonds with 84.2% rated 'A' or better as of June 30, 2015 compared to 87.4% as of December 31, 2014. The composition of the fair value of the fixed income securities portfolio changed with the Anchor acquisition.

Credit ratings of fixed income securities portfolio (in '000s)

As of:	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014		
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	%
AAA/Aaa	\$107,004	55.2	%\$77,856	61.3	%
AA/Aa	22,786	11.8	%10,897	8.6	%
A/A	33,337	17.2	%22,206	17.5	%
BBB/Baa	30,063	15.5	%15,990	12.6	%
BB	585	0.3	%—	—	%
Total Fixed Income Securities	\$193,775	100.0	%\$126,949	100.0	%

Other-than-temporary impairment

Atlas recognizes realized losses on securities for which a decline in market value was deemed to be other-than-temporary. Management performs a quarterly analysis of the securities holdings to determine if declines in market value are other-than-temporary. Atlas did not recognize charges for securities impairments that were considered other-than-temporary for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 or the six month period ended June 30, 2014.

The length of time securities may be held in an unrealized loss position may vary based on the opinion of the external portfolio manager and its respective analyses related to valuation and to the various credit risks that may prevent us from recapturing the principal investment. In cases of securities with a maturity date where the external portfolio manager determines that there is little or no risk of default prior to the maturity of a holding, Atlas would elect to hold the security in an unrealized loss position until the price recovers or the security matures. In situations where facts emerge that might increase the risk associated with recapture of principal, Atlas may elect to sell securities at a loss. The total fair value of the securities in an unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2015 was \$105.0 million compared to \$63.5 million as of December 31, 2014. This increase was primarily driven by the negative changes in market values during the first half of 2015. Atlas has the ability and intent to hold these securities until their fair value is recovered. Therefore, Atlas does not expect the market value loss position of these investments to be realized in the near term.

Estimated impact of changes in interest rates and securities prices

For Atlas' available-for-sale fixed income securities, a 100 basis point increase in interest rates on such held fixed income securities would have increased net investment income and income before taxes by approximately \$207,000 and \$100,000 as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Conversely, a 100 basis point decrease in interest rates on such held fixed income securities would have decreased net investment income and income before taxes by \$197,000 and \$102,000 as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

A 100 basis point increase would have also decreased other comprehensive income by approximately \$7.4 million and \$4.6 million as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, due to "mark-to-market" requirements; however, holding investments to maturity would mitigate this impact. Conversely, a 100 basis point decrease would have increased other comprehensive income by the same amount. The impacts described here are approximately linear to the change in interest rates.

Due from Reinsurers and Other Insurers

Atlas purchases reinsurance from third parties in order to reduce its liability on individual risks and its exposure to large losses. Reinsurance is coverage purchased by one insurance company from another for part of the risk originally underwritten by the purchasing (ceding) insurance company. The practice of ceding insurance to reinsurers allows an insurance company to reduce its exposure to loss by size, geographic area, and type of risk or on a particular policy. An effect of ceding insurance is to permit

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an insurance company to write additional insurance for risks in greater number or in larger amounts than it would otherwise insure independently, based on its statutory capital, risk tolerance and other factors.

Atlas generally purchases reinsurance to limit net exposure to a maximum amount on any one loss of \$500,000 with respect to commercial automobile liability claims. Atlas also purchases reinsurance to protect against awards in excess of its policy limits. Atlas continually evaluates and adjusts its reinsurance needs based on business volume, mix, and supply levels. As a result, the Company has entered into a quota share reinsurance contract ("Quota Share") with Swiss Reinsurance America Corporation ("Swiss Re"), a highly accredited global reinsurer for the companies in our ASI Pool (American Country, American Service and Gateway). Our initial cession was 5% of subject written premiums which was increased to 15% effective April 1, 2015. Under this contract, cessions can be increased at our election should we want to utilize it as a means of deleveraging. This facility gives us flexibility in terms of the timing and approach to potential future capital raising activities in light of anticipated increased operating leverage. Global Liberty historically maintained lower reinsurance retention limits. For 2015, we are leaving the reinsurance program for this subsidiary unchanged.

