

FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LTD/ CAN
Form F-10
December 10, 2010

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 10, 2010.

Registration No. 333-

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM F-10
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER THE
SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada <i>(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)</i>	6331 <i>(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)</i>	Not Applicable <i>(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)</i>
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95 Wellington Street West, Suite 800, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2N7 (416) 367-4941
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

CT CORPORATION SYSTEM
111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10011
(212) 894-8700

(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service in the United States)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public:

From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement as determined by market conditions.

Province of Ontario, Canada

(Principal jurisdiction regulating this offering)

It is proposed that this filing shall become effective (check appropriate box):

- A. Upon filing with the Commission, pursuant to Rule 467(a) (if in connection with an offering being made contemporaneously in the United States and Canada).
- B. At some future date (check the appropriate box below):
- pursuant to Rule 467(b) on () at () (designate a time not sooner than 7 calendar days after filing).
 -

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pursuant to Rule 467(b) on () at () (designate a time 7 calendar days or sooner after filing) because the securities regulatory authority in the review jurisdiction has issued a receipt or notification of clearance on ().

3. o pursuant to Rule 467(b) as soon as practicable after notification of the Commission by the Registrant or the Canadian securities regulatory authority of the review jurisdiction that a receipt or notification of clearance has been issued with respect hereto.

4. o after the filing of the next amendment to this Form (if preliminary material is being filed).

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to the home jurisdiction's shelf prospectus offering procedures, check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)(2)	Amount of Registration Fee
Subordinate Voting Shares				
Preferred Shares				
Debt securities				
Subscription Receipts				
Warrants				
Share purchase contracts				
Units(3)				
Total	\$2,000,000,000		\$ 2,000,000,000	\$ 142,600(4)

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the amount of the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The initial public offering price of any debt securities denominated in any foreign currencies or currency units shall be the U.S. dollar equivalent thereof based on the prevailing exchange rates at the respective times such securities are first offered. With respect to debt securities issued at an offering price less than the principal amount at maturity, the amount to be registered will be equal to the aggregate offering price.

(2) Exclusive of accrued interest, if any.

(3) The aggregate initial offering price of the securities registered pursuant to this registration statement will not exceed \$2,000,000,000. Such amount represents such indeterminate principal amount of debt securities or number of subordinate voting shares, preferred shares, subscription receipts, warrants, share purchase contracts and units of Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited, as may, from time to time, be issued at indeterminate prices, including such indeterminate principal amount of debt securities or number of subordinate voting shares or preferred shares as may be issued upon conversion or exchange of any debt securities or preferred shares that provide for conversion or exchange into such securities or upon exchange of subscription receipts or exercise of warrants for such securities or upon settlement of share purchase contracts for subordinate voting shares or preferred shares.

(4) \$111,600 was previously paid in connection with a registration statement on Form F-10 (File No. 333-162129) filed by Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited on September 25, 2009, all of which was paid in relation to securities

remaining unsold in the offering contemplated by such registration statement, which unsold securities were deregistered upon the filing of a post-effective amendment to such registration statement on March 4, 2010. Pursuant to Rule 457(p) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, such amount is being offset against the filing fee due in connection with the filing of this registration statement. Accordingly, \$31,000 is being paid at the time of filing this registration statement.

PART I
INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE DELIVERED TO OFFEREEES OR PURCHASERS
I-1

This short form base shelf prospectus has been filed under legislation in each of the provinces and territories of Canada that permits certain information about these securities to be determined after this prospectus has become final and that permits the omission from this prospectus of that information. The legislation requires the delivery to purchasers of a prospectus supplement containing the omitted information within a specified period of time after agreeing to purchase any of these securities.

No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities and it is an offence to claim otherwise. This short form base shelf prospectus constitutes a public offering of these securities only in those jurisdictions where they may be lawfully offered for sale and therein only by persons permitted to sell such securities. Information has been incorporated by reference in this prospectus from documents filed with securities commissions or similar authorities in Canada. Copies of the documents incorporated herein by reference may be obtained on request without charge from the office of our Corporate Secretary at Suite 800, 95 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2N7, (416) 367-4941, and are also available electronically at www.sedar.com.

**SHORT FORM BASE SHELF PROSPECTUS
NEW ISSUE**

December 10, 2010

**FAIRFAX FINANCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED
US\$2,000,000,000
Subordinate Voting Shares
Preferred Shares
Debt Securities
Subscription Receipts
Warrants
Share Purchase Contracts
Units**

We may offer from time to time, during the 25 month period that this prospectus, including any amendments hereto, remains effective, up to US\$2,000,000,000 of the securities listed above in one or more series or issuances and their total offering price, in the aggregate, will not exceed US\$2,000,000,000. Our securities may be offered separately or together, in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined based on market conditions and set forth in an accompanying shelf prospectus supplement.

We will provide the specific terms of any securities we actually offer in supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest. This prospectus may not be used to offer securities unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement. Any net proceeds we expect to receive from the issue of our securities will be set forth in a prospectus supplement.

We will not offer exchangeable preferred shares (other than preferred shares exchangeable for securities of one of our affiliates), warrants (other than warrants that give the holder the right to purchase securities of the Company or of one of our affiliates), share purchase contracts, or units comprised of one or more of the foregoing for sale separately to any member of the public in Canada unless the offering is in connection with and forms part of the consideration for an acquisition or merger transaction or unless the prospectus supplement containing the specific terms of the exchangeable preferred shares, warrants, share purchase contracts or units comprised of one or more of the foregoing, as the case may be, to be offered separately is first approved for filing by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada where the exchangeable preferred shares, warrants, share purchase contracts, or units comprised of one or more of the foregoing, as the case may be, will be offered for sale.

This prospectus does not qualify for issuance debt securities in respect of which the payment of principal and/or interest may be determined, in whole or in part, by reference to one or more underlying interests including, for example, an equity or debt security, a statistical measure of economic or financial performance including, but not limited to, any currency, consumer price or mortgage

index, or the price or value of one or more commodities, indices or other items, or any other item or formula, or any combination or basket of the foregoing items. For greater certainty, this prospectus may qualify for issuance debt securities in respect of which the payment of principal and/or interest may be determined, in whole or in part, by reference to published rates of a central banking authority or one or more financial institutions, such as a prime rate or bankers' acceptance rate, or to recognized market benchmark interest rates such as LIBOR, EURIBOR or a U.S. Federal funds rate.

Our outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol FFH and in U.S. dollars under the symbol FFH.U. Our Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series C (**Series C Shares**) are listed on the TSX under the symbol FFH.PR.C, our Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series E (**Series E Shares**) are listed on the TSX under the symbol FFH.PR.E, our Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series G (**Series G Shares**) are listed on the TSX under the symbol FFH.PR.G and our Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series I (**Series I Shares**) are listed on the TSX under the symbol FFH.PR.I.

Investing in our securities involves risks. See Risk Factors.

Our head and registered office is at Suite 800, 95 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2N7.

We are permitted to prepare this prospectus in accordance with Canadian disclosure requirements, which are different from those of the United States. We prepare our financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and are subject to Canadian auditing and auditor independence standards. Our financial statements may not be comparable to financial statements of U.S. companies.

Owning the securities may subject you to tax consequences both in the United States and Canada. This prospectus or any applicable prospectus supplement may not describe these tax consequences fully. You should read the tax discussion in any applicable prospectus supplement.

Your ability to enforce civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws may be affected adversely because we are incorporated in Canada, most of our officers and directors and certain of the experts named in this prospectus are Canadian residents, and many of our assets are located in Canada.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) nor any state or provincial or territorial securities regulator has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. References to this prospectus include documents incorporated by reference herein. See Documents Incorporated by Reference. The information in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus is current only as of its date. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is

different. This document may only be used where it is legal to offer these securities.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are a corporation organized under the laws of Canada and some of our assets are located in, and most of our directors and most of our officers are residents of, Canada. As a result, it may be difficult for U.S. investors to effect service of process within the United States upon our directors or officers, or to realize in the United States upon judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon civil liability of such directors or officers under U.S. federal securities laws. We believe that a monetary judgment of a U.S. court predicated solely upon civil liability under such laws would likely be enforceable in Canada if the U.S. court in which the judgment was obtained had a basis for jurisdiction in the matter that was recognized by a Canadian court for such purposes. We cannot assure you that this will be the case. There is substantial doubt, however, whether an action could be brought in Canada in the first instance on the basis of liability predicated solely upon such laws.

PRESENTATION OF OUR FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As the majority of our operations are in the United States or conducted in U.S. dollars, we report our consolidated financial statements in U.S. dollars in order to provide more meaningful information to users of our financial statements. In this prospectus, except where otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars, references to \$, US\$ and dollars are to U.S. dollars, and references to Cdn\$ are to Canadian dollars.

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada, or Canadian GAAP, which differ from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. For a discussion of the material differences between Canadian GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to our financial statements, see note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009, and note 15 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

EXCHANGE RATE DATA

The following table sets forth, for each period indicated, the low and high exchange rates for Canadian dollars expressed in United States dollars, the exchange rate at the end of such period and the average of such exchange rates for each day during such period, based on the noon rate of exchange as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of Canadian dollars into United States dollars:

	Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
Low	0.7872	0.8528	0.8437	0.7711	0.7692	0.7692	0.9278
High	0.8690	0.9099	1.0905	1.0289	0.9716	0.9422	1.0039
Period End	0.8577	0.8581	1.0120	0.8166	0.9555	0.9327	0.9711
Average	0.8259	0.8820	0.9348	0.9441	0.8757	0.8546	0.9656

On December 9, 2010, the noon buying rate was Cdn\$1.00 = US\$0.9903.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Any statements made by us or on our behalf may include forward-looking statements that reflect our current views with respect to future events and financial performance. The words believe, anticipate, project, expect, plan, intend, predict, estimate, will likely result, will seek to or will continue and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements relate to, among other things, our plans and objectives for future operations and underwriting profits. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. We are under no obligation to update or alter such forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by applicable securities laws. These forward-looking statements are subject to uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. These uncertainties and other factors, which we describe in more detail elsewhere in this prospectus, or in documents incorporated by reference herein, include, but are not limited to:

- a reduction in net income if our loss reserves are insufficient;

- underwriting losses on the risks we insure that are higher or lower than expected;

- the occurrence of catastrophic events with a frequency or severity exceeding our estimates;

- the cycles of the insurance market and general economic conditions, which can substantially influence our and our competitors' premium rates and capacity to write new business;

- changes in market variables, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and credit spreads, which could negatively affect our investment portfolio;

- risks associated with our use of derivative instruments;

- the failure of our hedging methods to achieve their desired risk management objective;

- insufficient reserves for asbestos, environmental and other latent claims;

- exposure to credit risk in the event our reinsurers fail to make payments to us under our reinsurance arrangements;

- exposure to credit risk in the event our insureds, insurance producers or reinsurance intermediaries fail to remit premiums that are owed to us or failure by our insureds to reimburse us for deductibles that are paid

by us on their behalf;

risks associated with implementing our business strategies;

the timing of claims payments being sooner or the receipt of reinsurance recoverables being later than anticipated by us;

the inability of our subsidiaries to maintain financial or claims paying ability ratings;

a decrease in the level of demand for reinsurance or insurance products, or increased competition in the insurance industry;

the failure of any of the loss limitation methods we employ;

the impact of emerging claim and coverage issues;

our inability to obtain reinsurance coverage in sufficient amounts, at reasonable prices or on terms that adequately protect us;

our inability to access our subsidiaries' cash;

our inability to obtain required levels of capital on favorable terms, if at all;

loss of key employees;

the passage of legislation subjecting our businesses to additional supervision or regulation, including additional tax regulation, in the United States, Canada or other jurisdictions in which we operate;

risks associated with government investigations of, and litigation related to, insurance industry practices;

risks associated with political and other developments in foreign jurisdictions in which we operate;

risks associated with the current purported class action litigation;

risks associated with our pending civil litigation;

the influence exercisable by our significant shareholder;

adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;

our dependence on independent brokers over whom we exercise little control;

an impairment in the carrying value of our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets;

our failure to realize future income tax assets;

assessments and shared market mechanisms which may adversely affect our U.S. insurance subsidiaries; and

failures or security breaches of our computer and data processing systems.

See the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus for a further discussion of these risks and uncertainties.

THE COMPANY

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms Fairfax , Company , we , us and our refer to Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries; the term OdysseyRe refers to our wholly-owned U.S. reinsurance business, Odyssey Re Holdings Corp. and its subsidiaries; the term Group Re refers to our wholly-owned reinsurance business, conducted through certain other subsidiaries; the term Crum & Forster refers to our wholly-owned U.S. property and casualty insurance business, Crum & Forster Holdings Corp. and its subsidiaries; the term Northbridge refers to our wholly-owned Canadian property and casualty insurance business, Northbridge Financial Corporation and its subsidiaries; the term Zenith refers to our wholly-owned U.S. workers compensation insurance business, Zenith National Insurance Corp. and its subsidiaries; the term Fairfax Asia refers to our property and casualty insurance business conducted through our subsidiaries in Singapore and Hong Kong; the term Hamblin Watsa refers to our wholly-owned investment management subsidiary, Hamblin Watsa Investment Counsel Ltd.; the term Polish Re refers to our wholly-owned Polish reinsurance and insurance company Polskie Towarzystwo Reasekuracji Spólka Akcyjna; the term Advent refers to our wholly-owned specialist reinsurer and insurance company operating in the Lloyd's market, Advent Capital (Holdings) Plc.; and the term Fairfax Brasil refers to our wholly-owned Brazil property and casualty insurance company, Fairfax Brasil Seguros Corporativos S.A.

We are a financial services holding company primarily engaged in property and casualty insurance and reinsurance. We are incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. We operate through a decentralized operating structure, with autonomous management teams applying a focused underwriting strategy to our markets. We seek to differentiate ourselves by combining disciplined underwriting with the investment of our assets on a total return basis, which we believe provides above-average returns over the long-term. We provide a full range of property and casualty products, maintaining a diversified portfolio of risks across classes of business, geographic regions, and types of insureds. We have been under current management since September 1985. Our principal executive offices are located at Suite 800, 95 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2N7, Canada. Our telephone number is (416) 367-4941.

We conduct our business through the following segments, with each of our continuing operations maintaining a strong position in its respective markets.

Our reinsurance business is conducted through OdysseyRe, Group Re, Advent and Polish Re. OdysseyRe is a U.S.-based underwriter of a full range of property and casualty reinsurance on a worldwide basis. In October 2009, we completed an acquisition of all of the outstanding common stock of OdysseyRe that we did not already own. Group Re primarily constitutes the participation by our wholly-owned subsidiaries CRC (Bermuda) Reinsurance Limited, and Wentworth Insurance Company Ltd. (based in Barbados) in the reinsurance of Fairfax's subsidiaries by quota share or through participation in those subsidiaries' third party reinsurance programs on the same terms and pricing as the third party reinsurers. Since 2004, Group Re has also written third party business. Advent, based in the U.K., was included in our reinsurance segment effective from our acquisition of a majority interest in Advent on September 11, 2008 and is a reinsurance and insurance company, operating through Syndicate 780 and 3330 at Lloyd's, focused on specialty property reinsurance and insurance risks. We now own all of the outstanding shares of Advent. Polish Re, based in Warsaw, Poland, was included in our reinsurance segment effective from its date of acquisition on January 7, 2009 and writes reinsurance business in the Central and Eastern European regions.

Our insurance business is conducted through Northbridge (Canadian insurance), Crum & Forster (U.S. insurance), Zenith (U.S. workers compensation insurance), Fairfax Asia (Asian insurance) and Fairfax Brasil (Brazilian insurance). OdysseyRe also conducts insurance business through its U.S. Insurance and London Market divisions. Northbridge provides commercial and personal lines property and casualty insurance primarily in Canada through a wide range of distribution channels. On February 20, 2009, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of Northbridge we did not already own and Northbridge became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fairfax. Crum & Forster, based in the U.S., provides a full range of commercial property and casualty insurance, which targets specialty classes of business that emphasize strong technical underwriting expertise. We own all of the equity of Crum & Forster. Zenith is primarily engaged in the workers compensation insurance business in the United States. On May 20, 2010, we acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Zenith and Zenith became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fairfax. OdysseyRe provides a range of professional and specialty liability insurance in the United States and internationally

through its U.S. Insurance and London Market divisions. Fairfax Asia is comprised of our

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98%-owned, Singapore based First Capital subsidiary which writes property and casualty insurance primarily to Singapore markets and our wholly-owned, Hong Kong based Falcon Insurance subsidiary which writes property and casualty insurance to niche markets in Hong Kong. In March 2010, Fairfax Brasil, based in Brazil, commenced writing commercial business, with a primary focus on Brazilian property, energy, casualty, surety, marine, financial lines, special risks, hull and aviation.

Our runoff business primarily includes our discontinued business that did not meet our underwriting criteria or strategic objectives and selected business previously written by our other subsidiaries that was put under dedicated runoff management. In addition, our runoff segment also includes third-party runoff operations that we have acquired, which we believe will provide us with the opportunity to earn attractive returns on our invested capital.

Our invested assets are managed by our wholly-owned investment management subsidiary, Hamblin Watsa. Hamblin Watsa has managed our invested assets since September 1985 and emphasizes a conservative investment philosophy, seeking to invest our assets on a total return basis, which includes realized and unrealized gains over the long-term, using a value-oriented approach.

Recent Developments

Public Offerings of Preferred Shares

On October 5, 2010, we completed a public offering of 12,000,000 Series I Shares at a price of Cdn\$25.00 per share, for gross proceeds of Cdn\$300 million and net proceeds, after commissions and expenses, of approximately Cdn\$291 million.

Agreement to Purchase First Mercury Financial Corporation

On October 28, 2010, we announced an agreement with First Mercury Financial Corporation (**First Mercury**) pursuant to which we will acquire all of the outstanding shares of First Mercury common stock for \$16.50 per share in cash and pursuant to which First Mercury will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fairfax. The aggregate cash consideration payable under the merger agreement for the shares is estimated to be approximately \$294 million. The transaction is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2011, subject to approval by First Mercury shareholders and receipt of customary regulatory approvals. First Mercury provides insurance products and services primarily to the specialty commercial insurance markets, focusing on niche and underserved segments. Disclosures related to the fair value of assets acquired and goodwill arising on the purchase are not included in this prospectus as the transaction has not yet been completed.

Credit Facility

On November 10, 2010, we entered into a new three year \$300 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the **Credit Facility**) with a syndicate of lenders. As of December 9, 2010, no amounts had been drawn on the Credit Facility.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities involves risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, as well as the other information contained in and incorporated by reference into this prospectus, before deciding whether to invest in our securities. Any of the following risks could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If our actual claims exceed our claim reserves, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We maintain reserves to cover our estimated ultimate unpaid liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses with respect to reported and unreported claims incurred as of the end of each accounting period. Our success is dependent upon our ability to accurately assess the risks associated with the businesses that we reinsure or insure. If we fail to accurately assess the risks we assume, we may fail to establish appropriate premium rates and our reserves may be inadequate to cover our losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and reduce our net income.

