
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2005**

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-14697

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

51-0241172
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

355 Maple Avenue, Harleysville, PA 19438-2297

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(215) 256-5000**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$1 par value

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No .

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No .

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K .

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

On June 30, 2005 the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value (based on the closing sales price on that date) of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$278,661,211.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 30,709,049 shares of Common Stock outstanding on March 1, 2006

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

1. Portions of the Registrant's proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 26, 2006 are incorporated by reference in Parts I and III of this report.
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HARLEYSVILLE GROUP INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
DECEMBER 31, 2005

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

General

Harleysville Group Inc. (the “Company”) is an insurance holding company headquartered in Pennsylvania which, through its subsidiaries, engages in the property and casualty insurance business on a regional basis. As used herein, “Harleysville Group” refers to Harleysville Group Inc. and its subsidiaries.

The Company is a Delaware corporation formed by Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company (the “Mutual Company”) in 1979 as a wholly-owned subsidiary. In May 1986, the Company completed an initial public offering of its common stock, reducing the percentage of outstanding shares owned by the Mutual Company to approximately 70%. In April 1992, the Mutual Company completed a secondary public offering of a portion of the Company’s common stock then owned by it, further reducing the percentage of outstanding shares owned by the Mutual Company. At December 31, 2005, the Mutual Company owned approximately 56% of the Company’s outstanding shares.

Harleysville Group and the Mutual Company operate together to pursue a strategy of underwriting a broad array of personal and commercial coverages. These insurance coverages are marketed primarily in the eastern and midwestern United States through approximately 1,500 insurance agencies. Regional offices are maintained in Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia. The Company’s property and casualty insurance subsidiaries are: Harleysville-Atlantic Insurance Company (“Atlantic”), Harleysville Insurance Company (“HIC”), Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey (“HNJ”), Harleysville Insurance Company of New York (“HIC New York”), Harleysville Insurance Company of Ohio (“HIC Ohio”), Harleysville Lake States Insurance Company (“Lake States”), Harleysville Preferred Insurance Company (“Preferred”), Harleysville Worcester Insurance Company (“Worcester”), and Mid-America Insurance Company (“Mid-America”).

The Company operates regionally. Management believes that the Company’s regional organization permits each regional operation to benefit from economies of scale provided by centralized support while encouraging local marketing autonomy and managerial entrepreneurship. Services which directly involve the insured or the agent (i.e., underwriting, claims and marketing) generally are performed regionally in accordance with Company-wide standards to promote high quality service, while actuarial, investment, legal, data processing and similar services are performed centrally. The Company’s network of regional insurance companies has expanded significantly in the last twenty-two years. In 1983, the Company acquired Worcester, a property and casualty insurer which has conducted business in New England since 1823. In 1984, HNJ was formed by the Company and began underwriting property and casualty insurance in New Jersey. In 1987, the Company acquired Atlantic, a property and casualty insurer which has conducted business in the southeastern United States since 1905. In 1991, the Company acquired Mid-America (formerly named Connecticut Union Insurance Company), which conducted business in Connecticut, and HIC New York, which primarily conducts business in upstate New York. In 1993, the Company acquired Lake States, which primarily conducts business in Michigan. In 1994, the Company formed HIC Ohio which began underwriting property and casualty insurance in Ohio. In 1997, the Company acquired HIC, which primarily conducts business in Minnesota and neighboring states.

The Company’s property and casualty subsidiaries participate in an intercompany pooling arrangement whereby these subsidiaries cede to the Mutual Company all of their net premiums written and assume from the Mutual Company a portion of the pooled business, which includes substantially all of the Mutual Company’s property and casualty insurance business. See “Business - Pooling Arrangement.”

Business Segments

Harleysville Group has three segments which consist of the personal lines of insurance, the commercial lines of insurance and the investment function. Financial information about these segments is set forth in Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Narrative Description of Business

Property and Casualty Underwriting

Harleysville Group and the Mutual Company together underwrite a broad line of personal and commercial property and casualty coverages, including automobile, homeowners, commercial multi-peril and workers compensation. The Mutual Company and the Company's insurance subsidiaries participate in an intercompany pooling arrangement under which such subsidiaries and the Mutual Company combine their property and casualty business.

Harleysville Group and the Mutual Company have a pooled rating of "A-" (excellent) which was issued by A.M. Best Company, Inc. ("Best's") on February 17, 2004 based upon 2003 statutory results and operating performance. This rating is lower than the previous rating of "A" (excellent). Best's ratings are based upon factors relevant to policyholders and are not directed toward the protection of investors. Management believes that the Best's rating is an important factor in marketing Harleysville Group's products to its agents and customers.

The following table sets forth ratios for the Company's property and casualty subsidiaries, prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and with statutory accounting practices ("SAP") prescribed or permitted by state insurance authorities. The statutory combined ratio is a standard measure of underwriting profitability. This ratio is the sum of (i) the ratio of incurred losses and loss settlement expenses to net earned premium ("loss ratio"); (ii) the ratio of expenses incurred for commissions, premium taxes, administrative and other underwriting expenses to net written premium ("expense ratio"); and (iii) the ratio of dividends to policyholders to net earned premium ("dividend ratio"). The GAAP combined ratio is calculated in the same manner except that it is based on GAAP amounts and the denominator for each component is net earned premium. When the combined ratio is under 100%, underwriting results are generally considered profitable. Conversely, when the combined ratio is over 100%, underwriting results are generally considered unprofitable. The combined ratio does not reflect investment income, federal income taxes or other non-operating income or expense. Harleysville Group's operating income is a function of both underwriting results and investment income.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP BUSINESS ONLY

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
GAAP combined ratio	101.9%	105.6%	121.6%
Statutory operating ratios:			
Loss ratio	67.4%	72.3%	88.9%
Expense and dividend ratios	34.8%	33.6%	34.3%
Statutory combined ratio	102.2%	105.9%	123.2%

The following table sets forth the net written premiums and combined ratios by line of insurance, prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by state insurance authorities, for Harleysville Group for the periods indicated:

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP BUSINESS ONLY

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net Premiums Written			
Commercial:			
Automobile	\$ 221,680	\$ 227,105	\$ 221,818
Workers compensation	95,877	96,543	107,415
Commercial multi-peril	306,267	287,824	258,854
Other commercial	68,532	66,946	69,450
Total commercial	<u>692,356</u>	<u>678,418</u>	<u>657,537</u>
Personal:			
Automobile	78,787	90,947	112,287
Homeowners	59,175	61,108	65,740
Other personal	8,726	9,230	7,971
Total personal	<u>146,688</u>	<u>161,285</u>	<u>185,998</u>
Total Harleysville Group Business	<u>\$ 839,044</u>	<u>\$ 839,703</u>	<u>\$ 843,535</u>
Combined Ratios			
Commercial:			
Automobile	101.1%	104.4%	112.1%
Workers compensation	124.0%	122.6%	178.2%
Commercial multi-peril	101.5%	105.5%	118.3%
Other commercial	98.7%	95.5%	87.9%
Total commercial	104.3%	106.7%	123.6%
Personal:			
Automobile	99.2%	113.9%	124.6%
Homeowners	87.6%	87.5%	114.6%
Other personal	72.3%	87.7%	137.0%
Total personal	93.1%	102.8%	121.8%
Total Harleysville Group Business	102.2%	105.9%	123.2%

Pooling Arrangement

The Company's property and casualty subsidiaries participate in an intercompany pooling arrangement with the Mutual Company. The underwriting pool is intended to produce a more uniform and stable underwriting result from year to year for all companies in the pool than they would experience individually and to reduce the risk of loss of any of the pool participants by spreading the risk among all the participants. Each company participating in the pool has at its disposal the capacity of the entire pool, rather than being limited to policy exposures of a size commensurate with its own capital and surplus. The additional capacity exists because such policy exposures are spread among all the pool participants which each have their own capital and surplus. Regulation is applied to the individual companies rather than to the pool.

Pursuant to the terms of the pooling agreement with the Mutual Company, each of the Company's subsidiary participants cedes premiums, losses and expenses on all of its business to the Mutual Company which, in turn, retrocedes to such subsidiaries a specified portion of premiums, losses and expenses of the Mutual Company and such subsidiaries. Under the terms of the intercompany pooling agreement which became effective January 1, 1986, Preferred and HNJ ceded to the Mutual Company all of their insurance business written on or after January 1, 1986. All of the Mutual Company's property and casualty insurance business written or in force on or after January 1, 1986, was also included in the pooled business. The pooling agreement provides, however, that Harleysville Group is not liable for any losses occurring prior to January 1, 1986. The pooling agreement does not legally discharge Harleysville Group from its primary liability for the full amount of the policies ceded. However, it makes the Mutual Company liable to Harleysville Group to the extent of the business ceded.

The following table sets forth a chronology of the changes that have occurred in the pooling agreement since it became effective on January 1, 1986.

Chronology of Changes in Pooling Agreement

<u>Date</u>	<u>Harleysville Group Percentage</u>	<u>Mutual Company Percentage</u>	<u>Event</u>
January 1, 1986	30%	70%	Current pooling agreement began with Preferred and HNJ as participants with the Mutual Company.
July 1, 1987	35%	65%	Atlantic acquired and included in the pool.
January 1, 1989	50%	50%	Worcester included in the pool.
January 1, 1991	60%	40%	HIC New York and Mid-America acquired and included in the pool and the Mutual Company formed Pennland (not a pool participant) to write Pennsylvania personal automobile business.
January 1, 1996	65%	35%	Pennland included in the pool.
January 1, 1997	70%	30%	Lake States included in the pool.
January 1, 1998	72%	28%	HIC included in the pool.

When pool participation percentages increased as described above, cash and investments equal to the net increase in liabilities assumed less a ceding commission related to the net increase in the liability for unearned premiums, was transferred from the Mutual Company to Harleysville Group.

All premiums, losses, loss settlement expenses and other underwriting expenses are prorated among the parties to the pooling arrangement on the basis of their participation in the pool. The method of establishing reserves is set forth under "Business - Reserves." The pooling agreement may be amended or terminated by agreement of the parties. Termination may occur only at the end of a calendar year. The Boards of Directors of the Company and the Mutual Company maintain a coordinating committee which reviews and evaluates, and when changes are warranted, approves the pooling arrangements between the Company and the Mutual Company. See "Business-Relationship with the Mutual Company." In evaluating pool participation changes, the coordinating committee considers current and proposed acquisitions, the relative capital positions and revenue contributions of the pool participants, and growth prospects and ability to access capital markets to support that growth. Harleysville Group does not intend to terminate its participation in the pooling agreement.

The following table sets forth the net premiums written and combined ratios by line of insurance for the total pooled business after elimination of management fees, prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by state insurance authorities, for the periods indicated.

TOTAL POOLED BUSINESS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(dollars in thousands)		
Net Premiums Written			
Commercial:			
Automobile	\$ 308,576	\$ 316,180	\$ 308,839
Workers compensation	133,161	134,088	149,188
Commercial multi-peril	432,788	406,720	365,920
Other commercial	96,782	94,535	98,173
Total commercial	<u>971,307</u>	<u>951,523</u>	<u>922,120</u>
Personal:			
Automobile	109,840	126,801	156,533
Homeowners	84,310	87,051	93,577
Other personal	12,119	12,819	11,071
Total personal	<u>206,269</u>	<u>226,671</u>	<u>261,181</u>
Total pooled business	<u>\$ 1,177,576</u>	<u>\$ 1,178,194</u>	<u>\$ 1,183,301</u>
Combined Ratios(1)			
Commercial:			
Automobile	101.0%	104.2%	112.0%
Workers compensation	124.4%	123.5%	179.0%
Commercial multi-peril	99.9%	104.0%	117.2%
Other commercial	97.5%	94.2%	86.7%
Total commercial	103.5%	106.0%	123.1%
Personal:			
Automobile	100.9%	116.8%	127.5%
Homeowners	85.3%	85.9%	113.9%
Other personal	72.3%	87.7%	137.0%
Total personal	93.1%	103.7%	123.2%
Total pooled business	101.6%	105.5%	123.1%

(1) See the definition of combined ratio in "Business-Property and Casualty Underwriting."

The combined ratio for the total pooled business differs from Harleysville Group's combined ratio primarily because of the effect of the aggregate catastrophe reinsurance agreement with the Mutual Company. See Note 2(a) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Business-Reinsurance.

Reserves. Loss reserves are estimates at a given point in time of what the insurer expects to pay to claimants for claims occurring on or before such point in time, including claims which have been incurred but not yet been reported to the insurer. These are estimates, and it can be expected that the ultimate liability will exceed or be less than such estimates. During the loss settlement period, additional facts regarding individual claims may become known, and consequently it often becomes necessary to refine and adjust the estimates of liability.

Harleysville Group maintains reserves for estimates of the ultimate unpaid cost of all losses incurred, including losses for claims which have been incurred but have not yet been reported to Harleysville Group. Loss settlement expense reserves are intended to cover the ultimate costs of settling all claims, including investigation and litigation costs relating to such claims. The amount of loss reserves for reported claims is based primarily upon a case-by-case evaluation of the type of risk involved and knowledge of the circumstances surrounding each claim and the insurance policy provisions relating to the type of loss. The amounts of loss reserves for incurred but unreported claims and loss settlement expense reserves are determined utilizing historical information by line of insurance as adjusted to current conditions. Inflation is implicitly provided for in the reserving function through analysis of costs, trends and reviews of historical reserving results. Estimates of the liabilities are reviewed and updated on a regular basis using the most recent information on reported claims and a variety of actuarial techniques. With the exception of reserves relating to some workers compensation long-term disability cases, loss reserves are not discounted.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of beginning and ending net reserves for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses for the years indicated for the total pooled business on a statutory basis.

TOTAL POOLED BUSINESS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(in thousands)		
Reserves for losses and loss settlement expenses, beginning of the year	\$ 1,613,374	\$ 1,514,548	\$ 1,224,380
Incurred losses and loss settlement expenses:			
Provision for insured events of the current year	811,778	825,215	856,936
Increase (decrease) in provisions for insured events of prior years	(19,545)	24,381	173,441
Total incurred losses and loss settlement expenses	792,233	849,596	1,030,377
Payments:			
Losses and loss settlement expenses attributable to insured events of the current year	254,441	260,417	302,354
Losses and loss settlement expenses attributable to insured events of prior years	389,968	490,353	437,855
Total payments	644,409	750,770	740,209
Reserves for losses and loss settlement expenses, end of the year	\$ 1,761,198	\$ 1,613,374	\$ 1,514,548

The following table sets forth the development of net reserves for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses from 1995 through 2005 for the pooled business of the Mutual Company and Harleysville Group on a statutory basis. "Reserve for losses and loss settlement expenses" sets forth the estimated liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses recorded at the balance sheet date for each of the indicated years. This liability represents the estimated amount of losses and loss settlement expenses for claims arising in the current and all prior years that are unpaid at the balance sheet date, including losses incurred but not reported.

The "Reserves reestimated" portion of the table shows the reestimated amount of the previously recorded liability based on experience of each succeeding year. The estimate is increased or decreased as payments are made and more information becomes known about the severity of remaining unpaid claims. For example, the 1995 liability has developed a redundancy after ten years, in that reestimated losses and loss settlement expenses are expected to be lower than the initial estimated liability established in 1995 of \$900.3 million by \$99.2 million, or 11.0%.

The "Cumulative amount of reserves paid" portion of the table shows the cumulative losses and loss settlement expense payments made in succeeding years for losses incurred prior to the balance sheet date. For example, the 1995 column indicates that as of December 31, 2005, payments of \$794.6 million of the currently reestimated ultimate liability for losses and loss settlement expenses had been made.

The "Redundancy (deficiency)" portion of the table shows the cumulative redundancy or deficiency at December 31, 2005 of the reserve estimate shown on the top line of the corresponding column. A redundancy in reserves means that reserves established in prior years exceeded actual losses and loss settlement expenses or were reevaluated at less than the original reserved amount. A deficiency in reserves means that the reserves established in prior years were less than actual losses and loss settlement expenses or were reevaluated at more than the originally reserved amounts.

The following table includes all 2005 pool participants as if they had participated in the pooling arrangement in all years indicated except for acquired pool participant companies, which are included from their date of acquisition. Under the terms of the pooling arrangement, Harleysville Group is not responsible for losses on the pooled business occurring prior to January 1, 1986.

TOTAL POOLED BUSINESS

	Year ended December 31,										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(dollars in thousands)										
Reserve for losses and loss settlement expenses	\$ 900,336	\$ 1,033,376	\$ 1,124,910	\$ 1,172,664	\$ 1,181,066	\$ 1,136,848	\$ 1,147,517	\$ 1,224,380	\$ 1,514,548	\$ 1,613,374	\$ 1,761,198
Reserves reestimated:											
One year later	856,493	995,656	1,068,687	1,090,640	1,115,747	1,114,404	1,143,701	1,397,821	1,538,929	1,593,829	
Two years later	820,894	961,228	1,005,208	1,042,183	1,097,544	1,124,881	1,308,498	1,459,056	1,566,305		
Three years later	799,191	918,006	972,318	1,027,968	1,106,107	1,245,333	1,369,239	1,501,724			
Four years later	768,704	894,015	961,721	1,028,927	1,182,626	1,290,895	1,413,644				
Five years later	748,667	887,697	962,861	1,073,694	1,214,740	1,325,808					
Six years later	743,859	890,713	995,904	1,099,420	1,244,763						
Seven years later	747,954	912,615	1,018,216	1,126,334							
Eight years later	766,964	934,640	1,039,515								
Nine years later	785,850	952,437									
Ten years later	801,091										
Cumulative amount of reserves paid:											
One year later	273,744	328,691	338,377	358,526	391,524	395,561	372,642	437,855	490,353	389,968	
Two years later	448,497	523,307	540,522	562,908	609,016	609,777	654,045	759,313	742,476		
Three years later	566,804	656,234	674,740	695,315	753,893	801,234	884,746	935,691			
Four years later	643,451	741,013	756,502	777,204	864,840	945,886	1,005,199				
Five years later	690,301	790,902	801,602	838,597	951,286	1,019,943					
Six years later	720,664	821,164	837,855	892,222	1,001,074						
Seven years later	740,151	845,843	877,219	926,315							
Eight years later	759,217	873,007	902,405								
Nine years later	778,441	893,244									
Ten years later	794,607										
Cumulative redundancy/ (deficiency)	99,245	80,939	85,395	46,330	(63,697)	(188,960)	(266,127)	(277,344)	(51,757)	19,545	
Cumulative redundancy/ (deficiency) expressed as a percent of year-end reserves	11.0%	7.8%	7.6%	4.0%	(5.4)%	(16.6)%	(23.2)%	(22.7)%	(3.4)%	1.2%	
Cumulative redundancy/ (deficiency) excluding pre-1986 reserve development (1)	138,158	115,107	114,652	73,100	(38,459)	(166,109)	(244,103)	(257,501)	(39,584)	24,599	

(1) Excludes years not included in pooling arrangement with Harleysville Group.

Harleysville Group's reserves primarily are derived from those established for the total pooled business. The terms of the pooling agreement provide that Harleysville Group is responsible only for pooled losses incurred on or after the effective date, January 1, 1986. The GAAP loss reserve experience of Harleysville Group, as reflected in its financial statements, is shown in the following table which sets forth a reconciliation of beginning and ending net reserves for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses for the years indicated for the business of Harleysville Group only.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP BUSINESS ONLY

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
		(in thousands)	
Reserves for losses and loss settlement expenses, beginning of the year	<u>\$ 1,131,609</u>	<u>\$ 1,062,660</u>	<u>\$ 857,182</u>
Incurring losses and loss settlement expenses:			
Provision for insured events of the current year	584,929	593,198	608,816
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior years	(17,533)	12,462	119,059
Total incurred losses and loss settlement expenses	<u>567,396</u>	<u>605,660</u>	<u>727,875</u>
Payments:			
Losses and loss settlement expenses attributable to insured events of the current year	183,645	186,629	210,173
Losses and loss settlement expenses attributable to insured events of prior years	278,270	350,082	312,224
Total payments	<u>461,915</u>	<u>536,711</u>	<u>522,397</u>
Reserves for losses and loss settlement expenses, end of the year	<u>\$ 1,237,090</u>	<u>\$ 1,131,609</u>	<u>\$ 1,062,660</u>

See page 11 for reconciliation of net reserves to gross reserves.

Harleysville Group recognized net favorable development in the provision for insured events of prior years of \$17,533,000 in 2005 primarily due to lower-than-expected claims severity in accident years 2004 and 2003, partially offset by greater-than-expected claims severity in commercial lines in 2002 and prior accident years. The favorable development consisted of \$3,940,000 in commercial lines and \$13,593,000 in personal lines.

Harleysville Group recognized net adverse development in the provision for insured events of prior years of \$12,462,000 and \$119,059,000 in 2004 and 2003, respectively, primarily due to greater-than-expected claims severity in commercial lines.

The following table sets forth the development of net reserves for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses for Harleysville Group. The effect of changes to the pooling agreement participation is reflected in this table. For example, the January 1, 1996 increase in Harleysville Group's pooling participation from 60% to 65% is reflected in the first line of the 1996 column. Amounts of assets equal to increases in net liabilities were transferred to Harleysville Group from the Mutual Company in conjunction with each respective pooling change. The amount of the assets transferred has been netted against and has reduced the cumulative amounts paid for years prior to the pooling changes. For example, the 1995 column of the "Cumulative amount of reserves paid" portion of the table reflects the assets transferred in conjunction with the 1996 increase in the pooling percentage from 60% to 65% as a decrease netted in the "one year later" line. The cumulative amounts paid are reflected in this manner to maintain comparability. This is because when Harleysville Group pays claims subsequent to the date of a pool participation increase, the amounts paid are greater, however, the prior year's reserve amounts are reflective of a lower pool participation percentage. By reflecting pooling participation increases in this manner, loss development is not obscured. Loss development reflects Harleysville Group's share of the total pooled business loss development since January 1, 1986 when Harleysville Group began participation, plus loss development of any subsidiary not participating in the pooling agreement.