Reinsurance ceded does not relieve Atlas of its ultimate liability to its insured in the event that any reinsurer is unable to meet their obligations under its reinsurance contracts. Therefore, Atlas enters into reinsurance contracts with only those reinsurers deemed to have sufficient financial resources to provide the requested coverage. Reinsurance treaties are generally subject to cancellation by the reinsurers or Atlas on the anniversary date and are subject to renegotiation annually. Atlas regularly evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors the concentrations of credit risk to minimize its exposure to significant losses as a result of the insolvency of a reinsurer. Atlas believes that the amounts it has recorded as reinsurance recoverables are appropriately established. Estimating amounts of reinsurance recoverables, however, is subject to various uncertainties, and the amounts ultimately recoverable may vary from amounts currently recorded. Atlas had \$31.3 million recoverable from third party reinsurers (exclusive of amounts prepaid) and other insurers as of June 30, 2015 as compared to \$20.7 million as of December 31, 2014. The increase is attributable primarily to the Global Liberty acquisition with some impact from the increase in the Quota Share cession rate effective April 1, 2015.

Estimating amounts of reinsurance recoverables is also impacted by the uncertainties involved in the establishment of provisions for unpaid claims. As underlying reserves potentially develop, the amounts ultimately recoverable may vary from amounts currently recorded. Atlas' reinsurance recoverables are generally unsecured, with the exception of the new reinsurance agreement established as a condition to close the Gateway acquisition, which is secured by a letter of credit valued at 150% of the claims reserves. Atlas regularly evaluates its reinsurers, and the respective amounts recoverable, and an allowance for uncollectible reinsurance is provided for, if needed.

Atlas' largest reinsurance partners are Great American Insurance Company ("Great American"), a subsidiary of American Financial Group, Inc., General Reinsurance Corporation ("Gen Re"), a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., SCOR Re, a subsidiary of SCOR U.S. Corporation, Swiss Re and White Rock Insurance (SAC) Ltd. ("White Rock"). Great American has a financial strength rating of A+ from Standard & Poor's, Gen Re has a financial strength rating of AA from Standard & Poor's, SCOR Re has a financial strength rating of A1 from Moody's, Swiss Re has a financial strength rating of Aa3 from Moody's, and White Rock is unrated. The White Rock balances are specifically related to the Gateway workers' compensation program that was exited during 2013 and are fully secured by a letter-of-credit.

Deferred Tax Asset

Components of Net Deferred Tax (in '000s)

As of:	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Gross deferred tax assets:		
Unpaid claims and unearned premiums	\$7,562	\$5,560
Loss carryforwards	13,762	14,212
Bad debts	229	191
Other	1,545	1,266
Total gross deferred tax assets	\$23,098	\$21,229

Gross deferred tax liabilities:

Deferred policy acquisition costs	\$3,455	\$2,776
Securities	575	740
Other	1,242	396
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	5,272	3,912
Net deferred tax assets	\$17,826	\$17,317

Atlas has not established a valuation allowance for its gross future deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2015 or as of December 31, 2014. Based on Atlas' expectations of future taxable income, its ability to change its investment strategy, as well as reversing gross

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future tax liabilities, management believes it is more likely than not that Atlas will fully realize the net future tax assets. The Company, therefore, released its remaining valuation allowance as of December 31, 2014.

Atlas has the following total net operating loss carryforwards as of June 30, 2015:

Net operating loss carryforward by expiry (in '000s)

Year of Occurrence	Year of Expiration	Amount
2001	2021	\$6,409
2002	2022	4,317
2006	2026	7,825
2007	2027	5,131
2008	2028	1,949
2009	2029	1,949
2010	2030	1,949
2011	2031	8,371
2012	2032	2,576
Total		\$40,476

Claims Liabilities

The table below shows the amounts of total case reserves and incurred but not reported (“IBNR”) claims provision as of June 30, 2015 and as of the year ended December 31, 2014. The provision for unpaid claims increased by 23.5% to \$126.5 million as of June 30, 2015 compared to \$102.4 million as of December 31, 2014. The increase was primarily due to the Anchor acquisition offset by \$1.9 million of favorable reserve development compared to December 31, 2014 on Gateway's commercial auto program during the first quarter of 2015. During the six month period ended June 30, 2015, case reserves increased by 41.9% compared to December 31, 2014, and IBNR reserves decreased by 4.4%. The reduction in IBNR related primarily to the favorable development at Gateway. The Global Liberty acquisition increased case reserves by 21.4% and IBNR by 41.7%. Excluding the Global Liberty acquisition, gross case reserves on Atlas' core lines increased by 23.0% during the first half of 2015 due to updates in the estimated costs on outstanding unpaid claims.