At December 31, 2009, we had net unpaid loss and loss adjustment expense reserves of approximately \$11.5 billion.

Reserves do not represent an exact calculation of liability, but instead represent estimates at a given point in time involving actuarial and statistical projections of our expectations of the ultimate settlement and administration costs of claims incurred. Establishing an appropriate level of claim reserves is an inherently uncertain process. We utilize both proprietary and commercially available actuarial models, as well as historical insurance industry loss development patterns, to assist in the establishment of appropriate claim reserves.

In contrast to casualty losses, which frequently can be determined only through lengthy and unpredictable litigation, property losses tend to be reported promptly and usually are settled within a shorter period of time. Nevertheless, for both casualty and property losses, actual claims and claim expenses ultimately paid may deviate, perhaps substantially, from the reserve estimates reflected in our financial statements. Variables in the reserve estimation process can be affected by both internal and external events, such as changes in claims handling procedures, economic and social inflation, legal trends and legislative changes. Many of these items are not directly quantifiable, particularly on a prospective basis.

If our claim reserves are determined to be inadequate, we will be required to increase claim reserves with a corresponding reduction in our net income in the period in which the deficiency is rectified. It is possible that claims in respect of events that have occurred could exceed our claim reserves and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in a particular period and/or our financial condition.

Even though most insurance contracts have policy limits, the nature of property and casualty insurance and reinsurance is such that losses can exceed policy limits for a variety of reasons and could significantly exceed the premiums received on the underlying policies. When this occurs, our financial results are adversely affected.

Unpredictable catastrophic events could reduce our net income.

Our insurance and reinsurance operations expose us to claims arising out of catastrophes. We have experienced, and will in the future experience, catastrophe losses which may materially reduce our profitability or harm our financial condition. Catastrophes can be caused by various events, including natural events such as hurricanes, windstorms, earthquakes, hailstorms, severe winter weather and fires, and unnatural events such as terrorist attacks and riots. The incidence and severity of catastrophes are inherently unpredictable.

The extent of losses from a catastrophe is a function of both the total amount of insured exposure in the area affected by the event and the severity of the event. Most catastrophes are restricted to small geographic areas;

however, hurricanes, windstorms and earthquakes may produce significant damage in large, heavily populated areas, and most of our past natural catastrophe-related claims have resulted from severe storms. Catastrophes can cause losses in a variety of property and casualty lines. It is possible that a catastrophic event or multiple catastrophic events could have a material adverse effect upon our net income and financial condition.

Claims resulting from natural or man-made catastrophic events could cause substantial volatility in our financial results for any fiscal quarter or year and could materially reduce our profitability or harm our financial condition. Our ability to write new business could also be affected. We believe that increases in the value and geographic concentration of insured property, higher construction costs due to labour and raw material shortages following a significant catastrophe event, and climate change could increase the severity of claims from catastrophic events in the future.

The cycles of the insurance and reinsurance industries and general economic conditions may cause fluctuations in our operating results.

Historically, we have experienced fluctuations in operating results due to competition, frequency of occurrence or severity of catastrophic events, levels of capacity, general economic conditions and other factors. Demand for insurance and reinsurance is influenced significantly by underwriting results of primary insurers and prevailing general economic conditions. Factors such as changes in the level of employment, wages, consumer spending, business investment and government spending, the volatility and strength of the global capital markets and inflation or deflation all affect the business and economic environment and, ultimately, the demand for insurance and reinsurance products, and therefore may affect our net earnings, financial position and cash flows.

The property and casualty insurance business historically has been characterized by periods of intense price competition due to excess underwriting capacity, as well as periods when shortages of underwriting capacity have permitted attractive premium levels. We expect to continue to experience the effects of this cyclicality, which, during down periods, could harm our financial condition, profitability and cash flows.

In the reinsurance industry, the supply of reinsurance is related to prevailing prices and levels of surplus capacity that, in turn, may fluctuate in response to changes in rates of return being realized. It is possible that premium rates or other terms and conditions of trade could vary in the future, that the present level of demand will not continue because the larger insurers may require less reinsurance or that the present level of supply of reinsurance could increase as a result of capital provided by recent or future market entrants or by existing reinsurers. If any of these events transpire, our results of operations in our reinsurance business could be adversely affected.

Our portfolio holdings are subject to fluctuations in the market which could negatively affect their value. If we are unable to realize our investment objectives, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

Investment returns are an important part of our overall profitability and our operating results depend in part on the performance of our investment portfolio. We hold bonds and other debt instruments, common stocks, preferred stocks, equity-related securities and derivative securities in our portfolio.

Accordingly, fluctuations in the fixed income or equity markets could impair our profitability, financial condition or cash flows. We derive our investment income from interest and dividends, together with net gains on investments. The portion derived from net gains on investments generally fluctuates from year to year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, net gains on investments accounted for approximately 60.4%, 56.6%, 81.3% and 68.3%, respectively, of our total investment income (including net gains on investments). Net gains on investments are typically a less predictable source of investment income than interest and dividends, particularly in the short term.

The return on our portfolio and the risks associated with our investments are also affected by our asset mix, which can change materially depending on market conditions. Investments in cash or short term investments generally produce a lower return than other investments. The market value of bonds, other debt instruments and preferred stocks fluctuates with changes in interest rates and credit quality, and is exposed to liquidity risks. The

market value of common stocks and equity-related securities is exposed to fluctuations in the stock market and to liquidity risk. Equities, equity-related securities and derivative securities are volatile or extremely volatile, with the result that their market value and their liquidity may vary dramatically either up or down in short periods, and their ultimate value will therefore only be known upon their disposition.

The uncertainty around the ultimate amount and the timing of our claim payments may force us to liquidate securities, which may cause us to incur losses. If we structure our investments improperly relative to our liabilities, we may be forced to liquidate investments prior to maturity at a significant loss to cover such liabilities. Realized investment losses resulting from an other than temporary decline in value could significantly decrease our net income.

The ability to achieve our investment objectives is affected by general economic conditions that are beyond our control. General economic conditions can adversely affect the markets for interest-rate-sensitive securities, including the extent and timing of investor participation in such markets, the level and volatility of interest rates and, consequently, the value of fixed income securities. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary policies, domestic and international economic and political conditions and other factors beyond our control. General economic conditions, stock market conditions and many other factors can also adversely affect the equities markets and, consequently, the value of the equity securities we own. In addition, defaults by third parties who fail to pay or perform on their obligations could reduce our investment income and net gains on investment or result in investment losses. We may not be able to realize our investment objectives, which could reduce our net income significantly and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. **We may hold derivative instruments, which could result in significant losses and volatility of our operating results.**

We may hold significant investments in derivative instruments and the market value and liquidity of these investments are extremely volatile and may vary dramatically up or down in short periods, and their ultimate value will therefore only be known upon their disposition. We may use derivative instruments to manage or reduce risks or as a cost-effective way to synthetically replicate the investment characteristics of an otherwise permitted investment. A replication derivative exposes us to the same risks that we would have incurred if we had acquired the otherwise permitted investment directly. Our use of derivative instruments may include, without limitation: interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, total return swaps, warrants, options, forwards, futures and consumer price index-linked contracts.

Our use of derivative instruments exposes us to a number of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, inflation risk, market risk and counterparty risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party to a derivative instrument will default on its contractual obligations. If the counterparties to our derivative instruments fail to honour their obligations under the derivative instrument agreements, we may lose the value of our derivative instruments. This failure could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We endeavor to limit counterparty risk through the terms of agreements negotiated with our counterparties. Pursuant to these agreements, we and the counterparties are required to deposit eligible collateral in collateral accounts for either the benefit of us or the counterparty depending on the then current fair value or change in the fair value of the derivative contract. Our obligation to collateralize liabilities related to our derivative instruments may adversely affect our liquidity by causing us to sell portfolio investments under potentially unfavourable market conditions to enable us to comply with the terms of the collateral requirements of our derivative instruments and ultimately to fulfill our obligations to our counterparties. In addition, the terms of our derivative instrument agreements typically permit our counterparties to terminate the derivative contracts prior to maturity if our financial strength ratings are downgraded below a pre-determined level. Such a termination could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The methods we employ to hedge risks associated with certain of our financial instruments may fail to achieve their desired risk management objectives.

We may use derivative instruments to manage or reduce our exposure to credit risk and various market risks, including interest rate risk, equity market risk, inflation risk and foreign currency risk. Our hedging strategies may be implemented to hedge risks associated with a specific financial instrument, asset or liability or at a macro level to hedge systemic financial risk and the impact of potential future economic crisis and credit related problems on our operations and the value of our financial assets. We have typically used credit default swaps, total return swaps and consumer price linked index-linked derivative instruments to hedge macro level risks.

Our derivative instruments may expose us to basis risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, notwithstanding that our principal use of derivative instruments is to hedge exposures to various risks. Basis risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of derivative instruments designated as economic hedges will not experience changes in exactly the opposite directions from those of the underlying hedged exposure. This imperfect correlation between the derivative instrument and underlying hedged exposure creates the potential for excess gains or losses in a hedging strategy which may adversely impact the net effectiveness of the hedge and may diminish the financial viability of maintaining the hedging strategy and therefore adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Our business could be harmed because of our potential exposure for asbestos, environmental and other latent claims.

We have established loss reserves for asbestos and environmental and other latent claims. There is a high degree of uncertainty with respect to future exposure from such claims because of: significant issues surrounding the liabilities of the insurers, including us; risks inherent in major litigation, including more aggressive environmental and asbestos-related litigation against insurers, including us; and diverging legal interpretations and judgments in different jurisdictions. These uncertainties include, among other things:

the extent of coverage under insurance policies;

whether or not particular claims are subject to an aggregate limit;

whether multiple policies issued to the same insured will be triggered by a particular claim;

the number of occurrences involved in particular claims; and

new theories of insured and insurer liability.

Insurers generally, including us, experienced an increase in the number of asbestos-related claims from 2001 through 2003 likely due to, among other things, the introduction by several U.S. states of tort reform statutes that impact asbestos litigation and resulted in plaintiffs rushing to file claims before the effective date of new legislation. The increase in such claims also led to an increase in the number of entities seeking bankruptcy protection as a result of asbestos-related liabilities.

As a result of tort reform, both legislative and judicial, there has been a decrease in mass asbestos plaintiff screening efforts over the past few years and a decline in the number of unimpaired plaintiffs filing claims. The majority of claims now being filed and litigated continues to relate to mesothelioma, lung cancer or impaired asbestosis cases. This reduction in new filings has focused the litigants on the more seriously injured plaintiffs. While initially there was a concern that such a focus would exponentially increase the settlement value of asbestos cases involving malignancies, this has not been the case. Expense has increased somewhat as a result of this trend, however, primarily due to the fact that the malignancy cases are often more heavily litigated than the non-malignancy cases.

Similarly, as a result of various regulatory efforts aimed at environmental remediation, companies in the insurance industry, including us, continue to be involved in litigation involving policy coverage and liability issues with respect to environmental claims. In addition to regulatory pressures, the results of court decisions affecting the

industry's coverage positions continue to be inconsistent and have expanded coverage beyond its original intent. Accordingly, the ultimate responsibility and liability for environmental remediation costs remains uncertain. In addition to asbestos and environmental pollution, we face exposure to other types of mass tort or health hazard claims, including claims related to exposure to potentially harmful products or substances, such as breast implants, pharmaceutical products, chemical products, lead-based pigments, noise-induced hearing loss, tobacco, mold, welding fumes, methyl tertiary butyl ether (**MTBE**), a fuel component in engine gasoline, and more recently claims involving Chinese drywall in the United States. As a result of its historical underwriting profile and its focus on excess liability coverage for Fortune 500-type entities, our runoff business faces the bulk of these potential exposures within Fairfax. We believe that tobacco and MTBE are the most significant potential health hazard claims exposures facing Fairfax. Establishing claim and claim adjustment expense reserves for mass tort claims is subject to uncertainties because of many factors, including expanded theories of liability and disputes concerning medical causation with respect to certain diseases.

Given the factors described above, it is not presently possible to quantify with a high degree of certainty the ultimate exposure or range of exposure represented by asbestos, environmental and other latent claims and related litigation. We have established reserves that represent our best estimate of ultimate claims and claim adjustment expenses based upon known facts and current law. Our gross asbestos reserves were \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2009 and our gross reserves for environmental claims were \$342.0 million. Our asbestos reserves, net of reinsurance but excluding vendor indemnities, were \$762.4 million at December 31, 2009 and our reserves for environmental claims, net of reinsurance but excluding vendor indemnities, were \$197.3 million. However, these claims and related litigation, particularly if current trends continue, could result in liability exceeding these reserves by an amount that could be material to our operating results and financial condition in future periods.

We cannot assure you that our reinsurers and certain insureds will pay us on a timely basis or at all.

Reinsurance is an arrangement in which an insurance company, called the ceding company, transfers insurance risk to another insurer, called the reinsurer, which accepts the risk in return for a premium payment. Although reinsurance makes the assuming reinsurer liable to us to the extent of the risk ceded, we are not relieved of our primary liability to our insureds. As of September 30, 2010, we had a total of approximately \$4.1 billion recoverable from reinsurers. We cannot assure you that our reinsurers will pay our reinsurance claims on a timely basis or at all. As well, we bear credit risk with respect to our reinsurers (including retrocessionaires), both with respect to receivables reflected on our balance sheet as well as to contingent liabilities with respect to reinsurance protection on future claims. If reinsurers are unwilling or unable to pay us amounts due under reinsurance contracts, we will incur unexpected losses and our cash flow will be adversely affected.

We write certain insurance policies, such as large deductible policies (policies where the insured retains a specific amount of any potential loss), in which the insured must reimburse us for certain losses. Accordingly, we bear credit risk on these policies and cannot assure you that our insureds will pay us on a timely basis or at all. In the ordinary course of business we are sometimes unable to collect all amounts billed to insureds, generally due to disputes on audit of retrospectively rated policies and, in some cases, due to insureds having filed for bankruptcy protection. In addition, if an insured files for bankruptcy, we may be unable to recover on assets such insured may have pledged to us as collateral. We reserve for uncollectible amounts in the period the collection issues become known. The inability to collect amounts due to us reduces our net income and cash flow, and the ability of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

We may not be successful in achieving our strategic objectives.

We may periodically and opportunistically acquire other insurance and reinsurance companies or execute other strategic initiatives developed by management. It is possible that unanticipated factors could arise and there is no assurance that the anticipated financial or strategic objectives will be achieved, which could adversely affect our earnings and financial position.

If our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries are unable to maintain financial strength ratings, it may be more difficult for them to renew policies, retain business or write new business.

Third-party rating agencies assess and rate the claims-paying ability of reinsurers and insurers based upon the criteria of such rating agencies. Periodically the rating agencies evaluate our insurance companies to confirm that they continue to meet the criteria of the ratings previously assigned to them. The claims-paying ability ratings assigned by rating agencies to reinsurance or insurance companies represent independent opinions of financial strength and ability to meet policyholder obligations, and are not directed toward the protection of investors. These claims-paying ability ratings are not ratings of securities or recommendations to buy, hold or sell any security and are not applicable to the securities offered by this prospectus.

A.M. Best has assigned an A rating (the third highest of fifteen ratings) to each of OdysseyRe, Northbridge, Zenith and Crum & Forster. Financial strength ratings are used by insurers and reinsurance and insurance intermediaries as an important means of assessing the financial strength and quality of insurers and reinsurers. A downgrade in these ratings could lead to a significant reduction in the number of insurance policies our insurance subsidiaries write and could cause early termination of contracts written by our reinsurance subsidiaries or a requirement for them to post collateral at the direction of their counterparts. As well, if our current or potential customers were to raise their minimum required financial strength or claims paying ratings above the ratings held by us or our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries, or if they were to materially increase their collateral requirements, the demand for our products could be reduced, our premiums could decline, and our profitability could be adversely affected.

The ratings of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries by these agencies may be based on a variety of factors, some of which are outside of our control, including, but not limited to, the financial condition of us and our subsidiaries and affiliates, the financial condition or actions of parties from which our insurance subsidiaries have obtained reinsurance, and factors relating to the sectors in which such persons conduct business, and the statutory surplus of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries, which is adversely affected by underwriting losses and dividends paid by them. A downgrade of any of the debt or other ratings of Fairfax, or of any of Fairfax's subsidiaries or affiliates, or a deterioration in the financial markets' view of any of these entities, could have a negative impact on the claims-paying ability ratings of our insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries.

We operate in a highly competitive environment which could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain business.

The property and casualty insurance industry and the reinsurance industry are both highly competitive, and we believe that they will remain highly competitive in the foreseeable future. Competition in our industry is based on many factors, including premiums charged and other terms and conditions offered, products and services provided, commission structure, financial ratings assigned by independent rating agencies, speed of claims payment, reputation, selling effort, perceived financial strength and the experience of the insurer or reinsurer in the line of insurance or reinsurance to be written. We compete, and will continue to compete, with major U.S. and non-U.S. insurers and reinsurers, as well as certain underwriting syndicates, some of which have greater financial, marketing and management resources than we do, and there is no assurance that we will be able to successfully retain or attract business.

We also are aware that other financial institutions, such as banks, are now able to offer services similar to those offered by our reinsurance subsidiaries. In addition, in recent years we have seen the creation of alternative products from capital market participants that are intended to compete with reinsurance products. We are unable to predict the extent to which these new, proposed or potential initiatives may affect the demand for our products or the risks that may be available for us to consider underwriting.

Some insurance industry participants are consolidating to enhance their market power. These entities may try to use their market power to negotiate price reductions for our products and services. If competitive pressures compel us to reduce our prices, our operating margins would decrease. As the insurance industry consolidates, competition for customers will become more intense and the importance of acquiring and properly servicing each customer will become greater. We could incur greater expenses relating to customer acquisition and retention,

further reducing our operating margins. In addition, insurance companies that merge may be able to spread their risks across a larger capital base so that they require less reinsurance.

Emerging claim and coverage issues, or the failure of any of the loss limitation methods we employ, could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Unlike most businesses, the insurance and reinsurance business can have enormous costs that can significantly exceed the premiums received on the underlying policies. We seek to limit our loss exposure by employing a variety of policy limits and other terms and conditions and through prudent underwriting of each program written. We also seek to limit our loss exposure by geographic diversification. We cannot be sure that any of these loss limitation methods will be effective. There can be no assurance that various provisions of our policies, such as limitations or exclusions from coverage or choice of forum, will be enforceable in the manner we intend, thus substantially increasing the potential exposure we face under such policies.

Unanticipated developments in the law as well as changes in social and environmental conditions could result in unexpected claims for coverage under our insurance and reinsurance contracts. These developments and changes may adversely affect us, perhaps materially. For example, we could be subject to developments that impose additional coverage obligations on us beyond our underwriting intent, or to increases in the number or size of claims to which we are subject. With respect to our casualty businesses, these legal, social and environmental changes may not become apparent until some time after their occurrence. Our exposure to these uncertainties could be exacerbated by the increased willingness of some market participants to dispute insurance and reinsurance contract and policy wordings.