Loss development information for the total pooled business is presented on pages 6 to 8 to provide greater analysis of underlying claims development.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP BUSINESS

	Year Ended December 31,										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(dollars in thousands)										
Reserve for losses and loss settlement expenses	\$ 576,653	\$ 718,700	\$ 793,563	\$ 813,519	\$ 823,914	\$ 792,584	\$ 800,861	\$ 857,182	\$ 1,062,660	\$ 1,131,609	\$ 1,237,090
Reserves reestimated:											
One year later	541,654	688,972	750,956	753,987	774,977	775,234	796,213	976,241	1,075,122	1,114,076	
Two years later	513,555	662,393	704,157	717,324	761,234	781,117	909,048	1,015,209	1,091,322		
Three years later	496,138	630,170	678,757	706,491	765,816	862,320	947,660	1,042,276			
Four years later	473,084	611,179	670,534	705,615	815,380	889,996	975,978				
Five years later	456,940	606,037	669,789	732,315	833,373	911,482					
Six years later	452,885	606,642	688,055	745,714	851,335						
Seven years later	454,267	616,886	698,996	761,438							
Eight years later	462,428	627,620	710,694								
Nine years later	470,901	636,796									
Ten years later	478,237										
Cumulative amount of reserves paid:											
One year later	105,774	200,907	228,622	252,972	279,153	282,110	265,422	312,224	350,082	278,270	
Two years later	204,030	330,158	371,624	397,685	433,901	434,579	465,001	541,063	529,126		
Three years later	281,546	423,337	465,897	491,274	536,547	569,696	628,494	665,513			
Four years later	334,204	482,016	523,050	548,696	613,701	671,230	712,677				
Five years later	365,574	516,221	553,984	590,172	673,327	722,038					
Six years later	385,720	536,473	577,360	626,171	706,659						
Seven years later	398,214	551,515	603,092	648,203							
Eight years later	409,215	568,463	618,715								
Nine years later	420,446	580,524									
Ten years later	429,575										
Net cumulative redundancy/ (deficiency)	98,416	81,904	82,869	52,081	(27,421)	(118,898)	(175,117)	(185,094)	(28,662)	17,533	
Net cumulative redundancy/ (deficiency) expressed as a percent of year end reserves	17.1%	11.4%	10.4%	6.4%	(3.3)%	(15.0)%	(21.9)%	(21.6)%	(2.7)%	1.5%	
Gross reserve	\$ 645,941	\$ 796,820	\$ 868,393	\$ 893,420	\$ 901,352	\$ 864,843	\$ 879,056	\$ 928,335	\$ 1,219,977	\$ 1,317,735	\$ 1,480,802
Ceded reserve	69,288	78,120	74,830	79,901	77,438	72,259	78,195	71,153	157,317	186,126	243,712
Net reserve	<u>\$ 576,653</u>	<u>\$ 718,700</u>	<u>\$ 793,563</u>	<u>\$ 813,519</u>	<u>\$ 823,914</u>	<u>\$ 792,584</u>	<u>\$ 800,861</u>	<u>\$ 857,182</u>	<u>\$ 1,062,660</u>	<u>\$ 1,131,609</u>	<u>\$ 1,237,090</u>
Gross cumulative redundancy/ (deficiency)	<u>\$ 37,608</u>	<u>\$ 17,667</u>	<u>\$ 6,944</u>	<u>\$ (20,367)</u>	<u>\$ (119,630)</u>	<u>\$ (234,989)</u>	<u>\$ (285,994)</u>	<u>\$ (295,599)</u>	<u>\$ (63,844)</u>	<u>\$ 17,136</u>	
Gross re-estimated	\$ 608,333	\$ 779,153	\$ 861,449	\$ 913,787	\$ 1,020,982	\$ 1,099,832	\$ 1,165,050	\$ 1,223,934	\$ 1,283,821	\$ 1,300,599	
Ceded re-estimated	130,096	142,357	150,755	152,349	169,647	188,350	189,072	181,658	192,499	186,523	
Net re-estimated	<u>\$ 478,237</u>	<u>\$ 636,796</u>	<u>\$ 710,694</u>	<u>\$ 761,438</u>	<u>\$ 851,335</u>	<u>\$ 911,482</u>	<u>\$ 975,978</u>	<u>\$ 1,042,276</u>	<u>\$ 1,091,322</u>	<u>\$ 1,114,076</u>	

Note: The amount of cash and investments received equal to the increase in liabilities for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses was \$93,966,000, \$28,318,000 and \$12,392,000 for the changes in pool participation in 1996, 1997 and 1998, respectively.

Reinsurance. Harleysville Group follows the customary industry practice of reinsuring a portion of its exposures and paying to the reinsurers a portion of the premiums received. Insurance is ceded principally to reduce the net liability on individual risks and to protect against catastrophic losses. Reinsurance does not legally discharge an insurer from its primary liability for the full amount of the policies, although it does make the assuming reinsurer liable to the insurer to the extent of the reinsurance ceded. Therefore, a ceding company is subject to credit risk with respect to its reinsurers. Harleysville Group has not entered into any finite reinsurance agreements.

The reinsurance described below is maintained for the Company's subsidiaries and the Mutual Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Reinsurance premiums and recoveries are allocated to participants in the pooling agreement according to pooling percentages.

Reinsurance for property and auto physical damage losses is currently maintained under a per risk excess of loss treaty affording recovery to \$8.5 million above a retention of \$1.5 million. Harleysville Group's 2005 pooling share of such recovery would be \$6.1 million above a retention of \$1.1 million. In addition, the Company's subsidiaries and the Mutual Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries are reinsured under a catastrophe reinsurance treaty effective for one year from July 1, 2005 which provides coverage ranging from 85% to 100% of up to \$205.0 million in excess of a retention of \$30.0 million for any given catastrophe. Harleysville Group's 2005 pooling share of this coverage would range from 85% to 100% of up to \$147.6 million in excess of a retention of \$21.6 million for any given catastrophe. Accordingly, pursuant to the terms of the treaty, the maximum recovery would be \$196.5 million for any catastrophe involving an insured loss equal to or greater than \$235.0 million. Harleysville Group's pooling share of this maximum recovery would be \$141.5 million for any catastrophe involving an insured loss of \$169.2 million or greater. The treaty includes reinstatement provisions providing for coverage for a second catastrophe and requiring payment of an additional premium in the event of a first catastrophe occurring. Most terrorism losses would not be covered by the treaty. Harleysville Group has not purchased funded catastrophe covers. Harleysville Group and Mutual have purchased property per risk excess of loss reinsurance which covers certain terrorism losses and provides for recovery of up to \$8.5 million in excess of \$1.5 million of terrorism losses for any one risk under certain circumstances. The maximum recovery by Harleysville Group on a terrorism loss occurrence is \$8.6 million.

Casualty reinsurance (including liability and workers compensation) is currently maintained under an excess of loss treaty affording recovery to \$38.0 million above a retention of \$2.0 million for each loss occurrence. Harleysville Group's 2005 pooling share of a recovery would be up to \$27.4 million above a retention of \$1.4 million. In addition, there is reinsurance to protect Harleysville Group from large workers compensation losses. For umbrella liability coverages, reinsurance protection up to \$9.0 million is provided over a retention of \$1.0 million. Harleysville Group's 2005 pooling share would provide for recovery of \$6.5 million over a retention of \$0.7 million. The casualty reinsurance programs provide coverage for a terrorist event with no reinstatement provision.

Harleysville Group had a reinsurance agreement with the Mutual Company whereby the Mutual Company reinsured accumulated catastrophe losses in a quarter up to \$14.4 million in excess of \$3.6 million in return for a reinsurance premium. The agreement excluded catastrophe losses resulting from earthquakes, hurricanes or terrorism. The agreement was terminated December 31, 2005 and the coverage will not be replaced as it is no longer deemed necessary based on the current catastrophe risk profile.

The terms and charges for reinsurance coverage are typically negotiated annually. The reinsurance market is subject to conditions which are similar to those in the direct property and casualty insurance market, and there can be no assurance that reinsurance will remain available to Harleysville Group to the same extent and at the same cost currently maintained.

Harleysville Group considers numerous factors in choosing reinsurers, the most important of which are the financial stability and credit worthiness of the reinsurer. Harleysville Group has not experienced any material uncollectible reinsurance recoverables.

The Company's subsidiaries and Mutual are servicing carriers in the "Write-Your-Own" (WYO) program of the United States government's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The WYO program is a cooperative undertaking of the insurance industry and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. As servicing carriers, Harleysville Group and Mutual bear no risk of loss on flood insurance policies. All of the premiums collected on flood insurance policies are ceded to the federal government and, in exchange a servicing fee is received from which agency commission, claim handling fees and other related expenses are paid.

As a writer of personal and commercial automobile policies in the state of Michigan, in compliance with applicable state regulations, Harleysville Group cedes premiums and claims for medical benefits and work loss, above a specified retention amount, to the Michigan Catastrophic Claims Association. For policies effective July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006, the required retention is \$375,000.

Competition. The property and casualty insurance industry is highly competitive on the basis of both price and service. There are numerous companies competing for the categories of business underwritten by Harleysville Group in the geographic areas where Harleysville Group operates, many of which are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial resources than Harleysville Group. In addition, because the insurance products of Harleysville Group and the Mutual Company are marketed exclusively through independent insurance agencies, most of which represent more than one company, Harleysville Group faces competition within each agency.

Marketing. Harleysville Group markets its insurance products through independent agencies and monitors the performance of these agencies relative to many factors including profitability, growth and retention. At December 31, 2005, there were approximately 1,500 agencies.

Investments

An important element of the financial results of Harleysville Group is the return on invested assets. An investment objective of Harleysville Group is to maintain a widely diversified fixed maturities portfolio structured to maximize after-tax investment income while minimizing credit risk through investments in high quality instruments. An objective also is to provide adequate funds to pay claims without forced sales of investments. At December 31, 2005, substantially all of Harleysville Group's fixed maturity investment portfolio was rated at investment grade and the investment portfolio did not contain any real estate or mortgage loans. Harleysville Group also invests in equity securities with the objective of capital appreciation.

Harleysville Group has adopted and follows an investment philosophy which precludes the purchase of non-investment grade fixed income securities. However, due to uncertainties in the economic environment, it is possible that the quality of investments held in Harleysville Group's portfolio may change.

The following table shows the composition of Harleysville Group's fixed maturity investment portfolio at amortized cost, excluding short-term investments, by rating as of December 31, 2005:

	December 31, 2005	
	Amount	Percent
	(dollars in thousands)	
Rating(1)		
U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency bonds (2)	\$ 423,829	23.4%
Aaa	773,307	42.8
Aa	405,936	22.4
A	166,127	9.2
Baa	6,791	0.4
Ba	20,295	1.1
B	4,999	0.3
Not Rated	6,924	0.4
Total	\$ 1,808,208	100.0%

(1) Ratings assigned by Moody's Investors Services, Inc.

(2) Includes GNMA pass-through obligations and collateralized mortgage obligations.

Harleysville Group invests in both taxable and tax-exempt fixed income securities as part of its strategy to maximize after-tax income. Such strategy considers, among other factors, the impact of the alternative minimum tax. Tax-exempt bonds made up approximately 42%, 46% and 47% of the total investment portfolio at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The following table shows the composition of Harleysville Group's investment portfolio at carrying value, excluding short-term investments, by type of security as of December 31, 2005:

	December 31, 2005	
	Amount	Percent
	(dollars in thousands)	
Fixed maturities:		
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 85,005	4.2%
U.S. agency obligations	109,348	5.5
Mortgage-backed securities	229,223	11.5
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	835,927	41.8
Corporate securities	560,586	28.0
Total fixed maturities	1,820,089	91.0
Equity securities	179,980	9.0
Total	\$ 2,000,069	100.0%

Investment results of Harleysville Group's fixed maturity investment portfolio are as shown in the following table:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
	(dollars in thousands)		
Invested assets(1)	\$ 1,733,086	\$ 1,640,367	\$ 1,529,906
Investment income(2)	\$ 86,463	\$ 84,367	\$ 84,172
Average yield	5.0%	5.1%	5.5%

(1) Average of the aggregate invested amounts at amortized cost at the beginning and end of the period.

(2) Investment income does not include investment expenses, realized investment gains or losses or provision for income taxes.

The following table indicates the composition of Harleysville Group's fixed maturity investment portfolio at carrying value, excluding short-term investments, by time to maturity as of December 31, 2005:

	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	(dollars in thousands)	
Due in(1)		
1 year or less	\$ 202,071	11.1%
Over 1 year through 5 years	795,211	43.7
Over 5 years through 10 years	532,309	29.2
Over 10 years	<u>61,275</u>	<u>3.4</u>
	1,590,866	87.4
Mortgage-backed securities	<u>229,223</u>	<u>12.6</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,820,089</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

(1) Based on stated maturity dates with no prepayment assumptions. Actual maturities may differ because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

The average expected life of Harleysville Group's investment portfolio as of December 31, 2005 was approximately 4.4 years.

Regulation

Insurance companies are subject to supervision and regulation in the states in which they transact business. Such supervision and regulation relate to numerous aspects of an insurance company's business and financial condition. The purpose of such supervision and regulation is the protection of policyholders. The extent of such supervision and regulation varies, but generally derives from state statutes which delegate regulatory, supervisory and administrative authority to state insurance departments. Accordingly, the authority of the state insurance departments typically includes the establishment of standards of solvency which must be met and maintained by insurers, the licensing to do business of insurers and agents, the nature of and limitations on investments, the approval process for premium rates for property and casualty insurance, the provisions which insurers must make for current losses and future liabilities, the deposit of securities for the benefit of policyholders and the approval of policy forms. Such insurance departments also conduct periodic examinations of the affairs of insurance companies and require the filing of annual and other reports relating to the financial condition of insurance companies.

All of the states in which Harleysville Group and the Mutual Company do business have guaranty fund laws under which insurers doing business in such states can be assessed up to 2% of annual premiums written by the insurer in that state in order to fund policyholder liabilities of insolvent insurance companies. Under these laws in general, an insurer is subject to assessment, depending upon its market share of a given line of business, to assist in the payment of policyholder and third party claims against insolvent insurers.

State laws also require Harleysville Group to participate in involuntary insurance programs for automobile insurance, as well as other property and casualty lines, in states in which Harleysville Group writes such lines. These programs include joint underwriting associations, assigned risk plans, fair access to insurance requirements ("FAIR") plans, reinsurance facilities and wind storm plans. These state laws generally require all companies that write lines covered by these programs to provide coverage (either directly or through reinsurance) for insureds who cannot obtain insurance in the voluntary market. The legislation creating these programs usually allocates a pro rata portion of risks attributable to such insureds to each company on the basis of direct written premiums or the number of automobiles insured. Generally, state law requires participation in such programs as a condition to doing business. The loss ratio on insurance written under involuntary programs generally has been greater than the loss ratio on insurance in the voluntary market.

State insurance holding company acts regulate insurance holding company systems. Each insurance company in the holding company system is required to register with the insurance supervisory agency of its state of domicile and furnish certain information concerning transactions between companies within the holding company system that may materially affect the operations, management or financial condition of the insurer within the system, including the payment of dividends from the insurance subsidiaries to the Company.

Insurance holding company acts require that all transactions involving any insurer within the holding company system, including those involving the Mutual Company and the Company's insurance subsidiaries, must be fair and equitable to that insurer. Further, approval of the applicable insurance commissioner is required prior to the consummation of a transaction affecting the control of an insurer.

The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 ("the Act") established a program that provides a backstop for insurance-related losses resulting from any act of terrorism as defined. The Act, originally set to expire in 2005, was extended through December 31, 2007 in December 2005. Under the program, the federal government will pay 90% (85% in 2007) of covered losses after an insurer's losses exceed a deductible determined by a statutorily prescribed formula, up to a combined annual aggregate limit for the federal government and all insurers of \$100 billion. If an act of terrorism or acts of terrorism result in covered losses exceeding the \$100 billion annual limit, insurers with losses exceeding their deductibles will not be responsible for additional losses. The triggering threshold for certifying an act of terrorism was increased from \$5 million of aggregate industry losses in 2005 and prior, to \$50 million in 2006 and \$100 million in 2007 under the Extended Act.

The statutory formula for determining a company's deductible for each year is based on the company's direct commercial earned premiums for the prior calendar year multiplied by a specified percentage. These percentages were raised from 10% for 2004 and 15% for 2005 to 17.5% for 2006 and 20% for 2007. The Extended Act excludes the following lines of business from coverage under the Act and are not to be included in the deductible calculation: commercial auto, burglary and theft, surety, professional liability and farmowners' multiperil insurance.

The Act requires all property and casualty insurers to make terrorism insurance coverage available in all of their covered commercial property and casualty insurance policies (as defined in the Act).

In the event the Act is not renewed beyond 2007, or is renewed in a materially different form, the Company may have to attempt to obtain appropriate reinsurance for the related terrorism risk, seek exclusion from coverage related to terrorism exposure from the appropriate regulatory authorities, limit certain of its writings, or pursue a solution encompassing aspects of one or all of the foregoing.

The insurance industry has received adverse publicity about alleged anti-competitive activities by certain insurance brokers and insurers. Harleysville Group primarily distributes its products through its agents and writes less than 1% of its premiums through brokers. There are no contingent commission arrangements with such brokers.

The property and casualty insurance industry has been subject to significant public scrutiny and comment primarily due to concerns regarding solvency issues, rising insurance costs, and the industry's methods of operations. Accordingly, regulations and legislation may be adopted or enacted: to provide a greater role for the federal government in regulation of insurance companies; to strengthen state oversight, particularly in the field of solvency and investments; to further restrict an insurer's flexibility in underwriting and pricing risks; and to impose new taxes and assessments. It is not possible to predict whether, in what form or in what jurisdictions any of these measures might be adopted or the effect, if any, on Harleysville Group.

The Company's insurance subsidiaries generally are restricted by the insurance laws of their respective states of domicile as to the amount of dividends they may pay to the Company without the prior approval of the respective state regulatory authorities. Generally, the maximum dividend that may be paid by an insurance subsidiary during any year without prior regulatory approval is limited to a stated percentage of that subsidiary's statutory surplus as of a certain date, or adjusted net income of the subsidiary, for the preceding year. Applying the current regulatory restrictions as of December 31, 2005, \$62.8 million would be available for distribution to Harleysville Group Inc. during 2006 without prior approval. The Company's insurance subsidiaries paid dividends of \$15.0 million in 2005, \$26.6 million in 2004, and none in 2003. Of the dividends paid in 2004, \$11.6 million were declared by the Company's insurance subsidiaries in 2002.

Various states have adopted the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) risk-based capital (RBC) standards that require insurance companies to calculate and report statutory capital and surplus needs based on a formula measuring underwriting, investment and other business risks inherent in an individual company's operations. These RBC standards have not affected the operations of Harleysville Group since each of the Company's insurance subsidiaries has statutory capital and surplus in excess of RBC requirements.

Harleysville Group is required to file financial statements for its subsidiaries, prepared by using statutory accounting practices, with state regulatory authorities. The adjustments necessary to reconcile net income (loss) and shareholders' equity determined by using SAP to net income (loss) and shareholders' equity determined in accordance with GAAP are as follows:

	Net Income (Loss)			Shareholders' Equity	
	Year Ended December 31,			December 31,	
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004
			(in thousands)		
SAP amounts	\$ 62,330	\$ 45,776	\$ (90,621)	\$ 566,802	\$ 509,301
Adjustments:					
Deferred policy acquisition costs	3,418	1,722	4,137	104,173	100,755
Deferred income taxes	(513)	325	22,814	33,709	26,867
Unrealized investment gains				13,215	46,921
Pension	(1,701)	1,611	13,385	(25,892)	(22,863)
Other, net	(1,276)	(1,722)	4,544	14,503	20,059
Holding company(1)	<u>(827)</u>	<u>(834)</u>	<u>(1,888)</u>	<u>(92,127)</u>	<u>(93,116)</u>
GAAP amounts	<u>\$ 61,431</u>	<u>\$ 46,878</u>	<u>\$ (47,629)</u>	<u>\$ 614,383</u>	<u>\$ 587,924</u>

(1) Represents the GAAP loss and equity amounts for Harleysville Group Inc., excluding the earnings of and investment in subsidiaries.

Relationship with the Mutual Company

Harleysville Group's operations are interrelated with the operations of the Mutual Company due to the pooling arrangement and other factors. The Mutual Company owned approximately 56% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Harleysville Group Inc. at December 31, 2005. Harleysville Group employees provide a variety of services to the Mutual Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The cost of facilities and employees required to conduct the business of both companies is charged on a cost-allocated basis. Harleysville Group also manages the operations of the Mutual Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries pursuant to a management agreement which commenced January 1, 1993 under which Harleysville Group receives a management fee. Harleysville Group received \$6.7 million, \$6.8 million, and \$7.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, for all such management services.

All of the Company's officers are officers of the Mutual Company, and six of the Company's eight directors are directors of the Mutual Company. A coordinating committee exists to review and evaluate the pooling agreement and other material transactions between Harleysville Group and the Mutual Company and is responsible for matters involving actual or potential conflicts of interest between the two companies. The coordinating committee currently consists of six non-employee directors, two from Harleysville Group Inc. and three from the Mutual Company all of whom are not members of both Boards and one, a non-voting Chairman, who is a member of both Boards. The decisions of the coordinating committee are binding on the two companies. No intercompany transaction can be authorized by the coordinating committee unless both of the Company's committee members conclude that such transaction is fair and equitable to Harleysville Group. For information concerning the members of the coordinating committee, see "Board and Committee Meetings" section on pages 8 to 11 of the Company's proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of the shareholders to be held April 26, 2006 which is incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K Report.

The Mutual Company leases the home office from Harleysville Group with which it shares most of the facility. Rental income under the lease was \$4.0 million for 2005, \$3.7 million for 2004 and \$3.6 million for 2003. Harleysville Group believes that the lease terms are no less favorable to it than if the property were leased to a non-affiliate.

In connection with the acquisition of Mid-America and HIC New York, the Company borrowed approximately \$18.5 million from the Mutual Company. See Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information with respect to transactions with the Mutual Company, see Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Employees

All employees are paid by Harleysville Group Inc. and, accordingly, are considered to be employees of Harleysville Group Inc. As of December 31, 2005, there were 2,029 employees. They provide a variety of services to the Mutual Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. See "Business-Relationship with the Mutual Company" and Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Available Information

The Company maintains a website at www.harleysvillegroup.com. Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, are available free of charge on our website as soon as practicable after electronic filing of such material with, or furnishing it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

For a discussion of risk factors, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis - Risk Factors."