Provision for unpaid claims by type - gross (\$ in '000s)

As of:	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	YTD% Change
Case reserves	\$87,423	\$61,588	41.9 %
IBNR	39,035	40,842	(4.4)%
Total	\$126,458	\$102,430	23.5 %

Provision for unpaid claims by line of business – gross (\$ in '000s)

As of:	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	YTD% Change
Commercial auto	112,253	87,123	28.8 %
Other	14,205	15,307	(7.2)%
Total	\$126,458	\$102,430	23.5 %

Provision for unpaid claims by line of business - net of reinsurance recoverables (\$ in '000s)

As of:	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	YTD% Change
Commercial Auto	\$96,708	\$82,164	17.7 %
Other	2,906	1,845	57.5 %
Total	\$99,614	\$84,009	18.6 %

Claims liabilities - The changes in the provision for unpaid claims, net of amounts recoverable from reinsurers, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 were as follows:

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	Three Month Periods Ended		Six Month Periods Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Unpaid claims, beginning of period	\$ 130,440	\$ 100,179	\$ 102,430	\$ 101,385
Less: reinsurance recoverable	29,156	17,706	18,421	18,144
Net unpaid claims, beginning of period	101,284	82,473	84,009	83,241
Net reserves acquired	—	—	19,396	—
Loss portfolio transfer	901	1,475	887	1,630
Incurred related to:				
Current year	22,178	14,587	40,739	28,716
Prior years	351	(165)	(1,278)	(375)
	22,529	14,422	39,461	28,341
Paid related to:				
Current year	7,313	4,229	10,457	6,418
Prior years	17,787	10,494	33,682	23,147
	25,100	14,723	44,139	29,565
Net unpaid claims, end of period	99,614	83,647	99,614	83,647
Add: reinsurance recoverable	26,844	15,658	26,844	15,658
Unpaid claims, end of period	\$ 126,458	\$ 99,305	\$ 126,458	\$ 99,305

The process of establishing the estimated provision for unpaid claims is complex and imprecise, as it relies on the judgment and opinions of a large number of individuals, on historical precedent and trends, on prevailing legal, economic, social and regulatory trends and on expectations as to future developments. The process of determining the provision necessarily involves risks that the actual results will deviate, perhaps substantially, from the best estimates made.

The change to the provision for unpaid claims is consistent with the change in written premium. However, because the establishment of reserves is an inherently uncertain process involving estimates, current provisions may not be sufficient. Adjustments to reserves, both positive and negative, are reflected quarterly in the statement of income as estimates are updated.

The unfavorable development in the three month period ended June 30, 2015 resulted from Atlas' participation in non-voluntary assigned risk pools. Assigned risk pools are established by state governments to cover high-risk insureds who cannot purchase insurance through conventional means. The favorable development in the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was primarily related to a redundancy in Gateway's commercial auto reserves offset by Atlas' participation in non-voluntary assigned risk pools. Gateway's favorable development was primarily related to claims incurred prior to the pre-acquisition period. Atlas issued preferred shares and recorded additional acquisition expense to partially offset this favorable development in the first quarter of 2015. The preferred shares are redeemable at the option of Atlas at a price of \$1.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends, subject to certain conditions. The favorable development in the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2014 was related to a program that remains in run-off.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

As of June 30, 2015, Atlas has the following cash obligations related to its operating leases:

Operating Lease Commitments (in '000s)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 & Beyond Total
Amount	\$944	\$1,554	\$1,011	\$753	\$2,533
					\$6,795

Shareholders' Equity

The table below identifies changes in shareholders' equity for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

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Changes in Shareholders' Equity (in '000s)