The full effects of these and other unforeseen emerging claim and coverage issues are extremely hard to predict. As a result, the full extent of our liability under our coverages, and in particular our casualty insurance policies and reinsurance contracts, may not be known for many years after a policy or contract is issued. Our exposure to this uncertainty will grow as our long-tail casualty businesses grow, because in these lines of business claims can typically be made for many years, making them more susceptible to these trends than in the property insurance business, which is more typically short-tail. In addition, we could be adversely affected by the growing trend of plaintiffs targeting participants in the property-liability insurance industry in purported class action litigation relating to claim handling and other practices.

We may be unable to obtain reinsurance coverage at reasonable prices or on terms that adequately protect us.

We use reinsurance arrangements, including reinsurance of our own reinsurance business purchased from other reinsurers, referred to as retrocessionaires, to help manage our exposure to property and casualty risks. The availability and cost of reinsurance are subject to prevailing market conditions, both in terms of price and available capacity, which can affect our business volume and profitability. Many reinsurance companies have begun to exclude certain coverages from, or alter terms in, the policies that we purchase from them. Some exclusions are with respect to risks which we cannot exclude in policies we write due to business or regulatory constraints, such as coverage with respect to acts of terrorism, mold and cyber risk. In addition, reinsurers are imposing terms, such as lower per occurrence and aggregate limits, on primary insurers that are inconsistent with corresponding terms in the policies written by these primary insurers. As a result, our insurance subsidiaries, like other primary insurance companies, increasingly are writing insurance policies which to some extent do not have the benefit of reinsurance protection. These gaps in reinsurance protection expose us to greater risk and greater potential losses. If we cannot obtain adequate reinsurance protection for the risks we underwrite, we may be exposed to greater losses from those risks or we may be forced to reduce the amount of business we underwrite, which will reduce our revenues. As a result, our inability to obtain adequate reinsurance protection could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operations.

The rates charged by reinsurers and the availability of reinsurance to our subsidiaries will generally reflect the recent loss experience of the Company and of the industry in general. For example, the significant hurricane losses in 2004 and 2005 caused the prices for catastrophe reinsurance protection in Florida to increase significantly in 2006. Rather than incurring increased costs of reinsurance by virtue of purchasing more reinsurance or by virtue of these higher rates, in the following year we elected to decrease our direct catastrophe exposure in that region,

therefore requiring the purchase of a reduced amount of catastrophe reinsurance. In 2007 reinsurance rates stabilized while primary rates continued to decrease, increasing the cost of reinsurance for our operating companies on a relative basis. Significant catastrophe losses incurred by reinsurers in 2008 have made and may continue to make catastrophe exposed reinsurance more expensive in the future.

We are a holding company, and we may not have access to the cash that is needed to meet our financial obligations.

We are a holding company and conduct substantially all our business through our subsidiaries and receive substantially all our earnings from them. The holding company controls our operating insurance and reinsurance companies, each of which must comply with applicable insurance regulations of the jurisdictions in which it operates. Each company must maintain reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses to cover the risks it has underwritten. The reserves of one of our insurance or reinsurance companies are not available to be applied against the risks underwritten by other of our companies. The financial condition and results of operations of each of the insurance and reinsurance companies we control are included in our consolidated financial statements and, generally, losses incurred by any of our companies directly impact our consolidated results. Although a severe loss incurred by one company should not have any adverse effect on any of our other companies, such loss, even though not material to us when our financial condition is viewed as a whole, could have an adverse effect on us because it could affect adversely how our other companies are treated by others, including rating agencies and insurance regulators.

In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a subsidiary, following payment by such subsidiary of its liabilities, the subsidiary may not have sufficient remaining assets to make payments to us as a shareholder or otherwise. In the event of a default by a subsidiary under a credit agreement or other indebtedness, its creditors could accelerate the debt, prior to such subsidiary distributing amounts to us that we could use to make payments on our outstanding debt. In addition, if we caused a subsidiary to pay a dividend to us to make payment on our outstanding debt, and the dividend were determined to be improperly paid, holders of our outstanding debt would be required to return the payment to the subsidiary's creditors. As of September 30, 2010, our subsidiaries had approximately \$1.0 billion of indebtedness.

Although substantially all of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries, none of our subsidiaries are obligated to make funds available to us for payment on our outstanding debt. Accordingly, our ability to meet our financial obligations, including to make payments on our outstanding debt, is dependent on the distribution of earnings from our subsidiaries. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us in the future will depend on their statutory surplus, on earnings and on regulatory restrictions. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make distributions or returns of capital to us is subject to restrictions set forth in the insurance laws and regulations of Canada, the United States, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Poland, Hong Kong, Singapore and Brazil and is affected by our subsidiaries' credit agreements, indentures, rating agencies, the discretion of insurance regulatory authorities and capital support agreements with our subsidiaries. No assurance can be given that some or all of our operating subsidiaries' jurisdictions will not adopt statutory provisions more restrictive than those currently in effect. Our subsidiaries may incur additional indebtedness that may severely restrict or prohibit the making of distributions, the payment of dividends or the making of loans by our subsidiaries to us. We cannot assure you that the agreements governing the current and future indebtedness of our subsidiaries will permit our subsidiaries to provide us with sufficient dividends, distributions or loans to meet our financial obligations, including to fund payments on our outstanding debt when due.

Our inability to obtain additional capital in the future as required could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Our future capital requirements depend on many factors, including our ability to write new business successfully and to establish premium rates and reserves at levels sufficient to cover losses. Our liquidity needs could increase materially and rapidly for a variety of reasons, many of which are outside of our control. For example, our insurance subsidiaries may require us to make additional investments in the event that their regulatory capital levels decline below desired levels as a result of future impairments of investment securities, catastrophe losses or other conditions, including changes in regulatory capital requirements. To the extent that the funds generated by our business are insufficient to fund future operations, we may need to raise additional funds through

equity or debt financings. Any equity or debt financing, if available at all, may be on terms that are not favorable to us. The cost and availability of debt financing is affected by credit ratings. Our ability to raise additional capital may be adversely affected by our credit ratings. If we cannot obtain adequate capital or if we fail to refinance our existing debt as it comes due, our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our ability and/or the ability of our subsidiaries to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions in the future may also be limited under the terms of the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility contains various covenants that place restrictions on, among other things, our ability or the ability of our subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness, to create liens or other encumbrances and to sell or otherwise dispose of assets and merge or consolidate with another entity. In addition, the Credit Facility contains certain financial covenants that require us to maintain a ratio of consolidated debt to consolidated capitalization of not more than 0.35:1 and to maintain consolidated shareholders' equity of not less than \$6.0 billion. A failure to comply with the obligations and covenants under the Credit Facility could result in an event of default under such agreement which, if not cured or waived, could permit acceleration of indebtedness, including other indebtedness of Fairfax or our subsidiaries. If such indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that our assets would be sufficient to repay that indebtedness in full.

Our business could be adversely affected by the loss of one or more key employees.

We are substantially dependent on a small number of key employees, including our Chairman and significant shareholder, Mr. Prem Watsa, and the senior managers of our operating subsidiaries. We believe that the experiences and reputations in our industry of these individuals are important factors in our ability to attract new business. At the subsidiary level, we have entered into employment agreements with our key employees. Our success has been, and will continue to be, dependent on our ability to retain the services of our existing key employees and to attract and retain additional qualified personnel in the future. The loss of the services of any of these key employees, or the inability to identify, hire and retain other highly qualified personnel in the future, could adversely affect the quality and profitability of our business operations. We do not currently maintain key employee insurance with respect to any of our employees.

Our operations could be adversely affected as a result of regulatory, political, economic or other influences in the insurance and reinsurance industries.

The insurance and reinsurance industries are highly regulated and are subject to changing political, economic and regulatory influences. These factors affect the practices and operation of insurance and reinsurance organizations. Federal, state and provincial governments in the United States and Canada, as well as governments in foreign jurisdictions in which we do business, have periodically considered programs to reform or amend the insurance systems at both the federal and local levels.

Such changes could adversely affect our subsidiaries' financial results, including their ability to pay dividends, cause us to make unplanned modifications of products or services, or result in delays or cancellations of sales of products and services by insurers or reinsurers. Insurance industry participants may respond to changes by reducing their investments or postponing investment decisions, including investments in our products and services. We cannot predict the future impact of changing law or regulation on our operations; any changes could have a material adverse effect on us or the insurance industry in general.

As industry practices and legal, judicial, social and other environmental conditions change, unexpected and unintended issues related to claims and coverage may emerge. These issues can have a negative effect on our business by either extending coverage beyond our underwriting intent or by increasing the number or size of claims. Recent examples of emerging claims and coverage issues include:

- continuing changes in the litigation climate surrounding asbestos claims, including tort reform efforts in various jurisdictions;

- increases in the number and size of claims relating to construction defects, which often present complex coverage and damage valuation questions;

changes in interpretation of the named insured provision with respect to the uninsured/underinsured motorist coverage in commercial automobile policies;

breakthroughs in health care technology, which often lead to increasingly expensive treatments affecting workers compensation exposures; and

a growing trend in the United States of plaintiffs targeting property and casualty insurers in purported class action litigation relating to claim-handling, premium calculation and billing, and other practices, particularly with respect to the handling of personal lines automobile and homeowners claims.

The effects of these and other unforeseen emerging claims and coverage issues are extremely hard to predict and could harm our business.

Certain business practices of the insurance industry have been the subject of investigations by government authorities and the subject of class action litigation.

From time to time, the insurance industry has been subject to investigations, litigation and regulatory activity by various insurance, governmental and enforcement authorities, concerning certain practices within the industry. We sometimes receive inquiries and informational requests from insurance departments in certain states in which our insurance subsidiaries operate. We cannot predict at this time the effect that investigations, litigation and regulatory activity will have on the insurance or reinsurance industry or our business, or whether activities or practices currently thought to be lawful will be characterized in the future as unlawful. Our involvement in any investigations and related lawsuits would cause us to incur legal costs and, if we were found to have violated any laws, we could be required to pay fines and damages, perhaps in material amounts. In addition, we could be materially adversely affected by the negative publicity for the insurance industry related to any such proceedings, and by any new industry-wide regulations or practices that may result from such proceedings. It is possible that future investigations or related regulatory developments will mandate changes in industry practices in a fashion that increases our costs of doing business or requires us to alter aspects of the manner in which we conduct our business.

Political and other developments in foreign jurisdictions in which we operate could adversely affect our business and assets.

Our international operations are regulated in various jurisdictions with respect to licensing requirements, currency, amount and type of security deposits, amount and type of reserves, amount and type of local investment and other matters. International operations and assets held abroad may be adversely affected by political and other developments in foreign countries, including possibilities of tax changes, nationalization and changes in regulatory policy, as well as by consequences of hostilities and unrest. The risks of such occurrences and their overall effect upon us vary from country to country and cannot easily be predicted.

We are subject to significant pending civil litigation, which will be expensive and time consuming and, if decided against us, could require us to pay substantial judgments or settlements.

During 2006, several lawsuits seeking class action status were filed against us and certain of our officers and directors in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The Court made an order consolidating the various pending lawsuits and granted the single remaining motion for appointment as lead plaintiffs. On February 8, 2007, the lead plaintiffs filed an amended consolidated complaint (the **Amended Consolidated Complaint**), which states that the lead plaintiffs seek to represent a class of all purchasers and acquirers of securities of Fairfax between May 21, 2003 and March 22, 2006 inclusive. The Amended Consolidated Complaint names as defendants Fairfax, certain of our officers and directors, OdysseyRe and our auditors. The Amended Consolidated Complaint alleges that the defendants violated U.S. federal securities laws by making material misstatements or failing to disclose certain material information regarding, among other things, Fairfax's and OdysseyRe's assets, earnings, losses, financial condition, and internal financial controls. The Amended Consolidated Complaint seeks, among other things, certification of the putative class; unspecified compensatory damages (including interest); unspecified monetary restitution; unspecified extraordinary, equitable and/or

injunctive relief; and costs (including reasonable attorneys' fees). Pursuant to the scheduling stipulations, the various defendants filed their respective motions to dismiss the Amended Consolidated Complaint, the lead plaintiffs filed their oppositions thereto, the defendants filed their replies to those oppositions and the motions to dismiss were argued before the Court in December 2007. In March 2010, the Court granted the defendants' motions to dismiss the Amended Consolidated Complaint, on the grounds that the Court lacked subject matter jurisdiction, and denied as futile the request by the plaintiffs for leave to file a further amended complaint. Previously, in November 2009, the Court had granted a motion by the lead plaintiffs to withdraw as lead plaintiffs, and allowed other prospective lead plaintiffs 60 days to file motions seeking appointment as replacement lead plaintiff. Two entities filed such motions and subsequently asked the Court to appoint them as co-lead plaintiffs. These motions had not been ruled upon prior to the Court's issuance of its judgment dismissing the Amended Consolidated Complaint. The original lead plaintiffs and the proposed replacement co-lead plaintiffs filed a motion asking the Court to alter or amend its March 2010 judgment. That motion was denied. One of the proposed replacement co-lead plaintiffs filed a motion asking the Court to grant it leave to intervene for the purpose of pursuing an appeal. That motion was denied in late July 2010. The same proposed replacement co-lead plaintiff filed a notice of appeal of the March 2010 judgment and denial of the motion to alter or amend the judgment. Fairfax, OdysseyRe and the named officers and directors intend to oppose this appeal. The ultimate outcome of any litigation is uncertain, and should the consolidated lawsuit be allowed to continue (or a new comparable lawsuit be commenced) and be successful, the defendants may be subject to an award of significant damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The consolidated lawsuit, if it is allowed to continue, or a subsequently commenced comparable lawsuit may require significant management attention, which could divert management's attention away from our business. In addition, we could be materially adversely affected by negative publicity related to either such lawsuit. Any of the possible consequences noted above, or the perception that any of them could occur, could have an adverse effect upon the market price for our securities. If the consolidated lawsuit is allowed to continue or a new comparable lawsuit is commenced, Fairfax, OdysseyRe and the named officers and directors intend to vigorously defend against them and our financial statements include no provision for loss in this matter.

On July 26, 2006, we filed a lawsuit seeking \$6 billion in damages from a number of defendants who, the complaint (as subsequently amended) alleges, participated in a stock market manipulation scheme involving Fairfax shares. The complaint, filed in Superior Court, Morris County, New Jersey, alleges violations of various state laws, including the New Jersey Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, pursuant to which treble damages may be available. The defendants removed this lawsuit to the District Court for the District of New Jersey but pursuant to a motion filed by us, the lawsuit was remanded to Superior Court, Morris County, New Jersey. Most of the defendants filed motions to dismiss the lawsuit, all of which were denied during a Court hearing in September 2007. In October 2007, defendants filed a motion for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division from the denial of their motions to dismiss. In December 2007, that motion for leave was denied. Subsequently, two of the defendants filed a motion seeking leave to appeal certain limited issues to the New Jersey Supreme Court. That motion for leave was denied in February 2008. In December 2007, two defendants who were added to the action after its initial filing filed motions to dismiss the claims against them. Those motions were granted in February 2008, with leave being granted to us to replead the claims against those two defendants. We filed an amended complaint in March 2008, which again asserted claims against those defendants. Those defendants filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint, which motion was denied in August 2008. In September 2008, those two defendants also filed a counterclaim against us, as well as third-party claims against certain Fairfax executives, OdysseyRe, Fairfax's outside legal counsel and PricewaterhouseCoopers. We have not yet been served with this counterclaim. In December 2007, an individual defendant filed a counterclaim against us. Our motion to dismiss that counterclaim was denied in August 2008. Fairfax and its named affiliates and officers intend to vigorously defend against these counterclaims. In September 2008, the Court granted a motion for summary judgment brought by two defendants, and dismissed our claims against those defendants without prejudice. On October 1, 2010 the Court granted leave for the defendants to file motions for summary judgment seeking dismissal of certain claims. Discovery in this action is ongoing. The ultimate outcome of any litigation is uncertain and our financial statements include no provision for loss on the counterclaim. There can be no assurance that our lawsuit will be successful or that we will be successful in defending

the counterclaims.

Our significant shareholder may substantially influence our direction and operations.

Mr. Prem Watsa, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over shares representing 44.9% of the voting power of our outstanding shares. Mr. Watsa has the ability to substantially influence certain actions requiring shareholder approval, including approving a business combination or consolidation, liquidation or sale of our assets, electing members of our board of directors and adopting amendments to our articles of incorporation and by-laws. As a shareholder, Mr. Watsa may have different interests than you have and therefore may make decisions that are adverse to your interests.

We may be adversely affected by foreign currency fluctuations.

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. A portion of our premiums and our expenses are denominated in foreign currencies and a portion of our assets (including investments) and loss reserves are also in foreign currencies. We may, from time to time, experience losses resulting from fluctuations in the values of foreign currencies (including when our foreign currency assets and liabilities are hedged) which could adversely affect our operating results.

We rely on independent brokers over whom we exercise little control, which exposes us to certain risks.

We do business with a large number of independent brokers on a non-exclusive basis and we cannot rely on their commitment to our insurance and reinsurance products. Moreover, in some markets we operate pursuant to open market arrangements in which we have no formal relationships with brokers who place our risk in these markets. Our continued profitability depends, in part, on the marketing efforts of independent brokers and our ability to offer insurance products and maintain financial ratings that meet the requirements and preferences of such brokers and their policyholders.

Because the majority of our brokers are independent, we have only limited ability to exercise control over them. In the event that an independent broker to which we have granted binding authority exceeds its authority by binding us on a risk which does not comply with our underwriting guidelines, we may be at risk for that policy until we receive the application and effect a cancellation. Although to date we have not experienced a material loss from improper use of binding authority of our brokers, any improper use of such authority may result in losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In accordance with industry practice, our customers often pay the premiums for their policies to brokers for payment over to us. These premiums are considered paid when received by the broker and, thereafter, the customer is no longer liable to us for those amounts, whether or not we have actually received the premiums from the broker. Consequently, we assume a degree of credit risk associated with our reliance on brokers in connection with the settlement of insurance balances.

Further, as is customary in the reinsurance industry, our reinsurance companies frequently pay amounts owing in respect of claims under their policies to reinsurance brokers, for payment over to the ceding insurers. In the event that a broker fails to make such a payment, depending on the jurisdiction, our reinsurance companies might remain liable to the ceding insurer for the deficiency. Conversely, in certain jurisdictions, when the ceding insurer pays premiums for such policies to reinsurance brokers for payment over to our reinsurance companies, such premiums will be deemed to have been paid and the ceding insurer will no longer be liable for those amounts, whether or not our reinsurance companies have actually received such premiums. Consequently, in connection with the settlement of reinsurance balances, we assume a degree of credit risk associated with brokers around the world.