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

The buildings which house the headquarters of Harleysville Group and the Mutual Company are leased to the Mutual Company by a subsidiary of Harleysville Group. See “Business-Relationship with the Mutual Company.” The Mutual Company charges Harleysville Group for an appropriate portion of the rent under an intercompany allocation agreement. The buildings containing the headquarters of Harleysville Group and the Mutual Company have approximately 220,000 square feet of office space. Harleysville Group also rents office facilities in certain of the states in which it does business.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Harleysville Group is a party to numerous lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of its insurance business. Harleysville Group believes that the resolution of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

No matter was submitted to a vote of the security holders during the fourth quarter of 2005.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Stock, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The stock of Harleysville Group Inc. is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market System, and assigned the symbol HGIC. At the close of business on March 1, 2006, the approximate number of holders of record of Harleysville Group Inc.'s common stock was 2,320 (counting all shares held in single nominee registration as one shareholder).

The payment of dividends is subject to the discretion of Harleysville Group Inc.'s Board of Directors which each quarter considers, among other factors, Harleysville Group's operating results, overall financial condition, capital requirements and general business conditions. The present quarterly dividend of \$0.175 per share paid in each of the third and fourth quarters of 2005 is expected to continue during 2006. As a holding company, one of Harleysville Group Inc.'s sources of cash with which to pay dividends is dividends from its subsidiaries. Harleysville Group Inc.'s insurance company subsidiaries are subject to state laws that restrict their ability to pay dividends. See Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table sets forth the amount of cash dividends declared per share, and the high and low bid quotations as reported by Nasdaq for Harleysville Group Inc.'s common stock for each quarter during the past two years.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Cash Dividends Declared</u>
2005			
First Quarter	\$ 24.22	\$ 19.75	\$.17
Second Quarter	21.28	20.07	.17
Third Quarter	24.04	21.30	.175
Fourth Quarter	27.97	24.00	.175
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Cash Dividends Declared</u>
2004			
First Quarter	\$ 21.94	\$ 17.65	\$.17
Second Quarter	20.14	18.49	.17
Third Quarter	21.12	18.81	.17
Fourth Quarter	24.94	20.76	.17

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Plans. See "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters."

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

At December 31, 2005, Harleysville Group Inc. (Company) was approximately 56% owned by Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company (Mutual). Harleysville Group Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, Harleysville Group) are engaged in property and casualty insurance. These subsidiaries are: Harleysville-Atlantic Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Harleysville Insurance Company of New York, Harleysville Insurance Company of Ohio, Harleysville Lake States Insurance Company, Harleysville Preferred Insurance Company, Harleysville Worcester Insurance Company, Mid-America Insurance Company, and Harleysville Ltd., a real estate partnership that owns the home office.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Income Statement Data(1):					
Premiums earned	\$ 841,567	\$ 837,665	\$ 823,407	\$ 764,636	\$ 729,889
Investment income, net	90,572	87,171	86,597	86,265	85,518
Realized investment gains (losses)	233	12,667	(920)	(18,448)	(3,071)
Total revenues	948,340	953,392	924,965	847,736	827,751
Income (loss) before income taxes	78,921	55,637	(89,450)	56,482	51,800
Income taxes (benefit)	17,490	8,759	(41,821)	10,227	8,307
Net income (loss)	61,431	46,878	(47,629)	46,255	43,493
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.56	\$ (1.59)	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.49
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.55	\$ (1.59)	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.46
Cash dividends per share	\$.69	\$.68	\$.67	\$.63	\$.58
Balance Sheet Data at Year End:					
Total investments	\$ 2,064,388	\$ 1,966,917	\$ 1,854,633	\$ 1,706,900	\$ 1,611,144
Total assets	2,905,266	2,718,063	2,680,389	2,311,524	2,045,290
Debt	118,500	119,625	120,145	95,620	96,055
Shareholders' equity	614,383	587,924	572,747	632,112	590,298
Shareholders' equity per share	\$ 20.07	\$ 19.47	\$ 19.16	\$ 21.13	\$ 20.05

- (1) The Company's insurance subsidiaries participate in an underwriting pooling arrangement with Mutual. Harleysville Group's participation was 72% for all years presented. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition" and Note 2(a) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Certain of the statements contained herein (other than statements of historical facts) are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and include estimates and assumptions related to the Company's growth and economic, competitive, legislative and regulatory developments. These forward-looking statements are subject to change and uncertainty which are, in many instances, beyond the Company's control and have been made based upon management's expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effect on Harleysville Group. There can be no assurance that future developments will be in accordance with management's expectations so that the effect of future developments on Harleysville Group will be those anticipated by management. Actual financial results, including premium growth and underwriting results could differ materially from those anticipated by Harleysville Group depending on the outcome of certain factors, which may include changes in property and casualty loss trends and reserves; catastrophe losses; competition in insurance product pricing; government regulation and changes therein which may impede the ability to charge adequate rates; performance of the financial markets; fluctuations in interest rates; availability and price of reinsurance; the Best's rating of Harleysville Group; and the status of labor markets in which the Company operates.

Overview

The Company's net income is primarily determined by three elements:

- net premium income
- investment income
- amounts paid or reserved to settle insured claims

Positive variations in premium income are subject to a number of factors, including

- limitations on rates arising from the competitive market place or regulation
- limitation on available business arising from a need to maintain the quality of underwritten risks
- the Company's ability to maintain its A- ("excellent") rating by A.M. Best
- the ability of the Company to maintain a reputation for efficiency and fairness in claims administration

Positive variations on investment income are subject to a number of factors, including

- general interest rate levels
- specific adverse events affecting the issuers of debt obligations held by the Company
- changes in the prices of equity securities generally and those held by the Company specifically

Loss and loss settlement expenses are affected by a number of factors, including

- the quality of the risks underwritten by the Company
- the nature and severity of catastrophic losses
- the availability, cost and terms of reinsurance
- underlying settlement costs, including medical and legal costs

The Company seeks to manage each of the foregoing to the extent within its control. Many of the foregoing factors are partially, or entirely, outside of the control of the Company.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require Harleysville Group to make estimates and assumptions (see Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). Harleysville Group believes that of its significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgment and estimation. The judgments, or the methodology on which the judgments are made, are reviewed quarterly with the Audit Committee.

Liabilities for Losses and Loss Settlement Expenses. The liability for losses and loss settlement expenses represents estimates of the ultimate unpaid cost of all losses incurred, including losses for claims which have not yet been reported to Harleysville Group. The amount of loss reserves for reported claims is based primarily upon a case-by-case evaluation of the type of risk involved, knowledge of the circumstances surrounding each claim and the insurance policy provisions relating to the type of loss. The amounts of loss reserves for unreported claims and loss settlement expense reserves are determined utilizing historical information by line of insurance as adjusted to current conditions. Inflation is implicitly provided for in the reserving function through analysis of costs, trends and reviews of historical reserving results. Estimates of the liabilities are reviewed and updated on a regular basis using the most recent information on reported claims and a variety of actuarial techniques. It is expected that such estimates will be more or less than the amounts ultimately paid when the claims are settled. Changes in these estimates are reflected in current operations.

Investments. Generally, unrealized investment gains or losses on investments carried at fair value, net of applicable income taxes, are reflected directly in shareholders' equity as a component of comprehensive income and, accordingly, have no effect on net income. However, if the fair value of an investment declines below its cost and that decline is deemed other than temporary, the amount of the decline below cost is charged to earnings. Harleysville Group monitors its investment portfolio and reviews investments that have experienced a decline in fair value below cost each quarter to evaluate whether the decline is other than temporary. Such evaluations consider, among other things, the magnitude and reasons for a decline, the prospects for the fair value to recover in the near term and Harleysville Group's ability and intent to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery in value. Future adverse investment market conditions, or poor operating results of underlying investments, could result in an impairment charge in the future.

Harleysville Group has written down to fair value, without exception, any equity security that has declined below cost by more than 20% and maintained such decline for six months, or by 50% or more, in the quarter in which either such decline occurred. In some cases, securities that have declined by a lesser amount or for a shorter period of time are written down if the evaluation indicates the decline is other than temporary. Fair value of equity securities is based on the closing market value as reported by a national securities exchange or Nasdaq. The fair value of fixed maturities is based upon data supplied by an independent pricing service. It can be difficult to determine the fair value of non-traded securities but Harleysville Group does not own a material amount of non-traded securities.

Policy Acquisition Costs. Policy acquisition costs, such as commissions, premium taxes and certain other underwriting and agency expenses that vary with and are primarily related to the production of business, are deferred and amortized over the effective period of the related insurance policies and in proportion to the premiums earned. The method followed in computing deferred policy acquisition costs limits the amount of such deferred costs to their estimated realizable value. The estimation of net realizable value takes into account the premium to be earned, related investment income over the claim paying period, expected losses and loss settlement expenses, and certain other costs expected to be incurred as the premium is earned. Future changes in estimates, the most significant of which is expected losses and loss settlement expenses, may require adjustments to deferred policy acquisition costs. If the

estimation of net realizable value indicates that the acquisition costs are unrecoverable, further analyses are completed to determine if a reserve is required to provide for losses that may exceed the related unearned premiums.

Contingencies. Besides claims related to its insurance products, Harleysville Group is subject to proceedings, lawsuits and claims in the normal course of business. Harleysville Group assesses the likelihood of any adverse outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses. There can be no assurance that actual outcomes will be consistent with those assessments.

The application of certain of these critical accounting policies to the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 is discussed in greater detail below.

Results of Operations

Harleysville Group underwrites property and casualty insurance in both the personal and commercial lines of insurance. The personal lines of insurance include both auto and homeowners, and the commercial lines include auto, commercial multi-peril and workers compensation. The business is marketed primarily in the eastern and midwestern United States through independent agents.

Historically, Harleysville Group's results of operations have been influenced by factors affecting the property and casualty insurance industry in general. The operating results of the United States property and casualty insurance industry have been subject to significant variations due to competition, weather, catastrophic events, regulation, the availability and cost of satisfactory reinsurance, general economic conditions, judicial trends, fluctuations in interest rates and other changes in the investment environment.

Harleysville Group's premium growth and underwriting results have been, and continue to be, influenced by market conditions. Insurance industry price competition has often made it difficult both to obtain and to retain properly priced personal and commercial lines business. It is management's policy to maintain its underwriting standards, even at the expense of premium growth.

The key elements of Harleysville Group's business model are the sales of properly priced and underwritten personal and commercial property and casualty insurance through independent agents and the investment of the premiums in a manner designed to assure that claims and expenses can be paid while providing a return on the capital employed. Loss trends and investment performance are critical factors in influencing the success of the business model. These factors are affected by the factors impacting the insurance industry in general as described above and factors unique to Harleysville Group as described in the following discussion.

Transactions with Affiliates

The Company's property and casualty subsidiaries participate in a pooling agreement with Mutual. The pooling agreement provides for the allocation of premiums, losses, loss settlement expenses and underwriting expenses between Harleysville Group and Mutual. Harleysville Group is not liable for any pooled losses occurring prior to January 1, 1986, the date the pooling agreement became effective. Harleysville Group's participation in the pool has been 72% since January 1, 1998.

Because the pooling agreement does not relieve Harleysville Group of primary liability as the originating insurer, there is a concentration of credit risk arising from business ceded to Mutual. However, the pooling agreement provides for the right of offset and the amount of credit risk with Mutual was not material at December 31, 2005 and 2004. Mutual has an A. M. Best rating of “A-” (Excellent).

Harleysville Group has attempted to reduce the potential impact of future catastrophes by achieving greater geographic distribution of risks, reducing exposure in catastrophe-prone areas and through reinsurance, including an agreement with Mutual. Effective January 1, 1997, Harleysville Group entered into a reinsurance agreement with Mutual whereby Mutual, in return for a reinsurance premium, reinsured accumulated catastrophe losses up to \$14.4 million in a quarter for 2005, 2004 and 2003. This reinsurance coverage was in excess of a retention of \$3.6 million in a quarter for 2005, 2004 and 2003. The agreement excludes catastrophe losses resulting from earthquakes, terrorism or hurricanes, and supplements the existing external catastrophe reinsurance program. Under this agreement, Harleysville Group ceded to Mutual premiums earned of \$8.8 million, \$8.6 million and \$8.4 million, and losses incurred of \$(0.2) million, \$0.7 million and \$4.2 million for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The premiums for this reinsurance were established in consultation with an independent actuarial firm. The agreement was terminated December 31, 2005 and the coverage will not be replaced as it is no longer deemed necessary based on the current catastrophe risk profile.

Harleysville Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company and leases the home office to Mutual, which shares the facility with Harleysville Group. Rental income under the lease was \$4.0 million, \$3.7 million and \$3.6 million for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and is included in other income after elimination of intercompany amounts of \$2.4 million in 2005, \$2.3 million in 2004 and \$2.2 million in 2003. The lease has been renewed for a five-year term expiring December 31, 2009 and includes a formula for additional rent for any additions, improvements or renovations. Mutual is responsible for the building operating expenses including maintenance and repairs. The pricing of the lease was based upon an appraisal obtained from an independent real estate appraiser.

Harleysville Group provides certain management services to Mutual and other affiliates. Harleysville Group received a fee of \$6.7 million, \$6.8 million and \$7.2 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, for its services under these management agreements. Under related agreements, Harleysville Group serves as the paymaster for Harleysville companies, with each company being charged for its proportionate share of salary and employee benefits expense based upon time allocation. The level of fees has been approved by each state insurance department having jurisdiction.

Intercompany balances are created primarily from the pooling arrangement (settled quarterly), allocation of common expenses, collection of premium balances and payment of claims (settled monthly). No interest is charged or received on intercompany balances due to the timely settlement terms and nature of the items.

Harleysville Group borrowed \$18.5 million from Mutual in connection with the acquisition of Mid-America and HIC New York in 1991. It was a demand loan with a stated maturity in March 1998 which had been extended to March 2005. In February 2005, the maturity was extended again to March 2012 and the interest rate became LIBOR plus 0.45%, which was a commercially reasonable market rate in 2005. Interest expense on this loan was \$0.7 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Harleysville Group has no material relationships with current or former members of management other than compensatory plans and arrangements disclosed or described in the Company’s public filings.

The fixed maturity investments with continuous unrealized losses for less than twelve months were primarily due to the impact of the higher market interest rates rather than a decline in credit quality. There are \$213.5 million in fixed maturity securities, at fair value, that at December 31, 2005, had been below amortized cost for over twelve months. Of the \$6.9 million of unrealized losses on such securities, \$6.2 million relates to securities which carry investment grade ratings and have declined in fair value roughly in line with market interest rate changes. The remaining \$0.7 million of unrealized losses are comprised of airline enhanced equipment trust certificates (EETC) as follows:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
		(in thousands)	
American Airlines	\$ 14,371	\$ 13,755	2011
United Airlines	285	280	2010
United Airlines	6,639	6,565	2012
Other airlines	2,000	1,965	2011
	<u>\$ 23,295</u>	<u>\$ 22,565</u>	

After the events of September 11, 2001, air travel and the value of these airlines' EETC securities declined. The EETCs are all "A tranche" holdings, which means they are in a senior credit position to the underlying airplane collateral value as compared to B and C tranche holders. The investment in these securities generally took place between January 2000 and August 2001. The fair value of the EETCs reflects the market price of the securities provided by our custodian bank, the Bank of New York, through an unaffiliated third party pricing service. The collateral associated with the EETCs consists of large pools of late model aircraft, which are essential components of their carriers' fleets. At the time of issuance, the collateral was appraised at approximately twice the value of the A tranche EETCs. The collateral securing the airline EETCs is attributed a value in excess of the security primarily as a result of common practice with respect to EETC collateral valuation. The value of the collateral securing the EETCs is directly related to the current supply and demand for aircraft, and, because supply and demand for aircraft is affected by geopolitical events, the EETC market applies a credit buffer to the value of the collateral which is designed to build in a margin for the risk that future geopolitical events could have a severe economic impact on the airline industry in general and EETC issuers specifically. According to the most recent (August 2005) report provided by JP Morgan, the market value of the aircraft collateral underlying the EETCs exceeds the cost of our A Tranche holdings. The report was prepared by JP Morgan based on its own research as well as research from Aviation Specialists Group. The fair value of the EETCs has increased since 2001, when the fair value first went below cost. Harleysville Group currently has the ability and intent to continue to maintain its holdings in the EETC investments until maturity. In February 2006, holders of Subordinate B Tranche securities in the United Airlines 2000-1 EETC exercised their right to invoke a mandatory purchase of all outstanding A Tranche bonds with respect to the United Airlines 2000-1 EETCs at par plus interest due and accrued. As a result of this transaction, Harleysville Group received a principal payment of \$6.6 million, plus accrued interest, representing repayment of the United Airlines EETC maturing in 2012. It is possible that the remaining EETCs may be written down in the income statement in the future, depending upon developments involving both the issuers and world events which impact the level of air travel.

Income before income taxes increased \$23.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to the prior year. The increase was primarily due to the increase in investment income and a lower underwriting loss, partially offset by lower realized investment gains.

The lower underwriting loss was primarily due to the change in the provision for insured events of prior years associated with lesser loss severity and lower property losses during 2005.

An insurance company's statutory combined ratio is a standard measure of underwriting profitability. This ratio is the sum of (1) the ratio of incurred losses and loss settlement expenses to net earned premium, (2) the ratio of expenses incurred for commissions, premium taxes, administrative and other underwriting expenses to net written premium, and (3) the ratio of dividends to policyholders to net

earned premium. The combined ratio does not reflect investment income, federal income taxes or other non-operating income or expense. A ratio of less than 100 percent generally indicates underwriting profitability. Harleysville Group's statutory combined ratio decreased to 102.2% for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 105.9% for the year ended December 31, 2004. Such decrease was due to improved underwriting results in both commercial lines and personal lines, primarily resulting from improved loss experience and lower catastrophe losses in 2005. The improved loss experience reflects lower claim severity in general and lower claim frequency in property coverages.

The statutory combined ratios by line of business for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2004 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Commercial:		
Automobile	101.1%	104.4%
Workers compensation	124.0%	122.6%
Commercial multi-peril	101.5%	105.5%
Other commercial	98.7%	95.5%
Total commercial	104.3%	106.7%
Personal:		
Automobile	99.2%	113.9%
Homeowners	87.6%	87.5%
Other personal	72.3%	87.7%
Total personal	93.1%	102.8%
Total personal and commercial	102.2%	105.9%

The commercial lines statutory combined ratio decreased to 104.3% for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 106.7% for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease is primarily due to lesser loss severity and lower property losses. The personal lines statutory combined ratio decreased to 93.1% for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 102.8% for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease is primarily due to the change in the provision for insured events of prior years associated with lesser loss severity.

The following table presents the liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses by major line of business:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2005	2004
	(in thousands)	
Commercial:		
Automobile	\$ 282,521	\$ 249,044
Workers compensation	310,609	298,994
Commercial multi-peril	432,314	371,247
Other commercial	80,204	70,535
Total commercial	<u>1,105,648</u>	<u>989,820</u>
Personal:		
Automobile	95,707	103,050
Homeowners	34,465	37,026
Other personal	1,270	1,713
Total personal	<u>131,442</u>	<u>141,789</u>
Total personal and commercial	1,237,090	1,131,609
Plus reinsurance recoverables	<u>243,712</u>	<u>186,126</u>
Total liability	<u>\$ 1,480,802</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,735</u>

The following table presents the increase (decrease) in the liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses attributable to insured events of prior years for the year ended December 31, 2005 by line of business.

**Increase (Decrease) in the Liability for Unpaid Losses and Loss Settlement Expenses
Attributable to Insured Events of Prior Years
For the Year Ended December 31, 2005**

Line of Business	Total	Accident Years		2002 and Prior Years
		2004	2003	
		(in thousands)		
Commercial:				
Automobile	\$ (3,027)	\$ (4,581)	\$ (1,298)	\$ 2,852
Workers compensation	573	(5,536)	(6,088)	12,197
Commercial multi-peril	(3,717)	(15,091)	(2,277)	13,651
Other commercial	2,231	(1,561)	1,629	2,163
Total commercial	<u>(3,940)</u>	<u>(26,769)</u>	<u>(8,034)</u>	<u>30,863</u>
Personal:				
Automobile	(9,595)	(5,391)	(2,296)	(1,908)
Homeowners	(4,782)	(1,854)	(662)	(2,266)
Other personal	784	280	125	379
Total personal	<u>(13,593)</u>	<u>(6,965)</u>	<u>(2,833)</u>	<u>(3,795)</u>
Total net development	<u>\$ (17,533)</u>	<u>\$ (33,734)</u>	<u>\$ (10,867)</u>	<u>\$ 27,068</u>

In 2005, Harleysville Group recognized net favorable development of \$17.5 million in the provision for insured events of prior years, primarily due to lower-than-expected claims severity in accident years 2004 and 2003, partially offset by greater-than-expected claims severity in commercial lines in 2002 and prior accident years.

A reduction in commercial automobile severity in accident years 2004 and 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of favorable development for those accident years in 2005. An increase in commercial automobile severity in accident years prior to 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of adverse development for those accident years in 2005. In total, \$3.0 million in favorable development was recognized in the commercial automobile line during 2005.

A reduction in workers compensation severity in accident years 2004 and 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of favorable development for those accident years in 2005. An increase in workers compensation severity in accident years prior to 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of adverse development for those accident years in 2005. In total, \$0.5 million in adverse development was recognized in the workers compensation line during 2005.

A reduction in commercial multi-peril severity in accident years 2004 and 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of favorable development for those accident years in 2005. An increase in commercial multi-peril severity in accident years prior to 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of adverse development for those accident years in 2005. In total, \$3.7 million in favorable development was recognized in the commercial multi-peril line during 2005.

A reduction in both personal automobile and homeowners severity was broadly observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of favorable development for those lines of business in 2005. In total, \$9.6 million in favorable development was recognized in the personal automobile line and \$4.8 million in favorable development was recognized in the homeowners line during 2005.

The following table presents workers compensation claim count information for the total pooled business in which Harleysville Group participates and payment amounts which are Harleysville Group's pooling share of the total pooled amounts:

	For the year ended December 31, 2005	For the year ended December 31, 2004
	(dollars in thousands)	
Number of claims pending, beginning of period	6,832	8,005
Number of claims reported	9,372	10,632
Number of claims settled or dismissed	<u>(10,184)</u>	<u>(11,805)</u>
Number of claims pending, end of period	<u>6,020</u>	<u>6,832</u>
Losses paid	\$ 66,486	\$ 73,548
Loss settlement expenses paid	\$ 14,045	\$ 15,831

Workers compensation losses primarily consist of indemnity and medical costs for injured workers. The reduction in claim counts reflects the impact of a reduction in workers compensation exposure as policy counts have declined.

Harleysville Group records the actuarial best estimate of the ultimate unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses incurred. Actuarial loss reserving techniques and assumptions, which rely on historical information as adjusted to reflect current conditions, have been consistently applied during the periods presented. Changes in the estimate of the liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses reflect actual payments and evaluations of new information and data since the last reporting date. These changes correlate with actuarial trends.

The following table presents case and incurred but not reported (IBNR) reserves by line of business and a statistically determined range of estimates of the ultimate unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses incurred for each line of business as of December 31, 2005. The range of estimates around the actuarial best estimates is statistically determined in order to provide information regarding the variability of the actuarial best estimates. The statistical analysis is completed only on a basis that is net of reinsurance recoverables, as this appropriately reflects Harleysville Group's risk profile based on the type and quality of its reinsurance. The ranges were determined using both paid and incurred loss development data with a 1,000 trial simulation run against each set of data. Development factors within each 12-month development period were assumed to be normally distributed with the means equal to the estimated age-to-age factors and the standard deviations equal to the actual standard deviations of the data used. The resulting ranges produced by the simulation were then used to create a reasonable representation of a 90% confidence interval using the 5% point as the low end of the range and the 95% point as the high end of the range. The total commercial lines range and total personal lines range were developed as separate simulations using the means and standard deviations of the individual lines as inputs. Therefore, the 90% confidence interval for all lines of business is smaller than the straight sum of the individual lines of business 90% intervals.

**Liability for Unpaid Losses and Loss Settlement Expenses
at December 31, 2005**

Line of Business	Case	IBNR	LAE Liability	IBNR (Inc. LAE) (in thousands)	Total Liability	Statistically Determined Range of Estimates	
						High	Low
Commercial:							
Automobile	\$ 101,899	\$ 134,558	\$ 46,064	\$ 180,622	\$ 282,521	\$ 305,688	\$ 205,461
Workers compensation	157,983	111,661	40,965	152,626	310,609	394,043	269,597
Commercial multi-peril	125,949	197,881	108,484	306,365	432,314	483,912	314,297
Other commercial	16,872	43,659	19,673	63,332	80,204	98,706	42,747
Total commercial	<u>402,703</u>	<u>487,759</u>	<u>215,186</u>	<u>702,945</u>	<u>1,105,648</u>	1,215,342	926,951
Personal:							
Automobile	48,470	30,126	17,111	47,237	95,707	102,217	76,082
Homeowners	11,382	16,247	6,836	23,083	34,465	45,995	17,810
Other personal	428	663	179	842	1,270	1,291	659
Total personal	<u>60,280</u>	<u>47,036</u>	<u>24,126</u>	<u>71,162</u>	<u>131,442</u>	141,603	102,018
Total net liability	<u>462,983</u>	<u>534,795</u>	<u>239,312</u>	<u>774,107</u>	<u>1,237,090</u>		
Reinsurance recoverables	<u>217,881</u>	<u>18,935</u>	<u>6,896</u>	<u>25,831</u>	<u>243,712</u>		
Gross liability	<u>\$ 680,864</u>	<u>\$ 553,730</u>	<u>\$ 246,208</u>	<u>\$ 799,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,480,802</u>		

Reinsurance receivables were \$249.0 and \$193.2 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Of these amounts, \$183.9 million and \$123.8 million, respectively or 74% and 64%, respectively, of the receivables were due from governmental bodies, regulatory agencies or quasi governmental pools and reinsurance facilities where, Harleysville Group believes, there is virtually no credit risk. The increase in the amounts due from these types of pools and facilities is primarily based on an increase of \$64.8 million in the amount due from the National Flood Insurance Program primarily as a result of claims arising from Hurricane Katrina. The remainder of the reinsurance recoverables are principally due from reinsurers rated A- or higher by the A.M. Best Company.

Because of the nature of insurance claims, there are uncertainties inherent in the estimates of ultimate losses. Harleysville Group's reorganization of its claims operation in recent years has resulted in new people and processes involved in settling claims. As a result, more recent statistical data reflects different patterns than in the past and gives rise to uncertainty as to the pattern of future loss settlements. Litigation on bodily injury liability cases is higher for the past four years while the rate of settlement is slower. These changed patterns give rise to greater uncertainty as to the pattern of future loss settlements on bodily injury liability claims. There are uncertainties regarding future loss cost trends particularly related to medical treatments and automobile repair. Court decisions, regulatory changes and economic conditions can affect the ultimate cost of claims that occurred in the past. Accordingly, the ultimate liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses will likely differ from the amount recorded at December 31, 2005.

The property and casualty industry has had substantial aggregate loss experience from claims related to asbestos-related illnesses, environmental remediation, product liability, mold, and other uncertain exposures. Harleysville Group has not experienced significant losses from such claims.

Net catastrophe losses decreased \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, primarily due to less severe catastrophes impacting Harleysville Group in 2005.

Effective for one year from July 1, 2005, the Company's subsidiaries and Mutual and its wholly-owned subsidiaries renewed its catastrophe reinsurance which provides coverage ranging from 85% to 100% of up to \$205 million in excess of a retention of \$30 million for any given catastrophe excluding terrorism for commercial lines. Harleysville Group's 2005 pooling share of this coverage would range from 85% to 100% of up to \$147.6 million in excess of a retention of \$21.6 million for any given catastrophe. Pursuant to the terms of the treaty, the maximum recovery would be \$196.5 million for any catastrophe involving an insured loss equal to or greater than \$235 million. Harleysville Group's 2005 pooling share of this maximum recovery would be \$141.5 million for any catastrophe involving an insured loss of \$169.2 million or greater. The treaty includes reinstatement provisions providing for coverage for a second catastrophe and requiring payment of an additional premium in the event of a first catastrophe occurring. Harleysville Group and Mutual have purchased property per risk excess of loss reinsurance which covers certain terrorism losses and provides for recovery of up to \$8.5 million in excess of \$1.5 million of terrorism losses for any one risk under certain circumstances. The maximum recovery by Harleysville Group on a terrorism loss occurrence is \$8.6 million.

The income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 includes the tax benefit of \$10.2 million associated with tax-exempt income compared to \$10.7 million in the prior year.

Underwriting expenses, including amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, increased \$11.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to the prior year. Severance charges of \$3.5 million and \$2.1 million were incurred in 2005 and 2004, respectively, related to ongoing expense-reduction initiatives. The remaining increase in underwriting expenses was primarily due to higher incentive costs for agents and employees.

Other expense decreased \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 primarily related to the write-off of capitalized costs for a software project during the year ended December 31, 2004.

Harleysville Group and Mutual agreed on August 2, 2005 to terminate the reinsurance agreement whereby Mutual reinsures certain accumulated catastrophe losses as described in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The agreement was terminated on December 31, 2005. The coverage will not be replaced as it is no longer deemed necessary based on our current catastrophe risk profile. Harleysville Group ceded to Mutual premiums earned of \$8.8 million and \$8.6 million and losses incurred of \$(0.2) million and \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively related to this agreement.

In January 2006, Harleysville Group announced that it will freeze its defined benefit pension plan at current benefit levels as of March 31, 2006, and that it will enhance its 401(K) retirement savings plan to provide for a company contribution equal to 5% of salary for all eligible employees, effective April 1, 2006. As a result of these changes, Harleysville Group expects to reduce annualized operating expenses by approximately \$5.0 million. In connection with the freeze of the defined benefit plan, a curtailment charge of \$0.5 million was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2005. A curtailment benefit of approximately \$0.3 million will be recognized in the first quarter of 2006 in connection with the freeze of the supplemental executive retirement plan as of March 31, 2006.

Harleysville Group expects, subject to shareholder approval, to make enhancements to its incentive compensation programs for employees in 2006 that will result in approximately \$1.7 million of additional annualized expense.

2004 Compared to 2003

Premiums earned increased \$14.3 million, or 1.7% for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase was primarily due to an increase in premiums earned for commercial lines of \$35.5 million, or 5.6%, partially offset by a decrease of \$21.2 million, or 10.9%, in personal lines premiums earned. The increase in premiums earned for commercial lines primarily was due to higher rates partially offset by fewer policy counts. The decline in policy counts was primarily in the workers compensation line of business. The decrease in premiums earned for personal lines primarily was due to fewer policy counts. The reduction in personal lines volume was driven primarily by a reduction in personal automobile business from the continued implementation of more stringent underwriting processes.

Investment income increased \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, resulting from an increase in invested assets, partially offset by a lower yield on the fixed maturity investment portfolio.

Realized investment gains (losses) improved \$13.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, primarily resulting from gains on the sale of equity securities.

There were impairment charges of \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Harleysville Group had gross realized losses of \$2.0 million in 2004 which were from the sales of securities which had not declined by more than 20% below their cost for more than six months at the time of their sale.

Income (loss) before income taxes increased \$145.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to the same prior year period. The increase was primarily due to a lesser underwriting loss and greater realized investment gains.

The lesser underwriting loss was primarily due to lesser loss frequency in the current accident year, lower catastrophe losses and a decrease in the provision for insured events in prior years. The 2004 provision for insured events in prior years was \$12.5 million of net adverse development compared to \$119.1 million of net adverse development in 2003.

Harleysville Group's statutory combined ratio decreased to 105.9% for the year ended December 31, 2004, from 123.2% for the year ended December 31, 2003. Such decrease was due to improved underwriting results in both commercial lines and personal lines, primarily resulting from the lower loss development and lower catastrophe losses.

The statutory combined ratios by line of business for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2003, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2004	2003
Commercial:		
Automobile	104.4%	112.1%
Workers compensation	122.6%	178.2%
Commercial multi-peril	105.5%	118.3%
Other commercial	95.5%	87.9%
Total commercial	106.7%	123.6%
Personal:		
Automobile	113.9%	124.6%
Homeowners	87.5%	114.6%
Other personal	87.7%	137.0%
Total personal	102.8%	121.8%
Total personal and commercial	105.9%	123.2%

Statutory pension expense totaled \$6.7 million in 2004 and \$18.2 million in 2003, and added 0.8 points and 2.2 points to the combined ratios for 2004 and 2003, respectively. However, GAAP pension expense totaled \$6.2 million in 2004 and \$4.7 million in 2003 and thus had a lesser impact on GAAP earnings comparisons.

The commercial lines statutory combined ratio decreased to 106.7% for the year ended December 31, 2004 from 123.6% for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease is primarily due to the lesser adverse development in the provision for insured events in prior years, lesser loss frequency and lesser catastrophe losses.

The net \$12.5 million of 2004 adverse development in the provision for insured events in prior years was primarily in the following lines: commercial multi-peril (\$7.1 million), commercial automobile (\$8.4 million), and other commercial liability lines (\$3.9 million), partially offset by favorable development in workers compensation (\$3.0 million) and homeowners (\$4.3 million). The adverse development reflects loss severity that was higher than expected and was primarily from accident years 1998 to 2001, partially offset by favorable development in the 2003 accident year.

The \$119.1 million of 2003 adverse development in the provision for insured events in prior years was primarily in the following lines: commercial automobile (\$29.3 million), workers compensation (\$48.8 million), commercial multi-peril (\$31.8 million) and personal automobile (\$11.5 million). Of the adverse development, \$100.8 million was attributable to the 1998 to 2002 accident years and the balance was attributable to earlier accident years.

Harleysville Group had publicly noted adverse loss trends in its workers compensation line for several quarters during 2002 and 2003. These trends are consistent with the experience of other companies writing this coverage, many of which have, during this time, made substantial additions to their reserves for insured events in prior years in this line of insurance. The change in loss development patterns in 2003 was influenced by a number of factors. A reorganization of Harleysville Group's claims operations resulted in more proactive claims management which, in turn, provided more contemporaneous loss estimates. In addition, weak economic conditions have hampered the ability to return injured workers to employment thus extending the estimated length of disabilities and medical loss cost trends have increased. The favorable development in workers compensation in 2004 reflects a moderation in severity.

The 2003 adverse development in commercial and personal automobile primarily was due to higher loss severity trends that became evident in the third and fourth quarters when case reserve increases were recognized. The higher loss severity trends continued in 2004 for commercial automobile. The case reserve increases for commercial automobile included the impact of adverse litigation trends. Harleysville Group had previously publicly noted an increase in litigation on bodily injury cases and a slowing of the rate of settlement. The combination of all of these factors resulted in the increased estimate of ultimate losses.

The 2003 adverse development in commercial multi-peril primarily was due to higher loss severity trends that became evident in the third and fourth quarters when case reserve increases were recognized. Like commercial auto, the trend continued in 2004 as increased litigation and a slow rate of settlement resulted in the increased estimate of ultimate losses. While Harleysville Group had not incurred material construction defect liability losses prior to 2003, it increased its provision for insured events of prior years by an additional \$3.6 million for estimated losses on construction defect liability claims because of increased case activity in the third and fourth quarters of 2003.

The personal lines statutory combined ratio decreased to 102.8% for the year ended December 31, 2004 from 121.8% for the year ended December 31, 2003. In addition to the aforementioned effects of favorable development, the remaining decrease primarily was due to lesser catastrophe losses which affected the homeowners line.

Net catastrophe losses decreased \$10.4 million and losses ceded under the aggregate catastrophe reinsurance agreement with Mutual decreased \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease was due to less severe catastrophes in 2004.

Other expenses increased \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 primarily due to the write-off of capitalized costs for a software project that will not be utilized.

New Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment," which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." SFAS No. 123(R) requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. The compensation cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The Statement is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005. The impact of adopting SFAS No. 123(R) on 2005 net income and earnings per share is not currently expected to be materially different from the pro forma amounts disclosed in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which includes all share-based payment transactions through December 31, 2005. The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) has a component which awards shares based on the total shareholder return of the Company's stock relative to the total shareholder return of a group of insurance company stocks. Under APB No. 25 and SFAS No. 123, this component has been accounted for using the intrinsic method. Under SFAS No. 123(R), it will be accounted for as an equity instrument. Accordingly, the Company currently expects, based on preliminary calculations, to record a cumulative effect benefit of approximately \$1.0 million, net of tax, in the first quarter of 2006. The impact that any future share-based payment transactions will have on our financial position or results of operations is not yet known.

In September 2005, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) issued Statement of Position 05-1, "Accounting by Insurance Enterprises for Deferred Acquisition Costs in Connection with Modifications or Exchanges of Insurance Contracts" (SOP 05-1). SOP 05-1 provides guidance on accounting by insurance enterprises for deferred acquisition costs on internal replacements of insurance and investment contracts other than those specifically described in SFAS No. 97, "Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Long-Duration Contracts and for Realized Gains and Losses from the Sale of Investments." SOP 05-1 defines an internal replacement as a modification in product benefits, features, rights, or coverages that occurs by the exchange of a contract for a new contract, or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract. SOP 05-1 is effective for internal replacements occurring in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, with earlier adoption encouraged. The Company does not expect the impact of adopting SOP 05-1 to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is a measure of the ability to generate sufficient cash to meet cash obligations as they come due. Harleysville Group's primary sources of cash are premium income, investment income and maturing investments. Cash outflows can be variable because of uncertainties regarding settlement dates for liabilities for unpaid losses and because of the potential for large losses, either individually or in the aggregate. Accordingly, Harleysville Group maintains investment and reinsurance programs generally

intended to provide adequate funds to pay claims without forced sales of investments. Harleysville Group models its exposure to catastrophes and has the ability to pay claims without selling held to maturity securities even for events having a low (less than 1%) probability. Even in years of greater catastrophe frequency, Harleysville Group has been able to pay claims without liquidating any investments. Harleysville Group has also considered scenarios of declines in revenue and increases in loss payments, and has the ability to meet cash requirements under such scenarios without selling held to maturity securities. Harleysville Group's policy with respect to fixed maturity investments is to purchase only those that are of investment grade quality.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$165.1 million and \$115.7 million for 2005 and 2004, respectively. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities during 2005 is primarily from greater underwriting cash flow primarily due to lower paid losses.

Net cash used by investing activities was \$149.8 million and \$112.7 million for 2005 and 2004, respectively. The change is primarily due to increased net purchases of investments due to the increase in cash provided by operating activities.

Financing activities used net cash of \$15.2 million and \$16.1 million for 2005 and 2004, respectively. The change was primarily due to an increase in the issuance of common stock, partially offset by an increase in the repayment of debt and an increase in dividends paid.

Harleysville Group participates in a securities lending program whereby certain fixed maturity securities from the investment portfolio are loaned to other institutions for a short period of time in return for a fee. At December 31, 2005, Harleysville Group held cash collateral of \$150.9 million related to securities on loan with a market value of \$146.4 million. Harleysville Group's policy is to require initial collateral of 102% of the market value of loaned securities plus accrued interest, which is required to be maintained daily by the borrower at no less than 100% of such market value plus accrued interest over the life of the loan. Acceptable collateral includes cash and money market instruments, government securities, "A" rated corporate obligations, "AAA" rated asset-backed securities or GICs and Funding Agreements from issuers rated "A" or better.

The Company had \$20.1 million of cash and marketable securities at December 31, 2005, which are available for general corporate purposes including dividends, debt service, capital contributions to subsidiaries, acquisitions and the repurchase of stock. Harleysville Group has no material commitments for capital expenditures as of December 31, 2005.

As a holding company, the Company's principal source of cash for the payment of dividends is dividends from its subsidiaries. The Company's insurance subsidiaries are subject to state laws that restrict their ability to pay dividends.

Applying the current regulatory restrictions as of December 31, 2005, \$62.8 million would be available for distribution to the Company by its subsidiaries in 2006 without prior regulatory approval. See the Business-Regulation section of this Form 10-K, which includes a reconciliation of net income and shareholders' equity as determined under statutory accounting practices to net income and shareholders' equity as determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, see Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) adopted risk-based capital (RBC) standards that require insurance companies to calculate and report statutory capital and surplus needs based on a formula measuring underwriting, investment and other business risks inherent in an individual company's operations. These RBC standards have not affected the operations of Harleysville Group since each of the Company's insurance subsidiaries has statutory capital and surplus in excess of RBC requirements.

These RBC standards require the calculation of a ratio of total adjusted capital to Authorized Control Level. Insurers with a ratio below 200% are subject to different levels of regulatory intervention and action. Based upon their 2005 statutory financial statements, the ratio of total adjusted capital to the Authorized Control Level for the Company's nine insurance subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 ranged from 495% to 606%.

The following summarizes Harleysville Group's contractual obligations at December 31, 2005.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less Than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u> (in thousands)	<u>4-5 Years</u>	<u>After 5 Years</u>
Contractual obligations:					
Debt	\$ 118,500				\$ 118,500
Interest on debt	\$ 49,384	\$ 6,642	\$ 13,284	\$ 13,284	\$ 16,174
Gross liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses	\$ 1,480,802	\$ 452,142	\$ 450,314	\$ 209,041	\$ 369,305
Net liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses	\$ 1,237,090	\$ 340,200	\$ 414,425	\$ 191,749	\$ 290,716

The table above does not include capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations or purchase obligations as they are either not applicable or not material. The timing of the amounts for the gross and net liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses are an estimate based on historical experience and expectations of future payment patterns. However, the timing of these payments may vary significantly from the amounts stated above.

Property and casualty insurance premiums are established before the amount of losses and loss settlement expenses, or the extent to which inflation may affect such expenses, are known. Consequently, Harleysville Group attempts, in establishing rates, to anticipate the potential impact of inflation. In the past, inflation has contributed to increased losses and loss settlement expenses.

Risk Factors

You should consider carefully the following risks, as well as the other information contained in this 2005 Report on Form 10-K. If any of the following events described in the risk factors below actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. You should refer to the other information set forth in this 2005 Report on Form 10-K including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

Risks Related to the Property and Casualty Insurance Industry Generally

If our estimated liability for losses and loss settlement expenses is incorrect, our reserves may not be adequate to cover our ultimate liability for losses and loss settlement expenses and may have to be increased.

We are required to maintain loss reserves for our estimated liability for losses and loss settlement expenses associated with reported and unreported claims for each accounting period. We regularly review our reserving techniques and our overall amount of reserves and, based on our estimated liability, raise or lower the levels of our reserves accordingly. If our estimates are incorrect and our reserves are inadequate, we are obligated to increase our reserves. An increase in reserves results in an increase in losses and a reduction in our net income for the period in which the deficiency in reserves is identified. Accordingly, an increase in reserves could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. Our reserve amounts are estimated based on what we expect our ultimate liability for losses and loss settlement expenses to be. These estimates are based on facts and

circumstances of which we are aware, predictions of future events, trends in claims severity and frequency and other subjective factors. Although we use a number of actuarial methods to project our ultimate liability, there is no method that can always exactly predict our ultimate liability for losses and loss settlement expenses.

In addition to reviewing our reserving techniques, as part of our reserving process we also consider:

- information regarding each claim for losses;
- our loss history and the industry's loss history;
- legislative enactments, judicial decisions and legal developments regarding damages;
- changes in political attitudes; and
- trends in general economic conditions, including inflation.

If certain catastrophic events occur, they could have a significant impact on our financial and operational condition.

Results of property insurers are subject to weather and other events prevailing in any given year. While one year may be relatively free of major weather or other disasters, another year may have numerous such events causing results for that year to be materially worse than for other years.

Our insurance subsidiaries have experienced, and are expected in the future to experience, catastrophe losses. It is possible that a catastrophic event or a series of multiple catastrophic events could have a material adverse effect on the operating results and financial condition of our insurance subsidiaries, thereby limiting the ability of our insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. In the last 7 years, the largest non-flood catastrophe to affect our results of operations was Hurricane Floyd in the third quarter of 1999, which resulted in \$15.1 million of losses.

Various events can cause catastrophes, including severe winter weather, hurricanes, windstorms, earthquakes, hail, war, terrorism, explosions and fires. The frequency and severity of these catastrophes are inherently unpredictable. The extent of losses from a catastrophe is a function of both the total amount of insured exposures in the area affected by the event and the severity of the event.

Our insurance subsidiaries seek to reduce the impact on our business of a catastrophe through geographic diversification and through the purchase of reinsurance covering various categories of catastrophes, which generally excludes terrorism. Nevertheless, reinsurance may prove inadequate if:

- a major catastrophic loss exceeds the reinsurance limit, or
- an insurance subsidiary pays a number of smaller catastrophic loss claims that, individually, fall below the subsidiary's retention level.

We are heavily regulated in the states in which we operate and if we violate those regulations or if the regulations unreasonably restrict our ability to do business, or if they change significantly, it could have an adverse effect on our business.

We are subject to extensive supervision and regulation in the states in which we transact business. The purpose of supervision and regulation is to protect individual policyholders and not shareholders or other investors. Our business can be adversely affected by private passenger automobile insurance regulations and any other regulations affecting property and casualty insurance companies. For example, laws and regulations can reduce or set rates at levels that we do not believe are adequate for the risks we insure. Other laws and regulations can limit our ability to cancel or refuse to renew policies and require us to offer coverage to all consumers. Changes in laws and regulations, or their interpretations, pertaining to

insurance, including workers compensation, may also have an adverse effect on our business. Although the federal government does not directly regulate the insurance industry, federal initiatives, such as federal terrorism backstop legislation, from time to time, also can impact the insurance industry.

In addition, proposals intended to control the cost and availability of health care services have been debated in the U.S. Congress and state legislatures. Although we do not write health insurance, rules affecting health care services can affect other insurance that we write, including workers compensation and commercial and personal automobile and liability insurance. We cannot determine whether or in what form health care reform legislation may be adopted by the U.S. Congress or any state legislature. We also cannot determine the nature and effect, if any, that the adoption of health care legislation or regulations, or changing interpretations, at the federal or state level would have on us.

If demand for property and casualty insurance decreases, it could have an adverse impact on our business.

Historically, the results of the property and casualty insurance industry have been subject to significant fluctuations over time due to competition and due to unpredictable developments, including:

- natural and man-made disasters;
- fluctuations in interest rates and other changes in the investment environment that affect returns on our investments;
- inflationary pressures that affect the size of losses; and
- legislative and regulatory changes and judicial decisions that affect insurers' liabilities.

The demand for property and casualty insurance, particularly commercial lines, also can vary with the overall level of economic activity. In addition to the cyclicity of the property and casualty industry, our surety business is affected adversely by economic downturns that make it difficult for the insureds whose obligations we guarantee to fulfill their obligations.

If we are unable to reduce our exposure to risks through reliable reinsurance or if the cost of reinsurance increases, our risk of loss, or the cost of controlling our risk of loss, will increase.

We transfer a portion of our exposure to selected risks to other insurance and reinsurance companies through reinsurance arrangements. Under our reinsurance arrangements, another insurer assumes a specified portion of our losses and loss adjustment expenses in exchange for a specified portion of policy premiums. The availability, amount and cost of reinsurance depend on market conditions and may vary significantly. Any decrease in the amount of our reinsurance will increase our risk of loss. Furthermore, we face a credit risk when we obtain reinsurance because we are still liable for the transferred risks if the reinsurer cannot meet the transferred obligations. Therefore, the inability of any of our reinsurers to meet its financial obligations could materially and adversely affect our operations.

Many reinsurers experienced significant losses related to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma during 2005. While it is expected that reinsurers will increase rates for business in states impacted by these storms, they may also increase rates for business in other areas of the country, including the markets in which we write.

The threat of terrorism and military and other actions may result in decreases in our net income, revenue and assets under management and may adversely affect our investment portfolio.

The threat of terrorism, both within the United States and abroad, and military and other actions and heightened security measures in response to these types of threats, may cause significant volatility and declines in the equity markets in the United States, Europe and elsewhere, as well as loss of life, property damage, additional disruptions to commerce and reduced economic activity. Actual terrorist attacks could cause losses from insurance claims related to the property and casualty insurance operations

of Harleysville Group, as well as a decrease in our stockholders' equity, net income and/or revenue. The effects of changes related to Harleysville Group may result in a decrease in our stock price. The Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, which was extended in 2005, requires that some coverage for terrorist loss be offered by primary property insurers and provides Federal assistance for recovery of claims through 2007. In addition, some of the assets in our investment portfolio may be adversely affected by declines in the equity markets and economic activity caused by the continued threat of terrorism, ongoing military and other actions and heightened security measures.

We cannot predict at this time whether and the extent to which industry sectors in which we maintain investments may suffer losses as a result of potential decreased commercial and economic activity, or how any such decrease might impact the ability of companies within the affected industry sectors to pay interest or principal on their securities, or how the value of any underlying collateral might be affected.

We can offer no assurances that the threats of future terrorist-like events in the United States and abroad or military actions by the United States will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Certain changes in the accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard-setting bodies could have a material adverse impact on our reported net income.

We are subject to the application of GAAP and other accounting standards, which are periodically revised and/or expanded. As such, we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards issued by recognized authoritative bodies, including the Financial Accounting Standards Board. It is possible that future changes required to be adopted could change the current accounting treatment that we apply and such changes could result in material adverse impacts on our results of operations and financial condition.

If our investments lose value, our revenues and earnings will be adversely affected.

Like many other property and casualty insurance companies, we depend on income from our investment portfolio for a significant portion of our revenues and earnings. Any significant decline in our investment income as a result of falling interest rates, decreased dividend payment rates or general market conditions would have an adverse effect on our results. Any significant decline in the market value of our investments would reduce our shareholders' equity and our policyholders' surplus, which could impact our ability to write additional business.

If our financial strength ratings are reduced, we may be adversely impacted.

Insurance companies are subject to financial strength ratings produced by external rating agencies. Higher ratings generally indicate greater financial stability and a stronger ability to pay claims. Ratings are assigned by rating agencies to insurers based upon factors that they believe are relevant to policyholders. Ratings are not recommendations to buy, hold or sell our securities.

Although other agencies cover the property and casualty industry, we believe our ability to write business is most influenced by our rating from A. M. Best. According to A. M. Best, its ratings are designed to assess an insurer's financial strength and ability to meet ongoing policyholder obligations. Currently, our rating from A. M. Best is "A-", the 4th of A. M. Best's 16 ratings. A rating below "A-" from A. M. Best could materially adversely affect the business we write. We believe that our financial strength rating from Moody's (which is A3, the 7th of Moody's 21 ratings), although important, has less of an impact on our business. An unfavorable change in our Moody's financial strength rating, however, could make it more expensive for us to access capital markets. We cannot be sure that we will maintain our current A. M. Best or Moody's ratings. Although Standard & Poor's rates our debt securities at BBB-/Negative (the 10th of Standard & Poor's 23 ratings), Standard & Poor's does not currently rate our financial strength and ability to meet ongoing obligations.

Risks Related to Our Company in Particular

We face significant competition from other regional and national insurance companies, agents and from self-insurance, which may result in lower revenues.

We compete with local, regional and national insurance companies, including direct writers of insurance coverage. Many of these competitors are larger than we are and many have greater financial, technical and operating resources. In addition, we face competition within each insurance agency that sells our insurance because we sell through independent agencies that represent more than one insurance company.

The property and casualty insurance industry is highly competitive on the basis of product, price and service. If our competitors offer products with more coverage, or price their products more aggressively, our ability to grow or renew our business may be adversely impacted. There are more than 250 groups writing property and casualty insurance in the United States, and we are approximately 60th in size. Our most significant competitors vary significantly in our different lines of business and in the geographic markets in which we compete. The internet also could emerge as a significant source of new competition, both from existing competitors using their brand name and resources to write business through this distribution channel and from new competitors.

We also face competition because of entities that self-insure, primarily in the commercial insurance market. From time to time, certain of our customers and potential customers may examine the benefits and risks of self-insurance and other alternatives to traditional insurance.

A number of new, proposed or potential legislative or industry developments could further increase competition in the property and casualty insurance industry. These developments include:

- the enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, which could result in increased competition from new entrants to the insurance market, including banks and other financial service companies;
- programs in which state-sponsored entities provide property insurance in catastrophe-prone areas or other alternative market types of coverage; and
- changing practices caused by the internet, which have led to greater competition in the insurance business and, in some cases, greater expectations for customer service.

New competition from these developments could cause the supply or demand for insurance to change, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If adverse conditions in the eastern and midwestern United States exist, our business would be disproportionately impacted.

We write property and casualty insurance business in the eastern and midwestern United States. Consequently, unusually severe storms or other natural or man-made disasters that destroy property in these states could adversely affect our operations. Our revenues and profitability also are subject to prevailing economic and regulatory conditions in the states in which we write insurance. We may be exposed to risks of adverse developments that are greater than if we conducted business nationwide.

We depend on independent insurance agents, which exposes us to risks not applicable to companies with dedicated agents.

We market and sell our insurance products through independent, non-exclusive insurance agencies. These agencies are not obligated to sell our insurance products, and generally they also sell our competitors' insurance products. As a result, our business depends in part on the marketing and sales efforts of these agencies. If we diversify and expand our business geographically, then we may need to

expand our network of agencies to successfully market our products. If these agencies fail to market our products successfully, our business may be adversely impacted. Also, independent agents may decide to sell their businesses to banks, other insurance agencies or other businesses. Changes in ownership of agencies, or expansion of agencies through acquisition, could adversely affect an agency's ability to control growth and profitability, thereby adversely affecting our business.

If our insurance subsidiaries are not able to pay adequate dividends to us, our ability to meet our obligations and pay dividends would be affected.

Our principal assets are the shares of capital stock of our insurance company subsidiaries. We principally rely on dividends from our insurance company subsidiaries to meet our obligations for paying principal and interest on outstanding debt obligations and for paying corporate expenses and dividends to shareholders. As described below, the payment of dividends by our insurance company subsidiaries is subject to regulatory restrictions and will depend on the surplus and future earnings of these subsidiaries, as well as other regulatory restrictions. As a result, we may not be able to receive dividends from these subsidiaries at times and in amounts necessary to meet our obligations or to allow us to pay dividends.

Generally, the maximum dividend that may be paid by an insurance subsidiary during any year without prior regulatory approval is limited to a stated percentage of that subsidiary's statutory surplus as of a certain date, or adjusted net income of the subsidiary for the preceding year. Our insurance subsidiaries paid \$15.0 million of dividends to us in 2005, \$26.6 million in 2004, and none in 2003. Of the dividends paid in 2004, \$11.6 million were declared by our insurance subsidiaries in 2002. Applying the current regulatory restrictions as of December 31, 2005, \$62.8 million would be available for distribution to us without prior approval during 2006. We anticipate no objections to the payment of the dividends described in the preceding sentence.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if insurance regulators otherwise determine that payment of a dividend to an affiliate would be detrimental to an insurance subsidiary's policyholders or creditors, because of the financial condition of the insurance subsidiary or otherwise, the regulators may block dividends to affiliates that would otherwise be permitted without prior approval.

Our subsidiaries are permitted under the terms of our indebtedness to incur additional indebtedness that may 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 fund payments on these notes when due.

Although we have paid cash dividends in the past, we may not be able to pay cash dividends in the future.

We have a history of paying dividends to our shareholders when sufficient cash is available. However, future cash dividends will depend upon our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and other factors, including the ability of our subsidiaries to make distributions to us, which ability is restricted in the manner previously discussed in this section. Also, there can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends even if the necessary financial conditions are met and if sufficient cash is available for distribution.

If we lose our key personnel our business could be adversely affected.

The success of our business is dependent, to a large extent, on our ability to attract and retain key employees, in particular our senior officers, and key management, sales, information systems, underwriting, claims and corporate personnel. Competition to attract and retain key personnel is intense. Although we have change of control agreements with a number of key managers, in general, we do not have employment contracts or non-compete arrangements with, or key person insurance covering, our employees, including our key employees.

Applicable insurance laws and certain provisions in our certificate of incorporation make it difficult to effect a change of control of our Company, and a large shareholder may have significant influence over potential change of control transactions, which could affect our share value.

Under applicable insurance laws and regulations of the states in which our subsidiaries are domiciled, no person may acquire control of us unless that person has filed a statement containing specified information with the insurance commissioner of each state and obtains advance approval for such acquisition. Under applicable laws and regulations, any person acquiring, directly or indirectly (by revocable proxy or otherwise), 10% or more of the voting stock of any other person is presumed to have acquired control of such person, and a person who beneficially acquires 10% or more of our common stock without obtaining advance approval of the insurance commissioner of each state would be in violation of applicable insurance laws and would be subject to injunctive action requiring disposition or seizure of the shares and prohibiting the voting of such shares, as well as other action determined by the insurance commissioner of each such state.

In addition, many state insurance laws require prior notification to the state insurance department of a change of control of a non-domiciliary insurance company licensed to transact insurance in that state. Although these pre-notification statutes do not authorize the state insurance departments to disapprove the change of control, they authorize regulatory action – including a possible revocation of our authority to do business – in the affected state if particular conditions exist such as undue market concentration. Any future transactions that would constitute a change of control of us may require prior notification in the states that have pre-acquisition notification laws.

As of December 31, 2005, the Mutual Company owned approximately 56% of our outstanding common stock. The Mutual Company's stock ownership and ability, by reason of such ownership, to elect our board of directors, provides it with significant influence over potential change of control transactions.

Finally, our certificate of incorporation permits our board of directors to issue up to one million shares of preferred stock having such terms, including voting rights, as the board of directors shall fix and determine.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Harleysville Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates is concentrated in its investment portfolio and, to a lesser extent, its debt obligations. Harleysville Group monitors this exposure through periodic reviews of asset and liability positions. Estimates of cash flows and the impact of interest rate fluctuations relating to the investment portfolio are modeled regularly.

Principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity dates for financial instruments sensitive to interest rates are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2005</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Weighted-Average</u>
	<u>Cash Flows</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
	(dollars in thousands)	
Fixed maturities and short-term investments:		
2006	\$ 288,128	5.07%
2007	221,328	5.17%
2008	201,358	5.14%
2009	198,353	4.64%
2010	216,007	4.95%
Thereafter	<u>728,073</u>	5.27%
Total	<u>\$ 1,853,247</u>	
Fair value	<u>\$ 1,888,646</u>	
Debt		
2012	\$ 18,500	4.82%
2013	<u>100,000</u>	5.75%
Total	<u>\$ 118,500</u>	
Fair value	<u>\$ 116,015</u>	

Actual cash flows may differ from those stated as a result of calls and prepayments.

Equity Price Risk

Harleysville Group's portfolio of equity securities, which is carried on the balance sheet at fair value, has exposure to price risk. Price risk is defined as the potential loss in fair value resulting from an adverse change in prices. Portfolio characteristics are analyzed regularly and price risk is actively managed through a variety of techniques. The portfolio is diversified across industries, and concentrations in any one company or industry are limited by parameters established by senior management.

The combined total of realized and unrealized equity investment gains was \$1.2 million, \$11.8 million and \$27.4 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. During these three years, the largest total equity investment gain and (loss) in a quarter was \$14.1 million (4th quarter 2003) and \$(5.7) million (3rd quarter 2004), respectively.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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HARLEYSVILLE GROUP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed maturities:		
Held to maturity, at amortized cost (fair value \$430,877 and \$517,434)	\$ 426,579	\$ 499,487
Available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost \$1,235,841 and \$1,028,457)	1,247,017	1,067,504
Equity securities, at fair value (cost \$139,371 and \$110,495)	179,980	150,249
Short-term investments, at cost, which approximates fair value	64,319	113,822
Fixed maturity securities on loan:		
Held to maturity, at amortized cost (fair value \$7,010 and \$1,966)	7,070	1,835
Available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost \$138,718 and \$128,183)	139,423	134,020
Total investments	2,064,388	1,966,917
Cash	466	328
Receivables:		
Premiums	141,882	141,601
Reinsurance (affiliate \$216 and \$390)	249,020	193,209
Accrued investment income	24,016	23,236
Total receivables	414,918	358,046
Deferred policy acquisition costs	104,173	100,755
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	34,256	32,675
Property and equipment, net	18,038	20,891
Deferred income taxes	63,357	53,137
Securities lending collateral	150,938	139,486
Due from affiliate	1,022	
Other assets	53,710	45,828
Total assets	\$ 2,905,266	\$ 2,718,063
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses (affiliate \$187,293 and \$187,172)	\$ 1,480,802	\$ 1,317,735
Unearned premiums (affiliate \$41,618 and \$47,038)	440,755	441,697
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	99,888	99,098
Securities lending obligation	150,938	139,486
Debt (affiliate \$18,500 and \$18,500)	118,500	119,625
Due to affiliate		12,498
Total liabilities	2,290,883	2,130,139
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$1 par value, authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued		
Common stock, \$1 par value, authorized 80,000,000 shares; issued 2005, 32,008,142 and 2004, 31,589,474 shares; outstanding 2005, 30,610,233 and 2004, 30,191,565 shares	32,008	31,589
Additional paid-in capital	169,881	161,689
Accumulated other comprehensive income	20,288	42,051
Retained earnings	417,705	377,282
Deferred compensation	(1,012)	(200)
Treasury stock, at cost, 1,397,909 shares	(24,487)	(24,487)
Total shareholders' equity	614,383	587,924
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,905,266	\$ 2,718,063

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)
(in thousands, except per share data)

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Revenues:			
Premiums earned from affiliate (ceded to affiliate, \$749,085, \$740,416 and \$714,215)	\$ 841,567	\$ 837,665	\$ 823,407
Investment income, net of investment expense	90,572	87,171	86,597
Realized investment gains (losses)	233	12,667	(920)
Other income (affiliate \$6,697, \$6,782 and \$7,221)	<u>15,968</u>	<u>15,889</u>	<u>15,881</u>
Total revenues	<u>948,340</u>	<u>953,392</u>	<u>924,965</u>
Expenses:			
Losses and loss settlement expenses (ceded to affiliate, \$490,339, \$532,203 and \$630,109)	567,396	605,660	727,875
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	210,665	205,605	202,147
Other underwriting expenses	79,367	73,429	71,153
Interest expense (affiliate \$699, \$395 and \$341)	6,648	6,344	7,625
Other expenses	<u>5,343</u>	<u>6,717</u>	<u>5,615</u>
Total expenses	<u>869,419</u>	<u>897,755</u>	<u>1,014,415</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	78,921	55,637	(89,450)
Income taxes (benefit)	<u>17,490</u>	<u>8,759</u>	<u>(41,821)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 61,431</u>	<u>\$ 46,878</u>	<u>\$ (47,629)</u>
Per common share:			
Basic earnings (loss)	<u>\$ 2.02</u>	<u>\$ 1.56</u>	<u>\$ (1.59)</u>
Diluted earnings (loss)	<u>\$ 2.01</u>	<u>\$ 1.55</u>	<u>\$ (1.59)</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$.69</u>	<u>\$.68</u>	<u>\$.67</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003
(dollars in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Deferred Compensation	Treasury Stock	Total
	Shares	Amount						
Balance at December 31, 2002	30,917,575	\$ 30,918	\$ 149,091	\$ 49,086	\$ 418,582	\$	\$ (15,565)	\$ 632,112
Net loss					(47,629)			(47,629)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:								
Unrealized investment gains, net of reclassifi- cation adjustment				12,964				12,964
Minimum pension liability adjustment				(1,600)				(1,600)
Other comprehensive income								11,364
Comprehensive loss								(36,265)
Issuance of common stock:								
Incentive plans	356,064	356	6,771					7,127
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	24,893	25	550					575
Tax benefit from stock options exercised			585					585
Cash dividends paid					(20,109)			(20,109)
Deferred compensation						(2,356)		(2,356)
Purchase of treasury stock, 397,909 shares							(8,922)	(8,922)
Balance at December 31, 2003	31,298,532	31,299	156,997	60,450	350,844	(2,356)	(24,487)	572,747
Net income					46,878			46,878
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:								
Unrealized investment losses, net of reclassifi- cation adjustment				(12,106)				(12,106)
Minimum pension liability adjustment				(6,293)				(6,293)
Other comprehensive loss								(18,399)
Comprehensive income								28,479
Issuance of common stock:								
Incentive plans	262,310	262	3,990					4,252
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	28,632	28	546					574
Tax benefit from stock options exercised			156					156
Cash dividends paid					(20,440)			(20,440)
Deferred compensation						2,156		2,156
Balance at December 31, 2004	31,589,474	\$ 31,589	\$ 161,689	\$ 42,051	\$ 377,282	\$ (200)	\$ (24,487)	\$ 587,924

(Continued)

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003
(dollars in thousands)
(Continued)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Deferred Compensation</u>	<u>Treasury Stock</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>						
Net income		\$	\$	\$	\$ 61,431	\$	\$	\$ 61,431
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:								
Unrealized investment losses, net of reclassifi- cation adjustment				(20,896)				(20,896)
Minimum pension liability adjustment				(867)				(867)
Other comprehensive loss								(21,763)
Comprehensive income								39,668
Issuance of common stock:								
Incentive plans	392,417	393	7,067					7,460
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	26,251	26	561					587
Tax benefit from stock options exercised			564					564
Cash dividends paid					(21,008)			(21,008)
Deferred compensation						(812)		(812)
Balance at December 31, 2005	<u>32,008,142</u>	<u>\$ 32,008</u>	<u>\$ 169,881</u>	<u>\$ 20,288</u>	<u>\$ 417,705</u>	<u>\$ (1,012)</u>	<u>\$ (24,487)</u>	<u>\$ 614,383</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 61,431	\$ 46,878	\$ (47,629)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Change in receivables, unearned premiums, prepaid reinsurance and due to and from affiliate	(72,915)	(31,093)	(45,635)
Increase in unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses	163,067	97,758	291,642
Deferred income taxes	1,499	(210)	(23,286)
Increase in deferred policy acquisition costs	(3,418)	(1,722)	(4,137)
Amortization and depreciation	5,097	5,234	5,024
Realized investment (gains) losses	(233)	(12,667)	920
Change in other assets and other liabilities	9,706	10,016	(42,837)
Other, net	859	1,492	537
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>165,093</u>	<u>115,686</u>	<u>134,599</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Held to maturity investments:			
Purchases		(117,127)	(147,040)
Maturities	58,638	54,733	92,963
Available for sale investments:			
Purchases	(416,763)	(135,752)	(297,788)
Maturities	122,097	138,556	141,956
Sales	35,990	30,600	24,120
Net (purchases) sales or maturities of short-term investments	49,503	(82,411)	58,281
Sale (purchase) of property and equipment, net	743	(1,253)	199
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>(149,792)</u>	<u>(112,654)</u>	<u>(127,309)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock	6,970	4,826	7,702
Issuance of debt			100,000
Repayment of debt	(1,125)	(520)	(75,475)
Dividends paid (to affiliate, \$11,732, \$11,562 and \$11,266)	(21,008)	(20,440)	(20,109)
Purchase of treasury stock			(8,922)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	<u>(15,163)</u>	<u>(16,134)</u>	<u>3,196</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	138	(13,102)	10,486
Cash at beginning of year	328	13,430	2,944
Cash at end of year	<u>\$ 466</u>	<u>\$ 328</u>	<u>\$ 13,430</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 - Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Harleysville Group consists of Harleysville Group Inc. and its subsidiaries (all wholly owned). Those subsidiaries are:

- Harleysville-Atlantic Insurance Company (Atlantic)
- Harleysville Insurance Company (HIC)
- Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey (HNJ)
- Harleysville Insurance Company of New York (HIC New York)
- Harleysville Insurance Company of Ohio (HIC Ohio)
- Harleysville Lake States Insurance Company (Lake States)
- Harleysville Preferred Insurance Company (Preferred)
- Harleysville Worcester Insurance Company (Worcester)
- Mid-America Insurance Company (Mid-America)
- Harleysville Ltd., a real estate partnership that owns the home office

Harleysville Group is approximately 56% owned by Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company (Mutual).

Harleysville Group underwrites property and casualty insurance in both the personal and commercial lines of insurance. The personal lines of insurance include both auto and homeowners, and the commercial lines include auto, commercial multi-peril and workers compensation. The business is marketed primarily in the eastern and midwestern United States through independent agents.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of Harleysville Group prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which differ in some respects from those followed in reports to insurance regulatory authorities. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, including loss and loss settlement expenses, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses, including the determination of other-than-temporary declines in investments, during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Investments

Accounting for fixed maturities depends on their classification as held to maturity, available for sale or trading. Fixed maturities classified as held to maturity are carried at amortized cost. Fixed maturities classified as available for sale are carried at fair value. There were no investments classified as trading. Equity securities are carried at fair value. Short-term investments are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value.

Realized gains and losses on sales of investments are recognized in net income on the specific identification basis. A decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost that is deemed other than temporary is charged to earnings. Unrealized investment gains or losses on investments carried at fair value, net of applicable income taxes, are reflected directly in shareholders' equity as a component of comprehensive income and, accordingly, have no effect on net income.

Premiums

Premiums are recognized as revenue ratably over the terms of the respective policies. Unearned premiums are calculated on a pro rata basis.

Policy Acquisition Costs

Policy acquisition costs, such as commissions, premium taxes and certain other underwriting and agency expenses that vary with, and are primarily related to, the production of business, are deferred and amortized over the effective period of the related insurance policies in proportion to the premiums earned. The method followed in computing deferred policy acquisition costs limits the amount of such deferred costs to their estimated realizable value. The estimation of net realizable value takes into account the premium to be earned, related investment income over the claims paying period, losses and loss settlement expenses, and certain other costs expected to be incurred as the premium is earned. Future changes in estimates, the most significant of which is expected losses and loss settlement expenses, may require adjustments to deferred policy acquisition costs. If the estimation of net realizable value indicates that the acquisition costs are unrecoverable, further analyses are completed to determine if a reserve is required to provide for losses that may exceed the related unearned premiums.

In September 2005, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) issued Statement of Position 05-1, "Accounting by Insurance Enterprises for Deferred Acquisition Costs in Connection with Modifications or Exchanges of Insurance Contracts" (SOP 05-1). SOP 05-1 provides guidance on accounting by insurance enterprises for deferred acquisition costs on internal replacements of insurance and investment contracts other than those specifically described in SFAS No. 97, "Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Long-Duration Contracts and for Realized Gains and Losses from the Sale of Investments." SOP 05-1 defines an internal replacement as a modification in product benefits, features, rights, or coverages that occurs by the exchange of a contract for a new contract, or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract. SOP 05-1 is effective for internal replacements occurring in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, with earlier adoption encouraged. The Company does not expect the impact of adopting SOP 05-1 to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Losses and Loss Settlement Expenses

The liability for losses and loss settlement expenses represents estimates of the ultimate unpaid cost of all losses incurred, which includes the gross liabilities to Harleysville Group's policyholders plus the net liability to Mutual under the pooling agreement. See Note 2(a). Such estimates may be more or less than the amounts ultimately paid when the claims are settled. These estimates are periodically reviewed and adjusted as necessary; such adjustments are reflected in current operations.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation plans are accounted for under the provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. Accordingly, no compensation expense is recognized for fixed stock option grants and an employee stock purchase plan. Compensation expense would be recorded on the date of a stock option grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share as if the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (as amended by SFAS No. 148), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," had been applied to all periods presented.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ 61,431	\$ 46,878	\$ (47,629)
Plus: Stock-based employee compensation expense (benefit) included in reported net income (loss), net of related tax effects	799	429	(669)
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	<u>(2,934)</u>	<u>(2,898)</u>	<u>(2,048)</u>
Pro forma net income (loss)	<u>\$ 59,296</u>	<u>\$ 44,409</u>	<u>\$ (50,346)</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
As reported	\$ 2.02	\$ 1.56	\$ (1.59)
Pro forma	\$ 1.95	\$ 1.48	\$ (1.68)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
As reported	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.55	\$ (1.59)
Pro forma	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.47	\$ (1.68)

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment," which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." SFAS No. 123(R) requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. The compensation cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The Statement is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005. The impact of adopting SFAS No. 123(R) on 2005 net income and earnings per share is not currently expected to be materially different from the pro forma amounts disclosed above which includes all share-based payment transactions through December 31, 2005. The Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) has a component which awards shares based on the total shareholder return of the Company's stock relative to the total shareholder return of a group of insurance company stocks. Under APB No. 25 and SFAS No. 123, this component has been accounted for using the intrinsic method. Under SFAS No. 123(R), it will be accounted for as an equity instrument. Accordingly, the Company currently expects, based on preliminary calculations, to record a cumulative effect benefit of approximately \$1.0 million, net of tax, in the first quarter of 2006. The impact that any future share-based payment transactions will have on our financial position or results of operations is not yet known.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated primarily on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets (40 years for buildings and three to 15 years for equipment).

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing earnings by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share includes the dilutive effect of the stock incentive plans described in Note 10.

2 - Transactions with Affiliates

(a) Underwriting

The insurance subsidiaries participate in a reinsurance pooling agreement with Mutual whereby such subsidiaries cede to Mutual all of their insurance business and assume from Mutual an amount equal to their participation in the pooling agreement. All losses and loss settlement expenses and other underwriting expenses are prorated among the parties on the basis of participation in the pooling agreement. The agreement pertains to all insurance business written or earned on or after January 1, 1986. Harleysville Group's participation was 72% for 2005, 2004, and 2003.

Because this agreement does not relieve Harleysville Group of primary liability as the originating insurer, there is a concentration of credit risk arising from business ceded to Mutual. However, the reinsurance pooling agreement provides for the right of offset, and the amount of credit risk with Mutual was not material at December 31, 2005 and 2004. Mutual has an A. M. Best rating of "A-" (Excellent).

The following amounts represent reinsurance transactions between Harleysville Group and Mutual under the pooling arrangement:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
		(in thousands)	
Ceded:			
Premiums written	\$ 743,170	\$ 739,658	\$ 727,098
Premiums earned	<u>\$ 740,273</u>	<u>\$ 731,819</u>	<u>\$ 705,774</u>
Losses incurred	<u>\$ 490,517</u>	<u>\$ 531,539</u>	<u>\$ 625,928</u>
Assumed:			
Premiums written	\$ 847,856	\$ 848,300	\$ 851,976
Premiums earned	<u>\$ 850,379</u>	<u>\$ 846,262</u>	<u>\$ 831,848</u>
Losses incurred	<u>\$ 566,770</u>	<u>\$ 606,583</u>	<u>\$ 736,349</u>
Net assumed from Mutual:			
Unearned premiums	<u>\$ 41,618</u>	<u>\$ 47,038</u>	<u>\$ 52,839</u>
Unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses	<u>\$ 187,293</u>	<u>\$ 187,172</u>	<u>\$ 189,891</u>

Harleysville Group and Mutual are parties to a reinsurance agreement whereby Mutual, in return for a reinsurance premium, reinsured accumulated catastrophe losses in a quarter up to \$14,400,000 for 2005, 2004 and 2003. This reinsurance coverage was in excess of a retention of \$3,600,000 for 2005, 2004 and 2003. The agreement excludes catastrophe losses resulting from earthquakes, terrorism or hurricanes and supplements the existing external catastrophe reinsurance program. Under this agreement, Harleysville Group ceded to Mutual premiums earned of \$8,812,000, \$8,597,000 and \$8,441,000, and losses incurred of \$(178,000), \$664,000 and \$4,181,000 for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Harleysville Group and Mutual terminated the agreement on December 31, 2005.

(b) Property

Harleysville Ltd. leases the home office to Mutual, which shares the facility with Harleysville Group. Rental income under the lease was \$3,961,000, \$3,697,000 and \$3,606,000 for 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively, and is included in other income after elimination of intercompany amounts of \$2,424,000, \$2,262,000 and \$2,207,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

(c) Management Agreements

Harleysville Group Inc. received \$6,697,000, \$6,782,000 and \$7,221,000 of management fee income in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, under agreements whereby Harleysville Group Inc. provides management services to Mutual and other affiliates. Such amounts are included in other income.

(d) Intercompany Balances

Intercompany balances are created primarily from the pooling arrangement (settled quarterly), allocation of common expenses, collection of premium balances and payment of claims (settled monthly). No interest is charged or received on intercompany balances due to the timely settlement terms and nature of the items. Interest expense on the loan from Mutual described in Note 7 was \$699,000, \$395,000 and \$341,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Harleysville Group has off-balance-sheet credit risk related to approximately \$73,000,000 and \$71,000,000 of premium balances due to Mutual from agents and insureds at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

3 - Investments

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments, including amounts on loan under the securities lending agreement, in fixed maturity and equity securities are as follows:

	December 31, 2005			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Held to maturity:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 3,989	\$ 25	\$ (51)	\$ 3,963
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	255,998	4,589	(1,320)	259,267
Corporate securities	<u>173,662</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>(2,405)</u>	<u>174,657</u>
Total held to maturity	<u>433,649</u>	<u>8,014</u>	<u>(3,776)</u>	<u>437,887</u>
Available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	190,562	2,126	(2,324)	190,364
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	571,628	10,471	(2,170)	579,929
Corporate securities	383,092	8,285	(4,453)	386,924
Mortgage-backed securities	<u>229,277</u>	<u>1,847</u>	<u>(1,901)</u>	<u>229,223</u>
Total available for sale	<u>1,374,559</u>	<u>22,729</u>	<u>(10,848)</u>	<u>1,386,440</u>
Total fixed maturities	<u>\$ 1,808,208</u>	<u>\$ 30,743</u>	<u>\$ (14,624)</u>	<u>\$ 1,824,327</u>
Total equity securities	<u>\$ 139,371</u>	<u>\$ 42,287</u>	<u>\$ (1,678)</u>	<u>\$ 179,980</u>

	December 31, 2004			Estimated Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
	(in thousands)			
Held to maturity:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 15,156	\$ 73	\$ (119)	\$ 15,110
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	274,194	10,820	(524)	284,490
Corporate securities	<u>211,972</u>	<u>8,377</u>	<u>(549)</u>	<u>219,800</u>
Total held to maturity	<u>501,322</u>	<u>19,270</u>	<u>(1,192)</u>	<u>519,400</u>
Available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	146,282	3,534	(543)	149,273
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	550,084	23,149	(803)	572,430
Corporate securities	314,644	17,236	(2,013)	329,867
Mortgage-backed securities	<u>145,630</u>	<u>4,454</u>	<u>(130)</u>	<u>149,954</u>
Total available for sale	<u>1,156,640</u>	<u>48,373</u>	<u>(3,489)</u>	<u>1,201,524</u>
Total fixed maturities	<u>\$ 1,657,962</u>	<u>\$ 67,643</u>	<u>\$ (4,681)</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,924</u>
Total equity securities	<u>\$ 110,495</u>	<u>\$ 40,389</u>	<u>\$ (635)</u>	<u>\$ 150,249</u>

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturity securities at December 31, 2005 by contractual maturity are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
	(in thousands)	
Held to maturity:		
Due in one year or less	\$ 44,043	\$ 44,528
Due after one year through five years	229,838	231,792
Due after five years through ten years	152,417	154,156
Due after ten years	<u>7,351</u>	<u>7,411</u>
	<u>433,649</u>	<u>437,887</u>
Available for sale:		
Due in one year or less	157,148	158,028
Due after one year through five years	559,588	565,373
Due after five years through ten years	376,575	379,892
Due after ten years	<u>51,971</u>	<u>53,924</u>
	<u>1,145,282</u>	<u>1,157,217</u>
Mortgage-backed securities	<u>229,277</u>	<u>229,223</u>
	<u>1,374,559</u>	<u>1,386,440</u>
Total fixed maturities	<u>\$ 1,808,208</u>	<u>\$ 1,824,327</u>

The amortized cost of fixed maturities on deposit with various regulatory authorities at December 31, 2005 and 2004 amounted to \$34,883,000 and \$33,429,000, respectively.

The estimated fair value and unrealized loss for temporarily impaired securities is as follows:

	December 31, 2005					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(in thousands)					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 116,339	\$ 1,178	\$ 40,071	\$ 1,197	\$ 156,410	\$ 2,375
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	116,230	1,144	71,701	2,346	187,931	3,490
Corporate securities	167,003	3,613	97,787	3,245	264,790	6,858
Mortgage-backed securities	<u>116,546</u>	<u>1,777</u>	<u>3,959</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>120,505</u>	<u>1,901</u>
Total fixed maturities	<u>516,118</u>	<u>7,712</u>	<u>213,518</u>	<u>6,912</u>	<u>729,636</u>	<u>14,624</u>
Total equity securities	<u>27,253</u>	<u>1,663</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>27,476</u>	<u>1,678</u>
Total temporarily impaired securities	<u>\$ 543,371</u>	<u>\$ 9,375</u>	<u>\$ 213,741</u>	<u>\$ 6,927</u>	<u>\$ 757,112</u>	<u>\$ 16,302</u>

	December 31, 2004					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
	(in thousands)					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government corporations and agencies	\$ 68,873	\$ 591	\$ 2,919	\$ 71	\$ 71,792	\$ 662
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	46,842	808	29,929	519	76,771	1,327
Corporate securities	92,776	854	23,095	1,708	115,871	2,562
Mortgage-backed securities	<u>23,139</u>	<u>130</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>23,139</u>	<u>130</u>
Total fixed maturities	<u>231,630</u>	<u>2,383</u>	<u>55,943</u>	<u>2,298</u>	<u>287,573</u>	<u>4,681</u>
Total equity securities	<u>15,368</u>	<u>635</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>15,368</u>	<u>635</u>
Total temporarily impaired securities	<u>\$ 246,998</u>	<u>\$ 3,018</u>	<u>\$ 55,943</u>	<u>\$ 2,298</u>	<u>\$ 302,941</u>	<u>\$ 5,316</u>

Of the total fixed maturity securities with an unrealized loss at December 31, 2005, securities with a fair value of \$584.7 million and an unrealized loss of \$10.8 million are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value on the balance sheet while securities with a fair value of \$144.9 million and an unrealized loss of \$3.8 million are classified as held to maturity on the balance sheet and are carried at amortized cost.

The fixed maturity investments with continuous unrealized losses for less than twelve months were primarily due to the impact of higher market interest rates rather than a decline in credit quality. There are \$213.5 million in fixed maturity securities, at fair value, that at December 31, 2005, had been below amortized cost for over 12 months. Of the \$6.9 million of unrealized losses on such securities, \$6.2 million relates to securities which carry an investment grade debt rating and have declined in fair

value roughly in line with market interest rate changes. The remaining \$0.7 million of unrealized losses are comprised of airline enhanced equipment trust certificates (EETC) as follows:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u> (in thousands)	<u>Maturity Date</u>
American Airlines	\$ 14,371	\$ 13,755	2011
United Airlines	285	280	2010
United Airlines	6,639	6,565	2012
Other airlines	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,965</u>	2011
	<u>\$ 23,295</u>	<u>\$ 22,565</u>	

After the events of September 11, 2001, air travel and the value of these airlines' EETC securities declined. The EETCs are all "A tranche" holdings, which means they are in a senior credit position to the underlying airplane collateral value as compared to B and C tranche holders. The investment in these securities generally took place between January 2000 and August 2001. The fair value of the EETCs reflects the market price of the securities provided by our custodian bank, the Bank of New York, through an unaffiliated third party pricing service. The collateral associated with the EETCs consists of large pools of late model aircraft, which are essential components of their carriers' fleets. At the time of issuance, the collateral was appraised at approximately twice the value of the A tranche EETCs. The collateral securing the airline EETCs is attributed a value in excess of the security primarily as a result of common practice with respect to EETC collateral valuation. The value of the collateral securing the EETCs is directly related to the current supply and demand for aircraft, and, because supply and demand for aircraft is affected by geopolitical events, the EETC market applies a credit buffer to the value of the collateral which is designed to build in a margin for the risk that future geopolitical events could have a severe economic impact on the airline industry in general and EETC issuers specifically. According to the most recent (August 2005) report provided by JP Morgan, the market value of the aircraft collateral underlying the EETCs exceeds the cost of our A Tranche holdings. The report was prepared by JP Morgan based on its own research as well as research from Aviation Specialists Group. The fair value of the EETCs has increased since 2001, when the fair value first went below cost. Harleysville Group currently has the ability and intent to continue to maintain its holdings in the EETC investments until maturity. In February 2006, holders of Subordinate B Tranche securities in the United Airlines 2000-1 EETC exercised their right to invoke a mandatory purchase of all outstanding A Tranche bonds with respect to the United Airlines 2000-1 EETC's at par plus interest due and accrued. As a result of this transaction, Harleysville Group received a principal payment of \$6.6 million, plus accrued interest, representing repayment of the United Airlines EETC maturing in 2012. It is possible that the remaining EETCs may be written down in the income statements in the future, depending upon developments involving both the issuers and world events which impact the level of air travel.

There are 30 positions that comprise the unrealized loss in equity investments at December 31, 2005. All have had volatile price movements and have not been significantly below cost for significant continuous amounts of time.

A summary of net investment income is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u> (in thousands)	<u>2003</u>
Interest on fixed maturities	\$ 86,463	\$ 84,367	\$ 84,172
Dividends on equity securities	3,018	3,129	2,017
Interest on short-term investments	<u>2,780</u>	<u>1,105</u>	<u>1,422</u>
Total investment income	92,261	88,601	87,611
Investment expense	<u>1,689</u>	<u>1,430</u>	<u>1,014</u>
Net investment income	<u>\$ 90,572</u>	<u>\$ 87,171</u>	<u>\$ 86,597</u>

Realized gross gains (losses) from investments and the change in difference between fair value and cost of investments, before applicable income taxes, are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u> (in thousands)	<u>2003</u>
Fixed maturity securities:			
Held to maturity:			
Gross gains		\$ 91	\$ 683
Gross losses		(50)	(57)
Available for sale:			
Gross gains	\$ 123	162	1,138
Gross losses	(247)		
Equity securities:			
Gross gains	4,558	14,761	1,440
Gross losses	(4,201)	(2,297)	(4,124)
Net realized investment gains (losses)	<u>\$ 233</u>	<u>\$ 12,667</u>	<u>\$ (920)</u>
Change in difference between fair value and cost of investments ⁽¹⁾ :			
Fixed maturity securities	\$ (46,843)	\$ (27,771)	\$ (14,036)
Equity securities	855	(647)	30,073
Total	<u>\$ (45,988)</u>	<u>\$ (28,418)</u>	<u>\$ 16,037</u>

(1) Parentheses indicate a net unrealized decline in fair value.

Income taxes (benefit) on realized investment gains (losses) were \$81,000, \$4,433,000 and \$(322,000) for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Deferred income taxes applicable to net unrealized investment gains included in shareholders' equity were \$18,371,000 and \$29,623,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

At December 31, 2005, Harleysville Group held cash collateral of \$150,938,000 related to securities on loan with a market value of \$146,433,000. Harleysville Group's policy is to require initial collateral of 102% of the market value of loaned securities plus accrued interest, which is required to be maintained daily by the borrower at no less than 100% of such market value plus accrued interest over the life of the loan. Acceptable collateral includes cash and money market instruments, government securities, "A" rated corporate obligations, "AAA" rated asset-backed securities or GICs and Funding Agreements from issuers rated "A" or better.

Harleysville Group has not held or issued derivative financial instruments during the periods presented.

4 - Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, Harleysville Group cedes insurance to, and assumes insurance from, insurers to limit its maximum loss exposure through diversification of its risks. See Note 2(a) for discussion of reinsurance with Mutual. Reinsurance contracts do not relieve Harleysville Group of

primary liability as the originating insurer. After excluding reinsurance transactions with Mutual under the pooling arrangement, the effect of Harleysville Group's share of other reinsurance on premiums written and earned is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u> (in thousands)	<u>2003</u>
Premiums written:			
Direct	\$ 907,880	\$ 902,238	\$ 888,240
Assumed	25,885	27,522	38,311
Ceded	<u>(94,721)</u>	<u>(90,057)</u>	<u>(83,016)</u>
Net premiums written	<u>\$ 839,044</u>	<u>\$ 839,703</u>	<u>\$ 843,535</u>
Premiums earned:			
Direct	\$ 907,670	\$ 891,094	\$ 867,194
Assumed	27,036	34,852	27,751
Ceded	<u>(93,139)</u>	<u>(88,281)</u>	<u>(71,538)</u>
Net premiums earned	<u>\$ 841,567</u>	<u>\$ 837,665</u>	<u>\$ 823,407</u>

Losses and loss settlement expenses are net of reinsurance recoveries of \$141,449,000, \$84,960,000 and \$117,687,000 for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

5 - Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of land and buildings with a cost of \$29,220,000 and \$30,607,000, and equipment, including software, with a cost of \$12,542,000 and \$14,433,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Accumulated depreciation related to such assets was \$23,724,000 and \$24,149,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Rental expense under leases with non-affiliates amounted to \$2,753,000, \$3,073,000 and \$2,960,000 for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Operating lease commitments were not material at December 31, 2005.

6 - Liability for Unpaid Losses and Loss Settlement Expenses

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

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u> (in thousands)	<u>2003</u>
Liability at January 1	\$ 1,317,735	\$ 1,219,977	\$ 928,335
Less reinsurance recoverables	186,126	157,317	71,153
Net liability at January 1	<u>1,131,609</u>	<u>1,062,660</u>	<u>857,182</u>
Incurred related to:			
Current year	584,929	593,198	608,816
Prior years	<u>(17,533)</u>	<u>12,462</u>	<u>119,059</u>
Total incurred	<u>567,396</u>	<u>605,660</u>	<u>727,875</u>
Paid related to:			
Current year	183,645	186,629	210,173
Prior years	<u>278,270</u>	<u>350,082</u>	<u>312,224</u>
Total paid	<u>461,915</u>	<u>536,711</u>	<u>522,397</u>
Net liability at December 31	1,237,090	1,131,609	1,062,660
Plus reinsurance recoverables	<u>243,712</u>	<u>186,126</u>	<u>157,317</u>
Liability at December 31	<u>\$ 1,480,802</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,735</u>	<u>\$ 1,219,977</u>

Harleysville Group recognized favorable development in the provision for insured events of prior years of \$17,533,000 in 2005 primarily due to lower-than-expected claims severity in accident years 2004 and 2003, partially offset by greater-than-expected claims severity in commercial lines in 2002 and prior accident years. The favorable development consisted of \$3,940,000 in commercial lines and \$13,593,000 in personal lines.

A reduction in commercial automobile severity in accident years 2004 and 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of favorable development for those accident years in 2005. An increase in commercial automobile severity in accident years prior to 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of adverse development for those accident years in 2005. In total, \$3.0 million in favorable development was recognized in the commercial automobile line during 2005.

A reduction in workers compensation severity in accident years 2004 and 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of favorable development for those accident years in 2005. An increase in workers compensation severity in accident years prior to 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of adverse development for those accident years in 2005. In total, \$0.5 million in adverse development was recognized in the workers compensation line during 2005.

A reduction in commercial multi-peril severity in accident years 2004 and 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of favorable development for those accident years in 2005. An increase in commercial multi-peril severity in accident years prior to 2003 was observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of adverse development for those accident years in 2005. In total, \$3.7 million in favorable development was recognized in the commercial multi-peril line during 2005.

A reduction in both personal automobile and homeowners severity was broadly observed during 2005 and led to the recognition of favorable development for those lines of business in 2005. In total, \$9.6 million in favorable development was recognized in the personal automobile line and \$4.8 million in favorable development was recognized in the homeowners line during 2005.

Harleysville Group recognized adverse development in the provision for insured events of prior years of \$12,462,000 and \$119,059,000 in 2004 and 2003, respectively, primarily due to greater-than-expected claims severity in commercial lines. The adverse (favorable) development consisted of \$16,368,000 and \$108,322,000 in commercial lines in 2004 and 2003, respectively, and \$(3,906,000) and \$10,737,000 in personal lines in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Harleysville Group records the actuarial best estimate of the ultimate unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses incurred. Actuarial loss reserving techniques and assumptions, which rely on historical information as adjusted to reflect current conditions, have been consistently applied, after including consideration of recent case reserve activity, during the periods presented. Changes in the estimate of the liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses reflect actual payments and evaluations of new information and data since the last reporting date.

Because of the nature of insurance claims, there are uncertainties inherent in the estimates of ultimate losses. Litigation on bodily injury liability cases has increased during the past two years while the rate of settlement has slowed. These changed patterns give rise to greater uncertainty as to the pattern of future loss settlements on bodily injury liability claims. There are uncertainties regarding future loss cost trends particularly related to medical treatments and automobile repair. Court decisions, regulatory changes and economic conditions can affect the ultimate cost of claims that occurred in the past.

In establishing the liability for unpaid losses and loss settlement expenses, management considers facts currently known and the current state of the law and coverage litigation. Liabilities are recognized for known losses (including the cost of related litigation) when sufficient information has been developed to indicate the involvement of a specific insurance policy, and management can reasonably estimate its liability. In addition, liabilities have been established to cover additional exposures on both known and unasserted losses. Estimates of the liabilities are reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

The property and casualty insurance industry has received significant publicity about environmental-related losses from exposures insured many years ago. Since the intercompany pooling agreement pertains to insurance business written or earned on or after January 1, 1986, Harleysville Group has not incurred significant environmental-related losses.

7 - Debt

Debt is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
	(in thousands)	
Notes, 5.75%, due 2013	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Demand term-loan payable to Mutual, LIBOR plus 0.45%, due 2012	18,500	18,500
Economic Development Corporation (EDC) Revenue Bond obligation	<u> </u>	<u>1,125</u>
Total debt	<u>\$ 118,500</u>	<u>\$ 119,625</u>

The fair value of the notes was \$97,515,000 and \$95,022,000 at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, based on quoted market prices for the same or similar debt. The carrying value of the remaining debt approximates fair value. The EDC obligation was paid in 2005.

Interest paid was \$6,462,000, \$6,174,000 and \$5,436,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003 respectively.

8 - Shareholders' Equity

Comprehensive income (loss) consisted of the following:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
		(in thousands)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 61,431	\$ 46,878	\$ (47,629)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized investment holding gains (losses) arising during period, net of taxes (benefits) of \$(11,170), \$(2,099) and \$6,440	(20,744)	(3,899)	11,959
Less:			
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income, net of (taxes) benefits of \$(81), \$(4,419) and \$541	<u>(152)</u>	<u>(8,207)</u>	<u>1,005</u>
Net unrealized investment gains (losses)	<u>(20,896)</u>	<u>(12,106)</u>	<u>12,964</u>
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax benefits of \$467, \$3,388 and \$862	<u>(867)</u>	<u>(6,293)</u>	<u>(1,600)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(21,763)</u>	<u>(18,399)</u>	<u>11,364</u>
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 39,668</u>	<u>\$ 28,479</u>	<u>\$ (36,265)</u>

A source of cash for the payment of dividends is dividends from subsidiaries. Harleysville Group Inc.'s insurance subsidiaries are required by law to maintain certain minimum surplus on a statutory basis, and are subject to risk-based capital requirements and to regulations under which payment of a dividend from statutory surplus is restricted and may require prior approval of regulatory authorities. Applying the current regulatory restrictions as of December 31, 2005, \$62,790,000 would be available for distribution to Harleysville Group Inc. during 2006 without prior approval.

Various states have adopted the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) risk-based capital (RBC) standards that require insurance companies to calculate and report statutory capital and surplus needs based on a formula measuring underwriting, investment and other business risks inherent in an individual company's operations. These RBC standards have not affected the operations of Harleysville Group since each of the Company's insurance subsidiaries has statutory capital and surplus in excess of RBC requirements.

These RBC standards require the calculation of a ratio of total adjusted capital to Authorized Control Level. Insurers with a ratio below 200% are subject to different levels of regulatory intervention and action. Based upon their 2005 statutory financial statements, the ratio of total adjusted capital to the Authorized Control Level for the Company's nine insurance subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 ranged from 495% to 606%.

The following table contains selected information for Harleysville Group Inc.'s property and casualty insurance subsidiaries, as determined in accordance with prescribed statutory accounting practices:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u> (in thousands)	<u>2003</u>
Statutory capital and surplus	<u>\$ 566,802</u>	<u>\$ 509,301</u>	<u>\$ 475,665</u>
Statutory unassigned surplus	<u>\$ 432,533</u>	<u>\$ 375,032</u>	<u>\$ 341,396</u>
Statutory net income (loss)	<u>\$ 62,330</u>	<u>\$ 45,776</u>	<u>\$ (90,621)</u>

9 - Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u> (in thousands)	<u>2003</u>
Current	\$ 15,991	\$ 8,969	\$ (18,535)
Deferred	<u>1,499</u>	<u>(210)</u>	<u>(23,286)</u>
	<u>\$ 17,490</u>	<u>\$ 8,759</u>	<u>\$ (41,821)</u>

Cash paid (refunded) for federal income taxes in 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$14,100,000, \$(11,659,000) and \$(3,465,000), respectively.

The actual income tax rate differed from the statutory federal income tax rate applicable to income (loss) before income taxes as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	(35.0)%
Tax-exempt income	(12.8)	(19.3)	(11.7)
Other, net			(0.1)
	<u>22.2%</u>	<u>15.7%</u>	<u>(46.8)%</u>

The tax effects of the significant temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	(in thousands)	
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred policy acquisition costs	\$ 36,461	\$ 35,264
Unrealized investment gains	18,371	29,623
Other	<u>9,650</u>	<u>9,844</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>64,482</u>	<u>74,731</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Unearned premiums	28,455	28,632
Losses incurred	54,802	52,698
Pension plan	8,153	7,167
NOL carryforward		8,700
AMT credit carryforward	26,009	21,233
Other	<u>10,420</u>	<u>9,438</u>
Total deferred tax assets	<u>127,839</u>	<u>127,868</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 63,357</u>	<u>\$ 53,137</u>

A valuation allowance is required to be established for any portion of the deferred tax asset that management believes will not be realized. In the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that the benefit of the deferred tax asset will be realized through the generation of future income. Therefore, no such valuation allowance has been established.

10 - Incentive Plans

Fixed Stock Option Plans

Harleysville Group has an Equity Incentive Plan (EIP) for key employees. Awards may be made in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs), restricted stock or any combination of the above. The EIP was amended in 1997 and limited future awards to an aggregate of 4,260,946 shares of Harleysville Group Inc.'s common stock. The plan provides that stock options may become exercisable from six months to 10 years from the date of grant with an option price not less than fair market value on the date of grant. The options normally vest 50% at the end of one year and 50% at the end of two years from the date of grant. SARs have not been material. Restricted stock awards for 52,222 shares of common stock were granted in 2005, for which expense of \$188,000 was recognized. These awards vest over a three year period.

Information regarding activity in Harleysville Group's fixed stock option plans is presented below:

	<u>Number Of shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2002	2,120,541	\$ 21.92
Granted—2003	406,081	23.21
Exercised—2003	(154,765)	14.83
Forfeited—2003	<u>(113,511)</u>	<u>25.82</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2003	2,258,346	22.44
Granted—2004	541,454	19.31
Exercised—2004	(135,382)	15.15
Forfeited—2004	<u>(128,986)</u>	<u>23.96</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	2,535,432	22.09
Granted—2005	545,638	21.45
Exercised—2005	(253,790)	17.05
Forfeited—2005	<u>(358,783)</u>	<u>23.21</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	<u>2,468,497</u>	<u>\$ 22.30</u>
Exercisable at:		
December 31, 2003	<u>1,689,388</u>	<u>\$ 21.70</u>
December 31, 2004	<u>1,892,156</u>	<u>\$ 22.72</u>
December 31, 2005	<u>1,818,022</u>	<u>\$ 22.81</u>

The income tax benefit related to the difference between the market price at the date of exercise and the option price for non-qualified stock options was credited to additional paid-in capital.

The following table summarizes information about fixed stock options at December 31, 2005:

	<u>Range of Exercise Prices</u>		
	<u>\$13.25-19.63</u>	<u>\$20.00-24.00</u>	<u>\$24.50-27.20</u>
Options outstanding at December 31, 2005:			
Number of options	<u>814,747</u>	<u>785,763</u>	<u>867,987</u>
Weighted-average remaining contractual life	<u>5.4 years</u>	<u>8.5 years</u>	<u>5.2 years</u>
Weighted-average exercise price	<u>\$ 18.39</u>	<u>\$ 22.00</u>	<u>\$ 26.25</u>
Options exercisable at December 31, 2005:			
Number of options	<u>637,587</u>	<u>334,448</u>	<u>845,987</u>
Weighted-average exercise price	<u>\$ 18.16</u>	<u>\$ 22.92</u>	<u>\$ 26.28</u>

The per share weighted-average fair value of options granted during 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$6.36, \$5.64 and \$6.79, respectively. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively: dividend yield of 3.18%, 3.53% and 2.84%; expected volatility of 36.14%, 38.67% and 38.99%; risk-free interest rate of 4.05%, 3.36% and 2.55%; and an expected life of 6 years, 6 years and 5.25 years.

Other Stock Purchase and Incentive Plans

Harleysville Group Inc. is authorized to issue up to 1,650,000 shares of common stock under the terms of the 1995 Employee Stock Purchase Plan as amended in 2003. Virtually all employees are eligible to participate in the plan, under which a participant may elect to have up to 15% of base pay withheld to purchase shares. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the lower of the beginning-of-the-subscription-period or end-of-the-subscription-period fair market value. Each subscription period runs from January 15 through July 14, or July 15 through January 14. Under the plan, Harleysville Group Inc. issued 90,686, 116,294 and 95,048 shares to employees in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Under Harleysville Group Inc.'s 1995 Agency Stock Purchase Plan, eligible independent insurance agencies may invest up to \$12,500 in shares of common stock at 90% of the fair market value at the end of each six-month subscription period. There are 1,000,000 shares of common stock available under the plan. There were 44,629, 55,354 and 41,984 shares issued under the plan for which \$71,000, \$79,000 and \$76,000 of expense was recognized in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The 1996 Directors' Stock Purchase Plan provides for the issuance of up to 200,000 shares of Harleysville Group Inc. common stock to outside directors of Harleysville Group Inc. and Mutual. The purchase price of the stock is 85% of the lower of the beginning-of-the-subscription-period or end-of-the-subscription-period fair market value. In 2005, 2004 and 2003 respectively, there were 3,887, 4,475 and 8,038 shares issued under the plan for which \$23,000, \$12,000 and \$30,000 of expense was recognized. This plan was discontinued and the last subscription period ended January 14, 2005.

The 2005 Non-Employee Directors' Deferred Stock Unit Plan provides for the grant of up to 110,000 fully vested deferred stock units to outside directors of Harleysville Group Inc. and Mutual. Each stock unit represents the right to receive, without payment to the Company, one share of common stock of Harleysville Group Inc. At each April Board of Directors meeting, through the April 2009 meeting, each non-employee director shall receive a number of deferred stock units equal to the result of dividing \$30,000 by the fair market value of a share of HGI common stock. In 2005, there were 13,500 deferred stock units issued under the plan for which \$232,000 of expense was recognized.

Harleysville Group has incentive bonus plans. Cash and common stock bonuses are earned on a formula basis depending upon the performance of Harleysville Group and Mutual in relation to certain targets. There are 600,000 shares of common stock available under the Long Term Incentive Plan and 165,848 of these shares were issued in 2003. Harleysville Group's expense (benefit) for such plans was \$4,916,000, \$1,694,000 and \$(1,999,000) for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

11 - Pension and Other Benefit Plans

Harleysville Group Inc. has a pension plan that covers substantially all full-time employees. Retirement benefits are a function of both the years of service and level of compensation. Harleysville Group Inc.'s funding policy is to contribute annually an amount equal to at least the minimum required contribution in accordance with minimum funding standards established by ERISA. Contributions are intended to provide not only for benefits attributed to service to date, but also for those expected to be earned in the future. Harleysville Group Inc. uses a December 31, measurement date for the pension plan. The plan will be frozen at the current benefit levels as of March 31, 2006, at which time the accrual of future benefits for eligible employees will cease. The curtailment loss for the qualified plan has been reflected in the year-end status of the plan as of December 31, 2005 and in the net periodic pension cost for 2005. The curtailment benefit for the supplemental executive retirement plan of approximately \$300,000 will be recognized in the first quarter of 2006.

The following table sets forth the year-end status of the plan including Mutual:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	(in thousands)	
Change in benefit obligation		
Benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 211,595	\$ 179,442
Service cost	8,910	7,999
Interest cost	11,897	11,182
Amendments	298	
Net actuarial loss (gain)	(2,634)	18,626
Benefits paid	(5,969)	(5,654)
Curtailment	<u>(38,544)</u>	
Benefit obligation at December 31	<u>\$ 185,553</u>	<u>\$ 211,595</u>
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 137,442	\$ 125,660
Actual return on plan assets	3,346	7,264
Contributions	12,000	10,000
Benefits paid	<u>(5,837)</u>	<u>(5,482)</u>
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>\$ 146,951</u>	<u>\$ 137,442</u>
Funded status	\$ (38,602)	\$ (74,153)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	32,397	69,763
Unrecognized prior service cost	78	789
Unrecognized transition obligation	<u>53</u>	<u>106</u>
Accrued pension cost:		
Entire plan	<u>\$ (6,074)</u>	<u>\$ (3,495)</u>
Harleysville Group portion	<u>\$ (4,784)</u>	<u>\$ (3,075)</u>
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position consist of:		
Accrued pension cost	\$ (26,061)	\$ (23,464)
Intangible asset		446
Accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>21,277</u>	<u>19,943</u>
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (4,784)</u>	<u>\$ (3,075)</u>

The accumulated benefit obligation for the entire plan was \$184,752,000 at December 31, 2005. This differs from the projected benefit obligation of \$185,553,000 because the changes to the supplemental executive retirement plan will not be recognized until the first quarter of 2006. The accumulated benefit obligation for the entire plan was \$171,678,000 at December 31, 2004.

The net periodic pension cost for the plan including Mutual consists of the following components:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(dollars in thousands)		
Components of net periodic pension cost:			
Service cost	\$ 8,910	\$ 7,999	\$ 6,633
Interest cost	11,897	11,182	10,029
Expected return on plan assets	(11,617)	(12,241)	(9,942)
Recognized net actuarial loss	4,459	2,234	50
Amortization of prior service cost	207	208	232
Net transition amortization	53	53	54
Curtailment loss	<u>802</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net periodic pension cost:			
Entire plan	<u>\$ 14,711</u>	<u>\$ 9,435</u>	<u>\$ 7,056</u>
Harleysville Group portion	<u>\$ 9,735</u>	<u>\$ 6,240</u>	<u>\$ 4,694</u>
Additional information:			
Increase in minimum liability included in other comprehensive income—Harleysville Group portion	\$ 1,334	\$ 9,681	\$ 2,462
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31:			
Discount rate	5.70%	5.75%	6.25%
Rate of compensation increase - pension plan	N/A	4.50%	4.50%
Rate of compensation increase - supplemental executive retirement plan	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net cost for years ended December 31:			
Discount rate	5.75%	6.25%	6.75%
Expected return on plan assets	8.25%	9.00%	9.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%

The discount rate assumption used to determine the benefit obligation was based on high quality bond yields that relate to the estimated timing of benefit payouts of the plan.

Harleysville Group's pension plan asset allocations at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Asset Category:		
Cash and cash equivalents	3%	2%
Equity securities	74%	73%
Debt securities	<u>23%</u>	<u>25%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The pension plan assets are managed to maximize total return over the long-term while providing sufficient liquidity and current return in order to satisfy the cash flow requirements of the plan. In order to meet these objectives, the target allocation for equity securities is a range of 65% to 75% of the market value of the fund's portfolio and the target allocation for debt securities is a range of 25% to 35% of the market value of the fund's portfolio.

To develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption, the company considered the historical returns and the future expectations for returns for each asset class, as well as the target asset allocation of the pension plan portfolio. This resulted in the selection of the 8.25% long-term rate of return on assets assumption.

Cash Flows

The expected 2006 contribution to the pension plan is \$3,146,000 of which \$2,076,000 is Harleysville Group's expected portion.

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service primarily through March 31, 2006, are expected to be paid:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>Total Plan</u>	<u>Harleysville Group's Portion</u>
2006	\$ 6,240,000	\$ 4,100,000
2007	6,578,000	4,300,000
2008	6,936,000	4,600,000
2009	7,361,000	4,900,000
2010	7,598,000	5,000,000
2011-2015	45,490,000	30,000,000

Harleysville Group has profit-sharing plans covering qualified employees. Harleysville Group's expense under the plans was \$2,565,000, \$1,839,000 and \$874,000 for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

12 - Segment Information

As an underwriter of property and casualty insurance, Harleysville Group has three reportable segments, which consist of the investment function, the personal lines of insurance and the commercial lines of insurance. Using independent agents, Harleysville Group markets personal lines of insurance to individuals, and commercial lines of insurance to small and medium-sized businesses.

Harleysville Group evaluates the performance of the personal lines and commercial lines primarily based upon underwriting results as determined under statutory accounting practices (SAP). Assets are not allocated to the personal and commercial lines, and are reviewed in total by management for purposes of decision making. Harleysville Group operates only in the United States, and no single customer or agent provides 10 percent or more of revenues.

Financial data by segment is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(in thousands)		
Revenues:			
Premiums earned:			
Commercial lines	\$ 687,135	\$ 664,405	\$ 628,935
Personal lines	<u>154,432</u>	<u>173,260</u>	<u>194,472</u>
Total premiums earned	841,567	837,665	823,407
Net investment income	90,572	87,171	86,597
Realized investment gains (losses)	233	12,667	(920)
Other	<u>15,968</u>	<u>15,889</u>	<u>15,881</u>
Total revenues	<u>\$ 948,340</u>	<u>\$ 953,392</u>	<u>\$ 924,965</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes:			
Underwriting loss:			
Commercial lines	\$ (31,066)	\$ (49,062)	\$ (158,292)
Personal lines	<u>13,196</u>	<u>(977)</u>	<u>(39,442)</u>
SAP underwriting loss	(17,870)	(50,039)	(197,734)
GAAP adjustments	<u>2,009</u>	<u>3,010</u>	<u>19,966</u>
GAAP underwriting loss	(15,861)	(47,029)	(177,768)
Net investment income	90,572	87,171	86,597
Realized investment gains (losses)	233	12,667	(920)
Other	<u>3,977</u>	<u>2,828</u>	<u>2,641</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	<u>\$ 78,921</u>	<u>\$ 55,637</u>	<u>\$ (89,450)</u>

13 - Earnings Per Share

The computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(dollars in thousands, except per share data)		
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 61,431</u>	<u>\$ 46,878</u>	<u>\$ (47,629)</u>
Denominator for basic earnings (loss) per share – weighted-average shares outstanding	30,375,109	30,028,723	29,985,900
Effect of stock incentive plans	<u>210,804</u>	<u>125,530</u>	<u> </u>
Denominator for diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>30,585,913</u>	<u>30,154,253</u>	<u>29,985,900</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ 2.02</u>	<u>\$ 1.56</u>	<u>\$ (1.59)</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ 2.01</u>	<u>\$ 1.55</u>	<u>\$ (1.59)</u>

The following options to purchase shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because the exercise price of the options was greater than the average market price:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(in thousands)		
Number of options	<u>1,179</u>	<u>1,379</u>	<u>1,075</u>

An additional 1,184,903 options to purchase shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for 2003 because their inclusion would have had an antidilutive effect.

14 - Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

	2005				
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues	\$ 232,724	\$ 236,669	\$ 239,201	\$ 239,746	\$ 948,340
Losses and expenses	218,268	218,246	217,788	215,117	869,419
Net income	11,982	14,527	16,441	18,481	61,431
Earnings per common share:					
Basic	\$.40	\$.48	\$.54	\$.61	\$ 2.02
Diluted	\$.39	\$.48	\$.54	\$.60	\$ 2.01

	2004				
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues	\$ 245,642	\$ 232,819	\$ 238,268	\$ 236,663	\$ 953,392
Losses and expenses	224,432	221,967	228,599	222,757	897,755
Net income	16,493	9,728	8,880	11,777	46,878
Earnings per common share:					
Basic	\$.55	\$.32	\$.30	\$.39	\$ 1.56
Diluted	\$.55	\$.32	\$.29	\$.39	\$ 1.55

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Harleysville Group Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Harleysville Group Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Harleysville Group Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Harleysville Group Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 8, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of, and the effective operation of, internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 8, 2006

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Harleysville Group Inc.'s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report and they have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective.

(b) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Harleysville Group Inc. and its Subsidiaries, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. With the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, management has evaluated the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 based on the control criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on such evaluation, management has concluded that Harleysville Group's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2005.

The registered independent public accounting firm of KPMG LLP, as auditors of Harleysville Group's consolidated financial statements, has issued an audit report on management's assessment of Harleysville Group's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ MICHAEL L. BROWNE
Michael L. Browne
President and
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ ARTHUR E. CHANDLER
Arthur E. Chandler
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

March 10, 2006

(c) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Harleysville Group Inc.

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that Harleysville Group Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Harleysville Group Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Harleysville Group Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also, in our opinion, Harleysville Group Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Harleysville Group Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2005, and our report dated March 8, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 8, 2006

(d) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no significant changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2005, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The “Election of Directors” and “Executive Officers” sections, which provides information regarding the Company’s directors and executive officers, on pages 15 to 19 and the “Section 16 Reporting Compliance” section on page 40 of the Company’s proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 26, 2006, are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information set forth on pages 34 to 39 and the “Compensation of Directors” section on page 13 of the Company’s proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 26, 2006 are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholders Matters.

The “Ownership of Common Stock” section on pages 26 and 27 of the Company’s proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 26, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.

The information set forth in the “Securities Authorized Under Equity Compensation Plans as of December 31, 2005” section on page 25 of the Company’s proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 26, 2006, is incorporated by reference.

The equity compensation plans approved by shareholders, other than the current Employee Stock Purchase Plan, are described on pages 13 to 15 and pages 30 and 31 of the Company’s proxy statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

The “Transactions with Harleysville Mutual” section on pages 40 and 41 of the Company’s proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 26, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The “Audit Fees” section on page 8 of the Company’s proxy statement related to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held April 26, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

- (a) (1) The following consolidated financial statements are filed as a part of this report:

	<u>Page</u>
Consolidated Financial Statements	
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004	46
Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) for Each of the Years in the Three-year Period Ended December 31, 2005	47
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for Each of the Years in the Three- year Period Ended December 31, 2005	48
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for Each of the Years in the Three-year Period Ended December 31, 2005	50
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	51
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	72

- (2) The following consolidated financial statement schedules for the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 are submitted herewith:

Financial Statement Schedules		
Schedule I.	Summary of Investments - Other Than Investments in Related Parties	82
Schedule II.	Condensed Financial Information of Parent Company	83
Schedule III.	Supplementary Insurance Information	86
Schedule IV.	Reinsurance	87
Schedule VI.	Supplemental Insurance Information Concerning Property and Casualty Subsidiaries	88
Report and Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (filed as Exhibit 23)		

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

Exhibit

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibits</u>
(3)(A)	Amended and restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (4)(A) to the Registrant's Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-03127 filed May 3, 1996.
(3)(B)	Amended and Restated By-laws of Registrant - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(B) to the Post-Effective Amendment No. 12 of Registrant's Form S-3 Registration Statement No. 33-90810 filed October 10, 1995.
(4)	Indenture between the Registrant and J. P. Morgan Trust Company, N.A., dated as of July 7, 2003 - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K Report dated July 7, 2003.
(10)(A)*	Standard Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company and Harleysville Group Inc. Amended and Restated November 17, 1999 - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(A) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.
(10)(B)*	Harleysville Insurance Companies Director Deferred Compensation Plan Approved by the Board of Directors November 25, 1987 - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(B) to the Registrant's Form S-3 Registration Statement No. 33-28948 filed May 25, 1989.
(10)(C)*	Harleysville Group Inc. Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Plan Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2006 - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed February 27, 2006 .
(10)(D)*	Pension Plan of Harleysville Group Inc. and Associated Employers dated December 1, 1994 and amendment dated February 6, 1995 - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(D) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994.
(10)(E)*	Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company/ Harleysville Group Inc. Senior Management Incentive Compensation Plan As Amended and Restated November 17, 1999 - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(E) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.
(10)(F)	Proportional Reinsurance Agreement effective as of January 1, 1986 among Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Huron Insurance Company and Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey -incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(N) to the Registrant's Form S--1 Registration Statement No. 33-4885 declared effective May 23, 1986.
(10)(G)*	Equity Incentive Plan of Registrant, as amended - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (4)(C) to the Registrant's Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-25817 filed April 25, 1997.
(10)(H)	Tax Allocation Agreement dated December 24, 1986 among Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Huron Insurance Company, Worcester Insurance Company, McAlear Associates, Inc. and the Registrant - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(Q) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1986.

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibits
(10)(I)	Amended and Restated Financial Tax Sharing Agreement dated March 20, 1995 among Huron Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Worcester Insurance Company, Harleysville-Atlantic Insurance Company, New York Casualty Insurance Company, Connecticut Union Insurance Company, Great Oaks Insurance Company, Lakes States Insurance Company and the Registrant - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(L) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994.
(10)(J)	Amendment, effective July 1, 1987, to the Proportional Reinsurance Agreement effective January 1, 1986 among Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Huron Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey and Atlantic Insurance Company of Savannah - incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Form 8-K Report dated July 1, 1987.
(10)(K)	Amendment, effective January 1, 1989, to the Proportional Reinsurance Agreement effective January 1, 1986 among Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Huron Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Atlantic Insurance Company of Savannah and Worcester Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(U) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1988.
(10)(L)	Amendment, effective January 1, 1991, to the Proportional Reinsurance Agreement effective January 1, 1986 among Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Huron Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Atlantic Insurance Company of Savannah, Worcester Insurance Company, Phoenix General Insurance Company and New York Casualty Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(O) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1990.
(10)(M)	Amendments, effective January 1, 1995 and 1993, respectively, to the Proportional Reinsurance Agreement effective January 1, 1986 among Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Huron Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Harleysville-Atlantic Insurance Company, Worcester Insurance Company, Connecticut Union Insurance Company, New York Casualty Insurance Company and Great Oaks Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(P) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1994.
(10)(N)	Amendment, effective January 1, 1996 to the Proportional Reinsurance Agreement effective January 1, 1986 among Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Huron Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Harleysville-Atlantic Insurance Company, Worcester Insurance Company, Connecticut Union Insurance Company, New York Casualty Insurance Company, Great Oaks Insurance Company and Pennland Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(O) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995.
(10)(O)	Amendment, effective January 1, 1997 to the Proportional Reinsurance Agreement effective January 1, 1986 among Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Huron Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Harleysville-Atlantic Insurance Company, Worcester Insurance Company, Mid-America Insurance Company, New York Casualty Insurance Company, Great Oaks Insurance Company, Pennland Insurance Company and Lake States Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(P) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996.

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibits
(10)(P)	Amendment, effective January 1, 1998 to the Proportional Reinsurance Agreement effective January 1, 1986 among Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Huron Insurance Company, Harleysville Insurance Company of New Jersey, Harleysville-Atlantic Insurance Company, Worcester Insurance Company, Mid-America Insurance Company, New York Casualty Insurance Company, Great Oaks Insurance Company, Pennland Insurance Company, Lake States Insurance Company and Minnesota Fire and Casualty Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(Q) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997.
(10)(Q)	Lease and amendment effective January 1, 2000 between Harleysville, Ltd. and Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(R) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.
(10)(R)	Second amendment to lease agreement, effective January 1, 2005 between Harleysville Ltd. and Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(R) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
(10)(S)*	1995 Directors' Stock Option Program of Registrant - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(S) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993.
(10)(T)*	Harleysville Group Inc. Year 2000 Directors' Stock Option Program of Registrant – incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (4)(C) to the Registrant's Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-85941, filed August 26, 1999.
(10)(U)	Loan Agreement dated as of March 19, 1998 by and between Harleysville Group Inc. and Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(V) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997.
(10)(V)	Amendment to loan agreement, effective March 1, 2005 by and between Harleysville Group Inc. and Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(V) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
(10)(W)	Form of Management Agreements dated January 1, 1994 between Harleysville Group Inc. and Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Harleysville-Garden State Insurance Company, Mainland Insurance Company, Pennland Insurance Company, Berkshire Mutual Insurance Company and Harleysville Life Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(U) to the Registrant's Annual Statement on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993.
(10)(X)	Form of Salary Allocation Agreements dated January 1, 1993 between Harleysville Group Inc. and Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company, Harleysville-Garden State Insurance Company, Mainland Insurance Company, Pennland Insurance Company, Berkshire Mutual Insurance Company and Harleysville Life Insurance Company - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(U) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992.
(10)(Y)	Equipment and Supplies Allocation Agreement dated January 1, 1993 between Harleysville Mutual Insurance Company and Harleysville Group Inc. - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (10)(V) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1992.

Exhibit	
<u>No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibits</u>
(10)(Z)*	Form of Change of Control Employment Agreements dated January 1, 2005 - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(Z) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
(10)(AA)*	Harleysville Group Inc. Supplemental Retirement Plan Amended and Restated as of March 31, 2006 - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed January 26, 2006.
(10)(AB)*	1996 Directors' Stock Purchase Plan of Registrant - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (4)(C) to the Registrant's Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-03127 filed May 3, 1996.
(10)(AC)*	Directors Equity Award Program of Registrant - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit (4)(C) to the Registrant's Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-09701 filed August 7, 1996.
(10)(AD)*	Excess Stock Purchase Plan of Registrant - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Form S-8 Registration Statement No. 333-37212 filed May 17, 2000.
(10)(AE)*	Long Term Incentive Plan of Registrant - Amended and Restated - incorporated herein by reference to Appendix "B" to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Form 14-A filed March 30, 2005.
(10)(AF)*	Non-Qualified Excess Contribution and Match Program - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K filed January 26, 2006.
(10)(AG)	Agency Stock Purchase Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(A) to the Registrant's Form S-3 Registration Statement No. 33-90810 filed December 6, 2005.
(10)(AH)*	Harleysville Group Inc. Directors' Deferred Stock Unit Plan - incorporated herein by reference to Appendix "A" to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Form 14-A filed March 30, 2005.
(21)	Subsidiaries of Registrant.
(23)	Report and Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
(31.1)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(31.2)	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(32.1)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(32.2)	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(99)	Form 11-K Annual Report for the Harleysville Group Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan for the year ended December 31, 2005.

* A management contract, compensatory plan or arrangement required to be separately identified by reason of the provision of Item 14(a)(3).

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP

**SCHEDULE I - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS -
OTHER THAN INVESTMENTS IN RELATED PARTIES**

December 31, 2005
(in thousands)

<u>Type of Investment</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Amount at Which Shown in the Balance Sheet</u>
Fixed maturities:			
United States government and government agencies and authorities	\$ 194,551	\$ 194,327	\$ 194,353
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	827,626	839,196	835,927
Mortgage-backed securities	229,277	229,223	229,223
All other corporate bonds	<u>556,754</u>	<u>561,581</u>	<u>560,586</u>
Total fixed maturities	<u>1,808,208</u>	<u>1,824,327</u>	<u>1,820,089</u>
Equity securities:			
Common stocks:			
Banks, trust and insurance companies	23,627	31,294	31,294
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other	<u>115,744</u>	<u>148,686</u>	<u>148,686</u>
Total equities	<u>139,371</u>	<u>179,980</u>	<u>179,980</u>
Short-term investments	<u>64,319</u>		<u>64,319</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 2,011,898</u>		<u>\$ 2,064,388</u>

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP INC.

SCHEDULE II - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2005	2004
ASSETS		
Short-term investments	\$ 20,089	\$ 23,151
Fixed maturities:		
Available for sale, at fair value (cost \$15 and \$50)	15	51
Investments in common stock of subsidiaries (equity method)	706,510	681,041
Accrued investment income	63	19
Due from affiliate	7,376	862
Other assets	13,102	12,555
Total assets	\$ 747,155	\$ 717,679
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Debt	\$ 118,500	\$ 118,500
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11,007	10,988
Federal income tax payable	3,265	267
Total liabilities	132,772	129,755
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$1 par value; authorized 1,000,000 shares, none issued		
Common stock, \$1 par value; authorized 80,000,000 shares; issued 2005, 32,008,142 and 2004, 31,589,474 shares; outstanding 2005, 30,610,233 and 2004, 30,191,565 shares	32,008	31,589
Additional paid-in capital	169,881	161,689
Accumulated other comprehensive income	20,288	42,051
Retained earnings	417,705	377,282
Deferred compensation	(1,012)	(200)
Treasury stock, at cost, 1,397,909 shares	(24,487)	(24,487)
Total shareholders' equity	614,383	587,924
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 747,155	\$ 717,679

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements and report of independent registered public accounting firm.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP INC.

SCHEDULE II - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

(in thousands)

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Revenues	\$ 7,289	\$ 7,046	\$ 7,711
Expenses:			
Interest	6,626	6,322	7,596
Expenses other than interest	<u>2,252</u>	<u>1,994</u>	<u>2,662</u>
	(1,589)	(1,270)	(2,547)
Income tax benefit	<u>(762)</u>	<u>(436)</u>	<u>(659)</u>
Loss before equity in income (loss) of subsidiaries	(827)	(834)	(1,888)
Equity in income (loss) of subsidiaries	<u>62,258</u>	<u>47,712</u>	<u>(45,741)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 61,431</u>	<u>\$ 46,878</u>	<u>\$ (47,629)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements and report of independent registered public accounting firm.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP INC.

SCHEDULE II - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF PARENT COMPANY

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 61,431	\$ 46,878	\$ (47,629)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed loss (earnings) of subsidiaries	(62,258)	(47,712)	45,741
(Increase) decrease in accrued investment income	(44)	(5)	3
Increase (decrease) in accrued income taxes	3,000	19,938	(16,130)
Other, net	(6,218)	(16,056)	14,716
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(4,089)	3,043	(3,299)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of fixed maturity investments	(15)		
Maturities of fixed maturity investments	50		
Net sales (purchases) of short-term investments	3,062	(14,097)	(402)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	3,097	(14,097)	(402)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock	6,970	4,826	7,702
Issuance of debt			100,000
Repayment of debt			(75,000)
Dividends from subsidiaries	15,030	26,668	30
Dividends paid	(21,008)	(20,440)	(20,109)
Purchase of treasury stock			(8,922)
Net cash provided by financing activities	992	11,054	3,701
Change in cash	—	—	—
Cash at beginning of year			
Cash at end of year	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements and report of independent registered public accounting firm.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP

SCHEDULE III - SUPPLEMENTARY INSURANCE INFORMATION

Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

(in thousands)

	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Liability For Unpaid Losses and Loss Settlement Expenses	Unearned Premiums	Earned Premiums	Net Investment Income	Losses And Loss Settlement Expenses	Amortization Of Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs	Other Underwriting Expense	Premiums Written
Year ended									
December 31, 2005									
Commercial lines		\$ 1,105,647	\$ 328,731	\$ 687,135		\$ 474,625			\$ 692,356
Personal lines		131,443	77,768	154,432		92,323			146,688
GAAP adjustments(1)		243,712	34,256			448			
Total	<u>\$ 104,173</u>	<u>\$ 1,480,802</u>	<u>\$ 440,755</u>	<u>\$ 841,567</u>		<u>\$ 567,396</u>	<u>\$ 210,665</u>	<u>\$ 79,367</u>	<u>\$ 839,044</u>
Net investment income					<u>\$ 90,572</u>				
Year ended									
December 31, 2004									
Commercial lines		\$ 989,820	\$ 323,510	\$ 664,405		\$ 483,568			\$ 678,418
Personal lines		141,789	85,512	173,260		122,353			161,285
GAAP adjustments(1)		186,126	32,675			(261)			
Total	<u>\$ 100,755</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,735</u>	<u>\$ 441,697</u>	<u>\$ 837,665</u>		<u>\$ 605,660</u>	<u>\$ 205,605</u>	<u>\$ 73,429</u>	<u>\$ 839,703</u>
Net investment income					<u>\$ 87,171</u>				
Year ended									
December 31, 2003									
Commercial lines		\$ 902,755	\$ 309,497	\$ 628,935		\$ 562,334			\$ 657,537
Personal lines		159,905	97,487	194,472		169,830			185,998
GAAP adjustments(1)		157,317	30,899			(4,289)			
Total	<u>\$ 99,033</u>	<u>\$ 1,219,977</u>	<u>\$ 437,883</u>	<u>\$ 823,407</u>		<u>\$ 727,875</u>	<u>\$ 202,147</u>	<u>\$ 71,153</u>	<u>\$ 843,535</u>
Net investment income					<u>\$ 86,597</u>				

- (1) GAAP adjustments are not determined separately for commercial and personal lines. See Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP

SCHEDULE IV - REINSURANCE

Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003
(in thousands)

	<u>Gross Amount</u>	<u>Ceded to</u>		<u>Assumed From</u>		<u>Net Amount</u>	Percentage of Amount Assumed to Net
		<u>Outside Companies</u>	<u>Affiliated Companies(1)</u>	<u>Outside Companies</u>	<u>Affiliated Companies(1)</u>		
Property and casualty premiums for year ended December 31,							
2005	\$797,564	\$93,139	\$740,273	\$27,036	\$850,379	\$841,567	104.3%
2004	\$776,651	\$88,281	\$731,819	\$34,852	\$846,262	\$837,665	105.2%
2003	\$741,120	\$71,538	\$705,774	\$27,751	\$831,848	\$823,407	104.4%

(1) These columns include the effect of the intercompany pooling.

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

HARLEYSVILLE GROUP

**SCHEDULE VI - SUPPLEMENTAL INSURANCE INFORMATION CONCERNING
PROPERTY AND CASUALTY SUBSIDIARIES**

Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003
(in thousands)

	Liability For Unpaid Losses and Loss Settlement Expenses	Discount, If Any, Deducted From Reserves(1)	Losses and Loss Settlement Expense (Benefits) Incurred Related To		Paid Losses And Loss Settlement Expenses
			Current Year	Prior Years	
Year ended:					
December 31, 2005	<u>\$ 1,480,802</u>	<u>\$ 9,563</u>	<u>\$ 584,929</u>	<u>\$ (17,533)</u>	<u>\$ 461,915</u>
December 31, 2004	<u>\$ 1,317,735</u>	<u>\$ 9,529</u>	<u>\$ 593,198</u>	<u>\$ 12,462</u>	<u>\$ 536,711</u>
December 31, 2003	<u>\$ 1,219,977</u>	<u>\$ 10,814</u>	<u>\$ 608,816</u>	<u>\$ 119,059</u>	<u>\$ 522,397</u>

Notes: (1) The amount of discount relates to certain long-term disability workers' compensation cases. A discount rate of 3.5% (5% on New Jersey cases) was used.

(2) Information required by remaining columns is contained in Schedule III.

See accompanying report of independent registered public accounting firm.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Harleysville Group Inc.

Date: March 10, 2006

By: /s/ MICHAEL L. BROWNE
 Michael L. Browne
 President, Chief Executive Officer
 and a Director
 (principal executive officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ MICHAEL L. BROWNE</u> Michael L. Browne	President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director (principal executive Officer)	March 10, 2006
<u>/s/ ARTHUR E. CHANDLER</u> Arthur E. Chandler	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)	March 10, 2006
<u>/s/ WILLIAM W. SCRANTON</u> William W. Scranton	Chairman of the Board and a Director	March 10, 2006
<u>/s/ LOWELL R. BECK</u> Lowell R. Beck	Director	March 10, 2006
<u>/s/ W. THACHER BROWN</u> W. Thacher Brown	Director	March 10, 2006
<u>/s/ G. LAWRENCE BUHL</u> G. Lawrence Buhl	Director	March 10, 2006
<u>/s/ MIRIAN M. GRADDICK-WEIR</u> Mirian M. Graddick-Weir	Director	March 10, 2006
<u>/s/ FRANK E. REED</u> Frank E. Reed	Director	March 10, 2006
<u>/s/ JERRY S. ROSENBLOOM</u> Jerry S. Rosenbloom	Director	March 10, 2006