	Preferred Shares	Ordinary Voting Common Shares	Restricted Voting Common Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total
Balance December 31, 2013	\$2,000	\$28	\$—	\$169,595	\$(106,496)	\$(1,429)	\$63,698
Net income					4,751		4,751
Proceeds from U.S. public offering, net of offering costs		6		25,019			25,025
Other comprehensive income						1,738	1,738
Share-based compensation		1		942			943
Balance June 30, 2014 (unaudited)	\$2,000	\$35	\$—	\$195,556	\$(101,745)	\$309	\$96,155
Balance December 31, 2014	\$2,000	\$34	\$—	\$196,079	\$(88,794)	\$80	\$109,399
Net income					6,073		6,073
Issuance of preferred shares	4,941						4,941
Other comprehensive loss						(129)	(129)
Share-based compensation		2		823			825
Balance June 30, 2015 (unaudited)	\$6,941	\$36	\$—	\$196,902	\$(82,721)	\$(49)	\$121,109

As of July 31, 2015, there were 11,846,130 ordinary voting common shares outstanding, 132,863 restricted voting common shares outstanding, 29,631 restricted stock units, and 6,940,500 preferred shares issued and outstanding. The holders of restricted voting common shares are entitled to vote at all meetings of shareholders, except at meetings of holders of a specific class that are entitled to vote separately as a class. The restricted voting common shares as a class shall not carry more than 30% of the aggregate votes eligible to be voted at a general meeting of common shareholders.

All of the issued and outstanding restricted voting common shares are beneficially owned or controlled by Kingsway, or its affiliated entities. The restricted voting common shares will convert to ordinary voting common shares in the event that these Kingsway owned shares are sold to non-affiliates of Kingsway.

The preferred shares are beneficially owned or controlled by the former parents of Gateway and Anchor. Preferred shareholders are entitled to dividends on a cumulative basis, whether or not declared by the Board of Directors, at the rate of \$0.045 per share per year (4.5%) and may be paid in cash or in additional preferred shares at the option of Atlas. In liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Atlas, preferred shareholders receive the greater of \$1.00 per share plus all declared and unpaid dividends or the amount they would receive in liquidation if the preferred shares had been converted to restricted voting common shares or ordinary voting common shares immediately prior to liquidation. The preferred shares are redeemable at the option of Atlas at a price of \$1.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends, subject to certain conditions, prior to the conversion date. Preferred shares are not entitled to vote. Preferred shares are convertible into ordinary voting common shares at the option of the former parents of Gateway and Anchor at any date after the fifth year of issuance at the rate of 0.1270 and 0.0500, respectively, ordinary voting common shares for each preferred share. The conversion rate is subject to change if the number of ordinary voting common shares or restricted voting common shares changes by way of an anti-dilution event.

During the six month period ended June 30, 2015, Atlas did not declare or pay dividends earned through the preferred shares. The former parents of Gateway and Anchor earned \$60,000 and \$55,000, respectively, in dividends during the six month period ended June 30, 2015. Through June 30, 2015, Atlas has accrued \$244,000 and \$55,000 in dividends for the former parents of Gateway and Anchor, respectively, which remain unpaid.

Book Value per Common Share

Book value per common share was as follows:

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As of: (in '000s, except for shares and per share data)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Shareholders' equity	\$121,109	\$109,399
Less: Preferred stock in equity	6,941	2,000
Less: Accumulated dividends on preferred stock	299	184
Common equity	\$113,869	\$107,215
Participative shares:		
Common shares outstanding	11,978,993	11,771,586
Restricted stock units (RSUs)	29,631	37,038
Total participative shares	12,008,624	11,808,624
Book value per participative share outstanding	\$9.48	\$9.08

Year-to-date in 2015, book value per common share increased by \$0.40 relative to December 31, 2014 as follows: an increase of \$0.63 related to net income after tax (excluding expenses incurred with the acquisition of subsidiaries), increase of \$0.01 related to realized gains after tax, a decrease of \$0.01 related to the change in unrealized gains/losses after tax, a net decrease of \$0.09 related to share based compensation impacts, a \$0.01 decrease related to preferred dividends and a decrease of \$0.13 related to expenses incurred with the acquisition of subsidiaries.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure there is sufficient cash to meet all financial commitments and obligations as they become due. The liquidity requirements of Atlas' business have been met primarily by funds generated from operations, asset maturities and income and other returns received on securities. Cash provided from these sources is used primarily for payment of claims and operating expenses. The timing and amount of catastrophe claims are inherently unpredictable and may create increased liquidity requirements.