If the value of our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets is impaired we would be required to write down the value of such assets.

A portion of our assets is comprised of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets which have arisen principally from various acquisitions made by us or our operating subsidiaries. We test the carrying value of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be an impairment. Should we identify that the value of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets is impaired, we would be required to write down the value of such assets to their fair value.

Continued profitability of our acquired businesses is a key driver for there to be no impairment in the carrying value of the goodwill.

Our failure to realize future income tax assets could lead to a writedown or tax authorities may take differing positions from ours, either of which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Realization of future income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of taxable income in those jurisdictions where the relevant tax losses and temporary differences exist. Failure to achieve projected levels of profitability could lead to a writedown in our future income tax asset if it becomes more likely than not that the amount of the asset will not be realized.

We are subject to income taxes in Canada, the U.S. and many foreign jurisdictions where we operate, and our determination of our tax liability is subject to review by applicable domestic and foreign tax authorities. While we believe our tax positions to be reasonable, where our interpretations differ from those of tax authorities or the timing of realization is not as expected, the provision for income taxes may increase or decrease in future periods to reflect actual experience.

Assessments and other surcharges for guaranty funds and second-injury funds and other mandatory pooling arrangements may reduce the profitability of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries.

Virtually all states require insurers licensed to do business in their state to bear a portion of the loss suffered by some insureds as the result of impaired or insolvent insurance companies. Many states also have laws that establish second-injury funds to provide compensation to injured employees for aggravation of a prior condition or injury, which are funded by either assessments based on paid losses or premium surcharge mechanisms. In addition, as a condition to the ability to conduct business in various jurisdictions, our insurance subsidiaries are required to participate in mandatory property and casualty shared market mechanisms or pooling arrangements, which provide various types of insurance coverage to individuals or other entities that otherwise are unable to purchase that coverage from private insurers. The effect of these assessments and mandatory shared-market mechanisms or changes in them could reduce the profitability of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries in any given period or limit their ability to grow their business.

Our computer and data processing systems may fail or be perceived to be insecure, which could adversely affect our business and damage our customer relationships.

Our business is highly dependent upon the successful and uninterrupted functioning of our computer and data processing systems. We rely on these systems to perform actuarial and other modeling functions necessary for writing business, to process and make claim payments and to process and summarize investment transactions. We have a highly trained staff that is committed to the continual development and maintenance of these systems. Third parties provide certain of the key components of our business infrastructure such as voice and data communications and network access. Given the high volume of transactions processed daily, we are reliant on such third party provided services to successfully deliver our products and services. Despite the contingency plans of the Company and those of our third party service providers, the failure of these systems could interrupt our operations or materially impact our ability to rapidly evaluate and commit to new business opportunities. If sustained or repeated, a system failure could result in the loss of existing or potential business relationships, or compromise our ability to pay claims in a timely manner. This could result in a material adverse effect on our business results.

In addition, a security breach of our computer systems could damage our reputation or result in liability. We retain confidential information regarding our business dealings in our computer systems, including, in some cases, confidential personal information regarding our insureds. We may be required to spend significant capital and other resources to protect against security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by such breaches. Any well-publicized compromise of security could deter people from conducting transactions that involve transmitting confidential information to our systems. Therefore, it is critical that these facilities and infrastructure remain secure and are perceived by the marketplace to be secure. Despite the implementation of security measures, including our implementation of a data security program specific to confidential personal information, this infrastructure may be vulnerable to physical break-ins, computer viruses, programming errors, attacks by third parties or similar disruptive

problems. In addition, we could be subject to liability if hackers were able to penetrate our network security or otherwise misappropriate confidential information.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The securities offered by this prospectus may be offered from time to time at the discretion of the Company in one or more series or issuances with an aggregate offering amount not to exceed US\$2,000,000,000. The net proceeds derived from the issue of the securities, or any one of them, under any prospectus supplement will be the aggregate offering amount thereof less any commission and other issuance costs paid in connection therewith. The net proceeds cannot be estimated as the amount thereof will depend on the number and price of the securities issued under any prospectus supplement. We will set forth information on the use of net proceeds from the sale of securities we offer under this prospectus in a prospectus supplement relating to the specific offering. We may, from time to time, issue debt instruments, incur additional indebtedness and issue equity securities, subscription receipts or warrants other than through the issue of securities pursuant to this prospectus.

INSURANCE REGULATORY MATTERS

We are subject to regulation under the insurance statutes, including insurance holding company statutes, of the various jurisdictions in which our operating subsidiaries are domiciled, including by the federal, state and provincial regulators of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. In addition, we are subject to regulation by the insurance regulators of other jurisdictions in which we, or our operating subsidiaries, do business.

The following is a summary of the principal insurance regulatory considerations in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, being the jurisdictions in which we conduct the majority of our business. We are also subject to additional regulation in Ireland, Poland, Hong Kong, Singapore, Brazil and other jurisdictions around the world. As well, we hold minority investments in insurance companies in India, China, Kuwait, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates and Thailand which are subject to regulation in those countries.

United States

General

Our United States operating subsidiaries are subject to detailed regulation throughout the United States. Although there is limited federal regulation of the insurance business in the United States, each state has a comprehensive system for regulating insurers operating in that state. The laws of the various states establish supervisory agencies with broad authority to regulate, among other things, licenses to transact business, premium rates for certain coverages, trade practices, market conduct, agent licensing, policy forms, underwriting and claims practices, insurance policy termination, reserve adequacy, transactions with affiliates, and insurer solvency. Many states also regulate investment activities on the basis of quality, distribution and other quantitative criteria. Further, most states compel participation in and regulate composition of various shared market mechanisms. States have also enacted legislation that regulates insurance holding company systems, including acquisitions, dividends, the terms of affiliate transactions, and other related matters. Our United States operating subsidiaries are domiciled in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Washington.

Insurance companies are also affected by a variety of state and federal legislative and regulatory measures and judicial decisions that define and qualify the risks and benefits for which insurance is sought and provided. These include redefinitions of risk exposure in such areas as product liability, environmental damage and workers compensation. In addition, individual state insurance departments may prevent premium rates for some classes of insureds from reflecting the level of risk assumed by the insurer for those classes. Such developments may result in adverse effects on the profitability of various lines of insurance. In some cases, these adverse effects on profitability can be minimized, when possible, through the repricing of coverages if permitted by applicable regulations, or the limitation or cessation of the affected business, which may be restricted by state law.

Most states have insurance laws requiring that property and casualty rate schedules, policy or coverage forms, and other information be filed with each such state's regulatory authority. In many cases, such rates and/or policy forms must be approved prior to use. A few states have considered or enacted limitations on the ability of

insurers to share data used to compile rates. Such limitations have had, and are expected to have, no significant impact on us.

Insurance companies are required to file detailed annual and, in most states, quarterly reports with the state insurance regulators in each of the states in which they do business, and their business and accounts are subject to examination by such regulators at any time. In addition, these insurance regulators periodically examine each insurer's financial condition, adherence to statutory accounting practices, and compliance with insurance department rules and regulations, including market conduct.

Insurance Regulation Concerning Change or Acquisition of Control

The insurance regulatory codes in our operating subsidiaries' respective domiciliary states each contain similar provisions (subject to certain variations) to the effect that the acquisition of control of a domestic insurer or of any person that directly or indirectly controls a domestic insurer cannot be consummated without the prior approval of the domiciliary insurance regulator. In general, a presumption of control arises from the direct or indirect ownership, control, possession with the power to vote or possession of proxies with respect to 10% or more of the voting securities of a domestic insurer or of a person that controls a domestic insurer. A person seeking to acquire control, directly or indirectly, of a domestic insurance company or of any person controlling a domestic insurance company generally must file with the relevant insurance regulatory authority a statement relating to the acquisition of control containing certain information required by statute and published regulations and provide a copy of such statement to the domestic insurer and obtain the prior approval of such regulatory agency for the acquisition. In addition, certain state insurance laws contain provisions that require pre-acquisition notification to state agencies of a change of control of a non-domestic insurance company admitted in that state. While such pre-acquisition notification statutes do not authorize the state agency to disapprove the change of control, such statutes do authorize certain remedies, including the issuance of a cease and desist order with respect to the non-domestic admitted insurer's doing business in the state if certain conditions exist, such as undue market concentration.

These laws regulating change of control may discourage potential acquisition proposals and may delay, deter or prevent a change of control of Fairfax, including through transactions and in particular unsolicited transactions, that some or all of our shareholders might consider to be desirable.

Regulation of Dividends and Other Payments

We are a legal entity separate and distinct from our subsidiaries. As a holding company with no other business operations, our primary sources of cash to meet our obligations, including principal and interest payments with respect to indebtedness and preferred share dividend payments, are available dividends and other statutorily permitted payments, such as tax allocation payments and management and other fees, from our operating subsidiaries. Our operating subsidiaries are subject to various state statutory and regulatory restrictions, including regulatory restrictions that are imposed as a matter of administrative policy, applicable generally to any insurance company in its state of domicile, which limit the amount of dividends or distributions an insurance company may pay to its shareholders without prior regulatory approval. Ordinary dividends, for which no regulatory approval is generally required, are limited to amounts determined by formula, which varies by state. The formula typically is based on the level of statutory surplus at the end of the prior year, as well as on some measure of statutory earnings for the prior year, both as determined in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles (SAP), which differs from Canadian and U.S. GAAP. In addition, dividends generally may be paid only out of earned surplus as defined by each state. In every case, surplus subsequent to the payment of any dividends must be reasonable in relation to an insurance company's outstanding liabilities and must be adequate to meet its financial needs.

No assurance can be given that some or all of our operating subsidiaries' domiciliary states will not adopt statutory provisions more restrictive than those currently in effect.

If insurance regulators determine that payment of a dividend or any other payments to an affiliate (such as payments under a tax-sharing agreement or payments for employee or other services) would, because of the financial condition of the paying insurance company or otherwise, result in such insurance company being in a

hazardous financial condition, the regulators may prohibit such payments that would otherwise be permitted without prior approval.

Statutory Surplus and Capital

In connection with the licensing of insurance companies, an insurance regulator may limit or prohibit the writing of new business by an insurance company within its jurisdiction when, in the regulator's judgment, the insurance company is not maintaining adequate statutory surplus or capital. We do not currently anticipate that any regulator would limit the amount of new business that our operating subsidiaries may write given their current levels of statutory surplus and capital.

Risk-Based Capital

In order to enhance the regulation of insurer solvency, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (**NAIC**) adopted risk-based capital (**RBC**) requirements for property and casualty insurance companies. These RBC requirements, which have been codified in most U.S. jurisdictions, are designed to monitor capital adequacy and to raise the level of protection that statutory surplus provides for policyholders. The RBC formula measures four major areas of risk facing property and casualty insurers: (i) underwriting risk, which is the risk of errors in pricing and reserve setting; (ii) asset risk, which is the risk of asset default for fixed-income assets and loss in market value for equity assets; (iii) credit risk, which is the risk of losses from unrecoverable reinsurance and the inability of insurers to collect agents' balances; and (iv) off-balance sheet risk, which is primarily the risk created by excessive growth. The RBC formula provides a mechanism for the calculation of an insurance company's Authorized Control Level (**ACL**) RBC amount.

The NAIC RBC model law stipulates four levels of regulatory action with the degree of regulatory intervention increasing as the ratio of surplus to RBC decreases. The initial level, the Company Action Level, requires the insurance company to submit a plan of corrective action to the relevant insurance commissioner if its surplus falls below 200% of the ACL amount (or below 250% of the ACL amount, when there has been a negative trend as defined under the model law). The next level, the Regulatory Action Level, requires the company to submit a plan of corrective action and also allows the regulator to perform an examination of the company's business and operations and issue a corrective order if the surplus falls below 150% of the ACL amount. The third level, the ACL, permits the regulator to place the company under regulatory control, including rehabilitation or liquidation, if its surplus falls below 100% of that amount. The final action level, the Mandatory Control Level, requires the insurance commissioner to place the company under regulatory control if its surplus falls below 70% of the ACL amount.

NAIC IRIS Ratios

In the 1970s, the NAIC developed a set of financial relationships or tests called the Insurance Regulatory Information System (**IRIS**) that was designed to facilitate early identification of companies that may warrant special attention by insurance regulatory authorities. Insurance companies submit data on an annual basis to the NAIC, which in turn analyzes the data utilizing ratios covering 12 categories of financial data with defined usual ranges for each category. An insurance company may fall out of the usual range for one or more ratios because of specific transactions that are in themselves immaterial or eliminated at the consolidated level. Generally, an insurance company may become subject to increased scrutiny if it falls outside the usual ranges on four or more of the ratios.

Investment Regulation

Our operating subsidiaries are subject to state laws and regulations that require diversification of investment portfolios and that limit the amount of investments in certain investment categories. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may cause non-conforming investments to be treated as non-admitted assets for purposes of measuring statutory surplus and, in some instances, would require divestiture. As of the date of this prospectus, we believe our investments comply with such laws and regulations in all material respects.

Credit for Reinsurance and Licensing

A primary insurer ordinarily will enter into a reinsurance agreement only if it can obtain credit for the reinsurance ceded on its statutory financial statements. In general, credit for reinsurance is allowed in the following circumstances: (1) if the reinsurer is licensed in the state in which the primary insurer is domiciled or, in some instances, in certain states in which the primary insurer is licensed; (2) if the reinsurer is an accredited or otherwise approved reinsurer in the state in which the primary insurer is domiciled or, in some instances, in certain states in which the primary insurer is licensed; (3) in some instances, if the reinsurer (a) is domiciled in a state that is deemed to have substantially similar credit for reinsurance standards as the state in which the primary insurer is domiciled and (b) meets certain financial requirements; or (4) if none of the above apply, to the extent that the reinsurance obligations of the reinsurer are collateralized appropriately, typically through the posting of a letter of credit for the benefit of the primary insurer or the deposit of assets into a trust fund established for the benefit of the primary insurer. As a result of the requirements relating to the provision of credit for reinsurance, our United States insurance subsidiaries face the above constraints in their dealings with out-of-state reinsurers and our reinsurance subsidiaries are indirectly subject to certain regulatory requirements imposed by jurisdictions in which ceding companies are licensed.

Guaranty Funds

All 50 states have separate insurance guaranty fund laws requiring property and casualty insurance companies doing business within their respective jurisdictions to be members of their guaranty associations. These associations are organized to pay covered claims (as defined and limited by the various guaranty association statutes) under insurance policies issued by insolvent insurance companies. Such guaranty association laws, except the one applicable in New York, create post-assessment associations that make assessments against member insurers to obtain funds to pay association covered claims after an insurer becomes insolvent. These associations levy assessments (up to prescribed limits) on all member insurers in a particular state on the basis of the proportionate share of the premiums written by member insurers in the covered lines of business in that state. Maximum assessments permitted by law in any one year generally vary between 1% and 2% of annual premiums written by a member in that state. New York has a pre-assessment guaranty fund, which makes assessments prior to the occurrence of an insolvency. Florida, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania have created, by statute, a separate guaranty association for workers compensation business. Some states permit member insurers to recover assessments paid through surcharges on policyholders or through full or partial premium tax offsets, while other states permit recovery of assessments through the rate filing process.

Our policy is to accrue for insolvencies when the loss is probable and the assessment amount can be reasonably estimated. In the case of most insurance insolvencies, our ability to reasonably estimate the insolvent insurer's liabilities or develop a meaningful range of the insolvent insurer's liabilities is significantly impaired by inadequate financial data with respect to the estate of the insolvent company as supplied by the guaranty funds. Although the amounts of any future assessments by guaranty funds cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe that future guaranty association assessments for known insurer insolvencies will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Shared Markets

As a condition of their licenses to do business, our operating subsidiaries are required to participate in mandatory property and casualty shared market mechanisms or pooling arrangements, which provide various types of insurance coverage to individuals or other entities that are otherwise unable to purchase such coverage in the commercial insurance marketplace. Our United States operating subsidiaries' participation in such shared markets or pooling mechanisms is generally proportionate to the amount of each of our operating subsidiaries' direct premiums written for the type of coverage written by the specific pooling mechanism in the applicable state.

Many states have laws that established second-injury funds to provide compensation to injured employees for aggravation of a prior condition or injury. Insurers writing workers' compensation in those states having second-injury funds are subject to the laws creating the funds, including the various funding mechanisms that those states have adopted to fund the second-injury funds. Several of the states having larger second-injury funds utilize a

premium surcharge that effectively passes the cost of the fund on to policyholders. Other states assess the insurer based on paid losses and allow the insurer to recoup the assessment through future premium rates.

Commercial automobile insurance and workers' compensation lines have mandatory pooling arrangements on a state-by-state basis for segments of the market that have difficulty finding coverage from insurers. The shared market mechanisms for providing commercial automobile coverages are generally assigned risk plans, reinsurance facilities and joint underwriting facilities. Additionally, another pooling mechanism, a Commercial Automobile Insurance Procedure (**CAIP**), uses a limited number of servicing carriers to handle assignments from other insurers. The CAIP servicing carrier is paid a fee for the responsibility of handling the commercial automobile policy and paying claims. For workers' compensation, the pooling in each state is generally in the form of a reinsurance-type arrangement with servicing carriers providing the policy services and claims handling services. The National Council of Compensation Insurance provides services for calculating member pooling of losses and expenses in 32 states, with the remainder of the states having their own independent servicing plans. Certain of our operating subsidiaries participate in the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, a state-mandated catastrophe reinsurance fund. Business insurance is also subject to pooled insurance on a small scale for commercial properties insured through the various Fair Access to Insurance Requirements Plans that exist in most states.

The amount of future losses or assessments from the shared market mechanisms and pooling arrangements described above cannot be predicted with certainty. The underwriting results of these pools traditionally have been unprofitable. Although it is possible that future losses or assessments from such mechanisms and pooling arrangements could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, we do not expect future losses or assessments to have a material adverse effect on our liquidity or capital resources.

Liquidation of Insurers

The liquidation of United States insurance companies, including reinsurers, is generally conducted pursuant to state insurance law. In the event of the liquidation of one of our United States operating insurance subsidiaries, liquidation proceedings would be conducted by the insurance regulator of the state in which the subsidiary is domiciled, which would serve as the domestic receiver of its properties, assets and business. Liquidators located in other states (known as ancillary liquidators) in which we conduct business may have jurisdiction over assets or properties located in such states under certain circumstances. In a liquidation, policyholders would have priority over investors.

Privacy Regulation

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and regulations promulgated under the Act, as well as state privacy statutes and regulations, govern the privacy of consumer financial information. The regulations limit disclosure by financial institutions of nonpublic personal information about individuals who obtain financial products or services for personal, family, or household purposes. The Act and the regulations, as well as state privacy laws, generally apply to disclosures to nonaffiliated third parties, subject to specified exceptions, but not to disclosures to affiliates. Privacy regulation is an evolving area of state and federal regulation, which requires us to continue to monitor developments.

Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002

The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (**TRIA**) established a program under which the U.S. federal government will share with the insurance industry the risk of loss from certain acts of terrorism certified as such by the Secretary of the Treasury. As originally enacted, TRIA only applied to acts of terrorism committed on behalf of foreign persons or interests. However, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 removed this restriction so that TRIA now applies to both domestic and foreign terrorism occurring in the United States. This legislation also extended the TRIA program to cover insured losses arising out of acts of terrorism occurring on or before December 31, 2014. The program is applicable to commercial property and casualty lines of business (with exemptions for lines such as reinsurance and commercial auto), and participation by insurers writing such lines is mandatory. Under TRIA, insurers are required to offer coverage for losses arising from acts of terrorism certified by the Secretary of the Treasury on terms and in amounts which may not differ materially from other policy coverages.

Under TRIA, the federal government will reimburse insurers for a percentage of covered terrorism losses above a defined insurer deductible. This deductible is calculated as 20% of an affiliated insurance group's prior year direct earned premiums on commercial lines policies (with certain exceptions, such as commercial auto insurance policies) covering risks in the United States. The federal government will reimburse 85% of covered losses over the deductible. However, no federal reimbursement is available unless the aggregate industry-wide losses from the certified act of terrorism exceed \$100 million. Under certain circumstances, the federal government may require insurers to levy premium surcharges on policyholders to recoup for the federal government its reimbursements paid.

While the provisions of TRIA and the purchase of certain terrorism reinsurance coverage mitigate our exposure in the event of a large-scale terrorist attack, our effective deductible is significant, certain lines that we write are not covered by TRIA, and the risk of severe losses to us from acts of terrorism remains. Moreover, regardless of TRIA, some state insurance regulators do not permit terrorism exclusions for various coverages or causes of loss. Accordingly, we continue to monitor carefully our concentrations of risk.

The federal terrorism risk assistance provided by TRIA will expire at the end of 2014, and it is not currently clear whether that assistance will be renewed. Any renewal may be on substantially less favorable terms.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act

In July 2010, the United States Congress passed, and the President of the United States signed into law, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the **Dodd-Frank Act**), a broad-based financial services reform law that impacts virtually all types of financial institutions, including those in the insurance industry. Although most of the insurance-related provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act do not have the effect of regulating the insurance industry directly, their likely impact will be to serve as a basis for broader federal regulation of insurance in the future.

The Dodd-Frank Act creates a Federal Insurance Office (**FIO**) with certain limited powers. Although it will not have substantive regulatory responsibilities, the FIO will facilitate the development of insurance expertise within the U.S. Treasury Department and could portend increased federal involvement in the industry. Even with limited powers, the FIO is likely to provide an impetus for efforts to promote greater levels of national uniformity and will provide a federal focus for the coordination of international insurance regulation. In addition, the legislation enacts relatively non-controversial measures to streamline the market for nonadmitted insurance and reinsurance by limiting interstate application of regulation and encouraging implementation of uniform standards in these areas.

The FIO, under the direction of the United States Treasury Secretary, would gather information from and monitor the insurance industry (including identifying issues or gaps in the regulation of insurers that could contribute to a systemic crisis in the insurance industry or U.S. financial system), monitor the extent to which underserved consumers and communities, minorities and low- and moderate-income persons have access to affordable insurance products, identify any insurers (including their affiliates) that should be treated as systemically important, assist in administering Treasury's Terrorism Insurance Program, represent the U.S. at the International Association of Insurance Supervisors and determine whether state insurance measures are preempted by international agreements (as described below).

The Dodd-Frank Act grants the FIO the power to preempt any state insurance regulation that results in less favorable treatment of a non-U.S. insurer as compared to a U.S. insurer admitted in the state and is inconsistent with any international agreement between the United States and foreign governments or regulators regarding prudential measures that achieve a similar outcome in consumer protection as state regulation.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires the director of the FIO to submit a number of reports to U.S. Congress. In particular, within 18 months of the passage of the legislation, the director of the FIO must submit a report on improving U.S. insurance regulation, which must cover, among other things: systemic risk issues; capital and liquidity standards; national uniformity; consolidated supervision and international coordination of regulation. Additionally, the report must consider costs and benefits of potential federal regulation of insurance; feasibility of regulating only certain lines at the federal level; regulatory arbitrage; developments in the international regulation of insurance; consumer protection; and potential consequences of subjecting insurance companies to a federal resolution authority.

In addition to provisions regarding the newly-established FIO, the Dodd-Frank Act also includes provisions that are designed to streamline the market for nonadmitted insurance and reinsurance by limiting interstate application of regulation and encouraging implementation of uniform standards. In the case of nonadmitted insurance, these provisions generally limit state regulatory authority by deferring to the laws of the home state of the insured, or, in the case of state laws governing eligibility of nonadmitted insurers, by deferring to the uniform criteria established by the NAIC. As to reinsurance, the Act prohibits a state from denying a ceding insurer credit for reinsurance if the state of domicile of the ceding insurer recognizes such credit. The Act also reserves the sole responsibility for regulating a reinsurer's financial solvency to its state of domicile (assuming the reinsurer's home state meets NAIC accreditation standards).

The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act upon U.S. insurance companies and intermediaries is still uncertain, given its recent enactment and the current lack of implementing regulations.

Possible Legislative and Regulatory Changes

In recent years, the insurance industry has been subject to increased scrutiny by regulators and legislators. The NAIC and a number of state legislatures have considered or adopted legislative proposals that alter and, in many cases, increase the authority of state agencies to regulate insurance companies and holding company systems. In addition, as noted above, the Dodd-Frank Act may serve as a springboard for further regulation of the insurance industry at the federal level, such as the establishment of federally chartered insurers, or the repeal or curtailment of the McCarran-Ferguson Act (which constitutes the primary federal legislative authorization for state-based insurance regulation).

The Fairness in Asbestos Injury Resolution Act of 2005 (**FAIR**) would have largely removed asbestos claims from the courts in favor of an administrative process that would pay awards out of a trust fund on a "no fault" basis to claimants meeting asbestos exposure and medical criteria. The proposed trust would have been funded by contributions from corporate defendants, insurers and existing bankruptcy trusts. In February 2006, the U.S. Senate effectively denied passage of FAIR. At this time, we are unable to predict what asbestos-related legislation, if any, may be proposed in the future, or the impact such legislation may have on our operations.

Finally, the ongoing investigations discussed above of insurance industry business practices may result in new laws or regulations at the state or federal level. See "Risk Factors" Certain business practices of the insurance industry have become the subject of investigations by government authorities and the subject of class action litigation .

It is not possible to predict the outcome of any of the foregoing legislative, administrative or congressional activities or the potential effects thereof on us.

Canada

General

Each of our Canadian insurance subsidiaries is federally incorporated under the *Insurance Companies Act* (**ICA**) and is licensed under insurance legislation in each of the provinces and territories in which it operates.

The ICA and provincial legislation require the filing by our Canadian insurance subsidiaries of annual and other reports on their financial condition, impose restrictions on transactions with related parties and set forth requirements governing reserves for actuarial liabilities and the safekeeping of assets and other matters. The ICA is administered, and the activities of our insurance subsidiaries are supervised, by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (**OSFI**). OSFI conducts examinations to ensure compliance with applicable legislation and to confirm the financial condition of the companies.

Investment Powers

Under the ICA, an insurance company must maintain a prudent portfolio of investments and loans, subject to certain overall limitations on the amount it may invest in certain classes of investments, such as commercial loans, real estate and equities. Additional restrictions (and in some cases, the need for regulatory approvals) limit the nature of an insurance company's investments.

Capital Requirements

Property and casualty insurers are required to meet a Minimum Capital Test (**MCT**) that assesses the insurer's capital available to capital required. Federally regulated property and casualty insurers, including our Canadian insurance subsidiaries, must maintain available capital equal to at least the minimum capital requirement. OSFI expects insurers to establish a target capital level above the minimum requirement, and to maintain ongoing capital, at no less than the supervisory target of 150% of the MCT amount. However, OSFI may, on a case-by-case basis, establish in consultation with an insurer an alternate supervisory target based upon the company's risk profile. The ICA requires property and casualty insurance companies to maintain a minimum amount of capital calculated by reference to, and varying with, the risk characteristics of each category of on and off-balance sheet assets held by the company, policy liabilities and reinsurance receivable and recoverable. This MCT calculation typically requires the application of quantitative factors to assets, as well as to certain off-balance sheet items, based on a number of prescribed risk components. The calculation of policy liabilities takes into account the risk associated with variations in claims, provisions, possible inadequacy of provisions for unearned premiums and the occurrence of catastrophes. The calculation of reinsurance receivable and recoverable includes the risk of default for recoverables from reinsurers arising from both credit and actuarial risk.

Restrictions on Dividends and Capital Transactions

The ICA prohibits the declaration or payment of any dividend on shares of an insurance company if there are reasonable grounds for believing a company is, or the payment of the dividend would cause the company to be, in contravention of applicable capital requirements. The ICA also requires an insurance company to notify the Superintendent of Financial Institutions of the declaration of a dividend at least 15 days prior to the date fixed for its payment. Similarly, the ICA prohibits the purchase for cancellation of any shares issued by an insurance company or the redemption of any redeemable shares or other similar capital transactions, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the company is, or the payment would cause the company to be, in contravention of its applicable capital requirements. These latter transactions would also require the prior approval of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

Constraints on Shares

The ICA contains certain restrictions on the purchase or other acquisition, issue, transfer and voting of any shares of an insurance company. Pursuant to these restrictions, no person is permitted to acquire shares of any of our Canadian insurance subsidiaries, or to acquire control of a company who holds such an interest, if the acquisition would cause the person to have a significant interest in any class of shares of the company, unless the prior approval of the Minister of Finance (Canada) is obtained. In addition, we are not permitted to record any transfer or issue of shares of an insurance subsidiary if the transfer or issue would cause the person to have a significant interest in the company and such interest has not been approved. No person who has a significant interest in such a company may exercise any voting rights attached to the shares held by such, person unless the prior approval of the Minister of Finance (Canada) is obtained. If a person contravenes any of these restrictions, the Minister of Finance (Canada) may, by order, direct that person to dispose of all or any portion of those shares. For these purposes, a person has a significant interest in a class of shares of an insurance company where the aggregate of any shares of that class beneficially owned by that person, or an entity controlled by that person and by any person associated or acting jointly or in concert with that person, exceeds 10% of all outstanding shares of that class of shares of the company.

Provincial Insurance Regulation

Each of our insurance subsidiaries is subject to provincial and territorial regulation and supervision in each of the provinces and territories of Canada in which they carry on business. Provincial insurance regulations deal primarily with the form of insurance contracts and the sale and marketing of insurance products, including licensing and supervision of insurance distributors. In the provinces of Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland premium rates for automobile insurance are regulated by public authorities. They require insurers to submit proposed rates to a regulatory body and have them approved before use. The approval process may also involve a hearing. With respect to insurance policies, provincial regulation automatically deems different insurance contracts to include certain terms that cannot be changed without the approval of the relevant regulatory authority.

Property and Casualty Insurance Compensation Corporation (PACICC)

The Canadian property and casualty insurance industry created PACICC to provide Canadian policyholders with protection, within limits, against the loss of policy benefits in the event of the insolvency of their insurance company. PACICC is funded by its member insurance companies, including our Canadian property and casualty insurance subsidiaries.

United Kingdom

Acquisition, Cessation or Change of Control

Under rules made by the United Kingdom Financial Services Authority (the **FSA**) an insurance company or a reinsurance company that carries on business in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment there but which is incorporated outside the United Kingdom must notify the FSA as soon as it becomes aware that a person has decided to acquire control or to increase or reduce control of that company above or below certain thresholds, or of an existing controller becoming or ceasing to be a controller of that company. In broad terms, any company or individual who holds 10% or more of the shares or voting power in the insurance company or reinsurance company or its parent undertaking, or is able to exercise significant influence over the management of the insurance company or reinsurance company or its parent undertaking through its shareholding or voting power in that company or parent undertaking, is considered a controller. The operating subsidiaries of OdysseyRe in its London Market division and of Advent each carry on business in the United Kingdom.

Under by-laws made by Lloyd's pursuant to the Lloyd's Act of 1982, the prior written approval of the Franchise Board established by the Council of Lloyd's is required of anyone proposing to become a controller of any Lloyd's Managing Agent or Lloyd's Corporate Member. In summary, any company or individual that holds 10% or more of the shares or voting power in the managing agent or corporate member, or its parent undertaking or is able to exercise significant influence over the management of the managing agent or corporate member or of its parent undertaking as a result of its shareholding or voting power is a controller. The prior approval of the FSA is also required for a change of control of a managing agent although corporate members are regulated exclusively by Lloyd's. Newline, a subsidiary of OdysseyRe and Advent Underwriting Limited, a subsidiary of Advent, are Lloyd's Managing Agents. Advent Underwriting Limited is the managing agent of three Lloyd's Corporate Members: Advent Capital Limited, Syndicate 780 and Syndicate 3330 (formerly Syndicate 2).

Dividends

U.K. law prohibits any U.K. company from declaring a dividend to its stockholders unless such company has profits available for distribution which in summary are accumulated realized profits less accumulated realized losses. The determination of whether a company has profits available for distribution must be made by reference to accounts that comply with certain requirements laid down by statute. While there are no specific restrictions imposed by United Kingdom insurance regulatory laws upon an insurer's ability to declare dividends, the FSA strictly controls the maintenance of each insurance company's solvency margin within its jurisdiction and may, in practice, restrict an insurer from declaring a dividend beyond a level which the FSA determines would adversely affect an insurer's solvency requirements. It is common practice for firms authorized by the FSA in the United Kingdom to notify the FSA in advance of any significant dividend payment.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

We may issue debt securities from time to time in one or more series. This section summarizes the general terms and provisions of the debt securities that will be common to all series that we offer pursuant to this prospectus. The specific terms relating to any series of our debt securities that we offer will be described in a prospectus supplement. You should read the applicable prospectus supplement for the terms of the series of debt securities offered. Because the terms of specific series of debt securities offered may differ from the general information that we have provided below, you should rely on information in the applicable prospectus supplement that contradicts any information below.

As required by U.S. federal law for all bonds and notes of companies that are publicly offered, the debt securities will be governed by a document called an indenture. An indenture is a contract between a financial institution, acting on your behalf as trustee of the debt securities offered, and us. The debt securities will be issued pursuant to an indenture dated as of December 1, 1993, among us, The Bank of New York Mellon, as the successor U.S. trustee, and CIBC Mellon Trust Company, as the successor Canadian trustee. The U.S. trustee and the Canadian trustee are referred to together in this prospectus as the trustees. When we refer to the indenture in this prospectus, we are referring to the indenture dated December 1, 1993 under which your debt securities will be issued, as supplemented by any supplemental indenture which may be applicable to your debt securities. The trustees have two main roles. First, subject to some limitations on the extent to which the trustees can act on your behalf, the trustees can enforce your rights against us if we default on our obligations under the indenture. Second, the trustees perform certain administrative duties for us.

The following section is a summary of the principal terms and provisions of the indenture. This summary is not complete. Because this section is a summary, it does not describe every aspect of the debt securities or the indenture. If we refer to particular provisions in the indenture, such provisions, including the definition of terms, are incorporated by reference in this prospectus as part of this summary. We urge you to read the indenture and any supplements thereto that are applicable to you because the indenture, as supplemented, and not this section, defines your rights as a holder of debt securities.

General

The debt securities offered hereby will be our unsecured obligations. The debt securities will be either our senior unsecured obligations issued in one or more series and referred to herein as the senior debt securities, or our subordinated unsecured obligations issued in one or more series and referred to herein as the subordinated debt securities. The senior debt securities will rank equal in right of payment to all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The subordinated debt securities will be subordinated in right of payment to the prior payment in full of our senior debt securities and our senior indebtedness.

You should read the applicable prospectus supplement for the terms of the series of debt securities offered. The terms of the debt securities described in such prospectus supplement will be set forth in the indenture and in one or more resolutions of our board of directors, or pursuant to authority granted by one or more resolutions of our board of directors, or established pursuant to one or more supplemental indentures and may include the following, as applicable to the series of debt securities offered thereby:

the title of the debt securities;

any limit upon the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities that may be authenticated and delivered under the indenture;

the date or dates on which the principal of the debt securities is payable;

the rate or rates at which the debt securities will bear interest, if any, the date or dates from which interest will accrue and the dates on which interest will be payable;

the basis upon which interest will be calculated if other than on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months;

the place or places, if any, other than or in addition to the City of New York, where the principal of (and premium, if any) and any interest on debt securities will be payable, any debt securities may be surrendered for registration of transfer, debt securities may be surrendered for exchange and the place or places where notices or demands to or upon us in respect of the debt securities may be served;

whether we have the option to redeem the debt securities, whether in whole or in part, and the period or periods within which, the price or prices at which, the currency in which, and other terms and conditions upon which debt securities may be redeemed;

whether we have the obligation, if any, to redeem, repay or purchase the debt securities pursuant to any sinking fund or analogous provision or at the option of a holder of debt securities, and the period or periods within which, the price or prices at which, the currency in which, and other terms and conditions upon which debt securities will be redeemed, repaid or purchased, in whole or in part, pursuant to such obligation;

if other than denominations of Cdn\$1,000 and any integral multiple thereof, the denominations in which any debt securities will be issuable;

if other than us or one of the trustees, the identity of each registrar and/or paying agent;

if other than the principal amount, the portion of the principal amount of debt securities that will be payable upon declaration of acceleration;

if other than Canadian dollars, the currency in which payment of the principal of, and premium, if any, or interest, if any, on the debt securities will be payable or in which the debt securities will be denominated;

whether the amount of payments of principal of, and premium, if any, or interest on the debt securities may be determined with reference to a formula or other method, and the manner in which such amounts will be determined;

whether the principal of, and premium, if any, and interest, if any, on the debt securities are to be payable, at our election or at the election of a holder, in a currency other than that in which such debt securities are denominated or stated to be payable, the period or periods within which, and the terms and conditions upon which, such election may be made, and the time and manner of determining the exchange rate between the currency in which such debt securities are denominated or stated to be payable and the currency in which such debt securities are to be so payable;

the designation of the initial exchange rate agent, if any;

any provisions limiting the applicability of, in modification of, in addition to or in lieu of the defeasance provisions of the indenture that will be applicable to the debt securities;

provisions, if any, granting special rights to the holders of debt securities upon the occurrence of such events as may be specified;

any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the events of default or covenants with respect to debt securities, whether or not such events of default or covenants are consistent with the events of default or covenants in the indenture;

whether any debt securities are to be issuable in global form and, if so, whether beneficial owners of interests in any such global security may exchange such interests for debt securities of such series and of like tenor of any authorized form and denomination and the circumstances under which any such exchanges may occur;

the person to whom any interest on any security will be payable, if other than the person in whose name that security is registered at the close of business on the record date for such interest;

if debt securities are to be issuable in definitive form, whether upon original issue or upon exchange of a temporary security of such series, only upon receipt of certain certificates or other documents or satisfaction of other conditions, the form and/or terms of such certificates, documents or conditions;

any other terms, conditions, rights and preferences, or limitations on such rights and preferences, such as the subordination of the debt securities to our senior debt; and

any other terms specific to the debt securities offered, including whether the debt securities will be senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities.

Unless we indicate differently in the applicable prospectus supplement, the indenture pursuant to which the debt securities are issued does not contain any provisions that give you protection in the event we issue a large amount of debt, or in the event that we are acquired by another entity.

Form and Denomination of Debt Securities

Unless we indicate differently in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities will be denominated in Canadian dollars, in minimum denominations of Cdn\$1,000 and multiples thereof.

We may issue the debt securities in registered form, in which case we may issue them either in book-entry form only or in certificated form. We also will have the option of issuing debt securities in non-registered form, as bearer securities, if we issue the securities outside the United States to non-U.S. persons. In that case, the applicable prospectus supplement will set forth the mechanics for holding the bearer securities, including the procedures for receiving payments, for exchanging the bearer securities for registered securities of the same series and for receiving notices.

Form, Exchange and Transfer of Registered Securities

If we cease to issue registered debt securities in global form, we will issue them:
only in fully registered certificated form; and

unless we indicate otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, in denominations of Cdn\$1,000 and amounts that are multiples of Cdn\$1,000.

Holders may exchange their certificated securities for debt securities of smaller denominations or combined into fewer debt securities of larger denominations, as long as the total principal amount is not changed.

We will maintain an office or agency, specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, in each place of payment for the debt securities where securities of that series may be presented or surrendered for payment, registration of transfer or exchange.

Holders will not be required to pay a service charge to transfer or exchange their certificated securities, but they may be required to pay any tax or other governmental charge associated with the transfer or exchange. The transfer or exchange will be made only if our transfer agent is satisfied with the holder's proof of legal ownership.

If any debt securities of a particular series are redeemable, we may block the transfer or exchange of those debt securities during the period beginning 15 days before the day we mail the notice of redemption and ending on the day of that mailing. We may also refuse to register transfers or exchanges of any debt securities selected for redemption or to register transfers or exchanges of any debt securities surrendered for repayment at the option of the holder, except that we will continue to permit transfers and exchanges of the unredeemed portion of any debt security that will be partially redeemed.

If a registered debt security is issued in global form, only the depositary will be entitled to transfer and exchange the debt security as described in this subsection because it will be the sole holder of the debt security.

Payment and Paying Agents

On each due date for interest payments on the debt securities, we will pay interest to each person shown on our records as owner of the debt securities at the close of business on a designated day that is in advance of the due date for interest. We will pay interest to each such person even if such person no longer owns the debt security on the interest due date. The designated day on which we will determine the owner of the debt security, as shown on our records, is also known as the record date. The record date will usually be about two weeks in advance of the interest due date.

Because we will pay interest on the debt securities to the holders of the debt securities based on ownership as of the applicable record date with respect to any given interest period, and not to the holders of the debt securities on the interest due date (that is, the day that the interest is to be paid), it is up to the holders who are buying and selling the debt securities to work out between themselves the appropriate purchase price for the debt securities. It is common for purchase prices of debt securities to be adjusted so as to prorate the interest on the debt securities fairly between the buyer and the seller based on their respective ownership periods within the applicable interest period.

Payments on Global Securities

We will make payments on a global security directly to the registered holders generally or a depository or its nominee, and not to any indirect holders who own beneficial interests in the global security. An indirect holder's right to those payments will be governed by the rules and practices of the depository and its participants, as described under Global Securities below.

Payments on Certificated Securities

We will make interest payments on debt securities held in certificated form by mailing a cheque or by wire transfer to an account maintained by the holder of the certificated securities located in the United States, as shown on our records, as of the close of business on the record date. Alternatively, we may make interest payments by mailing a check for such interest on each due date for interest payments to such holder of the certificated securities. We will make all payments of principal and premium, if any, on the certificated securities by cheque at our office or agency to be maintained in New York City, New York, and/or at other offices that may be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement or in a notice to holders, against surrender of the certificated security.

Payment When Offices Are Closed

If payment on a debt security is due on a day that is not a business day, we will make such payment on the next succeeding business day. The indenture provides that such payments will be treated as if they were made on the original due date for payment. A postponement of this kind will not result in a default under any debt security or indenture, and no interest will accrue on the amount of any payment that is postponed in this manner.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how they will receive payments on their debt securities.

Events of Default

You will have special rights if an Event of Default occurs with respect to your debt securities and such Event of Default is not cured, as described later in this subsection.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the term Event of Default with respect to the debt securities offered means any of the following:

We do not pay the principal of, or any premium on, the debt security on its due date.

We do not pay interest on the debt security within 30 days of its due date.

We do not deposit any sinking fund payment, if applicable, with respect to the debt securities on its due date.

We remain in breach of a covenant or warranty (other than any payment covenant or a covenant or warranty included solely for the benefit of a different series of debt securities) in the indenture for 60 days after we receive a written notice of default stating that we are in breach. The notice must be sent by either of the trustees or the holders of at least 25% of the principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series.

We default in the payment, at the stated maturity, of any of our indebtedness for borrowed money in excess of \$10 million, or such indebtedness is accelerated, if such indebtedness has not been discharged, or such acceleration has not been rescinded or annulled, within 10 days after written notice has been given by either trustee, or the holders of at least 25% of the principal amount of all of the outstanding debt securities.

We file for bankruptcy or certain other events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occur.

Any other Event of Default that may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement, and set forth in the applicable supplemental indenture, occurs.

An Event of Default for a particular series of debt securities does not necessarily constitute an Event of Default for any other series of debt securities issued under the indenture.

Remedies if an Event of Default Occurs

If an Event of Default has occurred and has not been cured within the applicable time period, the trustees or the holders of 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series (or, in some cases, the holders of 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of all series) may declare the entire principal amount of all the debt securities of that series to be immediately due and payable. This is called a declaration of acceleration of maturity. A declaration of acceleration of maturity may be rescinded in certain circumstances by the holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series or of all series, as the case may be. A declaration of acceleration of maturity following an event of default caused by a default in payment or acceleration of any of our indebtedness for borrowed money will be automatically annulled if such indebtedness is discharged or the holders of such indebtedness rescind their declaration of acceleration.

The trustees may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default, except in the payment of principal or interest or the payment of any sinking fund installment, if they consider the withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders. Additionally, the trustees are not required to take any action under the indenture at the request of any of the holders of the debt securities unless such holders offer the trustees reasonable protection from expenses and liability (called an indemnity). If reasonable indemnity is provided, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the relevant series may direct the time, method and place of conduct of any lawsuit or other formal legal action seeking any remedy available to the trustees. The trustees may refuse to follow those directions in certain circumstances. No delay or omission in exercising any right or remedy will be treated as a waiver of that right, remedy or Event of Default.

Before a holder is allowed to bypass the trustees and bring its own lawsuit or other formal legal action or take other steps to enforce its rights or protect its interests relating to its debt securities, the following must occur:

The holder must give the trustee written notice that an Event of Default has occurred and remains uncured.

The holders of 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of the relevant series or, in some cases, of all series must make a written request that the trustee take action because of the default that has occurred and must offer reasonable indemnity to the trustee against the cost and other liabilities of taking that action.

The trustee must not have taken any action for 60 days after receipt of the above notice, request and offer of indemnity.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the relevant series or, in some cases, of all series must not have given the trustee a direction inconsistent with the above notice or request.

Notwithstanding the above, a holder is entitled at any time to bring a lawsuit for the payment of money due on your debt securities on or after the due date for payment.

Holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of the affected series or, in some cases, of all series may waive any past defaults other than:

the payment of principal, or any premium or interest, on the affected series of debt securities; or

a default in respect of a covenant that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of each holder of the affected series of debt securities.

Book-entry and other indirect holders should consult their banks or brokers for information on how to give notice or direction to or make a request of the trustee, and how to declare or rescind an acceleration of maturity on their debt securities.

Limitations on Liens on Capital Stock of Restricted Subsidiaries

The indenture provides that we may not, and may not permit any subsidiary to, create, assume, incur or suffer to exist any lien, other than a purchase money lien, upon any capital stock of any restricted subsidiary, to secure any obligation, other than the debt securities, without in any such case making effective provision whereby all of the outstanding securities shall be directly secured equally and ratably with such obligation. This restriction will not apply, however, to (i) liens on the capital stock of any restricted subsidiary securing obligations outstanding from time to time under any bank credit facility, *provided* that the principal amount of all such obligations secured by liens on the capital stock of any restricted subsidiary, at the time of each incurrence of any portion of such obligation, does not exceed 15% of the sum of (A) our consolidated shareholders' equity at the end of our most recently completed fiscal quarter immediately preceding such incurrence for which financial statements are or are required to be available and (B) the aggregate principal amount of all obligations which are outstanding under any bank credit facility immediately after giving effect to such incurrence and which are secured by liens on the capital stock of a restricted subsidiary, and (ii) liens securing obligations from us to any wholly-owned restricted subsidiary or from any wholly-owned restricted subsidiary to us or any other wholly-owned restricted subsidiary. A restricted subsidiary is any subsidiary that is a licensed insurance company, other than any licensed insurance company that our board of directors, in good faith, determines is not, individually or together with any other licensed insurance company as to which a similar determination has been made, material to our business, considered as a whole.

Merger or Consolidation

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the terms of the indenture will generally permit us to amalgamate or consolidate with or merge into another corporation or convey, transfer or lease substantially all of our assets to another corporation. However, we may not take any of these actions unless, among other things, the following conditions are met:

in the event that, as a result of the transaction, we are not the surviving entity or we convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all of our assets, the surviving entity must be a corporation, partnership or trust organized under the laws of a jurisdiction in Canada or the United States and such entity must agree to be legally responsible for the debt securities; and

after giving effect to the transaction, no Event of Default shall have occurred or be continuing.

Modification or Waiver

There are three types of changes we can make to the indenture and the debt securities issued thereunder.

Changes Not Requiring Consent of Holders

There are certain changes that we may make to your debt securities without your specific approval and without any vote of the holders of the debt securities of the same series. Without your approval, we will be permitted to:

- evidence the succession of another person to our obligations;

- add covenants for the benefit of the holders of all or any series of debt securities or to surrender any right or power conferred to us in the indenture;

- add any additional Events of Default;

- add to or change any of the provisions of the indenture to the extent necessary to permit or facilitate the issuance of debt securities in bearer form, registrable or not registrable as to principal, and with or without interest coupons, or to provide for uncertificated debt securities, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

- change or eliminate any of the provisions of the indenture; *provided* that any such change or elimination shall become effective only when there are no debt securities outstanding of any series created prior to the execution of such supplemental indenture which is entitled to the benefit of such provision;

- secure the debt securities pursuant to the requirements of the covenant described under Limitation on Liens of Capital Stock of Restricted Subsidiaries ;

- establish the form or terms of securities of any series as permitted by the indenture;

- evidence and provide for the acceptance of appointment of a successor trustee with respect to the debt securities of one or more series and to add to or change any of the provisions of the indenture as is necessary to provide for or facilitate the administration of any trusts established under the indenture by more than two trustees;

- close the indenture with respect to the authentication and delivery of additional series of debt securities, to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision herein which may be inconsistent with any other provision herein, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the indenture; *provided* that any such action will not adversely affect the interests of the holders of debt securities of any series in any material respect; or

- supplement any of the provisions of the indenture to such extent as shall be necessary to permit or facilitate the defeasance and discharge of any series of debt securities; *provided* that any such action will not adversely affect the interests of the holders of debt securities of such series or any other series of debt securities in any material respect.

Changes Requiring Consent of Holders

There will be changes that we will not be permitted to make to the terms or provisions of your debt securities without your specific approval. Subject to the provisions of the indenture, without your specific approval, we will not be permitted to:

- change the stated maturity of the principal of, or interest on, your debt securities;

- reduce the principal amount of, or premium, if any, or interest on, your debt securities;

reduce the amount of principal payable upon acceleration of maturity of your debt securities;

make any change that adversely affects any right of repayment at your option;

change the place or currency of payment on your debt securities;

impair your right to sue for payment on your debt securities;

reduce the percentage of holders of outstanding debt securities of your series or of all series whose consent is needed to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or to waive certain defaults of the indenture; or

modify any of the provisions of the indenture dealing with modification, waiver of past defaults or the waiver of certain covenants relating to your debt securities except to increase the percentage of holders of the debt securities required to approve certain matters or to require all holders of debt securities to approve certain matters.

Changes Requiring Majority Approval

Subject to the provisions of the indenture, any other change to, or waiver of, any provision of the indenture and the debt securities issued pursuant thereto would require the following approval:

If the change affects only one series of debt securities, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series.

If the change affects more than one series of debt securities issued under the indenture, it must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series affected by the change, with all affected series voting together as one class for this purpose.

Waiver of our compliance with certain provisions of the indenture must be approved by the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series issued under the indenture, voting together as one class for this purpose, in accordance with the terms of the indenture.

In each case, the required approval must be given in writing.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The indenture will cease to be of further effect with respect to any series of debt securities and the trustees will execute proper instruments acknowledging satisfaction and discharge of the indenture as to a particular series of debt securities, when (A) either (1) all debt securities of such series authenticated and delivered have been delivered to the trustees for cancellation or (2) all debt securities of such series not so delivered to the trustees for cancellation (i) have become due and payable, or (ii) will become due and payable at their maturity within one year, or (iii) if redeemable at our option, are to be called for redemption within one year, and we have deposited or caused to be deposited with one of the trustees an amount, in the currency in which the debt securities of such series are payable, sufficient to pay and discharge the entire indebtedness on such debt securities not previously delivered to the trustees for cancellation, for principal, and premium, if any, and interest to the date of such deposit in the case of debt securities that have become due and payable or to maturity or redemption date, as the case may be and (B) we have paid or caused to be paid all other sums payable by us.

Defeasance

If specified in the applicable prospectus supplement and subject to the provisions of the indenture, we may elect either:

to be released from some of the covenants in the indenture under which your debt securities were issued (referred to as *covenant defeasance*); or

to be discharged from all of our obligations with respect to your debt securities, except for obligations to register the transfer or exchange of your debt securities, to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities, to maintain paying offices or agencies and to hold moneys for payment in trust (referred to as *full defeasance*).

Covenant Defeasance

In the event of covenant defeasance, you would lose the protection of some of our covenants in the indenture, but would gain the protection of having money and government securities set aside in trust to repay your debt securities.

Subject to the provisions of the indenture, to accomplish covenant defeasance with respect to the debt securities offered:

We must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of the debt securities of the same series as your debt securities a combination of money and government obligations issued in the currency in which the debt securities of the applicable series are payable, that would generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on such series of debt securities on the various dates when such payments would be due.

No Event of Default or event which with notice or lapse of time or both would become an Event of Default, including by reason of the above deposit of money, notes or bonds, with respect to your debt securities shall have occurred and be continuing on the date of such deposit or at any time during the three-month period after such a deposit in respect of certain bankruptcy or insolvency events.

We must not be insolvent on the date of the deposit of the funds or at any time during the three-month period after the date of such deposit.

No breach or violation of any covenant under the indenture shall occur as a result of such deposit.

We must deliver to the trustees of your debt securities a legal opinion of our counsel to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes and Canadian federal or provincial income tax or other tax purposes, you will not recognize income, gain or loss as a result of such covenant defeasance and that such covenant defeasance will not cause you to be taxed on your debt securities any differently than if such covenant defeasance had not occurred.

We must deliver to the trustees of your debt securities an officer's certificate and a legal opinion of our counsel stating that all conditions precedent to covenant defeasance, as set forth in the indenture, had been complied with.

We must comply with certain additional terms of, conditions to or limitations to covenant defeasance, as set forth in the indenture.

If we were to accomplish covenant defeasance, you could still look to us for repayment of the debt securities if there were a shortfall in the trust deposit or the trustee were prevented from making payment. In fact, if an Event of Default (such as our bankruptcy) occurred after we accomplish covenant defeasance and your debt

securities became immediately due and payable, there might be a shortfall in our trust deposit. Depending on the event causing the default, you might not be able to obtain payment of the shortfall.

Full Defeasance

If we were to accomplish full defeasance, you would have to rely solely on the funds or notes or bonds that we deposit in trust for repayment of your debt securities. You could not look to us for repayment in the unlikely event of any shortfall in our trust deposit. The conditions to accomplish defeasance set out in the indenture include conditions to protect the trust deposit from claims of our lenders and other creditors if we were to become bankrupt or insolvent.

Subject to the provisions of the applicable indenture, in order to accomplish full defeasance with respect to the debt securities offered:

We must deposit in trust for the benefit of all holders of the debt securities of the same series as your debt securities a combination of money and government obligations issued in the currency in which the debt securities of the applicable series are payable, that would generate enough cash to make interest, principal and any other payments on such series of debt securities on the various dates when such payments would be due.

No Event of Default or event which with notice or lapse of time or both would become an Event of Default, including by reason of the above deposit of money, notes or bonds, with respect to your debt securities shall have occurred and be continuing on the date of such deposit or at any time during the three-month period after such a deposit in respect of certain bankruptcy or insolvency events.

We must not be insolvent on the date of the deposit of the funds or at any time during the three-month period after the date of such deposit.

No breach or violation of any covenant under the indenture shall occur as a result of such deposit.

We must deliver to the trustees of such debt securities a legal opinion of our counsel stating either that we have received, or there has been published, a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service or that there had been a change in the applicable U.S. federal income tax law, in either case to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, you will not recognize income, gain or loss as a result of such full defeasance and that such full defeasance will not cause you to be taxed on your debt securities any differently than if such full defeasance had not occurred and we had just repaid your debt securities ourselves at maturity.

We must deliver to the trustees of your debt securities a legal opinion of our counsel to the effect that, for Canadian federal or provincial income tax purposes or other tax purposes, you will not recognize income, gain or loss as a result of such defeasance and that such defeasance will not cause you to be taxed on your debt securities any differently than if such defeasance had not occurred.

We must deliver to the trustees of your debt securities an officer's certificate and a legal opinion of our counsel stating that all conditions precedent to full defeasance, as set forth in the indenture, had been complied with.

We must comply with certain additional terms of, conditions to or limitations to full defeasance, as set forth in the indenture.

Consent to Jurisdiction

The indenture provides that we will irrevocably appoint CT Corporation System, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10011, as our authorized agent for service of process in any legal action or proceeding arising out of or relating to our indenture or the debt securities for actions brought under federal or state securities laws or for actions brought by either trustee in any New York Court, and will irrevocably submit to the jurisdiction of the New York Courts for such purposes.

Information Concerning the Trustees

The Bank of New York Mellon and CIBC Mellon Trust Company are the trustees under the indenture. We may maintain deposit accounts and conduct banking and other financing transactions with the trustees in the normal course of business.

Governing Law

The indenture is, and the debt securities will be, governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of the State of New York and applicable trust indenture legislation.

Holders of Registered Debt Securities

Book-Entry Holders

We will issue registered debt securities in book-entry form only, unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement. Debt securities held in book-entry form will be represented by one or more global securities registered in the name of a depository or its nominee. The depository or its nominee will hold such global securities on behalf of financial institutions that participate in such depository's book-entry system. These participating financial institutions, in turn, hold beneficial interests in the global securities either on their own behalf or on behalf of their customers.

Under the indenture, only the person in whose name a debt security is registered is recognized as the holder of that debt security. Consequently, for debt securities issued in global form, we will recognize only the depository or its nominee as the holder of the debt securities, and we will make all payments on the debt securities to the depository or its nominee. The depository will then pass along the payments that it receives to its participants, which in turn will pass the payments along to their customers who are the beneficial owners of the debt securities. The depository and its participants do so under agreements they have made with one another or with their customers or by law; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities or the terms of the indenture.

As a result, investors will not own debt securities directly. Instead, they will own beneficial interests in a global security, through a bank, broker or other financial institution that participates in the depository's book-entry system, or that holds an interest through a participant in the depository's book-entry system. As long as the debt securities are issued in global form, investors will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Street Name Holders

In the event that we issue debt securities in certificated form, or in the event that a global security is terminated, investors may choose to hold their debt securities either in their own names or in street name. Debt securities held in street name are registered in the name of a bank, broker or other financial institution chosen by the investor, and the investor would hold a beneficial interest in those debt securities through the account that he or she maintains at such bank, broker or other financial institution.

For debt securities held in street name, we will recognize only the intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions in whose names the debt securities are registered as the holders of those debt securities, and we will make all payments on those debt securities to them. These institutions will pass along the payments that they receive from us to their customers who are the beneficial owners pursuant to agreements that they have entered into

with such customers or by law; they are not obligated to do so under the terms of the debt securities or the terms of the indenture. Investors who hold debt securities in street name will be indirect holders, and not holders, of the debt securities.

Legal Holders

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee and those of any third parties employed by the trustee or us, run only to the legal holders of the debt securities. We do not have obligations to investors who hold beneficial interests in global securities, in street name or by any other indirect means and who are, therefore, not the legal holders of the debt securities. This will be the case whether an investor chooses to be an indirect holder of a debt security, or has no choice in the matter because we are issuing the debt securities only in global form.

For example, once we make a payment or give a notice to the legal holder of the debt securities, we have no further responsibility with respect to such payment or notice even if that legal holder is required, under agreements with depositary participants or customers or by law, to pass it along to the indirect holders but does not do so. Similarly, if we want to obtain the approval of the holders for any purpose (for example, to amend the indenture or to relieve us of the consequences of a default or of our obligation to comply with a particular provision of the indenture), we would seek the approval only from the legal holders, and not the indirect holders, of the debt securities. Whether and how the legal holders contact the indirect holders is up to the legal holders.

Notwithstanding the above, when we refer to you or your in this prospectus, we are referring to investors who invest in the debt securities being offered by this prospectus, whether they are the legal holders or only indirect holders of the debt securities offered. When we refer to your debt securities in this prospectus, we mean the series of debt securities in which you hold a direct or indirect interest.

Special Considerations for Indirect Holders

If you hold debt securities through a bank, broker or other financial institution, either in book-entry form or in street name, we urge you to check with that institution to find out:

how it handles securities payments and notices;

whether it imposes fees or charges;

how it would handle a request for its consent, as a legal holder of the debt securities, if ever required;

if permitted for a particular series of debt securities, whether and how you can instruct it to send you debt securities registered in your own name so you can be a legal holder of such debt securities;

how it would exercise rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests; and

if the debt securities are in book-entry form, how the depositary's rules and procedures will affect these matters.

Global Securities

A global security represents one or any other number of individual debt securities. Generally, all debt securities represented by the same global securities will have the same terms. Each debt security issued in book-entry form will be represented by a global security that we deposit with and register in the name of a financial institution or its nominee that we select. The financial institution that we select for this purpose is called the depositary. Unless we specify otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc., or a successor (CDS), will be the depositary for all debt securities that we issue in book-entry form. The following description applies to debt securities issued in book-entry only form through CDS.

Debt securities issued in book-entry only form must be purchased, transferred or redeemed through participants in CDS, or its nominee. Each of the underwriters, dealers or agents named in an accompanying prospectus supplement will be a participant. On the closing of a book-entry only offering, we will cause the debt securities to be electronically delivered to, or a global certificate or certificates representing the debt securities to be delivered to, and registered in the name of, CDS or its nominee. So long as CDS or its nominee is the registered holder of the debt securities, CDS or its nominee, as the case may be, will be the sole holder of debt securities of the class represented thereby for all purposes under the indenture. Except as described below, no purchaser of debt securities will be (i) entitled to a certificate or other instrument from us or CDS evidencing that purchaser's ownership thereof, (ii) considered the holder thereof for any purpose under the indenture, or (iii) shown on the records maintained by CDS except through a book-entry account of a participant acting on behalf of such purchaser. CDS will be responsible for establishing and maintaining book-entry accounts for its participants having interests in the debt securities. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in debt securities must rely on the procedures of CDS and, if such person is not a participant, on the procedures of the participant through which such person owns its interest in order to exercise any rights of a holder under the indenture. Rights of purchasers of debt securities will be governed by the standard agreement to be entered into between us and CDS regarding the use of the book-entry system in respect of the debt securities (as amended from time to time), by the agreements, service rules and procedures entered into between CDS and each participant, by the agreements between purchasers of debt securities and the participants and by applicable law. The practices of participants may vary, but generally customer confirmations are issued promptly after execution of a customer order.

Use of the book-entry system for the debt securities may be terminated in certain circumstances including, if we determine in accordance with the terms of the indenture, or CDS notifies us in writing, that CDS is no longer willing or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as depository with respect to the debt securities and we are unable to locate a qualified successor, or if we at our option elect, or are required by law, to terminate use of the book-entry system. If use of the book-entry system is terminated, then debt securities will be issued in fully registered form to holders of debt securities or their nominees.

Transfer or Redemption

Interests in book-entry securities will be shown on, and transfers or redemptions thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by CDS (with respect to its participants) and CDS's participants, or the participants (with respect to beneficial owners). Holders who desire to purchase, sell or otherwise transfer ownership of or other interests in debt securities that are book-entry securities may do so only through participants. The ability of a holder to pledge a debt securities that is a book-entry security or otherwise take action with respect to such holder's interest in a debt security (other than through a participant) may be limited due to the lack of a physical certificate evidencing ownership of a debt security that is a book-entry security.

Payments and Notices

Payments of principal, premium, if any, interest and redemption price, if any, on book-entry securities that are debt securities will be made by us to CDS or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered holder of the debt security and we understand that such payments will be credited by CDS or its nominee in the appropriate amounts to the relevant participants. Payments to beneficial holders of debt securities of amounts so credited will be the responsibility of the participants.

CDS or its nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner of book-entry securities that are debt securities for the purposes of receiving notices or payments on the debt securities. In such circumstances, our responsibility and liability in respect of notices or payments on the debt securities is limited to giving notice or making payment of any principal, premium, if any, redemption price, if any, and interest due on the debt securities to CDS or its nominee.

Each holder must rely on the procedures of CDS and, if such holder is not a participant, on the procedures of the participant through which such holder owns its interest, to exercise any rights with respect to book-entry securities that are debt securities. We understand that under existing policies of CDS and industry practices, if we request any action of holders or if a holder desires to give any notice or take any action which a registered holder is entitled to give or take with respect to book-entry securities that are debt securities, CDS would authorize the

participant acting on behalf of the holder to give such notice or to take such action, in accordance with the procedures established by CDS or agreed to from time to time by us, the trustees and CDS. Any holder that is not a participant must rely on the contractual arrangement it has directly, or indirectly through its financial intermediary, with its participant to give such notice or take such action.

The Company, the underwriters, dealers or agents and any trustee identified in an accompanying prospectus supplement, as applicable, will not have any liability or responsibility for (i) records maintained by CDS relating to beneficial ownership interests in book-entry securities that are debt securities held by CDS or the book-entry accounts maintained by CDS, (ii) maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to any such beneficial ownership interests, or (iii) any advice or representation made by or with respect to CDS and contained herein or in any indenture with respect to the rules and regulations of CDS or at the direction of the participants.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBORDINATE VOTING SHARES AND PREFERRED SHARES

The following briefly summarizes the provisions of our articles of incorporation, including a description of our share capital. The following description may not be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the terms and provisions of our articles of incorporation.

Our authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Multiple Voting Shares carrying ten votes per share, an unlimited number of Subordinate Voting Shares carrying one vote per share and an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series. At December 9, 2010, twelve series of preferred shares had been created and there were outstanding 1,548,000 Multiple Voting Shares and 19,706,477 Subordinate Voting Shares, as well as 10,000,000 Series C Shares, 8,000,000 Series E Shares, 10,000,000 Series G Shares and 12,000,000 Series I shares. At December 9, 2010, 799,230 Subordinate Voting Shares were effectively held by Fairfax through a minority ownership interest in The Sixty Two Investment Company Limited (Sixty Two).

Multiple Voting Shares and Subordinate Voting Shares

Dividend Rights

Holders of Multiple Voting Shares and Subordinate Voting Shares participate equally as to dividends and are entitled to dividends, in equal amounts per share and at the same time, that our board of directors may declare out of legally available funds, subject to the preferential dividend rights of the preferred shares.

Voting Rights

Holders of Multiple Voting Shares and Subordinate Voting Shares are entitled to receive notice of any meeting of our shareholders and may attend and vote at such meetings, except those meetings where only the holders of shares of another class or of a particular series are entitled to vote. The Multiple Voting Shares are entitled to ten votes per share, except as set forth below, and the Subordinate Voting Shares are entitled to one vote per share.

The ten votes per share attached to the Multiple Voting Shares are automatically and permanently reduced to one vote per share if:

- (i) the number of the Multiple Voting Shares held by Sixty Two (and its 75% owned subsidiaries, of which there are currently none) falls below 1,197,480 shares, unless this results from a sale of shares to purchasers who make an equivalent unconditional offer to purchase all outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares; or
- (ii) the number of the Multiple Voting Shares held by purchasers referred to in (i) above (and their 75% owned subsidiaries) falls below 1,197,480.

A change of control of Sixty Two or a purchaser referred to in (i) above will disqualify that shareholder's holding of shares for the purposes of the calculations contained in (i) and (ii) above. Except in connection with a sale

to a purchaser who makes an offer to purchase all outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares as contemplated by (i) above, Sixty Two has agreed with us that it will not sell our Multiple Voting Shares (except to its 75% owned subsidiaries).

The number of votes attached to the Multiple Voting Shares will automatically but temporarily be reduced to one vote per share for any shareholders meeting if, during the three months ending ten days prior to the date we send notice of the shareholders meeting, the weighted average trading price in the principal trading market of the Subordinate Voting Shares for any period of thirty consecutive trading days is less than Cdn\$4.00 per share (subject to adjustment).

Preemptive, Subscription, Redemption and Conversion Rights

Holders of Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares have no preemptive, subscription or redemption rights. Holders of Subordinate Voting Shares have no conversion rights. Multiple Voting Shares are convertible at any time into Subordinate Voting Shares on the basis of one Subordinate Voting Share for each Multiple Voting Share being converted.

Liquidation Rights

Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, whether voluntary or involuntary, the holders of the Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares, without preference or distinction, are entitled to receive ratably all of our assets remaining after payment of all debts and other liabilities, subject to the prior rights of holders of any outstanding preferred shares and any other prior ranking shares.

Modifications

Modifications to the provisions attaching to the Multiple Voting Shares as a class, or to the Subordinate Voting Shares as a class, require the separate affirmative vote of two-thirds of the votes cast at meetings of the holders of the shares of each class.

No subdivision or consolidation of the Multiple Voting Shares or of the Subordinate Voting Shares may take place unless the shares of both classes are subdivided or consolidated at the same time in the same manner and proportion.

No rights to acquire additional shares or other securities or property of ours will be issued to holders of Multiple Voting Shares or Subordinate Voting Shares unless the same rights are issued at the same time to holders of shares of both classes.

Preferred Shares

As you read this section, please remember that the specific terms of your series of preferred shares as described in your prospectus supplement will supplement and, if applicable, may modify or replace the general terms described in this section. If there are differences between your prospectus supplement and this prospectus, your prospectus supplement will control. Thus, the statements we make in this section may not apply to your series of preferred shares.

Reference to a series of preferred shares means all of the preferred shares issued as part of the same series and having the attributes set out in articles of amendment. Reference to your prospectus supplement means the prospectus supplement describing the specific terms of the preferred shares you purchase. The terms in your prospectus supplement will have the meanings described in this prospectus, unless otherwise specified.

We have delivered an undertaking to the securities regulatory authority in each of the provinces of Canada that we will not distribute exchangeable preferred shares, other than preferred shares exchangeable for securities of one of our affiliates, separately to any member of the public in Canada unless the offering is in connection with and forms part of the consideration for an acquisition or merger transaction or unless the prospectus supplement

containing the specific terms of the exchangeable preferred shares to be distributed separately is first approved for filing by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada where the exchangeable preferred shares will be distributed.

Our Authorized Preferred Shares

Under our articles of incorporation, our board of directors is authorized, subject to Canadian law, without shareholder approval, from time to time to issue an unlimited number of preferred shares in one or more series. Our board of directors can fix the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions of the shares of each series. Preferred shares are entitled to priority over our Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares as to dividends and distributions of assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up. Preferred shares may be convertible into shares of any other series or class of shares if our board of directors so determines. Our board of directors will fix the terms of the series of preferred shares it designates by resolution and will file articles of amendment as required under Canadian law before we issue any shares of the series of preferred shares.

The prospectus supplement relating to the particular series of preferred shares will contain a description of the specific terms of that series as fixed by our board of directors, including, as applicable;

the offering price at which we will issue the preferred shares;

the title and designation of number of shares of the series of preferred shares;

the dividend rate or method of calculation, the payment dates for dividends and the place or places where the dividends will be paid, whether dividends will be cumulative or noncumulative, and, if cumulative, the dates from which dividends will begin to accumulate;

any conversion or exchange rights;

whether the preferred shares will be subject to redemption and the redemption price and other terms and conditions relative to the redemption rights;

any liquidation rights;

any sinking fund provisions;

any voting rights; and

any other rights, preferences, privileges, limitations and restrictions that are not inconsistent with the terms of our articles of incorporation.

The preferred shares of each series shall rank on a parity with the preferred shares of every other series with respect to dividends and return of capital in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, and will be entitled to a preference over our Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares and over any other shares ranking junior to the preferred shares with respect to priority in payment of dividends and in the distribution of assets in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of our assets among shareholders for the purpose of winding-up our affairs. If any cumulative dividends, whether or not declared, or declared non-cumulative dividends or amounts payable on a return of capital in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up are not paid in full in respect of any series of the preferred shares, the preferred shares of all series will participate ratably in respect of such dividends in accordance with the sums that would be payable on such shares if all such dividends were declared and paid in full, and in respect of such return of capital in accordance with the sums that would be payable on such return of capital if all sums so payable were paid in full; provided, however, that if there are insufficient assets to satisfy in full all such claims, the claims of the holders of the preferred shares with respect to return of capital will be paid and satisfied first and any assets remaining thereafter will be applied towards the payment and satisfaction of claims in respect of dividends. The preferred shares of any series may also be

given such other preferences not inconsistent with the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the preferred shares as a class over our Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares and over any other shares ranking junior to the preferred shares as may be determined in the case of such series of preferred shares.

Voting Rights

The prior approval of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of holders of Subordinate Voting Shares is required before we may create any class or series of shares that have voting rights (except as required by law or allowed if dividends are in arrears).

The holders of our preferred shares, Series C through Series J, are not (except as otherwise provided by law and except for meetings of the holders of a particular series) entitled to receive notice of, attend, or vote at, any meeting of our shareholders unless and until we have failed to pay eight quarterly dividends on such series of preferred shares, whether or not consecutive and whether or not such dividends have been declared and whether or not there are any monies of the Company properly applicable to the payment of dividends. In the event of such non-payment, and for only so long as any such dividends remain in arrears, the holders of such series of preferred shares will be entitled to receive notice of and to attend each meeting of our shareholders at which directors are to be elected and to one vote for each share of such series held. Upon payment of the entire amount of all dividends in arrears in respect to such series of preferred shares, the voting rights of the holders of such series shall forthwith cease.

Amendment with Approval of Holders of the Preferred Shares

The rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the preferred shares as a class may be added to, changed or removed but only with the approval of the holders of the preferred shares. The approval of the holders of the preferred shares to add to, change or remove any right, privilege, restriction or condition attaching to the preferred shares as a class or in respect of any other matter requiring the consent of the holders of the preferred shares may be given in such manner as may then be required by Canadian law, subject to a minimum requirement that such approval be given by resolution signed by all the holders of the preferred shares or passed by the affirmative vote of at least 2/3 of the votes cast at a meeting of the holders of the preferred shares duly called for that purpose.

The formalities to be observed with respect to the giving of notice of any such meeting or any adjourned meeting, the quorum required therefore and the conduct thereof will be those from time to time prescribed by our by-laws with respect to meetings of shareholders, or if not so prescribed, as required by Canadian law as in force at the time of the meeting. On every poll taken at every meeting of the holders of the preferred shares as a class, or at any joint meeting of the holders of two or more series of preferred shares, each holder of preferred shares entitled to vote at such meeting will have one vote in respect of each preference share held.

Redemption

If so specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, a series of preferred shares may be redeemable at any time, in whole or in part, at our option or the holder's, or may be subject to mandatory redemption.

Any restriction on the repurchase or redemption by us of our preferred shares while we are in arrears in the payment of dividends will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Any partial redemptions of preferred shares will be made in a way that our board of directors decides is equitable.

Unless we default in the payment of the redemption price, dividends will cease to accrue after the redemption date on shares of preferred shares called for redemption and all rights of holders of these shares will terminate except for the right to receive the redemption price.

Dividends

Holders of each series of preferred shares will be entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by our board of directors from funds legally available for payment of dividends. The rates and dates of payment of dividends will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to each series of preferred shares.

Dividends will be payable to holders of record of preferred shares as they appear on our books on the record dates fixed by the board of directors. Dividends on any series of preferred shares may be cumulative or noncumulative, as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Conversion or Exchange Rights

The prospectus supplement relating to any series of preferred shares that is convertible or exchangeable will state the terms on which shares of that series are convertible into or exchangeable for Subordinate Voting Shares, another series of our preferred shares or any other securities offered pursuant to this prospectus.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent, registrar and dividend disbursement agent for the preferred shares will be stated in the applicable prospectus supplement. The registrar for shares of preferred shares will send notice to shareholders of any meetings at which holders of the preferred shares have the right to vote on any matter.

Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series C

The Series C Shares are redeemable at our option on December 31, 2014 and on December 31 in every fifth year thereafter. Cumulative dividends are payable quarterly at an annual rate of 5.75% per annum until December 31, 2014 and thereafter at an annual rate equal to the then current five year Government of Canada bond yield plus 3.15%. The Series C Shares are not retractable at the option of the holder. The total number of authorized Series C Shares is 10,000,000, of which all are currently issued and outstanding. Series C Shares are convertible into Cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares, Series D (the **Series D Shares**) on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2014 and on December 31 in every fifth year thereafter, subject to certain conditions.

Cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares, Series D

The Series D Shares are redeemable at our option at any time after December 31, 2014. Cumulative floating rate dividends are payable quarterly at a rate equal to the then current three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill yield plus 3.15%. The Series D Shares are not retractable at the option of the holder. The total number of authorized Series D Shares is 10,000,000, of which none are currently issued and outstanding. Series D Shares are convertible into Series C Shares on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2019 and on December 31 in every fifth year thereafter, subject to certain conditions.

Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series E

The Series E Shares are redeemable at our option on March 31, 2015 and on March 31 in every fifth year thereafter. Cumulative dividends are payable at an annual rate of 4.75% per annum until March 31, 2015 and thereafter at an annual rate equal to the then current five year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.16%. The Series E Shares are not retractable at the option of the holder. The total number of authorized Series E Shares is 10,000,000, of which 8,000,000 are currently issued and outstanding. Series E Shares are convertible into Cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares, Series F (the **Series F Shares**) on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2015 and on March 31 in every fifth year thereafter, subject to certain conditions.

Cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares, Series F

The Series F Shares are redeemable at our option at any time after March 31, 2015. Cumulative floating rate dividends are payable quarterly at a rate equal to the then current three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill yield plus 2.16%. The Series F Shares are not retractable at the option of the holder. The total number of authorized Series F Shares is 10,000,000, of which none are currently issued and outstanding. Series F Shares are convertible into Series E Shares on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2020 and on March 31 in every fifth year thereafter, subject to certain conditions.

Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series G

The Series G Shares are redeemable at our option on September 30, 2015 and on September 30 in every fifth year thereafter. Cumulative dividends are payable at an annual rate of 5.0% per annum until September 30, 2015 and thereafter at an annual rate equal to the then current five year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.56%. The Series G Shares are not retractable at the option of the holder. The total number of authorized Series G Shares is 10,000,000, of which all are currently issued and outstanding. Series G Shares are convertible into Cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares, Series H (the **Series H Shares**) on a one-for-one basis on September 30, 2015 and on September 30 in every fifth year thereafter, subject to certain conditions.

Cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares, Series H

The Series H Shares are redeemable at our option at any time after September 30, 2015. Cumulative floating rate dividends are payable at a rate equal to the then current three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill yield plus 2.56%. The Series H Shares are not retractable at the option of the holder. The total number of authorized Series H Shares is 10,000,000, of which none are currently issued and outstanding. Series H Shares are convertible into Series G Shares on a one-for-one basis on September 30, 2020 and on September 30 in every fifth year thereafter, subject to certain conditions.

Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Preferred Shares, Series I

The Series I Shares are redeemable at our option on December 31, 2015 and on December 31 in every fifth year thereafter. Cumulative dividends are payable quarterly at an annual rate of 5.0% per annum until December 31, 2015 and thereafter at an annual rate equal to the then current five year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.85%. The Series I Shares are not retractable at the option of the holder. The total number of authorized Series I Shares is 12,000,000, of which all are currently issued and outstanding. Series I Shares are convertible into Cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares, Series J (the **Series J Shares**) on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2015 and on December 31 in every fifth year thereafter, subject to certain conditions.

Cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares, Series J

The Series J Shares are redeemable at our option at any time after December 31, 2015. Cumulative floating rate dividends are payable at a rate equal to the then current three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill yield plus 2.85%. The Series J Shares are not retractable at the option of the holder. The total number of authorized Series J Shares is 12,000,000, of which none are currently issued and outstanding. Series J Shares are convertible into Series I Shares on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2020 and on December 31 in every fifth year thereafter, subject to certain conditions.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS

The following description of the terms of the subscription receipts sets forth certain general terms and provisions of the subscription receipts to which any prospectus supplement may relate. We may issue subscription receipts that may be exchanged by the holders thereof for debt securities, preferred shares or common shares upon the satisfaction of certain conditions. The particular terms and provisions of the subscription receipts offered pursuant to an accompanying prospectus supplement, and the extent to which the general terms described below apply to those subscription receipts, will be described in such prospectus supplement.

Subscription receipts may be offered separately or together with debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be. The subscription receipts will be issued under a subscription receipt agreement. Under the subscription receipt agreement, a purchaser of subscription receipts will have a contractual right of rescission following the issuance of debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be, to such purchaser, entitling the purchaser to receive the amount paid for the subscription receipts upon surrender of the debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be, if this prospectus, the relevant prospectus supplement, and any amendment thereto, contains a misrepresentation, provided such remedy for rescission is exercised within 180 days of the date the subscription receipts are issued.

Any prospectus supplement for subscription receipts supplementing this prospectus will contain the terms and conditions and other information with respect to the subscription receipts being offered thereby, including:

- (i) the number of subscription receipts;
- (ii) the price at which the subscription receipts will be offered and whether the price is payable in instalments;
- (iii) any conditions to the exchange of subscription receipts into debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be, and the consequences of such conditions not being satisfied;
- (iv) the procedures for the exchange of the subscription receipts into debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be;
- (v) the number of debt securities, preferred shares or common shares, as the case may be, that may be exchanged upon exercise of each subscription receipt;
- (vi) the designation and terms of any other securities with which the subscription receipts will be offered, if any, and the number of subscription receipts that will be offered with each security;
- (vii) the dates or periods during which the subscription receipts may be exchanged into debt securities, preferred shares or common shares;
- (viii) whether such subscription receipts will be listed on any securities exchange;
- (ix) any other rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the subscription receipts; and
- (x) any other specific terms.

Subscription receipt certificates will be exchangeable for new subscription receipt certificates of different denominations at the office indicated in the prospectus supplement. Prior to the exchange of their subscription receipts, holders of subscription receipts will not have any of the rights of holders of the securities subject to the subscription receipts.

DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS

The following description of the terms of the warrants sets forth certain general terms and provisions of the warrants to which any prospectus supplement may relate. We have delivered an undertaking to the securities regulatory authority in each of the provinces and territories of Canada that we will not distribute warrants, other than warrants that give the holder the right to purchase securities of the Company or one of our affiliates, separately to any member of the public in Canada unless the offering is in connection with and forms part of the consideration for an acquisition or merger transaction or unless the prospectus supplement containing the specific terms of the warrants to be distributed separately is first approved for filing by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada where the warrants will be distributed.

We may issue warrants for the purchase of debt securities, preferred shares or Subordinate Voting Shares. Warrants may be issued independently or together with debt securities, preferred shares or Subordinate Voting Shares offered by any prospectus supplement and may be attached to, or separate from, any such offered securities. Each series of warrants will be issued under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a bank or trust company, as warrant agent. The warrant agent will act solely as our agent in connection with the warrants and will not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any holders or beneficial owners of warrants. The following summary of certain provisions of the warrants does not purport to be complete and is

subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, reference to the applicable warrant agreement. The specific terms of the warrants, and the extent to which the general terms described in this section apply to those warrants, will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Debt Warrants

The prospectus supplement relating to a particular issue of debt warrants will describe the terms of such debt warrants, including the following:

the title of such debt warrants;

the offering price for such debt warrants, if any;

the aggregate number of such debt warrants;

the designation and terms of the debt securities purchasable upon exercise of such debt warrants;

if applicable, the designation and terms of the debt securities with which such debt warrants are issued and the number of such debt warrants issued with each such debt security;

if applicable, the date from and after which such debt warrants and any debt securities issued therewith will be separately transferable;

the principal amount of debt securities purchasable upon exercise of a debt warrant and the price at which such principal amount of debt securities may be purchased upon exercise (and whether such price may be payable in cash, securities, or other property);

the date on which the right to exercise such debt warrants shall commence and the date on which such right shall expire;

if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such debt warrants that may be exercised at any one time;

whether the debt warrants represented by the debt warrant certificates or debt securities that may be issued upon exercise of the debt warrants will be issued in registered or bearer form;

information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any;

the currency or currency units in which the offering price, if any, and the exercise price are payable;

if applicable, a discussion of principal Canadian federal income tax considerations;

the antidilution or adjustment provisions of such debt warrants, if any;

the redemption or call provisions, if any, applicable to such debt warrants; and

any additional terms of such debt warrants, including terms, procedures, and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such debt warrants.

Share Warrants

The prospectus supplement relating to any particular issue of preference share warrants or Subordinate Voting Share warrants will describe the terms of such warrants, including the following:

the title of such warrants;

the offering price for such warrants, if any;

the aggregate number of such warrants;

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the designation and terms of the Subordinate Voting Share or series of preferred shares purchasable upon exercise of such warrants;

if applicable, the designation and terms of the offered securities with which such warrants are issued and the number of such warrants issued with each such offered security;

if applicable, the date from and after which such warrants and any offered securities issued therewith will be separately transferable;

the number of Subordinate Voting Share or preferred shares purchasable upon exercise of a warrant and the price at which such shares may be purchased upon exercise;

the date on which the right to exercise such warrants shall commence and the date on which such right shall expire;

if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants that may be exercised at any one time;

the currency or currency units in which the offering price, if any, and the exercise price are payable;

if applicable, a discussion of principal United States and Canadian federal income tax considerations;

the antidilution provisions of such warrants, if any;

the redemption or call provisions, if any, applicable to such warrants; and

any additional terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such warrants.

Exercise of Warrants

A warrant will entitle the holder to purchase for cash an amount of securities at an exercise price that will be stated in, or that will be determinable as described in, the applicable prospectus supplement.

Warrants may be exercised at any time up to the close of business on the expiration date set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. After the close of business on the expiration date, unexercised warrants will become void.

Warrants may be exercised as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Upon receipt of payment and the warrant certificate properly completed and duly executed at the corporate trust office of the warrant agent or any other office indicated in the prospectus supplement, we will, as soon as practicable, forward the securities purchasable upon such exercise. If less than all of the warrants represented by such warrant certificate are exercised, a new warrant certificate will be issued for the remaining warrants.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

We may issue share purchase contracts, representing contracts obligating holders to purchase from or sell to us, and obligating us to purchase from or sell to the holders, a specified number of our Subordinate Voting Shares or preferred shares, as applicable, at a future date or dates. We have delivered an undertaking to the securities regulatory authority in each of the provinces and territories of Canada that we will not distribute share purchase contracts to any member of the public in Canada unless the prospectus supplement containing the specific terms of the share purchase contracts to be distributed is first approved for filing by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada where the share purchase contracts will be distributed.

The price per Subordinate Voting Share or preference share, as applicable, may be fixed at the time the share purchase contracts are issued or may be determined by reference to a specific formula contained in the share

purchase contracts. We may issue share purchase contracts in accordance with applicable laws and in such amounts and in as many distinct series as we wish.

The applicable prospectus supplement may contain, where applicable, the following information about the share purchase contracts issued under it:

whether the share purchase contracts obligate the holder to purchase or sell, or both purchase and sell, our Subordinate Voting Shares or preferred shares, as applicable, and the nature and amount of each of those securities, or the method of determining those amounts;

whether the share purchase contracts are to be prepaid or not;

whether the share purchase contracts are to be settled by delivery, or by reference or linkage to the value or performance of our Subordinate Voting Shares or preferred shares;

any acceleration, cancellation, termination or other provisions relating to the settlement of the share purchase contracts;

whether the share purchase contracts will be issued in fully registered or global form; and

whether the share purchase contracts constitute derivatives or hybrid products as defined under Section 3 of the *Derivatives Act* (Québec) or whether they constitute securities within the meaning of the *Securities Act* (Québec), and to which of these two statutes the share purchase contracts are subject.

The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any share purchase contracts. The preceding description and any description of share purchase contracts in the applicable prospectus supplement does not purport to be complete and is subject to and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the share purchase contract agreement and, if applicable, collateral arrangements and depository arrangements relating to such share purchase contracts.

DESCRIPTION OF UNITS

The following description of the terms of the units sets forth certain general terms and provisions of the units to which any prospectus supplement may relate. We have delivered an undertaking to the securities regulatory authority in each of the provinces and territories of Canada that we will not distribute units comprised of one or more of exchangeable preferred shares, warrants, or share purchase contracts that would otherwise be subject to the undertakings described under Description of Subordinate Voting Shares and Preferred Shares Preferred Shares , Description of Warrants and Description of Share Purchase Contracts , separately to any member of the public in Canada unless the offering is in connection with and forms part of the consideration for an acquisition or merger transaction or unless the prospectus supplement containing the specific terms of the units to be distributed separately is first approved for filing by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities in each of the provinces and territories of Canada where the units will be distributed.

We may issue units comprised of one or more of the other securities described in this prospectus in any combination. Each unit will be issued so that the holder of the unit is also the holder of each security included in the unit. Thus, the holder of a unit will have the rights and obligations of a holder of each included security. The unit agreement under which a unit is issued may provide that the securities included in the unit may not be held or transferred separately, at any time or at any time before a specified date.

The applicable prospectus supplement may describe:

the designation and terms of the units and of the securities comprising the units, including whether and under what circumstances those securities may be held or transferred separately;

any provisions for the issuance, payment, settlement, transfer or exchange of the units or of the securities comprising the units; and

whether the units will be issued in fully registered or global form.

The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any units. The preceding description and any description of units in the applicable prospectus supplement does not purport to be complete and is subject to and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the unit agreement and, if applicable, collateral arrangements and depositary arrangements relating to such units.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may issue the securities offered by this prospectus for cash or other consideration:
to or through underwriters, dealers, placement agents or other intermediaries, or

directly to one or more purchasers, provided that the registration requirements of applicable provincial and territorial securities laws are not applicable to the transaction.

The prospectus supplement with respect to the securities being offered will set forth the terms of the offering of the securities, including:

the name or names of any underwriters, dealers or other placement agents,

the purchase price of, and form of consideration for, the securities and the proceeds, if any, to us from such sale or exchange,

any delayed delivery arrangements,

any underwriting discounts and other items constituting underwriters' compensation,

any offering price, and

any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers and any securities exchanges on which the securities may be listed.

Only underwriters named in the prospectus supplement are deemed to be underwriters in connection with the securities offered by that prospectus supplement.

Under agreements which may be entered into by us, underwriters, dealers and agents who participate in the distribution of securities may be entitled to indemnification by us against certain liabilities, including liabilities under applicable securities legislation, or to contributions with respect to payments which such underwriters, dealers or agents may be required to make in respect thereof. The underwriters, dealers and agents with whom we enter into agreements may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for us in the ordinary course of business.

In connection with any offering of securities, the underwriters may over-allot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the securities offered at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, we also may issue some or all of the securities offered by this prospectus in exchange for property, including securities or assets of ours or of other companies which we may acquire in the future.

CAPITALIZATION

The table below sets forth our capitalization as of September 30, 2010 under Canadian GAAP. The As Adjusted column reflects our capitalization after giving effect to: (a) the repurchases, from October 1, 2010 to December 9, 2010, of our subordinate voting shares for treasury; (b) the issuance of 12,000,000 Series I Shares on October 5, 2010 with an aggregate stated capital of Cdn\$300 million; and (c) the redemption on October 20, 2010 of all of OdysseyRe s 8.125% noncumulative Series A preferred shares and its floating rate noncumulative Series B preferred shares not owned by it or other subsidiaries of Fairfax. You should read this table in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 and our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

	As of September 30, 2010	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(U.S. dollars, in millions)	
Holding company cash, short-term investments and marketable securities, net of short sale and derivative obligations	\$ 1,266.5	\$ 1,538.3
Debt⁽¹⁾		
Subsidiary indebtedness ⁽²⁾	\$ 80.7	\$ 10.1
Long-term debt holding company borrowings	1,475.8	1,475.8
Long-term debt subsidiary company borrowings	917.4	917.4
TIG Note	140.2	140.2
Purchase consideration payable	160.0	160.0
Trust preferred securities of subsidiaries	9.1	9.1
Total debt	2,783.2	2,712.6
Equity		
Common stock	3,257.2	3,252.7
Treasury stock, at cost	(52.1)	(52.6)
Share-based compensation	0.4	0.4
Retained earnings	4,081.5	4,071.9
Accumulated other comprehensive income	936.9	936.9
Common shareholders equity	8,223.9	8,209.3
Preferred stock	646.2	934.7
Non-controlling interests ⁽³⁾	44.4	44.4
Total equity	8,914.5	9,188.4
Total capitalization	\$ 11,697.7	\$ 11,901.0
Total debt as a percentage of total capitalization	23.8%	22.8%
Net debt as a percentage of net total capitalization ⁽⁴⁾	14.5%	11.3%

(1) See notes 9 and 10 of our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 and note 6 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, incorporated by reference in this prospectus, for more details on our long-term debt, purchase consideration payable, the TIG Note and trust preferred securities.

- (2) The As Adjusted subsidiary indebtedness reflects \$43.6 million paid by OdysseyRe on October 20, 2010 to repurchase \$42.4 million of the stated capital of its Series A preferred shares and \$27.0 million paid to repurchase \$26.1 million of the stated capital of its Series B preferred shares.
- (3) Includes minority interest in Ridley Inc. and First Capital Insurance Limited.

- (4) Net debt equals total debt minus cash, short-term investments and marketable securities, net of short sale and derivative obligations. Net total capitalization is calculated by the Company as the sum of the total equity and net debt.

EARNINGS COVERAGE RATIOS

The following consolidated financial ratios are calculated for the twelve-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The As Adjusted ratio for the twelve months ended September 30, 2010 gives effect as of October 1, 2009 to:

the issuance of 12,000,000 Series I Shares on October 5, 2010 with an aggregate stated capital of Cdn\$300 million; and

the redemption on October 20, 2010 of OdysseyRe's \$42.4 million of stated capital of Series A preferred shares and \$26.1 million of stated capital of Series B preferred shares.

The As Adjusted ratio for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 gives effect as of January 1, 2009 to:

the issuance of 8,000,000 Series E Shares on February 1, 2010 with an aggregate stated capital of Cdn\$200 million;

the acquisition of Zenith on May 20, 2010 which included the consolidation of \$45.5 million aggregate principal amount of Zenith's redeemable securities and the deconsolidation of \$38.0 million and \$6.2 million of long-term debt holding company borrowings and long-term debt subsidiary company borrowings respectively, as a result of Zenith owning notes of Fairfax and OdysseyRe in its investment portfolio prior to its acquisition by Fairfax;

the issuance on June 22, 2010 of Cdn\$275 million principal amount of 7.25% Senior Notes due 2020;

the issuance of 10,000,000 Series G Shares on July 28, 2010 with an aggregate stated capital of Cdn\$250 million;