As a holding company, Atlas may derive cash from its subsidiaries generally in the form of dividends and in the future may charge management fees to the extent allowed by statute or other regulatory approval requirements to meet its obligations. The Insurance Subsidiaries fund their obligations primarily through premium and investment income and maturities in their securities portfolio. Refer also to the discussion "Investments Overview and Strategy." The Insurance Subsidiaries require regulatory approval for the return of capital and, in certain circumstances, payment of dividends. In the event that dividends and management fees available to the holding company are inadequate to service its obligations, the holding company would need to raise capital, sell assets or incur debt obligations.

On March 9, 2015, American Acquisition entered into a loan and security agreement ("Loan Agreement") for a \$35.0 million loan facility with Fifth Third Bank. The Loan Agreement includes a \$30.0 million line of credit, which can be drawn in increments at any time during the first twelve months of the agreement effective date of March 9, 2015. The \$30.0 million line of credit has a five year term and bears interest at one-month LIBOR plus 4.5%. The Loan Agreement also includes a \$5.0 million revolving line of credit that bears interest at one month LIBOR plus 2.75%. This \$5.0 million revolving line of credit replaces the \$10.0 million revolving line of credit American Acquisition previously had in place with Fifth Third Bank.

The Loan Agreement also provides for the issuance of letters of credit in an amount up to \$2.0 million outstanding at any time. In addition, there is a non-utilization fee for each of the \$30.0 million line of credit and \$5.0 million revolving line of credit equal to 0.50% per annum of an amount equal to \$30.0 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, less the daily average of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under such credit lines (plus, in the case of the \$30.0 million line of credit, the aggregate amount of the letter of credit obligations outstanding).

The Loan Agreement requires American Acquisition to comply with customary affirmative and negative covenants, including those governing indebtedness, liens, investments, sales of assets, issuance of securities, and distributions. The Loan Agreement also requires American Acquisition to make mandatory prepayments under certain conditions and to comply with certain financial covenants, including the ASI Pool Subsidiaries (defined below) maintaining a combined statutory net worth in an amount not less than \$60.0 million (subject to adjustment) and maintaining a minimum funded debt to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization ratio. The Loan Agreement is secured by substantially all of the property of American Acquisition, including all of the outstanding shares of American Country Insurance Company, American Service Insurance Company, Inc., and Gateway Insurance Company, which are wholly-owned direct subsidiaries of American Acquisition (the "ASI Pool Subsidiaries"). As of

June 30, 2015, American Acquisition is currently in compliance with the covenants of the Loan Agreement. As of June 30, 2015, \$2.5 million in funds were accessed from the revolving line of credit and used for the Anchor acquisition and \$15.5 million were accessed from the line of credit and contributed to the ASI Pool companies in exchange for surplus notes. The surplus notes carry a variable interest rate of prime plus 2% with a maturity date of April 30, 2020. No letters of credit were

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issued under the terms of this Loan Agreement as of June 30, 2015. For the six month period ended June 30, 2015, American Acquisition incurred interest expense of \$139,000 and bank fees of \$42,000 in connection with the Loan Agreement.

The following table summarizes consolidated cash flow activities:

Summary of Cash Flows (in '000s)

	Six Month Period Ended June 30, 2015	Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 2014
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	\$927	\$13,716
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	18,000	25,022
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(39,555	)(11,963
Net (decrease) increase in cash	\$(20,628	)\$26,775

Cash provided by operations during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was primarily due to an increase in net income offset by increases in operating assets and liabilities. Cash provided by financing activities during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was the result of the proceeds related to the Loan Agreement. Cash used in investing activities during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 was primarily a result of the acquisition of Anchor and other investments.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective such that the information required to be disclosed in our SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the period covered by this report 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.

In connection with its operations, the Company and its Insurance Subsidiaries are, from time to time, named as defendants in actions for damages and costs allegedly sustained by the plaintiffs. While it is not possible to estimate the outcome of the various proceedings at this time, such actions have generally been resolved with minimal damages or expense in excess of amounts provided, and the Company does not believe that it will incur any significant additional loss or expense in connection with such actions. All such actions are ordinary routine litigation incidental to the Company's business.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes to the risk factors that were discussed in Part I, Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

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Item 6.	Exhibits.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

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SIGNATURE

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

Date: August 3, 2015

Atlas Financial Holdings, Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Paul A. Romano
Paul A. Romano
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer