

COMMERCE GROUP INC /MA  
Form ARS  
April 12, 2001

2000  
annual  
report

The  
CGI

The Commerce Group, Inc.  
211 Main Street, Webster, Massachusetts 01570

INDEX TO 2000 ANNUAL REPORT

	Page
Financial Highlights.....	1
Letter to Stockholders.....	2
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.....	5
Common Stock Price and Dividend Information.....	29
Report of Management.....	31
Report of Independent Auditors.....	32
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2000 and 1999.....	33
Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998.....	34

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Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998.....	35
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998.....	36
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities for the Years Ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998.....	37
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....	38
Selected Consolidated Financial Data.....	65
Management's Discussion of the Supplemental Information on Insurance Operations.....	66
Directors.....	71
Officers.....	75
Stockholder Information.....	77

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	2000	1999	1998
Direct premiums written.....	\$1,071,649	\$ 948,149	\$ 796,858
Net premiums written.....	\$1,008,911	\$ 911,993	\$ 745,048
Earned premiums.....	\$ 954,483	\$ 871,830	\$ 745,620
Net investment income.....	123,404	67,388	89,193
Premium finance and service fees.....	15,227	14,774	13,440
Amortization of excess of book value of subsidiary interest over cost.....	3,390	3,019	-
Net realized investment gains.....	2,976	6,023	4,458
Total revenues.....	\$1,099,480	\$ 963,034	\$ 852,711
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest.....	\$ 170,066	\$ 104,284	\$ 124,848
Income taxes.....	38,306	16,667	26,583
Net earnings before minority interest.....	131,760	87,617	98,265
Minority interest.....	320	1,059	-
Net earnings.....	\$ 132,080	\$ 88,676	\$ 98,265
Comprehensive income.....	\$ 168,570	\$ 40,730	\$ 96,594

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Basic and diluted net earnings per common share.	\$ 3.87	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.73
Net earnings excluding the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains (1).....	\$ 130,146	\$ 84,761	\$ 95,367
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share excluding the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains (1).....	\$ 3.81	\$ 2.43	\$ 2.65
Cash dividends paid per share.....	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.07
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding.....	34,121,047	34,940,074	36,042,652
Total investments at market value and equity value.....	\$1,472,562	\$1,295,995	\$1,262,500
Total assets.....	2,075,614	1,878,019	1,747,583
Total liabilities.....	1,292,665	1,208,650	1,036,731
Minority interest.....	1,068	1,364	-
Total stockholders' equity.....	781,881	668,005	710,852
Total stockholders' equity per share.....	23.16	19.44	19.72
Certain statutory financial ratios (unaudited):			
Loss and LAE ratio.....	71.7%	72.0%	71.6%
Underwriting expense ratio.....	25.1	26.5	26.5
Combined ratio.....	96.8%	98.5%	98.1%
Net premiums written to policyholders' surplus.....	152.6%	175.7%	132.2%

(1) The above figures are presented to provide information to the reader due to the amount of, and fluctuations in, net realized gains and losses. The amounts noted, commonly known as Operating Income, are important measures of corporate performance.

1

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC.

March 23, 2001

To Our Stockholders:

In 2000, your Company experienced satisfactory financial results for the 25th consecutive year. From the very first day the funding of The Commerce Insurance Company was accomplished (April 3, 1972) through December 31, 2000, we have achieved underwriting profit of \$285.0 million on total premiums written of \$8.8 billion. This underwriting profit represents 3.2% of total premiums written.

In December 2000, the 2001 personal automobile insurance rates were announced by the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner. Despite the industry's request for a 0.7% increase, 2001 rates were decreased on average by 8.3%. Although most companies, including yours, continued to modify safe driver deviations in response to the 2001 rates, the Massachusetts marketplace remains highly

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competitive. Throughout these ongoing competitive times, your Company's share of the Massachusetts personal automobile market has continued to grow, and at year-end, our market share was 22.3% up from 21.3% in 1999.

We have entered the new millennium with optimism and have reached significant milestones during 2000. Your Company surpassed \$2 billion in total assets and wrote over \$1 billion in both direct and net premiums for the first time in its history. It is worth noting that we wrote over \$750 million in premiums for the first time in 1997, over \$500 million for the first time in 1992 and over \$250 million for the first time in 1988. Your Company will continue to pursue the goals of growing and expanding geographically beyond the borders of Massachusetts. In furtherance of this goal, direct premiums written outside of Massachusetts now represents 11.3% of our total business.

During the fourth quarter of 2000 your Company changed its policy in regard to investments in certain closed-end preferred stock mutual funds ("funds") as reflected in recent S.E.C. filings. On a forward going basis, your Company intends to take a proactive posture to affect the overall investment performance of these funds. Your Company's year-end ownership position of these various funds ranges from 23% to 48% of outstanding shares. The level of ownership and new investment policy requires your Company to account for these investments on an equity basis. Net earnings per share for 2000 were increased by \$0.60 per share and for 1999 were decreased by \$0.40 per share as a result of this change. The results of prior accounting periods impacted by this change have been restated.

Your Company has continued to grow and prosper. The Commerce Insurance Company continues to be the largest writer of Massachusetts private passenger automobile insurance, as well as the second largest writer of Massachusetts homeowners insurance. The combined insurance companies were also ranked as the 27th largest personal automobile insurance group in the country by A.M. Best Co., based on the most recently available direct premium written information. Additionally, I am very pleased to report that your Company again received a group rating of A+ (Superior) from A.M. Best Co.

Net earnings, written premiums, earned premiums, investment income, total assets, total stockholders' equity and total stockholders' equity per share, as illustrated in the bar graph on the facing page, are all at new highs. For those of you who are interested in the details, I draw your attention to the pages in this report labeled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". Behind these numbers are an extremely dedicated group of people: Our policyholders (represented by over 968,000 policies in force); Agents (1,122); Employees (1,677); Officers (42); Commerce Group Directors (18); and, of course, our Stockholders (over 4,000, not including our Employee Stock Ownership Plan participants who now number 1,630).

Property-liability insurance remains a good business to be in- and The Commerce Group, Inc. will continue its efforts to be one of the most profitable long-term players. Your Company's management continues to believe that owners' interests are its primary constituency.

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Our sincere thanks to those who have helped in this building process- especially our Agents, Employees, Officers and Board of Directors. This diverse force of committed, ethical and hard working people will continue to build on our past successes and look to the future with excitement and opportunity. Their individual creativity, energy and professionalism will continue to serve our stockholders well.

Your comments or questions regarding this report, or The Commerce Group, Inc. affairs in general, are solicited as always, at any time.

Arthur J. Remillard, Jr.  
President, Chief Executive Officer  
and Chairman of the Board

Caring in everything we do.

3

The bar graph on page 3 illustrates the Company's annual total

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stockholders' equity per share value and annual total stockholders' equity per share value including cumulative cash dividends paid per share through each December 31, year-end, over the most recent fifteen year period. The X-axis lists the years beginning with 1986 through 2000. The Y-axis lists the dollar values starting at \$0.00 and increasing in one-dollar increments to \$30.00. The graph depicts a total stockholders' equity per share value in 1986 of \$0.95, 1987 of \$1.40, 1988 of \$1.95, 1989 of \$2.53, 1990 of \$3.36, 1991 of \$4.80, 1992 of \$7.42, 1993 of \$10.09, 1994 of \$10.88, 1995 of \$14.96, 1996 of \$16.28, 1997 of \$18.03, 1998 of \$19.58, 1999 of \$18.82, and 2000 of \$23.16. The graph also depicts the total stockholders' equity per share value adjusted for cumulative dividends paid per share in 1986 of \$0.95, 1987 of \$1.40, 1988 of \$1.95, 1989 of \$2.53, 1990 of \$3.36, 1991 of \$4.80, 1992 of \$7.42, 1993 of \$10.09, 1994 of \$11.03, 1995 of \$15.34, 1996 of \$17.47, 1997 of \$20.33, 1998 of \$23.01, 1999 of \$23.84, and 2000 of \$28.71.

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(Thousands of Dollars Except Per Share Data)

### General

The property and casualty insurance industry continues to remain highly competitive and inherently volatile in nature. Property and casualty insurance company results have traditionally been impacted by the typical forces unique to the industry such as competition, frequency and severity of losses, the overall economy and the general regulatory environment in those states in which the insurer operates. Additional forces are impacting the industry in the form of deregulation, on-line commerce, price competition, empowered customers and technological advancement. As a whole, the industry continued to experience slightly deteriorating underwriting results during 2000, and A.M. Best Co. ("A.M. Best") "expects little improvement in the industry's results in 2001 as prior-year losses dampen poor operating earnings and weak cash flows. This continued weakness would warrant further commercial and personal lines price firming through 2002." In fact, in many segments, A.M. Best "expects incremental rate increases to be taken in 2002, as the industry attempts to price for increasing loss-cost trends, particularly with the personal auto lines. Companies without a solid balance sheet position will be consumed with shoring up their financial strength at a time when their market viability is already questionable." Although price competition is quite heavy in many areas of the country, it has improved in 2000 among independent agency companies in Massachusetts. Beyond Massachusetts, industry-underwriting results are expected to continue to deteriorate in the near future which further emphasizes the competitive advantages gained by affinity marketing and efficient operations. With these issues on the forefront, The Commerce Group, Inc. ("Company") continues to position itself to respond to the prevailing forces and conditions in the market. The Company has utilized its strong agency relationships, a low-cost structure, affinity group alliances and a 1999 joint-venture acquisition all in an effort to keep the Company responsive in today's competitive environment.

The Company, incorporated in 1976, is a holding company for several property and casualty insurers, which, through these insurance subsidiaries, offers predominantly private passenger motor vehicle insurance along with a broad range of other property and casualty insurance products. These products are marketed to affinity groups, individuals, families and businesses through the Company's strong relationships with professional independent insurance agencies. The Company writes insurance primarily in the State of Massachusetts through The Commerce Insurance Company ("Commerce") and Citation Insurance Company ("Citation"), both wholly-owned subsidiaries of Commerce Holdings, Inc. ("CHI").

Additionally, the Company writes insurance in the States of California and Oregon through Commerce West Insurance Company ("Commerce West"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Commerce, located in Pleasanton, California. The Company also writes insurance through American Commerce Insurance Company ("American Commerce"), which it acquired in January 1999. Located in Columbus, Ohio, American Commerce is a wholly owned subsidiary of ACIC Holding Co., Inc., with policies in 25 states and licenses in several others.

In November 1998, Commerce formed ACIC Holding Co., Inc., in a joint venture with AAA Southern New England ("AAA SNE") and invested \$90,800 to fund the January 29, 1999 acquisition of the Automobile Club Insurance Company whose name was changed to American Commerce upon completion of the acquisition. Commerce invested \$90,000 in the form of preferred stock and an additional \$800 representing an 80% common stock ownership. AAA SNE invested \$200 representing a 20% common stock ownership. The terms of the

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preferred stock call for Commerce to receive quarterly cash dividends at the rate of 10% per annum from ACIC Holding Co., Inc. In the event cash dividends cannot be paid, additional preferred stock will be issued. Since the January 29, 1999 acquisition, ACIC Holding Co., Inc. and American Commerce's results have been consolidated into the Company's financial statements. Since 1995, Commerce has maintained an affinity group marketing relationship with AAA Insurance Agency, Inc., a subsidiary of AAA SNE. AAA Insurance Agency, Inc. has been a licensed insurance agent of Commerce since 1985.

5

The Company's business strategy remains focused on activities primarily related to personal automobile insurance. The Company has been the largest writer of personal property and casualty insurance in the State of Massachusetts in terms of market share of direct premiums written since 1990. The Company's share of the Massachusetts personal automobile market increased to 22.3% in 2000, as exhibited in the table below, exceeding our nearest competitor, which maintains an 11.7% market share.

### Growth of Massachusetts Personal Automobile Insured Vehicles

Year	Industry	Commerce	Commerce Year-End Market Share
2000	1.9%	6.5%	22.3%
1999	2.0%	0.6%	21.3%
1998	2.7%	1.9%	21.8%
1997	2.1%	6.8%	21.8%
1996	3.3%	30.9%	20.8%

As mentioned, the Company predominantly writes private passenger automobile insurance. The following tables indicate that direct premiums written for private passenger automobile, commercial automobile and homeowners represented 86.9%, 4.0% and 7.7%, respectively, of the Company's total direct premiums written in 2000, as compared to 86.9%, 3.9% and 7.8%, respectively, in 1999. Total direct premiums written increased \$123,500 or 13.0% in 2000 over 1999. The 2000 increase was primarily attributable to a \$95,851 or 13.1% increase in Massachusetts private passenger automobile direct premiums written. This was the result of a 6.2% increase in average premiums per exposure and a 6.4% increase in written exposures. The increase in Massachusetts' personal automobile exposures is primarily attributable to increased business resulting from the insolvency of Trust Insurance Company ("Trust"), a former Massachusetts personal automobile insurance writer that was placed in receivership in 2000. Private passenger premiums written for all other states increased \$11,303 or 12.2%, primarily attributable to American Commerce whose year to date 2000 results reflect a full twelve months as compared to eleven months in 1999, coupled with approximately \$4,000 of additional premiums from Commerce West.

Direct Premiums Written, Year Ended December 31, 2000

Massachusetts	All Other States	Total	% of Total
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Personal Automobile.....	\$827,180	\$103,600	\$ 930,780	86.9%
Commercial Automobile....	43,243	-	43,243	4.0
Homeowners.....	65,662	16,498	82,160	7.7
Other Lines.....	14,860	606	15,466	1.4
Total.....	\$950,945	\$120,704	\$1,071,649	100.0%

Direct Premiums Written, Year Ended December 31, 1999

	Massachusetts	All Other States	Total	% of Total
Personal Automobile.....	\$731,329	\$ 92,297	\$823,626	86.9%
Commercial Automobile....	36,616	-	36,616	3.9
Homeowners.....	59,981	14,378	74,359	7.8
Other Lines.....	13,027	521	13,548	1.4
Total.....	\$840,953	\$107,196	\$948,149	100.0%

6

Massachusetts Automobile Business

In Massachusetts, private passenger automobile insurance is subject to extensive regulation. Owners of registered automobiles are generally required to maintain certain minimum automobile insurance coverages. With very limited exceptions, automobile insurers are required by law to issue a policy to any applicant seeking to obtain such coverages. Companies in Massachusetts are also assigned agents, known as Exclusive Representative Producers ("ERPs"), based on market share, that have been unable to obtain a voluntary contract with an insurance carrier. Marketing and underwriting strategies for companies operating in Massachusetts are limited by maximum premium rates and minimum agency commission levels for personal automobile insurance, which are mandated by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance ("Commissioner"). In Massachusetts, accident rates, bodily injury claims, and medical care costs continue to be among the highest in the nation. According to A.M. Best, Massachusetts "has higher than average medical costs and liability claims involving attorneys." Massachusetts personal automobile premium per policy, based on latest available premium information, was 9th highest in the nation.

During the three-year period from 1998 to 2000, average mandated Massachusetts' personal automobile insurance premium rates decreased an average of 0.9% per year. The Commissioner approved an average 8.3% decrease in personal automobile premiums for 2001, as compared to an average rate increase of 0.7% in 2000. During the period from 1996 through 1999 average rates decreased in three out of four of those years as depicted in the following table. Coinciding with the 2001 rate decrease, the Commissioner also approved an increase in the commission rate agents receive for selling private passenger automobile insurance from 11.8% in 2000 to 12.3% in 2001.

Year	State Mandated Average Rate Change	Commerce Average Rate Change Per Exposure
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2001	(8.3%)	(1.0%) (Estimated)
2000	0.7%	6.2%
1999	0.7%	9.1%
1998	(4.0%)	2.6%
1997	(6.2%)	(1.8%)
1996	(4.5%)	(9.2%)

Although average mandated personal automobile premium rates increased only 0.7% in 2000, the Company's average rate increased 6.2% per exposure. The 6.2% increase for 2000 was primarily the result of decreases in the Safe Driver Insurance Plan ("SDIP") deviations for Step 9 and Step 10 drivers, the two best driver SDIP classifications in Massachusetts. The increase was also due to the facts that the rate decision did not anticipate purchases of new automobiles in the year to which the rate decision applied and, secondly, the Company's mix of personal automobile business differs from that of the industry.

The 1997, 1998 and 1999 average rate decisions were partially driven by corrections for an industry error that had impacted prior year rate decisions. The industry error resulted from a miscalculation of industry expense allowances that had the effect of overstating rates for 1991 through 1996. Mandated rates for 1997, 1998 and 1999 included an adjustment to recoup \$176 million from the industry. The adjustment included in the rate decision to recoup the error was phased in at 40%, 40% and 20% in 1997, 1998 and 1999, respectively. The earned premium impact of this, coupled with the impact of a previous year imbalance in the SDIP, was approximately \$15.3 million for 1997, \$23.9 million for 1998 and \$14.0 million for 1999. The earnings per share after-tax impact resulting from lower earned premiums have been estimated at \$0.28 for 1997, \$0.43 for 1998 and \$0.26 for 1999.

7

The Company's performance in its personal and commercial automobile insurance lines is integrally tied to its participation in Commonwealth Automobile Reinsurers ("C.A.R."), a state-mandated reinsurance mechanism, which permits the Company and most other writers of automobile insurance in Massachusetts to reinsure any automobile risk that the insurer perceives to be under-priced at the premium level permitted by the Commissioner. All companies writing automobile insurance in Massachusetts share in the underwriting results of C.A.R. business for their respective product line or lines. Since its inception, C.A.R. has annually generated multi-million dollar underwriting losses in both its personal and commercial automobile pools. A company's proportionate share of the C.A.R. personal or commercial deficit (its participation ratio) is based upon its market share of the automobile risks for the particular pool, adjusted by a utilization formula such that, in general, its participation ratio is disproportionately and adversely affected if its relative use of C.A.R. exceeds that of the industry, and favorably affected if its relative use of C.A.R. is less than that of the industry. Automobile insurers attempt to develop and implement underwriting strategies that will minimize their relative share of the C.A.R. deficit while maintaining acceptable loss ratios on risks not insured through C.A.R.

Significant changes in the utilization of the C.A.R. private passenger pooling mechanism are not expected for 2001. Various C.A.R. participation formula changes have been fully implemented since 1993 with only minor changes since then. The Company's strategy has been to

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voluntarily retain more of the types of private passenger automobile business that are factored as credits favorably impacting the utilization formula. These credits result from voluntarily writing business in under-priced territories and for under-priced risks. As a result of increased voluntary retention in excess of the industry, the credits impacting the utilization formula have favorably affected the Company's participation ratio. As indicated in the accompanying table, this ratio is several percentage points below the Company's estimated 22.3% share of the Massachusetts personal automobile market. The Company continues to expect the marketplace to make minor annual adjustments to find the optimum balance between voluntary and ceded writings.

### Company Private Passenger Participation Ratio for C.A.R. versus Market Share

Year	Company Participation Ratio in C.A.R.	Company Market Share
2000*	16.9%	22.3%
1999	16.5%	21.3%
1998	16.7%	21.8%
1997	18.0%	21.8%
1996	19.0%	20.8%

\*Estimated

The percentage of commercial automobile premiums ceded to C.A.R. by the industry has decreased to a Company estimate of 19% in 2000. The percentage of commercial automobile business ceded to C.A.R. by the Company was approximately 18.3%. C.A.R. depopulation, coupled with C.A.R. rate increases for ceded commercial business, have led to a reduction in the size of the annual commercial automobile deficits. The Company intends to continue to respond to the incentives and disincentives provided by C.A.R. rules as deemed necessary and appropriate.

The Company provides a separate rating tier for preferred commercial automobile business through Citation. Approximately 18% of the commercial automobile premiums produced by its voluntary agents in 2000 were written by Citation. The Company expects that this secondary rating tier will continue to assist the Company in retaining its better commercial automobile accounts, while also further increasing the percentage of commercial automobile business that can be retained voluntarily by the Company in 2001 and beyond.

8

The Company has actively pursued affinity group marketing programs since 1995. The primary purpose of affinity group marketing programs is to provide participating groups with a convenient means of purchasing private passenger automobile insurance through associations and employer groups. Emphasis is placed on writing larger affinity groups, although accounts with as few as 25 participants are considered. Affinity groups are eligible for rate discounts, which must be filed annually with the Division of Insurance. In general, the Company looks for affinity groups with mature/stable membership, favorable driving records and below average turnover ratios. Participants who leave the sponsoring group during the term of the policy are allowed to maintain the policy until expiration. At expiration, a regular Commerce policy may be issued at the insured's option.

Since the latter part of 1995, Commerce has been a leader in affinity

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group marketing through agreements with the four American Automobile Association Clubs of Massachusetts ("AAA clubs") offering discounts on private passenger automobile insurance to the clubs' members who reside in Massachusetts. A 6% discount was approved for policies effective January 1, 2001, which is the same as the discount for 2000. The AAA clubs discount can be combined with safe driver deviations for up to a 7.9% reduction from the 2001 state mandated rates. Membership in these clubs is estimated to represent approximately one-third of the Massachusetts motoring public, and has been the primary reason for a 53.7% increase in the number of personal automobile exposures written by Commerce since year-end 1995 (the AAA affinity group program incepted in October of 1995). In 2000, total direct premiums written attributable to the AAA group business were \$535,766 or 50.0% of the Company's total direct premiums written (64.8% of the Company's total Massachusetts personal automobile premium), an increase of 8.0% over 1999. Total exposures attributable to the AAA clubs group business were 559,696 or 64.5% of total Massachusetts personal automobile exposures in 2000, as compared to 547,009 or 67.1% in 1999. Of the total Massachusetts automobile exposures written through the AAA affinity group program by the Company, approximately 12.2% were written through insurance agencies owned by the AAA clubs (8.3% of total Massachusetts automobile exposures). The remaining 87.8% of the AAA group program were written through the Company's network of independent agents (91.7% of total Massachusetts automobile exposures). For additional details, refer to the table found on page 12 entitled "AAA Affinity Group Discount and SDIP Deviations".

Massachusetts law allows two years to reach the required penetration level of 35%. Commerce has continued to maintain AAA member participation in excess of 35% through December 31, 2000, when it was estimated at 42.8%. The two-year requirement was waived by the Massachusetts Legislature for 1999 and 2000. Waiving the penetration requirements allows insurance companies to continue offering group discounts without reaching the 35% level. The waiver of penetration requirements cannot be predicted for years beyond 2000.

Commerce and the AAA clubs have agreed that Commerce shall be their exclusive underwriter of Massachusetts personal automobile group programs. This rolling three-year contract renews automatically and may be terminated upon a minimum of three years written notice to either party.

### Other States Business

Direct premiums written in states other than Massachusetts by Commerce West and American Commerce, increased \$13,508 or 12.6%. This increase was primarily attributable to American Commerce whose year to date 2000 results reflect a full twelve months as compared to eleven months in 1999, coupled with an approximate increase of \$4,000 in direct premiums written by Commerce West. The growth from Commerce West is primarily attributable to non-standard automobile business. Commerce West began writing in this segment of the market in late 1999. American Commerce, which writes business in 25 states, wrote approximately 74% of its business in seven states.

9

The seven states with the highest percentages of premiums written by American Commerce are shown in the following table:

Company	State	% of Direct Premiums Written by State
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		2000	1999
Commerce West	California.....	99.1%	100.0%
	Oregon.....	0.9%	-
	Total.....	100.0%	100.0%
American Commerce	Arizona.....	21.5%	21.5%
	Ohio.....	11.6%	9.8%
	Rhode Island.....	10.8%	9.0%
	Oregon.....	10.2%	9.9%
	Washington.....	8.1%	8.7%
	Oklahoma.....	6.4%	6.3%
	Kentucky.....	5.8%	5.6%
	Other states.....	25.6%	29.2%
	Total.....	100.0%	100.0%

The decrease in other states for American Commerce is primarily attributable to business in several states being moved to other insurance companies affiliated with the ownership of the agencies representing that business. This was especially noteworthy in Texas and New Mexico, where California State Automobile Association Inter-Insurance Bureau owned the agencies and decided to move the business to its wholly-owned insurance company subsidiary from American Commerce. These and some future moves were anticipated at the time the Company negotiated the acquisition of American Commerce.

Insurance Ratios

Underwriting profit margins are reflected by the extent to which the combined ratio is less than 100%. This ratio is considered the best simple index of current underwriting performance of an insurer. During the five-year period ended December 31, 2000, the property and casualty insurance industry's combined ratio, as reported by A.M. Best and weighted to reflect the Company's product mix ("weighted industry average"), has ranged from a low of 100.1% in 1997 to a high of 104.4% in 1999 on a statutory accounting principles basis. During this same period of time, the Company's combined ratio has consistently remained below the weighted industry average, ranging from a low of 96.5% in 1997 to a high of 98.5% in 1999. On an average basis, the Company's combined ratio was 97.1% for the five-year period ended December 31, 2000 compared to a weighted industry average of 102.7%.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Company Statutory Ratios (unaudited)					
Loss and LAE Ratio.....	71.7%	72.0%	71.6%	71.4%	70.9%
Underwriting Expense Ratio.....	25.1	26.5	26.5	25.1	27.1
Combined Ratio.....	96.8%	98.5%	98.1%	96.5%	98.0%
Industry Combined Ratio (all writers) (1).....	104.0%	104.4%	102.2%	100.1%	102.9%

(1) Source: Best's Review Preview (2001), as reported by A.M. Best for all property and casualty insurance companies and weighted to reflect the Company's product mix. The 2000 industry information is estimated by A.M. Best.

#### Investment Income and Net Realized Investment Gains

The Company's total revenues were supplemented in fiscal 2000, 1999 and 1998 by net investment income of \$123,404, \$67,388 and \$89,193, respectively. During the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company changed its policy in regard to its investments in certain closed-end preferred stock mutual funds, as reflected in recent S.E.C. filings. On a forward going basis, the Company intends to take a proactive posture to affect the overall investment performance of these funds. This posture may involve discussing, among other things, the performance, trading prices, investment strategy, portfolio securities, and extraordinary transactions such as a merger, reorganization or liquidation of one or more funds with fund management, shareholders, or others. The Company's ownership position of these various funds at December 31, 2000 ranges from 23% to 48% of outstanding shares. The level of ownership and new investment policy requires the Company to account for these investments on an equity basis. The equity method requires that the investments are to be valued at original cost plus the cumulative equity in the earnings and losses of the funds and adjusted over time by the premium or discount at the time of purchase to the applicable underlying net asset value of the funds. Prior to the policy change, the Company reported the income on a cash basis, valued the investments at quoted market prices and recorded the change in quoted market prices through Comprehensive Income. The Company has restated the results of prior accounting periods that were affected by the policy change. Included in net investment income for 2000 was income from the funds, excluding dividends received, of \$26.6 million as compared to a loss of \$22.4 million in 1999 and income of \$2.7 million in 1998. Additionally, the Company had net realized investment gains of \$2,976, \$6,023 and \$4,458 in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

#### Regulatory Matters

##### General

Although the U.S. federal government does not directly regulate the insurance industry, federal initiatives often have an impact on the business. Congress and certain federal agencies continue to investigate the current condition of the insurance industry (encompassing both life and health and property and casualty insurance) in the United States in order to decide whether some form of federal role in the regulation of insurance companies would be appropriate. Congress conducts hearings relating, in general, to the solvency of insurers and has proposed federal legislation from time to time on this and other subjects.

In November 1999, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act was signed into law. The Act (1) repealed the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which had prohibited the merger of banks and securities firms, and (2) substantially modified the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, which had the effect of separating banking and insurance underwriting business. The law contains provisions that govern competition, created safe-harbor protections for specific state laws and established consumer protections that govern bank-insurance sales.

At the state level, various forms of automobile insurance reform are continuously debated. New regulations and legislation are often proposed with the goal of reducing the need for premium increases. For further details, please refer to the general discussion on insurance regulation and premium rates beginning on page 5.

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### Personal Automobile Insurance

As previously mentioned, since 1995, the Company has been a leader in affinity group marketing through discounts to members of the AAA clubs. Membership in these clubs is estimated to represent approximately one-third of the Massachusetts motoring public. The Company increased its Massachusetts private passenger automobile insurance exposures by 6.4%, ending the year with approximately 22.3% of the Massachusetts private passenger automobile market. The increase in Massachusetts personal automobile exposures is primarily attributable to increased business resulting from the insolvency of Trust, a former Massachusetts personal automobile insurance writer.

11

Since 1996, the Company has offered its Massachusetts customers safe driver deviations to drivers with SDIP classifications of either Steps 9 or 10. Safe driver deviations are rate discounts based on the customer's driving record and resulting SDIP classification and must be approved annually by the Commissioner. Steps 9 and 10 are the two best driver SDIP classifications in Massachusetts, representing drivers with no at fault accidents and not more than one minor moving vehicle violation in the last six years. The accompanying table depicts the AAA Affinity Group Discount, SDIP Deviations and their combined reduction from Massachusetts average mandated rates:

AAA Affinity Group Discount and SDIP Deviations	2001*	2000	1999	1998	1997
AAA Affinity Group Discount.....	6%	6%	6%	6%	10%
SDIP Step 9 Deviation.....	2%	6%	8%	15%	10%
SDIP Step 10 Deviation.....	0%	2%	3%	4%	10%
Combined AAA Affinity Group Discount and Step 9 Deviation.....	7.9%	11.6%	13.5%	20.1%	19.0%
Combined AAA Affinity Group Discount and Step 10 Deviation.....	6.0%	7.9%	8.8%	9.8%	19.0%

\*For policies with effective dates as of January 1, 2001 or thereafter.

In 2001, in response to the average personal automobile rate decisions over the last several years, the Company filed for and ultimately received approval to offer a SDIP Step 9 deviation of 2%. No deviation for Step 10 business for policies incepting in the 2001 calendar year was requested. During 2000, 55.1% and 14.0% of the Company's exposures were eligible for Step 9 and Step 10 deviations, respectively, versus 54.6% and 14.0%, respectively during 1999.

### Risk-Based Capital

In order to enhance the regulation of insurer insolvency, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") developed a formula and model law to provide for Risk-Based Capital ("RBC") requirements for property and casualty insurance companies. RBC requirements are designed to assess capital adequacy and to raise the level of protection that statutory

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surplus provides for policyholder obligations. The RBC model for property and casualty insurance companies measures three major areas of risk facing property and casualty insurers: (i) underwriting, which encompasses the risk of adverse loss development and inadequate pricing; (ii) declines in asset values arising from credit risk; and, (iii) other business risks from investments. Insurers having less statutory surplus than required by the RBC calculation will be subject to varying degrees of regulatory action, depending on the level of capital inadequacy.

The RBC model formula proposes four levels of regulatory action. The extent of regulatory intervention and action increases as the percentage of surplus to RBC falls. The first level, the Company Action Level, requires an insurer to submit a plan of corrective actions to the regulator if surplus falls below 200% of the RBC amount. The Regulatory Action Level (as defined by the NAIC) requires an insurer to submit a plan containing corrective actions and permits the Commissioner to perform an examination or other analysis and issue a corrective order if surplus falls below 150% of the RBC amount. The Authorized Control Level (as defined by the NAIC) allows the regulator to rehabilitate or liquidate an insurer in addition to the aforementioned actions if surplus falls below 100% of the RBC amount. The fourth action level is the Mandatory Control Level (as defined by the NAIC), which requires the regulator to rehabilitate or liquidate the insurer if surplus falls below 70% of the RBC amount.

12

The Company's insurance subsidiaries, Commerce, Citation, Commerce West, and American Commerce are listed in the accompanying table, which provides the key RBC information:

(Dollars in millions)	Commerce	Citation	Commerce West	American Commerce
At December 31, 2000				
Statutory surplus.....	\$ 552	\$ 109	\$ 28	\$ 93
200% RBC Company action level.	197	4	6	19
Statutory surplus in excess of RBC Company action level.	\$ 355	\$ 105	\$ 22	\$ 74
RBC amounts.....	\$ 98	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 9
% of surplus to RBC amounts...	563.3%	5,450.0%	933.3%	1,033.3%

Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 1999

### Premiums

The following table compares direct premiums written, net premiums written and earned premiums for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2000	1999	\$ Change	% Change
Direct Premiums Written:				
Personal Automobile in Massachusetts.....	\$ 827,180	\$731,329	\$ 95,851	13.1%
Personal Automobile in All Other States.....	103,600	92,297*	11,303	12.2%
Commercial Automobile in Massachusetts.....	43,243	36,616	6,627	18.1%



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Homeowners in Massachusetts.....	65,662	59,981	5,681	9.5%
Homeowners in All Other States.....	16,498	14,378*	2,120	14.7%
Other Lines in Massachusetts.....	14,860	13,027	1,833	14.1%
Other Lines in All Other States.....	606	521*	85	16.3%
 Total Direct Premiums Written.....	 \$1,071,649	 \$948,149	 \$123,500	 13.0%
Net Premiums Written:				
Direct Premiums.....	\$1,071,649	\$948,149*	\$123,500	13.0%
Assumed Premiums from C.A.R.....	81,659	87,241	(5,582)	(6.4%)
Ceded Premiums to C.A.R.....	(67,451)	(68,740)	1,289	(1.9%)
Ceded Premiums to Other than C.A.R.....	(76,946)	(54,657)*	(22,289)	40.8%
 Total Net Premiums Written.....	 \$1,008,911	 \$911,993	 \$ 96,918	 10.6%
Earned Premiums:				
Personal Automobile in Massachusetts.....	\$ 714,972	\$633,746	\$ 81,226	12.8%
Personal Automobile in All Other States.....	100,116	91,357*	8,759	9.6%
Commercial Automobile in Massachusetts ...	32,548	29,219	3,329	11.4%
Homeowners in Massachusetts.....	17,364	16,830	534	3.2%
Homeowners in All Other States.....	4,186	12,032*	(7,846)	(65.2%)
Other Lines in Massachusetts.....	3,434	3,190	244	7.6%
Other Lines in All Other States.....	166	755*	(589)	(78.0%)
Assumed Premiums from C.A.R.....	81,300	84,356	(3,056)	(3.6%)
Assumed Premiums from Other than C.A.R.....	397	345	52	15.1%
 Total Earned Premiums.....	 \$ 954,483	 \$871,830	 \$ 82,653	 9.5%
 Earned Premiums in Massachusetts.....	 \$ 768,301	 \$682,985	 \$ 85,316	 12.5%
Earned Premiums-Assumed.....	81,697	84,701	(3,004)	(3.5%)
Earned Premiums in All Other States.....	104,485	104,144*	341	0.3%
 Total Earned Premiums.....	 \$ 954,483	 \$871,830	 \$ 82,653	 9.5%

\* Includes eleven-month results of American Commerce since the January 29, 1999 acquisition.

13

The \$95,851 or 13.1% increase in Massachusetts personal automobile direct premiums written resulted primarily from increases of 6.4% and 8.5%, in the number of Massachusetts personal automobile exposures for liability and physical damage coverage, respectively, coupled with increases of 7.5% and 1.9% in the average premium rate per exposure for Massachusetts personal automobile liability and physical damage exposures, respectively. The increase in Massachusetts personal automobile exposures is primarily attributable to increased business resulting from the insolvency of Trust, a former Massachusetts personal automobile insurance writer. The components of these 2000 changes were as follows:

Coverage Type	% of Direct Premiums Written (1)	Rate Change (2)
Liability:		
Bodily Injury.....	35.3%	1.0%
Personal Injury Protection....	6.8	6.4
Property Damage to Others.....	21.1	20.8

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Total Liability.....	63.2	7.5
Physical Damage:		
Collision.....	24.4	1.7
Comprehensive.....	12.4	2.4
Total Physical Damage.....	36.8	1.9
Total.....	100.0%	6.2%

- (1) Represents the Company's percentage of total direct private passenger automobile premiums written in Massachusetts.
- (2) Represents change in the 2000 average rate per exposure from the 1999 average rate by the Company for Massachusetts private passenger automobile premiums.

The above percentage changes were primarily the result of rate modifications in the individual coverage components in the 2000 state mandated average rate increase, combined with changes in the Company's safe driver rate deviations. The combination of these factors resulted in a 6.2% increase in the average personal automobile premium per exposure in 2000. Despite the 2000 state mandated average rate increase of only 0.7%, the Company's increase in the average personal automobile premium per exposure was primarily due to the above noted changes coupled with the fact that the rate decision does not anticipate purchases of new automobiles in the year to which the rate decision applies and the Company's mix of personal automobile business differs from that of the industry. In 2000, the Company offered its customers safe driver deviations of 6.0% to drivers with SDIP classifications of Step 9 and 2.0% for Step 10 (8.0% for Step 9 and 3.0% for Step 10 in 1999).

As shown in the table found on page 12, the AAA affinity group discount for 2000 was established at 6.0%, which was unchanged from 1999. In 2000, for drivers who qualified, the Company's AAA affinity group discount and safe driver deviations could be combined for up to an 11.6% reduction (13.5% in 1999) from state mandated rates.

Direct premiums written for commercial automobile insurance increased by \$6,627 or 18.1%, due primarily to an increase of approximately 10.1% in the number of policies written, combined with a 6.9% increase in the average commercial automobile premium per policy. The increased business was attributable to the Company's intention to expand writings coupled with increased business due to the previously mentioned Trust insolvency. Direct premiums written for homeowners insurance increased by \$7,801 or 10.5% due primarily to a 13.5% increase in the number of Massachusetts policies written offset by a 3.0% decrease in the average Massachusetts premium per policy, coupled with an additional months premium from American Commerce. The increased business was primarily attributable to the previously mentioned Trust insolvency.

The \$96,918 or 10.6% increase in net premiums written was due to the growth in direct premiums written as described above, offset by a decrease of premiums assumed from C.A.R. The decrease in premiums assumed from C.A.R. was the result of fewer premiums ceded to C.A.R. by the servicing carriers in 2000 as compared to 1999. Premiums ceded to reinsurers other than C.A.R. increased \$22,289 or 40.8% as compared to 1999 as a result of American Commerce joining the quota-share reinsurance program effective January 1, 2000 and increases in Massachusetts homeowner's premiums.

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The \$82,653 or 9.5% increase in earned premiums during 2000 as compared to 1999 was primarily due to increases to the average rates per exposure for Massachusetts personal automobile liability and physical damage, and the increased business due to the insolvency of Trust mentioned previously. This resulted in an \$85,316 or 12.5% increase for Massachusetts earned premiums. The remaining changes were attributable to a \$3,004 or 3.5% decrease in earned premiums assumed from C.A.R. offset by \$341, or 0.3% increase in earned premiums from all other states, primarily attributable to American Commerce whose year to date 2000 results reflect a full twelve months as compared to eleven months in 1999, offset by the effect of ceded earned premium to the quota share treaty.

### Investment Income

Net investment income is affected primarily by the composition of the Company's investment portfolio and yield thereon. The following table summarizes the composition of the Company's investment portfolio, at cost, at December 31, 2000 and 1999:

Investments, at cost (Dollars in thousands)	December 31,		% of	
	2000	% of Invest.	1999	% of Invest.
GNMA & FNMA mortgage-backed bonds.....	\$ 67,274	4.7%	\$ 82,349	6.1%
Corporate bonds.....	130,775	9.1	45,147	3.3
U.S.Treasury bonds and notes.....	3,428	0.2	3,616	0.3
Tax exempt state and municipal bonds...	464,404	32.1	530,333	39.2
Total fixed maturities.....	665,881	46.1	661,445	48.9
Preferred stocks.....	215,823	14.9	230,934	17.1
Common stocks.....	87,704	6.1	83,984	6.2
Closed-end preferred stock mutual funds	327,980	22.7	267,956	19.8
Mortgages and collateral loans (net of allowance for possible loan losses)..	51,661	3.6	72,451	5.4
Cash and cash equivalents.....	70,521	4.9	22,535	1.7
Other investments.....	25,475	1.7	13,130	0.9
Total investments.....	\$1,445,045	100.0%	\$1,352,435	100.0%

During the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company changed its policy in regard to its investments in certain closed-end preferred stock mutual funds. On a forward going basis, the Company intends to take a proactive posture to affect the overall investment performance of these funds. The Company's ownership position of these various funds at December 31, 2000 ranges from 23% to 48% of outstanding shares. The level of ownership and new investment policy requires the Company to account for these investments on an equity basis. The equity method requires that the investments are to be valued at original cost plus the cumulative equity in the earnings and losses of the funds and adjusted over time by the premium or discount at the time of purchase to the applicable underlying net asset value of the funds. Prior to the policy change, the Company reported the income on a cash basis, valued the investments at quoted market prices and recorded the change in quoted market prices through Comprehensive Income. The results of prior accounting periods impacted by this change have been restated.

The Company's investment strategy is to maximize after-tax investment income through high quality securities coupled with acquiring equity investments, which may forgo current investment yield in favor of potential

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higher yielding capital appreciation in the future.

15

As depicted in the accompanying table, net investment income before taxes increased \$56,016 or 83.1%, compared to 1999, principally as a result of the change in accounting to the equity method for closed-end preferred stock mutual funds and an increase in average invested assets (at cost). As a result of the accounting change, included in 2000 net investment income is income from the funds, excluding dividends received, of \$26.5 million (\$20.5 million after taxes) as compared to a loss of \$22.4 million (\$12.6 million after taxes) in 1999. Net investment income as a percentage of total average investments was 8.8% in 2000 compared to 5.1% in 1999. Net investment income after tax as a percentage of total average investments was 7.2% in 2000 and 4.7% in 1999.

Investment Return (Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,	
	2000	1999
Average month-end investments (at cost)...	\$1,395,159	\$1,326,098
Net investment income before tax.....	123,404	67,388
Net investment income after-tax.....	100,061	62,277
Net investment income as a percentage of average net investments (at cost)....	8.8%	5.1%
Net investment income after-tax as a percentage of average net investments (at cost).....	7.2%	4.7%

### Premium Finance and Service Fees

Premium finance and service fees increased \$453 or 3.1% during 2000.

### Amortization of Excess of Book Value of Subsidiary Interest over Cost

As a result of the acquisition of American Commerce (see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General" and "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - NOTES A12 and A17"), the amount representing the excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over the purchase price at January 29, 1999 was \$16,947. This amount is being amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis over a five-year period. The amount amortized into revenue in 2000 was \$3,390, compared to \$3,019 in 1999.

### Investment Gains and Losses

Gross realized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 were as follows:

	2000		1999	
	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses
Fixed maturities.....	\$ 223	\$ (3,995)	\$ 458	\$ (6,449)
Preferred stocks.....	1,748	(462)	207	(451)

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Common stocks.....	4,370	-	16,080	(5,057)
Other investments.....	1,092	-	1,235	-
 Total.....	 \$ 7,433	 \$ (4,457)	 \$ 17,980	 \$ (11,957)

Net realized investment gains totaled \$2,976 during 2000 as compared to \$6,023 for 1999. A significant portion of the net realized gains in 2000 were the result of sales of common and preferred stocks, partially offset by net realized losses in the sales of non-taxable bonds, and in the maturity of GNMA's. The primary sources of the realized gains for other investments were realized gains on mortgage activity of \$310 in 2000 compared to \$196 in 1999, coupled with the realized gains on the Conning Insurance Limited Partnership, of \$460 in 2000 compared with \$888 in 1999.

16

Gross accumulated other comprehensive income and losses at December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 were as follows:

	December 31, 2000		December 31, 1999	
	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses
Fixed maturities.....	\$ 16,247	\$ (12,193)	\$ 5,221	\$ (19,328)
Preferred stocks.....	999	(16,739)	782	(20,667)
Common stocks.....	28,126	(3)	1,305	(7,941)
Other investments....	1,327	-	1,009	-
 Total.....	 \$ 46,699	 \$ (28,935)	 \$ 8,317	 \$ (47,936)

The accumulated other comprehensive income on fixed maturities increased significantly as a result of the favorable performance in the bond market due to lower interest rates in 2000. Long-term interest rates (30-year Treasury Bond) decreased to 5.46% at December 31, 2000 from 6.48% at December 31, 1999.

### Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") incurred increased \$61,067 or 9.8% in 2000. As a percentage of premiums earned, losses and LAE incurred for 2000 was 71.7% compared to 72.0% in 1999. The Company experienced higher assumed residual market losses during 2000, which were offset by improved voluntary loss ratios in Massachusetts. Additionally in 2000, the loss ratio was adversely impacted by approximately \$8,000 of expense (0.8% of the loss ratio) attributable to the Trust insolvency. Also included in the 2000 increase in incurred expense is approximately \$6,300 in higher corporate expenses which are allocated to losses and LAE for book value appreciation rights, director retirement compensation and state income taxes on non-insurance subsidiaries. The ratio of net incurred losses, excluding LAE, to premiums earned ("pure loss ratio") on personal automobile was 63.2% in 2000 compared to 65.1% in 1999. The decrease to the personal automobile pure loss ratio was primarily due to an increase in redundancies arising from prior accident years, and decreases in the cost of adjusting losses. The commercial automobile pure loss ratio decreased to 59.7% in 2000 compared to 60.3% in 1999. For homeowners, the pure loss ratio was 40.0% in 2000 compared to 35.9% in 1999. The increase was primarily due to

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fewer liability redundancies in 2000 compared to 1999. The loss ratio (on a statutory basis) for Commerce West was 69.3% for 2000 as compared to 71.2% in 1999. The loss ratio (on a statutory basis) for American Commerce was 84.5% for 2000 as compared to its eleven-month loss ratio of 75.8% in 1999.

17

### Policy Acquisition Costs

Policy acquisition costs expensed increased by \$9,597 or 4.1% in 2000. As a percentage of net premiums written, the Company's statutory underwriting expense ratio for 2000 was 25.1% compared to 26.5% in 1999. The decreased 2000 underwriting expense ratio resulted primarily from lower Massachusetts direct automobile commissions associated with a decrease in the state mandated minimum commissions, a lower provision for accrued contingent commissions, and lower expenses due to the continued effects of certain cost reduction programs, partially offset by the Trust insolvency assessment. The 2000 underwriting ratio includes a \$4,900 charge (0.5% of the underwriting expense ratio) representing the Company's allocation from the Massachusetts Insurers Insolvency Fund for this insolvency. Also included in the 2000 increase in policy acquisition costs expensed is approximately \$5,800 in higher corporate expenses which are allocated to policy acquisition costs for book value appreciation rights, director retirement compensation and state income taxes on non-insurance subsidiaries. The underwriting expense ratio (on a statutory basis) for Commerce West was 35.8% for 2000 as compared to 40.9% for 1999. The underwriting expense ratio (on a statutory basis) for American Commerce, was 29.3% for 2000 compared to its eleven-month expense ratio of 31.4% for 1999.

### Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate was 22.5% and 16.0% for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. In both years the effective rate was lower than the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to tax-exempt interest income and the corporate dividends received deduction. The higher effective tax rate for 2000 was the result of both the tax-exempt interest and the dividends received deduction comprising a lesser portion of earnings before taxes.

### Minority Interest

As a result of the joint venture with AAA SNE and acquisition of American Commerce (see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General" and "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - NOTES A13 and A17"), the Company's interest in ACIC Holding Co., Inc., through Commerce, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CHI, is represented by ownership of 80% of the outstanding shares of common stock at December 31, 2000. AAA SNE maintains a 20% common stock ownership. The minority interest of \$320 included in these consolidated financial statements for 2000 represents 20% of the net loss for ACIC Holding Co., Inc. which is calculated after the \$9,178 preferred stock dividend paid to Commerce. This compares to \$1,059 minority interest after \$8,300 in preferred stock dividends paid to Commerce in 1999.

### Net Earnings

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Net earnings increased \$43,404 or 48.9% to \$132,080 during 2000 as compared to \$88,676 in 1999. The net earnings for 2000 were increased by \$20,514, or \$0.60 per share and decreased in 1999 by \$14,020, or \$0.40 per share as a result of the Company's change in its policy in regard to its investment in closed-end preferred stock mutual funds mentioned previously. Operating earnings, which exclude the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains, increased \$45,385 or 53.5% to \$130,146 during 2000 as compared to \$84,761 in 1999, as a result of the factors previously mentioned.

18

Year Ended December 31, 1999 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 1998

### Premiums

The following table compares direct premiums, net premiums written and earned premiums for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998:

(Dollars in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,			
	1999	1998	Change	% Change
<b>Direct Premiums Written:</b>				
Personal Automobile in Massachusetts.....	\$731,329	\$663,920	\$ 67,409	10.2%
Personal Automobile in All Other States.....	92,297*	23,312	68,985	295.9%
Commercial Automobile in Massachusetts.....	36,616	36,299	317	0.9%
Homeowners in Massachusetts.....	59,981	59,761	220	0.4%
Homeowners in All Other States.....	14,378*	-	14,378	N/A
Other Lines in Massachusetts.....	13,027	13,483	(456)	(3.4%)
Other Lines in All Other States.....	521*	83	438	527.7%
Total Direct Premiums Written.....	\$948,149	\$796,858	\$151,291	19.0%
<b>Net Premiums Written:</b>				
Direct Premiums.....	\$948,149*	\$796,858	\$151,291	19.0%
Assumed Premiums from C.A.R.....	87,241	74,644	12,597	16.9%
Ceded Premiums to C.A.R.....	(68,740)	(70,435)	1,695	(2.4%)
Ceded Premiums from Other than C.A.R.....	(54,657)*	(56,019)	1,362	(2.4%)
Total Net Premiums Written.....	\$911,993	\$745,048	\$166,945	22.4%
<b>Earned Premiums:</b>				
Personal Automobile in Massachusetts.....	\$633,746	\$587,072	\$ 46,674	8.0%
Personal Automobile in All Other States.....	91,357*	24,681	66,676	270.2%
Commercial Automobile in Massachusetts.....	29,219	28,858	361	1.3%
Homeowners in Massachusetts.....	16,830	23,235	(6,405)	(27.6%)
Homeowners in All Other States.....	12,032*	-	12,032	N/A
Other Lines in Massachusetts.....	3,190	5,717	(2,527)	(44.2%)
Other Lines in All Other States.....	755*	-	755	N/A
Assumed Premiums from C.A.R.....	84,356	75,718	8,638	11.4%
Assumed Premiums from Other than C.A.R.....	345	339	6	1.8%
Total Earned Premiums.....	\$871,830	\$745,620	\$126,210	16.9%

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Earned Premiums in Massachusetts.....	\$682,985	\$644,882	\$ 38,103	5.9%
Earned Premiums-Assumed.....	84,701	76,057	8,644	11.4%
Earned Premiums in All Other States.....	104,144*	24,681	79,463	322.0%
Total Earned Premiums.....	\$871,830	\$745,620	\$126,210	16.9%

\* Includes eleven-month results of American Commerce since the January 29, 1999 acquisition.

19

The \$67,409 or 10.2% increase in Massachusetts personal automobile direct premiums written resulted primarily from increases of 0.9% and 2.5% in the number of Massachusetts personal automobile exposures for liability and physical damage coverage, respectively, coupled with increases of 2.5% and 20.4% in the average premium rate per exposure for Massachusetts personal automobile liability and physical damage exposures, respectively. The components of these 1999 changes were as follows:

Coverage Type	% of Direct Premiums Written (1)	Rate Change (2)
<b>Liability:</b>		
Bodily Injury.....	37.0%	(1.9%)
Personal Injury Protection....	6.8	11.0
Property Damage to Others.....	18.6	9.1
Total Liability.....	62.4	2.5
<b>Physical Damage:</b>		
Collision.....	25.0	25.2
Comprehensive.....	12.6	11.7
Total Physical Damage.....	37.6	20.4
Total.....	100.0%	9.1%

- (1) Represents the Company's percentage of total direct private passenger automobile premiums written in Massachusetts.
- (2) Represents change in 1999 average rate per exposure from the 1998 average rate charged by the Company for Massachusetts private passenger automobile premiums.

The above percentage changes were primarily the result of rate modifications in the individual coverage components in the 1999 state mandated average rate increase, combined with changes in the Company's safe driver rate deviations. The combination of these factors resulted in a 9.1% increase in the average personal automobile premium per exposure in 1999. Despite the 1999 state mandated average rate increase of only 0.7%, the Company's increase in the average personal automobile premium per exposure was primarily due to the above noted changes coupled with the fact that the rate decision does not anticipate purchases of new automobiles in the year



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to which the rate decision applies and the Company's mix of personal automobile business differs from that of the industry. In 1999, the Company offered its customers safe driver deviations of 8.0% to drivers with SDIP classifications of Step 9 and 3.0% for Step 10 (15.0% for Step 9 and 4.0% for Step 10 in 1998).

As shown in the table found on page 12, the AAA affinity group discount for 1999 was established at 6.0%, which was unchanged from 1998. In 1999, for drivers who qualified, the Company's AAA affinity group discount and safe driver deviations could be combined for up to a 13.5% reduction (20.1% in 1998) from state mandated rates.

The increases in other states personal automobile direct premiums written resulted primarily from the joint-venture acquisition of American Commerce, whose eleven month results were reflected in the above table. American Commerce contributed \$85,676 in direct premiums written in 26 states.

Direct premiums written for Massachusetts commercial automobile insurance increased by \$317 or 0.9%, due primarily to a decrease of approximately 2.6% in the number of policies written, offset by a 3.7% increase in the average commercial automobile premium per policy. Direct premiums written for Massachusetts homeowners insurance increased by \$14,598 or 24.4% due primarily to the joint-venture acquisition of American Commerce.

The \$166,945 or 22.4% increase in net premiums written was due to the growth in direct premiums written as described above and by premiums assumed from C.A.R. The increase in premiums assumed from C.A.R. was the result of more premiums ceded to C.A.R. by the servicing carriers in 1999 as compared to 1998. Premiums ceded to reinsurers other than C.A.R. decreased \$1,362, or 2.4%, as compared to 1998 as a result of changes to non-automobile reinsurance.

20

The \$126,210 or 16.9% increase in earned premiums during 1999 as compared to 1998 was primarily due to the joint-venture acquisition of American Commerce. Earned premiums for American Commerce was \$82,582 for the eleven months of 1999. The remaining amounts were primarily attributable to increases to the average rates per exposure for Massachusetts personal automobile liability and physical damage, mentioned previously. This resulted in a \$38,103 or 5.9%, increase for Massachusetts earned premiums. The remaining increases were attributable to an \$8,638 or 11.4% increase in earned premiums assumed from C.A.R. The increases were offset by a decrease of \$3,119 or 9.0% in earned premiums from Commerce West.

### Investment Income

Net investment income is affected primarily by the composition of the Company's investment portfolio and yield thereon. The following table summarizes the composition of the Company's investment portfolio, at cost, at December 31, 1999 and 1998:

Investments, at cost

December 31,

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(Dollars in thousands)	1999	% of Invest.	1998	% of Invest.
GNMA & FNMA mortgage-backed bonds.....	\$ 82,349	6.1%	\$ 109,624	9.0%
Corporate bonds.....	45,147	3.3	-	-
U.S.Treasury bonds and notes.....	3,616	0.3	-	-
Tax exempt state and municipal bonds...	530,333	39.2	490,858	40.4
Total fixed maturities.....	661,445	48.9	600,482	49.4
Preferred stocks.....	230,934	17.1	200,270	16.4
Common stocks.....	83,984	6.2	91,966	7.5
Closed-end preferred stock mutual funds	267,956	19.8	169,394	13.9
Mortgages and collateral loans (net of allowance for possible loan losses)..	72,451	5.4	73,510	6.0
Cash and cash equivalents.....	22,535	1.7	72,243	5.9
Short-term investments.....	-	-	3,669	0.3
Other investments.....	13,130	0.9	7,450	0.6
Total investments.....	\$1,352,435	100.0%	\$1,218,984	100.0%

The Company's investment strategy is to maximize after-tax investment income through high quality securities coupled with acquiring equity investments which may forgo current investment, yield in favor of potential higher yielding capital appreciation in the future.

21

As depicted in the accompanying table, net investment income before taxes decreased \$21,805 or 24.4%, compared to 1998, principally as a result of a change in accounting, to the equity method, for preferred stock mutual funds and an increase in average invested assets (at cost). As a result of the accounting change, included in net investment income are losses from the funds, excluding dividends received, of \$22.4 million (\$12.6 million loss after taxes) in 1999 as compared to income of \$2.7 million (\$3.3 million income after taxes) in 1998. Net investment income as a percentage of total average investments was 5.1% in 1999 compared to 7.2% in 1998. Net investment income after tax as a percentage of total average investments was 4.7% in 1999 and 6.0% in 1998.

Investment Return (Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31, 1999	1998
Average month-end investments (at cost)...	\$1,326,098	\$1,242,633
Net investment income before tax.....	67,388	89,193
Net investment income after-tax.....	62,277	74,368
Net investment income as a percentage of average net investments (at cost)....	5.1%	7.2%
Net investment income after-tax as a percentage of average net investments (at cost).....	4.7%	6.0%

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### Premium Finance and Service Fees

Premium finance and service fees increased \$1,334, or 9.9% during 1999. The increase was significantly less than the 90.0% increase experienced in 1998. This reduction resulted from the completion of the second full year of implementing a \$3.00 installment on each invoice. The Company had previously received state regulatory approval to charge a \$3.00 installment on each invoice following the down payment for all personal lines policies with effective dates beginning January 1, 1998 and beyond. Previously, in 1997, the Company had utilized a "late fee" system.

### Amortization of Excess of Book Value of Subsidiary Interest over Cost

As a result of the acquisition of American Commerce (see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General" and "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - NOTES A12 and A17"), the amount representing the excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over the purchase price at January 29, 1999 was \$16,465. The amount is being amortized into revenues on a straight-line basis over a five-year period. The amount amortized into revenues in 1999 was \$3,019.

### Investment Gains and Losses

Gross realized gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 1999 and December 31, 1998 were as follows:

	1999		1998	
	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses
Fixed maturities.....	\$ 458	\$ (6,449)	\$ 99	\$ (2,903)
Preferred stocks.....	207	(451)	369	(1,096)
Common stocks.....	16,080	(5,057)	7,002	-
Other investments.....	1,235	-	1,308	(321)
 Total.....	 \$ 17,980	 \$ (11,957)	 \$ 8,778	 \$ (4,320)

22

Net realized investment gains totaled \$6,023 during 1999 as compared to \$4,458 for 1998. A significant portion of the net realized gains in 1999 were the result of sales of common stocks, partially offset by net realized losses in the sales of non-taxable bonds, preferred stocks and in the maturity of GNMA's. The primary sources of the realized gains for other investments were realized gains on mortgage activity of \$196 in 1999 compared to realized losses of \$321 in 1998, coupled with the realized gains on the Conning Insurance Limited Partnership, of \$888 in 1999 compared with \$666 in 1998. The 1999 and 1998 numbers were restated in accordance with the closed-end preferred stock mutual fund accounting change.

Gross accumulated other comprehensive income and losses for December 31, 1999 and December 31, 1998 were as follows:

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	December 31, 1999		December 31, 1998	
	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses
Fixed maturities.....	\$ 5,221	\$ (19,328)	\$ 21,381	\$ (2,596)
Preferred stocks.....	782	(20,667)	2,706	(5,551)
Common stocks.....	1,305	(7,941)	19,516	(1)
Other investments.....	1,009	-	375	-
Total.....	\$ 8,317	\$ (47,936)	\$ 43,978	\$ (8,148)

The accumulated other comprehensive income on fixed maturities decreased significantly despite increased fixed maturity holdings, as a result of the poor performance in the bond market due to rising interest rates in 1999. The accumulated other comprehensive losses on preferred and common stocks were primarily attributable to rising interest rates in 1999. Long-term interest rates (30-year Treasury Bond) increased to 6.48% at December 31, 1999 from 5.08% at December 31, 1998.

Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") incurred increased \$93,661 or 17.6% in 1999, compared to an increase of \$5,302 or 1.0% in 1998. The increase in losses and LAE was primarily attributable to the acquisition of American Commerce, which accounted for \$62,731 of the increase. The remaining increase was attributable to higher incurred losses on Massachusetts business, which was the direct result of the increased personal automobile direct premiums written discussed earlier, and losses and LAE assumed from C.A.R. partially offset by lower computer services expenses and higher reinsurance recoveries. Losses and LAE incurred (on a statutory basis) as a percentage of insurance premiums earned ("loss ratio") was 72.0% in 1999 as compared to 71.6% in 1998. The ratio of net incurred losses, excluding LAE, to premiums earned ("pure loss ratio") on personal automobile was 65.1% in 1999 compared to 61.4% in 1998. The increase to the personal automobile pure loss ratio was primarily due to a continued decrease in redundancies arising from prior accident years, and increases in the cost of adjusting losses. The commercial automobile pure loss ratio increased to 60.3% in 1999 compared to 52.3% in 1998. This increase was primarily the result of fewer prior year liability redundancies in the 1999 figure. For homeowners, the pure loss ratio was 35.9% in 1999 compared to 31.8% in 1998. Offsetting the overall increase in pure loss ratio, total expenses related to the Company's management incentive compensation plan and the American Commerce agency stock option plan included in losses and loss adjustment expenses were \$397 lower in 1999 as compared to 1998. The decrease was primarily driven by decreases, during 1999, in the market price of the Company's common stock and offset by the 1999 implementation of the American Commerce agency stock option plan, which resulted in an additional \$954 in expenses during 1999. These management incentive and agency stock option expenses are directly impacted by the market price of the Company's common stock. The loss ratio was favorably impacted by 0.4% due to a reduction in expenses related to the termination of a contract for software development with an outside vendor during the second quarter of 1999. The loss ratio was also favorably impacted by additional reductions in computer services expenses paid to this vendor as compared to last year. The loss ratio (on a statutory basis) for Commerce West was 71.2% for 1999 as compared to 58.8% in 1998. The eleven-month loss ratio (on a statutory basis) for the Company's new acquisition, American Commerce, was 75.8% for

1999.

23

#### Policy Acquisition Costs

Policy acquisition costs expensed increased by \$37,226 or 19.0% in 1999, compared to an increase of \$8,943, or 4.8% in 1998. The increase in policy acquisition costs was primarily attributable to the acquisition of American Commerce, which accounted for \$26,659 of the increase. The remaining increase was attributable to higher contingent commission accruals and higher underwriting expenses assumed from C.A.R. offset by lower computer services expenses. As a percentage of net premiums written, underwriting expenses for the insurance companies (on statutory basis) remained constant at 26.5% for both 1999 and 1998. As mentioned, a portion of the computer services expense decrease resulted from the termination, during the second quarter, of a contract for software development with an outside vendor, which favorably impacted the underwriting expense ratio by 0.3% and through reduced computer services expenses paid to this vendor as compared to last year. Total expenses related to the Company's management incentive compensation plan and the American Commerce agency stock option plan included in policy acquisition costs were \$219 lower in 1999 as compared to 1998. The decrease was primarily driven by decreases, during 1999, in the market price of the Company's common stock and offset by the 1999 implementation of the American Commerce agency stock option plan, which resulted in an additional \$954 in expense during 1999. The underwriting expense ratio (on a statutory basis) for Commerce West was 40.9% for 1999 as compared to 38.6% for 1998. The eleven-month underwriting expense ratio (on a statutory basis) for the Company's new acquisition, American Commerce, was 31.4% for 1999.

#### Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate was 16.0% and 21.3% for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively. In both years the effective rate was lower than the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to tax-exempt interest income and the corporate dividends received deduction. The lower effective tax rate for 1999 was primarily the result of both the tax-exempt interest and the dividends received deduction comprising a greater portion of earnings before taxes.

#### Minority Interest

As a result of the joint venture with AAA SNE and acquisition of American Commerce (see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General" and "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - NOTES A13 and A17"), the Company's interest in ACIC Holding Co., Inc., through Commerce, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CHI, is represented by ownership of 80% of the outstanding shares of common stock at December 31, 1999. AAA SNE maintains a 20% common stock ownership. The minority interest of \$1,059 included in these consolidated financial statements for 1999 represents 20% of the net loss for ACIC Holding Co., Inc. which is calculated after the \$8,300 preferred stock dividend paid to Commerce.

#### Net Earnings

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Net earnings decreased \$9,589 or 9.8% to \$88,676 during 1999 as compared to \$98,265 in 1998. The net earnings for 1999 were decreased by \$14,020, or \$0.40 per share and increased \$381, or \$0.01 per share in 1998 as a result of the Company's change in its policy in regard to its investment in closed-end preferred stock mutual funds mentioned previously. Operating earnings, which exclude the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains, decreased \$10,606 or 11.1% to \$84,761 during 1999 as compared to \$95,367 in 1998 both as a result of the factors previously mentioned.

24

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

The focus of the discussion of liquidity and capital resources is on the Consolidated Balance Sheets on page 33 and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows on pages 36 and 37. Stockholders' equity increased by \$113,876, or 17.0%, in 2000 as compared to 1999. The increase resulted from \$132,080 in net earnings, and by changes in other comprehensive income, net of income tax benefits, on fixed maturities and preferred and common stocks of \$36,490, offset by dividends paid to stockholders of \$39,201 and Treasury Stock purchased of \$15,493. Total assets at December 31, 2000 increased \$197,595, or 10.5% to \$2,075,614 as compared to total assets of \$1,878,019 at December 31, 1999. Invested assets, at market value and equity, increased \$176,567 or 13.6%. Premiums receivable increased \$35,420 or 18.1%. The increase in premiums receivable from December 31, 1999, was primarily attributable to increases in Massachusetts automobile business. The number of Massachusetts automobile policies increased 7.4% along with a 5.5% increase in the average premium per policy, compared to 1999. Deferred policy acquisition costs increased \$12,805 or 13.0%, due primarily to increases in Massachusetts automobile business. Receivable from reinsurers increased \$13,189 or 27.3%, primarily attributable to the addition of American Commerce to the Company's quota share agreement, coupled with the increase in other than automobile business previously discussed. The deferred income tax asset decreased \$25,541, mainly as a result of the restatement of investments in closed-end preferred stock mutual funds mentioned earlier, with the remainder primarily the result of the increase of the market value in the investment portfolio. All other remaining assets decreased \$14,845 or 7.3%.

The Company's investment portfolio, at market, except for the preferred stock mutual funds, which are shown at equity value, is shown on the following table as of December 31, 2000 and 1999 (for investments, at cost, refer to the table found on page 15):

Investments, at market and equity (Dollars in thousands)	2000	December 31,		% of Invest.
		% of Invest.	1999	
GNMA & FNMA mortgage-backed bonds.....	\$ 67,261	4.6%	\$ 82,613	6.4%
Corporate bonds.....	126,255	8.6	42,532	3.3
U.S.Treasury bonds and notes.....	3,377	0.2	3,315	0.2
Tax exempt state and municipal bonds...	473,042	32.1	518,878	40.0
Total fixed maturities.....	669,935	45.5	647,338	49.9
Preferred stocks.....	200,083	13.6	211,049	16.3

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Common stocks.....	115,827	7.9	77,348	6.0
Equity in closed-end preferred stock mutual funds.....	337,733	22.9	251,135	19.4
Mortgages and collateral loans (net of allowance for possible loan losses)..	51,661	3.5	72,451	5.6
Cash and cash equivalents.....	70,521	4.8	22,535	1.7
Other investments.....	26,802	1.8	14,139	1.1
Total investments.....	\$1,472,562	100.0%	\$1,295,995	100.0%

The Company's fixed maturity portfolio is comprised of GNMA's and FNMA mortgage backed bonds (10.0%), municipal bonds (70.6%), corporate bonds (18.9%) and U.S. Treasury bonds (0.5%). Of the Company's bonds, 99.4% are rated in either of the two highest quality categories provided by the NAIC. As of December 31, 2000, the market value of the Company's fixed maturity portfolio exceeded its book value by \$4,054 (\$2,635 after taxes, or \$0.08 per share). As of December 31, 1999 the book value of the Company's fixed maturity portfolio exceeded its market value by \$14,107 (\$9,170 after taxes, or \$0.27 per share). At December 31, 2000, the cost of the Company's preferred stocks exceeded market value by \$15,740 (\$10,231 after taxes, or \$0.30 per share). At December 31, 1999, the cost of the Company's preferred stocks exceeded market value by \$19,885 (\$12,925 after taxes, or \$0.38 per share). At December 31, 2000, the market value of the Company's common stocks exceeded book value by \$28,123 (\$18,280 after taxes, or \$0.54 per share). At December 31, 1999, the book value of the Company's common stocks exceeded market value by \$6,636 (\$4,313 after taxes, or \$0.13 per share).

25

Preferred stocks decreased \$10,966, or 5.2% and common stocks increased \$38,479, or 49.7%, during 2000. In conjunction with the Company's goals of seeking higher yielding capital appreciation, the Company's investments in two publicly traded insurance companies increased significantly in market value in 2000. During the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company changed its policy in regard to its investments in certain closed-end preferred stock mutual funds. On a forward going basis, the Company intends to take a proactive posture to affect the overall investment performance of these funds. The Company's ownership position of these various funds at December 31, 2000 ranges from 23% to 48% of outstanding shares. The level of ownership and new investment policy requires the Company to account for these investments on an equity basis. The equity method requires that the investments are to be valued at original cost plus the cumulative equity in the earnings and losses of the funds and adjusted over time by the premium or discount at the time of purchase to the applicable underlying net asset value of the funds. Prior to the policy change, the Company reported the income on a cash basis, valued the investments at quoted market prices and recorded the change in quoted market prices through Comprehensive Income. The results of prior accounting periods impacted by this change have been restated. Preferred stock mutual funds at equity, increased \$86,598 or 34.5% in 2000 compared to 1999. The Company's strategy continues to focus on maximizing after-tax investment income through investing in high quality securities coupled with acquiring equity investments, which may forego current investment yield in favor of potential higher yielding capital appreciation in the future.

The Company's liabilities increased \$84,015 or 7.0% to \$1,292,665 at December 31, 2000 as compared to \$1,208,650 at December 31, 1999. Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves comprised 52.2% of the Company's liabilities at December 31, 2000 compared with 54.6% at December 31, 1999. Unearned premiums comprised 40.2% of the Company's liabilities at December

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31, 2000 compared with 37.8% at December 31, 1999. All other liabilities comprised 7.6% of the Company's liabilities at December 31, 2000 compared with 7.6% at December 31, 1999. Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves increased \$14,299 or 2.2%. The increase in the liability for loss and loss adjustment expense reserves is attributed primarily to increased reported losses on Massachusetts business, which includes the business attained due to the Trust insolvency previously mentioned, coupled with higher assumed losses from C.A.R. Unearned premiums increased \$62,790 or 13.7%, primarily as a result of increased exposures coupled with higher average premiums per exposure for Massachusetts automobile business. The net effect of all other liabilities increased \$6,926 or 7.6%.

The primary sources of the Company's liquidity are funds generated from insurance premiums, net investment income, premium finance and service fees and the maturing and sale of investments as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows on pages 36 and 37. The discussion of these items can be found under "Year Ended December 31, 2000 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 1999", herein.

The Company's operating activities provided cash of \$147,906 in 2000, as compared to \$124,677 in 1999, representing an increase of \$23,229 or 18.6% in 2000. The primary reason for this increase is that the increase in premiums collected outpaced increases in operating expenses paid. The net cash flow from insurance operations, calculated by taking premiums collected and subtracting both losses and LAE paid and policy acquisition costs paid, amounted to \$68,981 in 2000 compared to \$44,749 in 1999. Federal income tax payments increased \$3,860, or 15.2% in 2000. Net investment income received and premium and service fees received increased 2.7% and 3.1%, respectively.

The net cash flows used in investing activities were primarily the result of purchases of fixed maturities, equity securities and preferred stock mutual funds offset by proceeds from the sale and maturity of fixed maturities, coupled with equity securities and mortgages sold without recourse. Investing activities were funded by accumulated cash and cash provided by operating activities during 2000 and 1999.

Cash flows used in financing activities totaled \$54,694 during 2000 compared to \$83,577 during 1999. The 2000 cash flows used in financing activities consisted of \$39,201 in dividends paid to stockholders and \$15,493 used to purchase 606,200 shares of Treasury Stock. The 1999 cash flows used in financing activities consisted of \$38,656 in dividends paid to stockholders and \$44,921 used to purchase 1,683,100 shares of Treasury Stock.

26

The Company's funds are generally invested in securities with maturities intended to provide adequate funds to pay claims without the forced sale of investments. The carrying value (at market and equity) of total investments at December 31, 2000 was \$1,472,526. At December 31, 2000, the Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$70,521. These funds provide sufficient liquidity for the payment of claims and other short-term cash needs. The Company also relies upon dividends from its subsidiaries for its cash requirements. Every Massachusetts insurance company seeking to make any dividend or other distributions to its stockholders may, within certain limitations, pay such dividends and then file a report with the Commissioner. Dividends in excess of these limitations are called



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extraordinary dividends. An extraordinary dividend is any dividend or other property, whose fair value together with other dividends or distributions made within the preceding twelve months exceeds the greater of ten percent of the insurer's surplus as regards to policyholders as of the end of the preceding year, or the net income of a non-life insurance company for the preceding year. No pro-rata distribution of any class of the insurer's own securities is to be included. No Massachusetts insurance company shall pay an extraordinary dividend or other extraordinary distribution until thirty days after the Commissioner has received notice of the intended distribution and has not objected. No extraordinary dividends were paid in 2000, 1999 or 1998. Similar laws exist in California and Ohio. No dividends were paid by American Commerce or Commerce West since their respective acquisitions.

Periodically, sales have been made from the Company's fixed maturity investment portfolio to actively manage portfolio risks, including credit-related concerns, to optimize tax planning and to realize gains. This practice will continue in the future.

Industry and regulatory guidelines suggest that the ratio of a property and casualty insurer's annual net premiums written to statutory policyholders' surplus should not exceed 3.00 to 1.00. The Company's statutory premiums to surplus ratio was 1.53 to 1.00, 1.76 to 1.00, and 1.32 to 1.00 for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

In keeping with the Company's long-term growth objective to expand outside Massachusetts, in 1995 the Company acquired Commerce West, a personal automobile insurer, located in Pleasanton, California. More recently, the Company formed a joint venture (ACIC Holding Co., Inc.) in November 1998, and acquired, American Commerce located in Columbus, Ohio, in January 1999. American Commerce writes automobile and homeowners insurance solely through 36 AAA independent insurance agencies in 25 states.

In early 1999, Commerce, invested \$90,800 in the joint venture (ACIC Holding Co., Inc.) to fund the American Commerce acquisition and to capitalize the joint venture that is owned together with AAA SNE. Of this \$90,800, Commerce invested \$90,000 in the form of preferred stock and an additional \$800 representing its 80% common stock ownership. The terms of the preferred stock call for quarterly cash dividends at the rate of 10% per annum. In the event cash dividends cannot be paid, additional preferred stock will be issued. AAA SNE invested \$200 representing its 20% common stock ownership. Commerce consolidates ACIC Holding Co., Inc. and it's wholly-owned subsidiary, American Commerce, for financial reporting and tax purposes. Since 1995, Commerce has maintained an affinity group marketing relationship with AAA Insurance Agency, Inc., a subsidiary of AAA SNE. AAA Insurance Agency, Inc. has been an agent of Commerce since 1985.

**Market Risk:** Interest Rate Sensitivity and Equity Price Risk

The Company's investment strategy emphasizes investment yield while maintaining investment quality. The Company's investment objective continues to focus on maximizing after-tax investment income through investing in high quality diversified investments structured to maximize after-tax investment income while minimizing risk. The Company's funds are generally invested in securities with maturities intended to provide adequate funds to pay claims and meet other operating needs without the forced sale of investments. Periodically, sales have been made from the Company's fixed maturity portfolio to actively manage portfolio risks, including credit-related concerns, to optimize tax planning and to realize gains. This practice will continue in the future.

In conducting investing activities, the Company is subject to, and assumes, market risk. Market risk is the risk of an adverse financial impact from changes in interest rates and market prices. The level of risk assumed by the Company is a function of the Company's overall objectives, liquidity needs and market volatility.

The Company manages its market risk by focusing on higher quality equity and fixed income investments, by periodically monitoring the credit strength of companies in which investments are made, by limiting exposure in any one investment and by monitoring the quality of the investment portfolio by taking into account credit ratings assigned by recognized rating organizations. Although the Company has significant holdings of various closed-end preferred stock mutual funds, these funds are comprised primarily of preferred stocks traded on national stock exchanges, thus limiting exposure to any one investment.

As part of its investing activities, the Company assumes positions in fixed maturity, equity, short-term and cash equivalents markets. The Company is, therefore, exposed to the impacts of interest rate changes in the market value of investments. At December 31, 2000, the Company's exposure to interest rate changes and equity price risk has been estimated using sensitivity analysis. The interest rate impact is defined as the effect of a hypothetical interest rate change of plus-or-minus 200 basis points on the market value of fixed maturities and preferred stocks. The equity price risk is defined as a hypothetical change of plus-or-minus 10% in the fair value of common stocks. Changes in interest rates would result in unrealized gains or losses in the market value of the fixed maturity and preferred stock portfolio due to differences between current market rates and the stated rates for these investments. Based on the results of the sensitivity analysis at December 31, 2000, the Company's estimated market exposure for a 200-basis point increase (decrease) in interest rates was calculated. A 200 basis point increase results in an \$86,081 decrease in the market value of the fixed maturities and preferred stocks. A 200 basis point decrease results in a \$55,235 increase in the market value of the same securities. The equity price risk impact at December 31, 2000, based upon a 10% increase in the fair value of common stocks and preferred stock mutual funds, would be an increase of \$11,583 and \$35,242, respectively. Based upon a 10% decrease, common stocks and preferred stock mutual funds would decrease \$11,583 and \$35,242, respectively. This analysis was further exemplified during 2000 as the Company experienced an increase in the market value of investments, net of taxes, of \$36,490 reflected in the change in net accumulated other comprehensive income. Additionally, the Company had a \$10,775 increase in investment income, net of taxes, due to an increase in value of the underlying securities in closed-end preferred stock mutual funds. In accordance with the equity method of accounting, the change in market value of the underlying preferred stocks held by the preferred stock mutual funds is recorded through the income statement. Long-term interest rates (30-year Treasury Bond) decreased to 5.46% at December 31, 2000 from 6.48% at December 31, 1999. The preceding sensitivity analysis does not represent a forecast and should not be relied upon as being indicative of expected operating results. These hypothetical estimates are based upon numerous assumptions such as the nature and timing of interest rate levels including the yield curve shape, prepayments on loans and securities, reinvestment and replacement of asset and liability cash flows and others. While assumptions are developed based upon current economic conditions, the Company cannot provide any assurance as to the predictive nature of these assumptions. Also, as market conditions vary from those assumed in the sensitivity analysis, actual results will also differ due to prepayment and

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refinancing levels likely deviating from those assumed and other internal and external variables. Furthermore, the sensitivity analysis does not reflect actions that management might take in responding to or anticipating changes in interest rates.

### Recent Accounting Developments

The NAIC revised the Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual in a process referred to as Codification. The revised manual became effective January 1, 2001 for all insurance companies. The domiciliary states of the Company's insurance subsidiaries have adopted the provisions of the revised manual. The revised manual has changed certain prescribed statutory accounting practices and will result in changes to the accounting practices that the Company's insurance subsidiaries use to prepare their statutory-basis financial statements. Management believes the impact of these changes to the Company's insurance subsidiaries statutory-basis capital and surplus as of January 1, 2001 will not be significant.

28

In June 1998, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 ("SFAS 133"), "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended in June 2000 by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 138 ("SFAS 138"), "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities," which requires companies to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure such instruments at fair value. SFAS 138 amended Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 137 ("SFAS 137"), "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities- Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133." The provisions of SFAS 133 will require adoption for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. The Company had no derivative or hedging activity in 2000, 1999, or 1998.

In September 2000, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140 ("SFAS 140"), "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," which replaces Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 125 ("SFAS 125"), "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." The Statement provides accounting and reporting standards for transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities. Those standards are based on consistent application of a "financial components" approach that focuses on control. Under that approach, after a transfer of financial assets, a company recognizes the financial and servicing assets it controls and the liabilities it has incurred, does not recognize financial assets when control has been surrendered, and does not recognize liabilities when extinguished. The Statement provides consistent standards for distinguishing transfers of financial assets that are sales from transfers that are secured borrowings. The Statement is effective for transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities occurring after March 31, 2001. Adoption of SFAS 140 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

### Effects of Inflation and Recession

The Company generally is unable to recover the costs of inflation in its personal automobile insurance line since the premiums it charges are

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subject to state regulation. Additionally, the premium rates charged by the Company for personal automobile insurance are adjusted by the Commissioner only at annual intervals. Such annual adjustments in premium rates may lag behind related cost increases. Economic recessions will also have an impact upon the Company, primarily through the policyholder's election to decrease non-compulsory coverages afforded by the policy and decreased driving, each of which tends to decrease claims.

To the extent inflation and economic recession influence yields on investments, the Company is also affected. As each of these environments affect current market rates of return, previously committed investments may rise or decline in value depending on the type and maturity of investment.

Inflation and recession must also be considered by the Company in the creation and review of loss and LAE reserves since portions of these reserves are expected to be paid over extended periods of time. The anticipated effect of economic conditions is implicitly considered when estimating liabilities for losses and LAE. The importance of continually adjusting reserves is even more pronounced in periods of changing economic circumstances.

### COMMON STOCK PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION

The Company's common stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol "CGI". The high, low and close prices for shares, as quoted in the Wall Street Journal, of the Company's Common Stock for 2000 and 1999 were as follows:

		2000			1999		
	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	
First Quarter.....	\$31.0000	\$23.0000	\$29.5000	\$31.0625	\$23.4375	\$24.5625	
Second Quarter.....	30.8750	26.1250	29.5000	25.1250	21.5625	24.3750	
Third Quarter.....	29.4375	25.0625	28.9375	26.8750	21.5000	23.0000	
Fourth Quarter.....	29.2500	22.8750	27.1800	28.1250	20.7500	26.1250	

As of March 1, 2001, there were 1,093 stockholders of record of the Company's Common Stock, not including stock held in "Street Name" or held in accounts for participants of the Company's Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("E.S.O.P").

29

The Board of Directors of the Company voted to declare four quarterly dividends to stockholders of record totaling \$1.15 per share and \$1.11 per share in 2000 and 1999, respectively. On May 19, 2000, the Board voted to increase the quarterly stockholder dividend from \$0.28 to \$0.29 per share to stockholders of record as of June 4, 2000. Prior to that declaration, the Company had paid quarterly dividends of \$0.28 per share dating back to May 15, 1999 when the Board voted to increase the dividend from \$0.27 to \$0.28 per share.

The Company purchased 606,200 shares of Treasury Stock under the stock buyback program during 2000, at an average price of \$25.56, increasing the total shares of Treasury Stock to 4,246,648 at December 31, 2000. The Company began a stock buyback program during the second quarter of 1995. That program, which was approved by the Board of Directors on May 19, 1995, authorized the Company to purchase up to 5 million shares of Treasury Stock. Through March 31, 2000, the Company completed its share purchases under that

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program. In May 1999, the Board of Directors approved an additional stock buy-back program of up to 2 million shares. At December 31, 2000, the Company has authority to purchase approximately 900,000 additional shares.

30

### REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

The management of the Company is responsible for the consolidated financial statements and all other information presented in this Annual Report. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles determined by management to be appropriate in the circumstances and include amounts based on management's informed estimates and judgments. Financial information presented elsewhere in this Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements. The appropriateness of data underlying such financial information is monitored through internal accounting controls, an internal audit department, independent auditors and the Board of Directors through its audit committee.

The Company maintains a system of internal accounting controls designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly. The system of internal accounting controls is supported by the selection and training of qualified personnel combined with the appropriate division of responsibilities.

Management recognizes its responsibility for fostering a strong ethical climate so that the Company's affairs are conducted according to the highest standards of personal and corporate conduct. The Board of Directors has adopted a formal code of conduct and Corporate Compliance Program governing employees and directors. Management encourages open communication within the Company and requires the confidential treatment of proprietary information and compliance with all domestic laws, including those relating to financial disclosure.

The 2000 consolidated financial statements were audited by the Company's independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. In addition, Ernst & Young LLP performs reviews of the unaudited quarterly financial statements, prior to the announcement of quarterly earnings. Management has made available to Ernst & Young LLP all of the Company's financial records and related data, as well as the minutes of stockholders' and directors' meetings. Furthermore, management believes that all representations made to Ernst & Young LLP were valid and appropriate.

31

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
The Commerce Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Commerce Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of The Commerce Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries at December 31, 2000 and 1999, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2000, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts  
January 26, 2001

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December 31,  
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2000	1999
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Investments (notes A2, A3, and B)		
Fixed maturities, at market (cost: \$665,881 in 2000 and \$661,445 in 1999).....	\$ 669,935	\$ 647,338
Preferred stocks, at market (cost: \$215,823 in 2000 and \$230,934 in 1999).....	200,083	211,049
Common stocks, at market (cost: \$ 87,704 in 2000 and \$ 83,984 in 1999).....	115,827	77,348
Preferred stock mutual funds, at equity (cost: \$327,980 in 2000 and \$267,956 in 1999).....	337,733	251,135
Mortgage loans on real estate and collateral notes receivable (less allowance for possible loan losses of \$858 in 2000 and \$2,127 in 1999).....	51,661	72,451
Cash and cash equivalents.....	70,521	22,535
Other investments (cost: \$25,475 in 2000 and \$13,130 in 1999).....	26,802	14,139
Total investments.....	1,472,562	1,295,995
Accrued investment income.....	18,218	14,697
Premiums receivable (less allowance for doubtful receivables of \$1,487 in 2000 and \$1,452 in 1999).....	230,580	195,160
Deferred policy acquisition costs (notes A4 and C).....	111,305	98,500
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation (notes A5 and D).....	34,823	34,802
Residual market receivable (note F)		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses.....	82,450	91,576
Unearned premiums.....	44,791	50,084
Due from reinsurers (note F).....	61,554	48,365
Deferred income taxes (notes A9 and G).....	12,041	37,582
Non-compete agreement, net of accumulated amortization (note A6).....	2,829	3,179
Other assets.....	4,461	8,079
Total assets.....	\$2,075,614	\$1,878,019
 <b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses (notes A7, E and F).....	\$ 674,140	\$ 659,841
Unearned premiums (note A8).....	519,885	457,095
Current income taxes (notes A9 and G).....	13,988	10,839
Deferred income (notes A10 and F).....	7,703	7,464
Contingent commissions accrued (note A11).....	35,346	33,468
Payable for securities purchased.....	524	1,953
Excess of book value of subsidiary interest over cost (note A12)...	8,431	10,758
Other liabilities and accrued expenses.....	32,648	27,232
Total liabilities.....	1,292,665	1,208,650
Minority interest (note A13).....	1,068	1,364
<b>Stockholders' Equity (notes B, L, M and N)</b>		
Preferred stock, authorized 5,000,000 shares at \$1.00 par value; none issued in 2000 and 1999.....	-	-
Common stock, authorized 100,000,000 shares at \$.50 par value; 38,000,000 shares issued in 2000 and 1999.....	19,000	19,000
Paid-in capital.....	29,621	29,621
Net accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes (benefits) of \$6,371 in 2000 and (\$13,277) in 1999.....	11,833	(24,657)
Retained earnings.....	820,528	727,649

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Treasury stock, 4,246,648 shares in 2000 and 3,640,448 shares in 1999, at cost (note A14).....	880,982	751,613
(83,608)	(99,101)	
Total stockholders' equity.....	781,881	668,005
Total liabilities, minority interest and stockholders' equity..	\$2,075,614	\$1,878,019

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

33

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

For the years ended December 31,  
(Thousands of Dollars Except Per Share Data)

	2000	1999	1998
<b>Revenues</b>			
Earned premiums (notes A8 and F).....	\$ 954,483	\$ 871,830	\$ 745,620
Net investment income (note B).....	123,404	67,388	89,193
Premium finance and service fees.....	15,227	14,774	13,440
Amortization of excess of book value of subsidiary interest over cost (note A12).....	3,390	3,019	-
Net realized investment gains (note B).....	2,976	6,023	4,458
Total revenues.....	1,099,480	963,034	852,711
<b>Expenses</b>			
Losses and loss adjustment expenses (notes A7, E and F).....	686,157	625,090	531,429
Policy acquisition costs (notes A4 and C).....	243,257	233,660	196,434
Total expenses.....	929,414	858,750	727,863
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest.....	170,066	104,284	124,848
Income taxes (notes A9 and G).....	38,306	16,667	26,583
Net earnings before minority interest.....	131,760	87,617	98,265
Minority interest in net loss of subsidiary (note A13).....	320	1,059	-
NET EARNINGS.....	\$ 132,080	\$ 88,676	\$ 98,265
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME.....	\$ 168,570	\$ 40,730	\$ 96,594
<b>BASIC AND DILUTED NET EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE</b>			
(note A15).....	\$ 3.87	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.73
CASH DIVIDENDS PAID PER SHARE.....	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.07
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING.....</b>			
	34,121,047	34,940,074	36,042,652



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

34

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 For the years ended December 31,  
 (Thousands of Dollars)

	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Net Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance January 1, 1998.....	\$19,000	\$29,621	\$ 24,960	\$617,930	\$(38,687)	\$652,824
Net earnings.....				98,265		98,265
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period net of taxes of \$1,548...			2,968			2,968
Reclassification adjustment net of tax benefits of \$2,498.....			(4,639)			(4,639)
Other comprehensive loss...			(1,671)			(1,671)
Comprehensive income.....						96,594
Stockholder dividends.....				(38,566)		(38,566)
Balance December 31, 1998....	19,000	29,621	23,289	677,629	(38,687)	710,852
Net earnings.....				88,676		88,676
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Unrealized holding losses arising during the period, net of tax benefits of \$18,833.....			(34,976)			(34,976)
Reclassification adjustment net of tax benefits of \$6,984.....			(12,970)			(12,970)
Other comprehensive loss...			(47,946)			(47,946)
Comprehensive income.....						40,730
Stockholder dividends.....				(38,656)		(38,656)
Treasury Stock purchased....					(44,921)	(44,921)
Balance December 31, 1999...	19,000	29,621	(24,657)	727,649	(83,608)	668,005

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Net earnings.....				132,080		132,080
Other comprehensive income						
Unrealized holding gains						
arising during the period,						
net of income taxes of						
\$18,218.....			33,833			33,833
Reclassification adjustment						
net of income taxes of						
\$1,431.....			2,657			2,657
Other comprehensive income.			36,490			36,490
Comprehensive income.....						168,570
Stockholder dividends.....				(39,201)		(39,201)
Treasury Stock purchased....					(15,493)	(15,493)
Balance December 31, 2000....	\$19,000	\$29,621	\$ 11,833	\$820,528	\$(99,101)	\$781,881

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

35

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
For the years ended December 31,  
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2000	1999	1998
Cash flows from operating activities			
Premiums collected.....	\$ 977,413	\$ 881,472	\$ 761,539
Net investment income received.....	92,962	90,558	87,768
Premium finance and service fees received.....	15,227	14,774	13,440
Losses and loss adjustment expenses paid.....	(660,665)	(611,136)	(574,212)
Policy acquisition costs paid.....	(247,767)	(225,587)	(188,420)
Federal income tax payments.....	(29,264)	(25,404)	(34,791)
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	147,906	124,677	65,324
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from maturity of fixed maturities.....	20,805	46,565	64,004
Proceeds from sale of fixed maturities.....	97,180	142,562	34,034
Proceeds from sale of equity securities.....	45,604	76,485	80,420
Proceeds from sale of mortgages.....	20,042	-	-
Purchase of fixed maturities.....	(125,844)	(107,664)	(134,540)
Purchase of equity securities.....	(29,987)	(72,536)	(171,063)
Purchase of preferred stock mutual funds.....	(60,024)	(98,564)	(53,833)
Purchase of other investments.....	(11,885)	(4,875)	(3,616)
Purchase of subsidiary, net of cash acquired.....	-	(77,056)	-
Net increase in short-term investments,			
net of payable for securities purchased.....	-	-	(11,500)
Payments received on mortgage loans and collateral			
notes receivable.....	9,141	11,800	26,788
Mortgage loans and collateral notes originated.....	(7,896)	(10,911)	(16,450)
Purchase of property and equipment.....	(3,416)	(2,910)	(4,293)
Other proceeds from investing activities.....	1,054	2,627	315

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Net cash used in investing activities.....	(45,226)	(94,477)	(189,734)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to stockholders.....	(39,201)	(38,656)	(38,566)
Purchase of treasury stock.....	(15,493)	(44,921)	-
Net cash used in financing activities.....	(54,694)	(83,577)	(38,566)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	47,986	(53,377)	(162,976)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	22,535	75,912	238,888
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	\$ 70,521	\$ 22,535	\$ 75,912

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

36

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
Reconciliation of Net Earnings to Net Cash Provided by  
Operating Activities  
For the years ended December 31,  
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2000	1999	1998
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net earnings.....	\$ 132,080	\$ 88,676	\$ 98,265
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Premiums receivable.....	(35,420)	(22,399)	6,591
Deferred policy acquisition costs.....	(12,805)	(3,374)	(3,495)
Residual market receivable.....	14,419	(1,440)	21,579
Due from reinsurers.....	(13,189)	(4,116)	(18,517)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses.....	14,299	12,733	(46,477)
Unearned premiums.....	62,790	38,796	11,825
Current income taxes.....	3,149	6,909	1,405
Deferred income taxes.....	5,893	(15,647)	(9,614)
Deferred income.....	239	516	(323)
Contingent commissions.....	1,878	11,401	8,206
Other assets, liabilities and accrued expenses....	6,708	(8,273)	533
Net realized investment gains.....	(2,976)	(6,023)	(4,458)
Impact of change to equity method of accounting for preferred stock mutual funds.....	(26,574)	22,401	(2,692)
Other - net.....	(2,585)	4,517	2,496
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	\$ 147,906	\$ 124,677	\$ 65,324

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

37

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998  
(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE A-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of The Commerce Group, Inc. (the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP").

The consolidated financial statements include The Commerce Group, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Bay Finance Company, Inc., Clark-Prout Insurance Agency, Inc. and Commerce Holdings, Inc. ("CHI"). The Commerce Insurance Company ("Commerce") and Citation Insurance Company ("Citation") are wholly-owned subsidiaries of CHI. Commerce West Insurance Company ("Commerce West") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Commerce. American Commerce Insurance Company ("American Commerce") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ACIC Holding Co., Inc. ACIC Holding Co., Inc. is owned jointly with AAA Southern New England ("AAA SNE") with Commerce maintaining an 80% common stock interest and AAA SNE maintaining a 20% common stock interest (see note A17). All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year account balances have been reclassified to conform to the 2000 presentation. During the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company changed its policy in regard to its investments in certain closed-end preferred stock mutual funds. The level of ownership and new investment policy requires the Company to account for these investments on an equity basis. The results of prior accounting periods impacted by this change have been restated.

The insurance subsidiaries, Commerce, Citation, Commerce West and American Commerce, prepare statutory financial statements in accordance with

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accounting practices prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC"), the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the State of California, and the State of Ohio.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### 2. Investments

All investment transactions have credit exposure to the extent that a counter party may default on an obligation to the Company. Credit risk is a consequence of carrying investment positions. To manage credit risk, the Company focuses on higher quality fixed-income securities and preferred stocks, reviews the credit strength of all companies in which it invests, limits its exposure in any one investment category and monitors the portfolio quality, taking into account credit ratings assigned by recognized statistical rating organizations.

38

#### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars Except for Per Share Data)

#### NOTE A-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments in fixed maturities, which include taxable and non-taxable bonds, and investments in common and preferred stocks, are carried at fair market value and are classified as available for sale. Unrealized investment gains and losses on common and preferred stocks and fixed maturities, to the extent that there is no other than temporary impairment of value, are credited or charged to a separate component of stockholders' equity, known as "net accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)", until realized, net of any tax effect. When investment securities are sold, the realized gain or loss is determined based upon specific identification. Fair market value of fixed maturities and common and preferred stocks are based on quoted market prices. For other securities held as investments, fair market value equals quoted market price, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair market value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities. The Company has not invested more than 5% of fixed maturities in any one state or political subdivision.

During the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company changed its policy in regard to its investments in certain closed-end preferred stock mutual funds. On a forward going basis, the Company intends to take a proactive posture to affect the overall investment performance of these funds. This posture may involve discussing, among other things, the performance, trading prices, investment strategy, portfolio securities, and extraordinary

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transactions such as a merger, reorganization or liquidation of one or more funds with management, shareholders, or others. The Company's ownership position of these various funds at December 31, 2000 ranges from 23% to 48% of outstanding shares. The level of ownership and new investment policy requires the Company to account for these investments on an equity basis. The equity method requires that the investments are to be valued at original cost plus the cumulative equity in the earnings and losses of the funds and adjusted over time by the premium or discount at the time of purchase to the applicable underlying net asset value of the funds. Prior to the policy change, the Company reported the income on a cash basis, valued the investments at quoted market prices and recorded the change in quoted market prices through Comprehensive Income. The results of prior accounting periods impacted by this change have been restated. The net earnings per share for 2000 were increased by \$0.60 per share and for 1999 were decreased by \$0.40 per share as a result of this change.

The Company originates and holds mortgage loans on real estate on properties located in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut. The Company controls credit risk through credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures. The Company performs in-depth credit evaluations on all new mortgage customers. Bad debt expenses have not been material in recent years.

Mortgage loans on real estate and collateral notes receivable are stated at the amount of unpaid principal, less an allowance for possible loan losses. The adequacy of the allowance for possible loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management. Factors considered in evaluating the adequacy of the allowance include previous loss experience, current economic conditions and their effect on borrowers and the performance of individual loans in relation to contract terms. The provision for possible loan losses charged to operating expenses is based upon management's judgment of the amount necessary to maintain the allowance at a level adequate to absorb possible losses. During 2000, management reassessed its philosophy for establishing the allowance for possible loan losses. Based on this and a review of historical loan loss data, management decreased the allowance to its current level at December 31, 2000. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the collectibility of the principal is unlikely and recoveries are credited to the allowance when received.

Interest on mortgage loans is included in income as earned based upon rates applied to principal amounts outstanding. Accrual of interest on mortgage loans is discontinued either when reasonable doubt exists as to the full, timely collection of interest or principal, or when a loan becomes contractually past due more than ninety days. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, all unpaid interest previously accrued is reversed against current period earnings.

39

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE A-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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Cash and cash equivalents includes cash currently on hand to cover operating expenses. The Company held \$13,775 and \$18,655 in U.S. Government Repurchase Agreements at various financial institutions in 2000 and 1999, respectively. The amount of collateral, maintained by the seller, at the time of purchase and each subsequent business day, is required to have a market value that is equal to 102% of the resale price.

### 4. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Policy acquisition costs relating to unearned premiums, consisting of commissions, premium taxes and other underwriting expenses incurred at the policy issuance, are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned, the amount being reduced by any potential premium deficiency. If any potential premium deficiency exists, it represents future estimated losses, loss adjustment expenses and amortization of deferred acquisition costs in excess of the related unearned premiums. There was no premium deficiency in 2000, 1999 and 1998. In determining whether a premium deficiency exists, the Company considers anticipated investment income on unearned premiums.

### 5. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated on the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the following rates:

Asset Classification	Percent Per Annum
Buildings.....	2.5
Building improvements (prior to 1992).....	2.5
Building improvements (1992 and subsequent)....	5.0
Equipment and office furniture.....	10.0
EDP equipment and copiers.....	20.0
Automobiles.....	33.3

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations; betterments are capitalized. The cost of property sold or otherwise disposed of and the accumulated depreciation thereon is eliminated from the related property and accumulated depreciation accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to income.

### 6. Non-Compete Agreement

The non-compete agreement of \$2,829 represents the unamortized portion of the purchase price associated with the acquisition of American Commerce allocated to the arrangement whereby the American Automobile Association, Inc. ("AAA National") agreed not to compete with American Commerce prior to February 2009. The cost of \$3,500 is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the arrangement. The amount of accumulated amortization at December 31, 2000 and 1999 was \$671 and \$321, respectively.

### 7. Unpaid Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The liability for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") represents the accumulation of individual case estimates for reported losses and estimates for incurred but not reported ("IBNR") losses and LAE. Assumed losses and LAE are recorded as reported by the ceding organization with additional adjustments for IBNR. The liability for losses and LAE is intended to cover the ultimate net cost of all losses and loss adjustment

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expenses incurred through the balance sheet date. Liability estimates are continually reviewed and updated, and therefore, the ultimate liability may be more or less than the current estimate. The effects of changes in the estimates are included in the results of operations in the period in which the estimates are revised.

40

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

#### NOTE A-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

##### 8. Premiums

Insurance premiums are recognized as income ratably over the terms of the policies. Unearned premiums are determined by prorating policy premiums on a daily basis over the terms of the policies. A significant portion of the Company's Massachusetts premiums written is derived through the American Automobile Association Clubs of Massachusetts ("AAA clubs") affinity group marketing program. Of the Company's total direct premiums written, the portion attributable to the AAA affinity group marketing program in Massachusetts was \$535,766 or 50.0% in 2000, \$495,962 or 52.3% in 1999 and \$457,430 or 57.3% in 1998. Of these amounts, 12.2% were written through insurance agencies owned by the AAA clubs and 87.8% were written through the Company's network of independent agents in 2000.

##### 9. Income Taxes

The Company uses an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. In estimating future tax consequences, the Company generally considers all expected future events other than changes in the tax law or rates, unless enacted. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. No valuation allowance was established in 2000 and 1999.

##### 10. Deferred Income

Income consisting of expense reimbursements, which include servicing carrier fees from Commonwealth Automobile Reinsurers ("C.A.R."), a state-mandated reinsurance mechanism, on policies written for C.A.R., are deferred and amortized over the term of the related insurance policies (see note F).

##### 11. Contingent Commissions

In addition to state mandated minimum and other commissions on policies written, the Company pays certain of its agencies compensation in the form of profit sharing. This is based, in part, on the underwriting profits of an individual agent's business written with the Company. The arrangement for Massachusetts business utilizes a three-year rolling plan, with one third of each of the current and the two prior years profit or loss calculations summed to a single amount. This amount, if positive, is multiplied by the profit sharing commission rate and paid to the agent. Outside of Massachusetts, Commerce West and American Commerce each have



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contingent commission plans tailored to their specific markets.

### 12. Excess of Book Value of Subsidiary Interest Over Cost

As a result of the acquisition of American Commerce, the amount representing the excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired over the purchase price at the January 29, 1999 acquisition date was \$16,947. The amount is being amortized into revenue on the straight line basis over a five year period. The amount amortized into income in 2000 and 1999 was \$3,390 and \$3,019, respectively. The amount shown on the Balance Sheet represents the Company's 80% share of the net excess of book value of subsidiary interest over cost less accumulated amortization.

### 13. Minority Interest

The Company's interest in ACIC Holding Co., Inc. through Commerce, a wholly owned subsidiary of CHI, is represented by an 80% ownership of the outstanding shares of common stock at December 31, 2000 and 1999. AAA SNE maintains a 20% common stock ownership. The minority interest of \$320 for 2000 and of \$1,059 for 1999 represents 20% of the net loss of ACIC Holding Co., Inc., after the preferred stock dividends, which is included in these consolidated financial statements.

41

## THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

#### NOTE A-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 14. Treasury Stock

In May 1999, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a stock buy-back program of up to 2,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company. During the period from January 1, 2000 through December 31, 2000, the Company purchased 606,200 shares of its own common stock. During 1999, the Company purchased 497,200 shares of its own common stock under the May 1999 buy-back program. At December 31, 2000, the Company had authority to purchase 896,600 additional shares of its common stock under the May 1999 buy-back program. As of December 31, 2000, the Company holds a total of 4,246,648 shares of treasury stock.

### 15. Net Earnings Per Common Share

Net earnings per common share is computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were 34,121,047, 34,940,074, and 36,042,652, respectively. Weighted average number of common shares outstanding is determined by taking the average of the following calculation for a specified period of time: The daily amount of (1) the total issued outstanding common shares minus (2) the total Treasury Stock purchased.

### 16. New Accounting Pronouncements

The NAIC revised the Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual in a process referred to as Codification. The revised manual

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became effective January 1, 2001 for all insurance companies. The domiciliary states of the Company's insurance subsidiaries have adopted the provisions of the revised manual. The revised manual has changed certain prescribed statutory accounting practices and will result in changes to the accounting practices that the Company's insurance subsidiaries use to prepare their statutory-basis financial statements. Management believes the impact of these changes to the Company's insurance subsidiaries statutory-basis capital and surplus as of January 1, 2001 will not be significant.

In June 1998, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 ("SFAS 133"), "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended in June 2000 by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 138 ("SFAS 138"), "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities," which requires companies to recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure such instruments at fair value. SFAS 138 amended Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 137 ("SFAS 137"), "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities- Deferral of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133." The provisions of SFAS 133 will require adoption for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. The Company had no derivative or hedging activity in 2000, 1999, or 1998.

In September 2000, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140 ("SFAS 140"), "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," which replaces Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 125 ("SFAS 125"), "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." The Statement provides accounting and reporting standards for transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities. Those standards are based on consistent application of a "financial components" approach that focuses on control. Under that approach, after a transfer of financial assets,

42

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

#### NOTE A-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a company recognizes the financial and servicing assets it controls and the liabilities it has incurred, does not recognize financial assets when control has been surrendered, and does not recognize liabilities when extinguished. The Statement provides consistent standards for distinguishing transfers of financial assets that are sales from transfers that are secured borrowings. The Statement is effective for transfers and servicing of financial assets and extinguishments of liabilities occurring after March 31, 2001. Adoption of SFAS 140 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

#### 17. Acquisition

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In November 1998, Commerce formed ACIC Holding Co., Inc., in a joint venture with AAA SNE and invested \$90,800 to fund the January 29, 1999 acquisition of the Automobile Club Insurance Company, whose name was changed to American Commerce upon completion of the acquisition. Commerce invested \$90,000 in the form of preferred stock and an additional \$800 representing an 80% common stock ownership. AAA SNE invested \$200 representing a 20% common stock ownership. The terms of the preferred stock call for Commerce to receive quarterly cash dividends at the rate of 10% per annum from ACIC Holding, Co., Inc. In the event cash dividends cannot be paid, additional preferred stock will be issued. During 2000, 19 shares of Class A and 693 shares of Class B preferred stock were issued in lieu of the cash payment of dividends. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase. Since the January 29, 1999 acquisition, American Commerce's results have been consolidated into the Company's financial statements. Since 1995, Commerce has maintained an exclusive affinity group marketing relationship with AAA Insurance Agency, Inc., a subsidiary of AAA SNE. AAA Insurance Agency, Inc. has been a licensed insurance agent of Commerce since 1985.

### NOTE B-Investments and Investment Income

#### 1. Fixed Maturities

The amortized cost and estimated fair market value of investments in fixed maturities are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Gross Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses	Estimated Fair Market Value
At December 31, 2000:				
Corporate bonds.....	\$ 130,775	\$ 1,263	\$ (5,783)	\$ 126,255
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes.....	3,428	86	(137)	3,377
GNMA & FNMA mortgage-backed bonds....	67,274	444	(457)	67,261
Obligations of states and political subdivisions.....	464,404	14,454	(5,816)	473,042
Totals.....	\$ 665,881	\$ 16,247	\$ (12,193)	\$ 669,935
At December 31, 1999:				
Corporate Bonds.....	\$ 45,147	\$ 87	\$ (2,702)	\$ 42,532
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes.....	3,616	19	(320)	3,315
GNMA & FNMA mortgage-backed bonds....	82,349	753	(489)	82,613
Obligations of states and political subdivisions.....	530,333	4,362	(15,817)	518,878
Totals.....	\$ 661,445	\$ 5,221	\$ (19,328)	\$ 647,338

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

## Edgar Filing: COMMERCE GROUP INC /MA - Form ARS

NOTE B-Investments and Investment Income (continued)

Proceeds from sales of investments in fixed maturities, gross gains and gross losses realized on those sales were as follows:

	Proceeds From Sales	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses
For the year ended December 31, 2000:			
Corporate bonds.....	\$ 1,167	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes.....	-	-	-
GNMA mortgage-backed bonds.....	-	-	-
Obligations of states and political subdivisions...	96,013	198	(2,749)
Totals.....	\$ 97,180	\$ 198	\$ (2,749)
For the year ended December 31, 1999:			
Corporate bonds.....	\$ 17,516	\$ 102	\$ (941)
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes.....	27,096	8	(842)
GNMA mortgage-backed bonds.....	-	-	-
Obligations of states and political subdivisions...	97,950	298	(2,606)
Totals.....	\$142,562	\$ 408	\$ (4,389)
For the year ended December 31, 1998:			
GNMA mortgage-backed bonds.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Obligations of states and political subdivisions...	34,034	25	(435)
Totals.....	\$ 34,034	\$ 25	\$ (435)

The amortized cost and approximate fair market value of fixed maturities at December 31, 2000 and 1999, by contractual maturity, are as follows:

	2000		1999	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Market Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Market Value
Obligations of states, political subdivisions, corporate bonds and U.S. Treasury bonds and notes:				
Due in one year or less.....	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,214	\$ 2,780	\$ 2,793
Due after one year through five years.....	7,650	7,882	1,738	1,665
Due after five years through ten years.....	9,162	9,431	18,201	16,761
Due after ten years.....	580,594	584,147	556,377	543,506
	598,607	602,674	579,096	564,725
GNMA & FMNA mortgage-backed bonds.....	67,274	67,261	82,349	82,613
Total fixed maturities.....	\$665,881	\$669,935	\$661,445	\$647,338

Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations.

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### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 (Thousands of Dollars)

#### NOTE B-Investments and Investment Income (continued)

##### 2. Closed-end Preferred Stock Mutual Funds

The following table reflects the shares held, percentage of ownership, carrying value at equity, book value, market value, and value of shares at net asset value, by fund at December 31, 2000 and 1999:

(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

December 31, 2000						
Fund Symbol (1)	Fund Shares Held	% of Ownership	Carrying Value at Equity	Book Value	Quoted Market Value	Value of Shares at Net Asset Value
PGD	1,877,300	22.5%	\$ 23,478	\$ 19,666	\$ 22,528	\$ 26,695
PPF	2,352,900	32.4%	28,322	26,048	25,882	30,470
PDF	4,638,800	31.0%	46,003	41,966	40,589	47,594
PDT	4,925,100	32.8%	60,453	53,144	52,021	63,091
DIV	3,080,500	31.2%	46,314	42,500	40,239	48,918
PDI	5,253,400	48.5%	52,207	52,583	52,534	54,110
PFD	2,981,500	30.3%	39,834	44,803	36,151	40,012
PFO	3,892,543	34.9%	41,122	47,270	40,385	41,533
Total			\$337,733	\$327,980	\$310,329	\$352,423

December 31, 1999						
Fund Symbol (1)	Fund Shares Held	% of Ownership	Carrying Value at Equity	Book Value	Quoted Market Value	Value of Shares at Net Asset Value
PGD	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PPF	1,602,800	22.1%	17,072	18,315	15,828	19,041
PDF	4,215,400	28.1%	37,310	38,598	32,669	39,035
PDT	4,341,600	28.9%	45,437	47,721	38,260	48,582
DIV	2,532,300	25.6%	33,378	35,788	29,438	36,161
PDI	4,369,600	40.4%	45,506	44,207	39,873	47,891
PFD	2,629,600	26.7%	35,716	40,471	32,212	36,131
PFO	3,433,643	30.8%	36,716	42,856	35,839	37,152
Total			\$251,135	\$267,956	\$224,119	\$263,993

(1) John Hancock Patriot Global Dividend Fund ("PGD"), John Hancock Patriot Preferred Dividend Fund, ("PPF"), John Hancock Patriot Premium Dividend I Fund ("PDF"), John Hancock Patriot Premium Dividend II Fund ("PDT"), John Hancock Patriot Select Dividend Fund ("DIV"), Putnam Dividend Income Fund ("PDI"), Preferred Income Fund ("PFD"), Preferred Income Opportunity Fund ("PFO").

The difference between the carrying value at equity and the value of shares at net asset value is negative goodwill created at the time of the purchase of the shares. Negative goodwill is being amortized into investment income over various periods ranging from 1.25 years to 4 years based on the turnover ratios of the funds.

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE B-Investments and Investment Income (continued)

3. Mortgage Loans on Real Estate and Collateral Notes Receivable

At December 31, 2000 and 1999, mortgage loans on real estate and collateral notes receivable consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2000	1999
Residential (1st Mortgages).....	\$36,496	\$58,506
Residential (2nd Mortgages).....	209	227
Commercial (1st Mortgages).....	12,542	13,881
Commercial (2nd Mortgages).....	50	67
	49,297	72,681
Collateral notes receivable.....	3,222	1,897
	52,519	74,578
Allowance for possible loan losses.....	(858)	(2,127)
Mortgage loans on real estate and collateral notes receivable.....	\$51,661	\$72,451

Fair value of the Company's mortgage loans on real estate and collateral notes receivable is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit and for the same remaining maturities. The future cash flows associated with certain non-performing loans are estimated based on expected payments from borrowers either through work out arrangements or the disposition of collateral. The estimated fair value of mortgage loans on real estate and collateral notes receivable at December 31, 2000 and 1999, prior to the allowance for possible loan losses, was \$54,141 and \$75,221, respectively, which was calculated by discounting the future cash flows.

At December 31, 2000 and 1999 mortgage loans which were on non-accrual status amounted to \$1,357 and \$1,259, respectively. The reduction in interest income associated with non-accrual loans was \$118, \$129 and \$205 for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

The Company originates and services residential and commercial mortgages in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The Company's exposure is generally 80% or less of the appraised value of any collateralized real property at the time of the loan origination. The ability and willingness of residential and commercial borrowers to honor their repayment commitments is generally dependent upon the level of overall economic activity and real estate values. The Company sold \$20,042 of residential mortgages in 2000 without recourse to an unrelated third party.

A summary of the changes in the allowance for possible loan losses follows:

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	Years ended December 31,	
	2000	1999
Balance, beginning of year.....	\$ 2,127	\$ 2,301
Decrease in provision for possible loan losses...	(1,269)	(174)
Balance, end of year.....	\$ 858	\$ 2,127

During 2000, management reassessed its philosophy for establishing the allowance for possible loan losses. Based on this and a review of historical loan loss data, management decreased the allowance to its current level at December 31, 2000.

46

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE B-Investments and Investment Income (continued)

The following table describes mortgage principal balances by maturity, total mortgages over 90 days past due and total mortgages in foreclosure:

	2000	1999
Fixed rate mortgages maturing:		
One year or less.....	\$ 141	\$ 82
More than one year to five years.....	742	1,388
More than five years to ten years.....	5,331	8,286
Over ten years.....	31,810	49,629
Total fixed mortgages.....	\$ 38,024	\$ 59,385
Adjustable rate mortgages maturing:		
One year or less.....	\$ -	\$ -
More than one year to five years.....	61	123
More than five years to ten years.....	283	275
Over ten years.....	10,929	12,898
Total adjustable mortgages.....	\$ 11,273	\$ 13,296
Past due over 90 days.....	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,259
Mortgages in foreclosure, included in past due over 90 days.....	\$ 808	\$ 737

4. Net Investment Income

The components of net investment income were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Interest on fixed maturities.....	\$ 44,766	\$ 45,957	\$ 41,368
Dividends on common and preferred stocks.....	23,177	23,148	20,879

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Dividends on preferred stock mutual funds.....	22,158	15,483	11,266
Equity in earnings (losses) of preferred stock mutual funds (excluding dividends received).	26,575	(22,399)	2,692
Interest on cash and cash equivalents.....	3,555	2,596	8,683
Interest on mortgage loans.....	5,677	5,908	6,604
Other.....	83	116	119
Total investment income.....	125,991	70,809	91,611
Investment expenses.....	2,587	3,421	2,418
Net investment income.....	\$123,404	\$ 67,388	\$ 89,193

5. Net Realized Investment Gains (Losses)

Net realized investment gains (losses) were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Net realized investment gains (losses):			
Fixed maturities.....	\$ (3,772)	\$ (5,991)	\$ (2,804)
Preferred Stocks.....	1,286	(244)	(727)
Common Stocks.....	4,370	11,023	7,002
Other.....	1,092	1,235	987
Total.....	\$ 2,976	\$ 6,023	\$ 4,458

47

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE B-Investments and Investment Income (continued)

6. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Net increases (decreases) in other comprehensive income (loss) less applicable income tax (expense) benefit were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Fixed maturities.....	\$ 18,161	\$ (32,892)	\$ (5,028)
Preferred stocks.....	4,145	(17,040)	(3,209)
Common stocks.....	34,759	(26,587)	5,292
Other.....	318	634	231
Impact of minority interest.....	(1,244)	2,122	-
Total.....	56,139	(73,763)	(2,714)
Tax benefit (expense).....	(19,495)	26,560	1,043
Impact of minority interest.....	(154)	(743)	-
Total tax benefit (expense).....	(19,649)	25,817	1,043
Total other comprehensive income (loss).....	\$ 36,490	\$ (47,946)	\$ (1,671)



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A summary of net accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on stocks and fixed maturity investments in 2000, 1999 and 1998 follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	\$ 46,699	\$ 8,317	\$ 43,978
Accumulated other comprehensive losses.....	(28,935)	(47,936)	(8,148)
Impact of minority interest.....	440	1,685	-
Total unrealized gains (losses).....	18,204	(37,934)	35,830
Tax benefit (expense).....	(6,217)	13,867	(12,541)
Impact of minority interest.....	(154)	(590)	-
Total benefit (expense).....	(6,371)	13,277	(12,541)
Total.....	\$ 11,833	\$ (24,657)	\$ 23,289

### NOTE C-Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Policy acquisition costs incurred and amortized to income are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Balance, beginning of year.....	\$ 98,500	\$ 88,759	\$ 85,264
Costs deferred during the year.....	256,062	243,401	199,929
Amortization charged to expense.....	(243,257)	(233,660)	(196,434)
Balance, end of year.....	\$111,305	\$ 98,500	\$ 88,759

48

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 (Thousands of Dollars)

### NOTE D-Property and Equipment

A summary of property and equipment at December 31, is as follows:

	2000	1999
Buildings.....	\$ 32,916	\$ 31,017
Equipment and office furniture.....	35,185	33,128
Building improvements.....	850	791
	68,951	64,936
Less accumulated depreciation.....	(35,456)	(32,246)
	33,495	32,690
Land.....	1,253	1,251
Construction in progress.....	75	861
	\$ 34,823	\$ 34,802

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Depreciation expense was \$4,270, \$4,243 and \$4,706 for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Depreciation expense is allocated evenly between losses and loss adjustment expenses and policy acquisition costs.

NOTE E-Unpaid losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Liabilities for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses at December 31, consist of:

	2000	1999
Net voluntary unpaid loss and LAE reserves.....	\$544,585	\$519,724
Voluntary salvage and subrogation recoverable.....	(65,505)	(61,625)
Assumed unpaid loss and LAE reserves from C.A.R.....	127,631	120,389
Assumed salvage and subrogation recoverable from C.A.R.....	(20,844)	(19,709)
 Total voluntary and assumed unpaid loss and LAE reserves..	 585,867	 558,779
Adjustment for ceded unpaid loss and LAE reserves.....	97,273	101,062
Adjustment for ceded salvage and subrogation recoverable....	(9,000)	-
 Total unpaid loss and LAE reserves.....	 \$674,140	 \$659,841

Significant periods of time can elapse between the occurrence of an insured loss, the reporting of the loss to the insurer and the insurer's payment of that loss. To recognize liabilities for unpaid losses, insurers establish reserves as balance sheet liabilities representing estimates of amounts needed to pay reported and unreported losses and LAE. Quarterly, the Company reviews these reserves internally. Regulations of the Division of Insurance require the Company to annually obtain a certification from either a qualified actuary or an approved loss reserve specialist that its loss and LAE reserves are reasonable.

When a claim is reported to the Company, claims personnel establish a "case reserve" for the estimated amount of the ultimate payment. The amount of the reserve is primarily based upon an evaluation of the type of claim involved, the circumstances surrounding the claim and the policy provisions relating to the loss. The estimate reflects the informed judgment of such personnel based on general insurance reserving practices and on the experience and knowledge of the claims person. During the loss adjustment period, these estimates are revised as deemed necessary by the Company's claims department based on subsequent developments and periodic reviews of the cases.

49

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE E-Unpaid losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses (continued)

In accordance with industry practice, the Company also maintains

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reserves for estimated IBNR. IBNR reserves are determined on the basis of historical information and the experience of the Company. Adjustments to IBNR are made periodically to take into account changes in the volume of business written, claims frequency and severity, the mix of business, claims processing and other items that can be expected to affect the Company's liability for losses and LAE over time.

When reviewing reserves, the Company analyzes historical data and estimates the impact of various factors such as (i) per claim information, (ii) the historical loss experience of the Company and industry and (iii) legislative enactments, judicial decisions, legal developments in the imposition of damages, changes and trends in general economic conditions, including the effects of inflation. This process assumes that past experience, adjusted for the effects of current developments and anticipated trends, is an appropriate basis for predicting future events. There is no precise method, however, for subsequently evaluating the impact of any specific factor on the adequacy of reserves, because the eventual development of reserves is affected by many factors.

By using both individual estimates of reported claims and generally accepted actuarial reserving techniques, the Company estimates the ultimate net liability for losses and LAE. After taking into account all relevant factors, management believes that the provision for losses and LAE at December 31, 2000 is adequate to cover the ultimate net cost of losses and claims incurred as of that date. The ultimate liability, however, may be greater or lower than reserves. Establishment of appropriate reserves is an inherently uncertain process, and there can be no certainty that currently established reserves will prove adequate in light of subsequent actual experience. The Company does not discount to present value that portion of its loss reserves expected to be paid in future periods.

Included in the loss reserve methodologies described above, are liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses for environmental related claims such as oil spills and lead paint. Reserves have been established to cover these claims for both known and unknown losses. Because of the Company's limited exposure to these types of claims, management believes they will not have a material impact on the consolidated financial position of the Company in the future. Loss reserves on environmental related claims amounted to \$3,712 and \$4,185 at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

50

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998  
(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE E-Unpaid losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses (continued)

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of beginning and ending reserves for losses and loss adjustment expense, net of reinsurance deductions from all reinsurers including C.A.R., as shown in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the periods indicated.

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	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, beginning of year, prior to effect of ceded reinsurance recoverable.....	\$558,779	\$498,127	\$529,765
January 29, 1999 American Commerce loss and loss adjustment expense reserves.....	-	63,112	-
Incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses:			
Provision for insured events of the current year..	728,582	664,978	592,796
Decrease in provision for insured events of prior years.....	(42,425)	(39,888)	(61,367)
Total incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses.....	686,157	625,090	531,429
Payments:			
Losses and loss adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of the current year.....	402,040	383,707	335,047
Losses and loss adjustment expenses attributable to insured events of prior years.....	257,029	243,843	228,020
Total payments.....	659,069	627,550	563,067
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves prior to effect of ceded reinsurance recoverable.....	585,867	558,779	498,127
Ceded reinsurance recoverable.....	88,273	101,062	85,869
Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses at the end of year per financial statements.....	\$674,140	\$659,841	\$583,996

The increase in the provision for insured events of the current year was attributable to higher incurred losses on Massachusetts business, which was primarily the result of the increased personal automobile earned premiums. Additionally it was impacted by higher assumed residual market losses during 2000, which were partially offset by improved voluntary loss ratios in Massachusetts. Also in 2000, the incurred losses were adversely impacted by approximately \$8,000 of expense related to the Trust insolvency. Also included in the 2000 increase in incurred expense is approximately \$6,300 in higher corporate expenses which are allocated to losses and LAE for book value appreciation rights, director retirement compensation and state income taxes on non-insurance subsidiaries. Although the line labeled decrease in provision for insured events of prior years increased in 2000, it remained stable as a percentage of beginning year reserves. This was because redundancies on automobile bodily injury claims, the primary component of this number, were realized on a fairly consistent basis with the prior year.

The Company's loss and LAE reserves reflect its share of the aggregate C.A.R. loss and LAE reserves of the Company and the 42 other writers of automobile insurance in Massachusetts that participate in C.A.R. ("Servicing Carriers"). The Company is a defendant in various legal actions arising from the normal course of its business. These proceedings are considered to be ordinary to operations or without foundation in fact. Management is of the opinion that these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

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THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

## NOTE F-Reinsurance Activity

The Company has reinsurance contracts for casualty and catastrophe coverages. These reinsurance arrangements minimize the Company's losses arising from large risks and protect the Company against numerous losses from a single occurrence or event. The Company also has a quota share reinsurance contract on its other than automobile business.

### Property, Catastrophe and Quota Share Reinsurance

Effective July 1, 1998 through June 30, 2000, the Company expanded the quota share program. A 75% quota-share reinsurance program was incepted, covering all non-automobile property and liability business, except umbrella policies. The excess loss portion of the previous program was reduced on July 1, 1998 and completely eliminated on September 30, 1998. The expanded program was split between American Re-Insurance Company, Employers Reinsurance Corporation, Hartford Fire Insurance Company and Swiss Reinsurance America Corporation. The maximum per occurrence loss reimbursement was the higher of 350% of premium ceded under the program or \$175.9 million. The maximum annual aggregate occurrence loss reimbursement was the higher of 450% of premium ceded under the program or \$226.1 million. A sliding scale commission, based on loss ratio, is utilized under this program. This program provides the Company with sufficient protection for catastrophe coverage so as to enable the Company to forego pure catastrophe reinsurance coverage, which was previously tailored in conjunction with the former quota share arrangement.

Through December 31, 1999, American Commerce utilized a separate catastrophe reinsurance program. Effective January 1, 2000, that program expired and American Commerce joined the quota-share reinsurance program described above.

The table below provides information depicting the approximate recovery under the quota share contract (described below) at various loss scenarios, if a single catastrophe were to strike:

Total Loss	Reinsurance Recovery	Net Loss Retained by the Company
\$ 50,000	\$ 37,500	\$12,500
100,000	75,000	25,000
150,000	112,500	37,500
200,000	150,000	50,000
250,000	167,500	82,500

Effective July 1, 2000, the Company changed its annual occurrence and aggregate annual reinsurance recovery limits on its quota share reinsurance treaty, from 350%/450% of ceded quota share premiums, respectively, to 250%/350% of ceded quota share premiums. This change was made after consultation with the Company's

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reinsurers and based upon recent catastrophe modeling performed on the Company's risks. The modeling indicated that a lower threshold was warranted. Based on this change, the Company has no reinsurance recoveries for a single event catastrophe in excess of a total loss of approximately \$223.3 million. Prior to the change this figure was \$297.5 million. The level of reinsurance protection increases (decreases) when the company cedes more (less) premium to the reinsurers. The Company's estimated total loss on its other than automobile business for 100 and 250-year storms (including American Commerce) are approximately \$131.7 million and \$204.2 million, respectively. The Company estimates were derived through the services of Swiss Reinsurance America Corporation who utilized the RMS (Risk Management Solutions) IRAS risk assessment system.

Written premiums ceded in 2000, 1999 and 1998 under the above referenced programs were \$69.4 million, \$51.5 million and \$54.0 million, respectively. The 34.8% increase in written premiums ceded in 2000 versus 1999 in this program was a result of American Commerce joining the quota-share reinsurance program effective January 1, 2000 and increases in Massachusetts homeowners premiums. An unearned premium transfer from American Commerce of approximately \$6.0 million occurred effective January 1, 2000. Ceding commission income is calculated on a ceded earned premium basis.

52

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

#### NOTE F-Reinsurance Activity (continued)

##### Casualty Reinsurance

Casualty reinsurance is on an excess of loss basis for any one event or occurrence with a maximum recovery of \$9.0 million over a net retention of \$1.0 million. This coverage is placed with Swiss Reinsurance America Corporation (rated A++ by A.M. Best).

Personal and commercial liability umbrella policies are reinsured on a 95% quota share basis in regard to limits up to \$1.0 million and 100% quota share basis for limits in excess of \$1.0 million but not exceeding \$5.0 million for policies with underlying automobile coverage of \$250/\$500 or more. The Company also has personal liability umbrella reinsurance coverage for policies with underlying automobile coverage of \$100/\$300, on a 65% quota share basis in regard to limits up to \$1.0 million and 100% quota share basis for limits in excess of \$1.0 million but not exceeding \$3.0 million. These coverages are placed with American Re-Insurance Company (rated A++ by A.M. Best).

Earned premiums and losses and loss adjustment expenses are stated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements after deductions for ceded reinsurance. Those deductions for reinsurance other than C.A.R. are as follows:

Years ended December 31,

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	2000	1999	1998
Income Statement			
Written premiums ceded.....	\$76,946	\$54,657	\$ 56,019
Earned premiums ceded.....	73,354	55,557	43,518
Losses and loss adjustment expenses ceded.....	30,797	24,240	16,568
Balance Sheet			
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses.....	24,726	21,552	9,337
Unearned premiums.....	36,828	26,813	27,350

The Company, as primary insurer, would be required to pay losses in their entirety in the event that the reinsurers were unable to discharge their obligations under the reinsurance agreements.

C.A.R.

C.A.R., a state-mandated reinsurance mechanism, enables the Company and the other Servicing Carriers to reinsure any automobile risk that the insurer perceives to be under priced at the premium level permitted by the Commissioner. Servicing Carriers, who are responsible for over 99.0% of total direct premiums written for personal automobile insurance in Massachusetts, are required to offer automobile insurance coverage to all eligible applicants pursuant to "take-all-comers" regulations, but may reinsure undesirable business with C.A.R.

53

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE F-Reinsurance Activity (continued)

Since its inception, C.A.R. has annually generated multi-million dollar underwriting losses in both the personal and commercial pools. The Company is required to share in the underwriting results of C.A.R. business for its respective product lines. Under current regulations, the Company's share of the C.A.R. personal or commercial deficit is based upon its market share for retained automobile risks for the particular pool, adjusted by a "utilization" concept, such that, in general, the Company is disproportionately and adversely affected if its relative use of C.A.R. reinsurance exceeds that of the industry, and favorably affected if its relative use of C.A.R. reinsurance is less than that of the industry. The Company's strategy has been to voluntarily retain more types of private passenger automobile business that are factored as credits, thereby favorably impacting the utilization formula. These credits result from voluntarily writing business in under-priced territories and for under-priced risks. As a result of increased voluntary retention, in excess of the industry, the credits impacting the utilization formula have favorably affected the Company's participation ratio compared to its market share.

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During 2000, 1999 and 1998, the Company's net participation in the C.A.R. personal automobile pool approximated 16.9%, 16.5% and 16.7%, respectively, as reported by C.A.R., compared to the Company's estimated market share in those years of 22.3%, 21.3% and 21.8%.

Written premiums, earned premiums, losses incurred, underwriting expenses incurred and the liabilities for unearned premiums, unpaid losses ceded to and assumed from C.A.R. were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,					
	2000		1999		1998	
	Ceded	Assumed	Ceded	Assumed	Ceded	Assumed
<b>Income Statement</b>						
Written premiums...	\$ 67,451	\$ 81,659	\$ 68,740	\$ 87,241	\$ 70,435	\$ 74,644
Earned premiums....	69,120	81,300	68,902	84,356	68,383	75,718
Losses incurred....	67,987	109,788	81,853	104,273	64,784	95,937
Underwriting expenses.....	-	28,753	-	28,569	-	24,296
<b>Balance Sheet</b>						
Unearned premiums..	44,791	42,515	50,084	42,156	41,436	39,271
Unpaid losses.....	82,450	106,787	91,576	100,680	98,784	99,427

The Company pays to C.A.R. all of the premiums generated by the policies it has ceded and C.A.R. reimburses the Company for all losses incurred on account of ceded policies. In addition, the Company receives a fee for servicing ceded policies based on the expense structure established by C.A.R. For the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998, these servicing fees amounted to \$16,783, \$17,235 and \$15,574, respectively.

The Company presents assets and liabilities gross of reinsurance. The Residual Market Receivable represents the gross amount of reinsurance recoverable from C.A.R. including unpaid losses, unearned premiums, paid losses recoverable and unpaid ceded and assumed premiums.

The current C.A.R. utilization-based participation ratio has been in place for the personal automobile market since 1993. During 2000, 1999 and 1998 the Company's amount of personal automobile exposures it reinsured through C.A.R. approximated 4.9%, 5.6% and 6.4%, respectively, as compared to industry averages of 8.4%, 9.6% and 10.0%, respectively.

### NOTE G-Income Taxes

The Company and its subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return.

54

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE G-Income Taxes (continued)



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The federal income tax expense consisted of the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Current.....	\$ 32,849	\$ 26,481	\$ 36,607
Deferred.....	5,457	(9,814)	(10,024)
	\$ 38,306	\$ 16,667	\$ 26,583

Deferred taxes arise from temporary differences in the basis of assets and liabilities for tax and financial statement purposes. The sources of these differences and the related tax effects consisted of the following:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2000	1999	1998
Unearned premiums.....	\$ (3,835)	\$ (2,785)	\$ 39
Discounting of loss reserves.....	(381)	(928)	2,782
Bad debt expense.....	249	(99)	(17)
Deferred policy acquisition costs.....	4,015	1,251	(782)
Director's retirement compensation.....	(827)	-	-
Salvage and subrogation recoverable.....	(116)	272	(233)
Tax depreciation in excess of book depreciation....	239	639	109
Book value awards/stock appreciation rights.....	(319)	2,825	(11,056)
Pension and post-retirement benefits liability.....	721	(320)	-
Equity in earnings (losses) of preferred stock mutual funds.....	6,060	(10,487)	(1,392)
Deferred items not included above.....	(349)	(182)	526
Deferred income tax.....	5,457	(9,814)	(10,024)
Other comprehensive income (loss).....	20,084	(26,407)	(898)
Deferred taxes at acquisition of American Commerce.	-	(4,662)	-
Change in deferred tax asset.....	\$ 25,541	\$ (40,883)	\$ (10,922)

Realization of a deferred tax asset is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income in future years. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income or unrealized gains are reduced.

55

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

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### NOTE G—Income Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities (assets) were comprised of the following at December 31, 2000 and 1999:

	2000	1999
Unearned premiums.....	\$ (29,049)	\$ (25,214)
Discounting of loss reserves.....	(21,659)	(21,278)
Net accumulated comprehensive loss.....	-	(13,866)
Equity in losses of preferred stock mutual funds.....	(3,815)	(9,875)
Book value awards/stock appreciation rights.....	(351)	(32)
Pension and post-retirement benefits liability of American Commerce.....	(1,021)	(1,742)
Director's retirement compensation.....	(827)	-
Bad debt allowances.....	(639)	(888)
Deferred tax assets.....	(57,361)	(72,895)
Deferred policy acquisition costs.....	32,544	28,529
Salvage and subrogation recoverable.....	2,028	2,144
Tax depreciation in excess of book depreciation.....	1,977	1,738
Net accumulated comprehensive income.....	6,218	-
Deferred items not included above.....	2,553	2,902
Deferred tax liabilities.....	45,320	35,313
Net deferred tax asset.....	\$ (12,041)	\$ (37,582)

Federal income tax on income is less than the amount computed by applying the statutory rate of 35% for the years ended 2000, 1999 and 1998 for the following reasons:

	Years ended December 31,					
	2000		1999		1998	
Tax at statutory rate..	\$ 59,523	35.0%	\$ 36,499	35.0%	\$ 43,697	35.0%
Tax exempt interest....	(8,314)	(4.9)	(9,157)	(8.8)	(8,429)	(6.8)
Dividends paid to ESOP participants.....	(899)	(0.5)	(785)	(0.8)	(762)	(0.6)
Dividends received deduction.....	(8,123)	(4.8)	(7,560)	(7.2)	(6,152)	(4.9)
Amortization of excess of book value of preferred stock mutual funds over cost.....	(3,242)	(1.9)	(1,909)	(1.8)	(1,526)	(1.2)
Other.....	(639)	(0.4)	(421)	(0.4)	(245)	(0.2)
Tax at effective rate..	\$ 38,306	22.5%	\$ 16,667	16.0%	\$ 26,583	21.3%

### NOTE H—Related-Party Transactions

The Company has made loans to insurance agencies with which Commerce transacts business on a regular basis. At December 31, 2000, ten of these loans with an aggregate outstanding principal balance of \$3,556, were collateralized by the assets of the agencies, one of these loans with an outstanding balance of \$328 was collateralized by real estate as the primary collateral and the assets of the agency as secondary collateral. There were no loans to insurance agencies collateralized solely by real estate. At December 31, 1999, six of these loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$2,297 were collateralized by the assets of the agencies and one of these loans with an outstanding balance of \$341 was

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collateralized by real estate as the primary collateral and the assets of the agency as secondary collateral.

56

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

#### NOTE H-Related-Party Transactions (continued)

One Director of the Company is the Chairman Emeritus and Assistant Clerk of an insurance agency, which is one of the Company's independent insurance agencies. This Director sold his ownership interest in that agency in 1994, although he remains associated with it in the above stated capacity. This Director also continued to receive payments under non-competition and loan agreements through 1998. This Director receives no direct or indirect compensation based on the commissions paid to the agency by the Company. During the year ended December 31, 1998, the agency received from the Company commissions of \$940 for policies written. The Company also purchased certain insurance coverage's through the agency and paid premiums for these policies of \$520 in 1998.

The immediate family of one Director of the Company owns more than a 10% equity interest in a construction company. This construction company provided construction and construction management services in connection with the construction of a new addition to an office building beginning in 1999. Terms of the contract provided for a fee of \$111 for supervision and management of the project. Payments to the construction company including the management fee and for additional construction work performed on this project in 2000 and 1999 were \$222 and \$245, respectively.

#### NOTE I-Employee Stock Ownership Plan and 401(k) Plan

The Company offers an Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("E.S.O.P.") and 401(k) Plan for the benefit of substantially all employees, including those of the Company's subsidiaries, with the exception of American Commerce as discussed in Note J. The E.S.O.P. is noncontributory on the part of participants and contributions are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company is under no obligation to make contributions or maintain the E.S.O.P. for any length of time, and may completely discontinue or terminate the E.S.O.P. at any time without liability. Contributions by the Company and subsidiaries to the E.S.O.P. for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 were \$5,702, \$5,744 and \$5,412, respectively. The E.S.O.P. owned 3,143,076 and 3,447,486 shares of the Company's common stock at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively. E.S.O.P. Participants who are current employees of the Company or its subsidiaries and who are 100% vested in their E.S.O.P. accounts can annually elect to transfer out of the E.S.O.P. up to 100% of their allocated Company stock in the form of an eligible rollover distribution into another eligible retirement plan, such as a qualified individual retirement arrangement.

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Approximately 2,248,000 shares owned by the E.S.O.P. at December 31, 2000 are allocated to the E.S.O.P. accounts of these individuals. E.S.O.P. Participants who are former employees of the Company may generally elect to withdraw from the E.S.O.P. the shares allocated to their accounts at any time. Approximately 666,000 shares owned by the E.S.O.P. at December 31, 2000 are allocated to the E.S.O.P. accounts of these individuals. The remaining approximately 220,000 shares owned by the E.S.O.P. at December 31, 2000 are allocated to the E.S.O.P. accounts of Participants who have not yet reached 100% vesting in their account balances. Disposition of these unvested shares is restricted under the E.S.O.P.

The 401(k) Plan, implemented in September 1998, enables eligible employees to contribute up to 15% of eligible compensation on a pre-tax basis up to the annual maximum limits under federal tax law. The Company incurs no expenses in the form of matching contributions but does pay for administration of the Plan.

57

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998 (Thousands of Dollars)

##### NOTE J-American Commerce Pension and Post-Retirement Benefits

Subsequent to December 31, 1999, the Directors of American Commerce voted to terminate the American Commerce noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the "pension plan") effective June 1, 2000 and transition in 2000 to the E.S.O.P. The payment of the termination liability to participants from previously funded assets of the pension plan amounted to \$4,558 in 2000. All participants of the pension plan were eligible to retire with full retirement benefits upon attainment of age 65 with 5 years of participation. Retirement benefits were payable for the life of the participant with guaranteed payments for 10 years. All retirees had taken lump-sum payments. American Commerce made contributions to a deposit administration contract, which provided the pension plan with assets sufficient to fund pension benefits to pension plan participants. The deposit administration contract was carried at contract value, which represented the cost of contributions plus interest and experience refunds. The pension plan was subject to and exceeded the minimum funding requirements of ERISA.

American Commerce maintained a separate 401(k) Plan for the benefit of substantially all of its employees. American Commerce matched 50% of all employee contributions up to 6% of pay. Both American Commerce and its employees shared in administration expenses of the plan. Subsequent to December 31, 1999, the Directors of American Commerce voted to merge the 401(k) plan with the Company's Plan on January 1, 2001.

American Commerce maintains a noncontributory post-retirement benefit plan (the "post-retirement plan") for retirees that includes medical, dental and life insurance coverage's. All participants of the post-retirement plan are eligible upon attainment of age 55 with 10 years of service or age 65 with 5 years of service. Dental coverage ceases at age 65 and life insurance coverage decreases

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based upon the age of the retiree until the attainment of age 70, at which time retirees are provided a nominal amount of coverage from age 70 and thereafter. Participant's spouses are also covered under the post-retirement plan. The cost of post-retirement medical, dental and life insurance benefits is accrued over the active service periods of employees to the date they attain full eligibility for such benefits. It is the policy of American Commerce to pay for post-retirement benefits as incurred.

The following table shows, as of December 31, 2000 and 1999, the American Commerce plans' funded status reconciled with amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet and the assumptions used in determining the actuarial present value of the benefit obligation:

	Pension Plan		Post-Retirement Plan	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
Plan assets at fair value.....	\$ -	\$ 3,048	\$ -	\$ -
Accumulated benefit obligation:				
Vested.....	-	3,438	-	-
Non-vested.....	-	135	-	-
Retirees.....	-	-	1,168	1,219
Active participants, fully eligible.....	-	-	893	889
Active participants, not eligible.....	-	-	2,225	1,844
Accumulated benefit obligation.....	-	3,573	4,286	3,952
Additional benefits based on future salary levels..	-	2,337	-	-
Projected benefit obligation.....	-	5,910	4,286	3,952
Unfunded status of plan.....	-	(2,862)	(4,286)	(3,952)
Unrecognized prior service costs.....	-	324	(20)	(23)
Unrecognized net transition obligation.....	-	161	1,186	1,285
Unrecognized net loss.....	-	1,569	20	143
Accrued benefit cost.....	\$ -	\$ (808)	\$ (3,100)	\$ (2,547)
Assumptions:				
Weighted average discount rate.....	-	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%
Weighted average rate of compensation increase.....	-	5.0%	-	-

58

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998  
(Thousands of Dollars)

NOTE J-American Commerce Pension and Post-Retirement Benefits  
(continued)

Net periodic cost of the American Commerce pension and post-retirement plans for the period ended December 31, 2000 and 1999 includes the following components:

	Pension Plan		Post-Retirement Plan	
	2000	1999	2000	1999

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Service cost-benefits earned.....	\$ -	\$ 497	\$ 246	\$ 238
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation.....	-	453	265	246
Actual return on plan assets.....	-	(168)	-	-
Amortization of unrecognized net transition obligation.....	-	41	99	99
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost.....	-	83	(3)	(3)
Amortization of unrecognized loss.....	-	74	-	-
Net asset loss deferred for later recognition.....	-	(109)	-	-
Net periodic cost.....	\$ -	\$ 871	\$ 607	\$ 580

The assumed health care cost trend rate for 2000 was 9.0% and 7.5% for medical and dental, respectively. These rates grade down until the final trend rates of 6.0% and 5.0% for medical and dental, respectively, are reached in 2010. A one percentage point increase in the assumed health and dental cost trend rates increases the sum of the service and interest costs components of the 2000 and 1999 periodic post-retirement benefit cost by 20.4% and 13.0%, respectively, and the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation as of December 31, 2000 and 1999 by 18.0% and 14.0%, respectively.

NOTE K-Directors' Retirement Compensation Plan

During 2000, the Company's Directors approved a Directors' Retirement Compensation Plan (the "Retirement Plan"). The Retirement Plan becomes effective for each Company Director upon terminating service on the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") providing that such termination was not made under conditions adverse to the Company's interest. Effective with the annual meeting wherein the Director is not reappointed to the Board, and provided benefits are not paid until such time as the Director has attained the age of 65, the Company will pay an annual retirement benefit equal to 50% of the average annual total compensation disclosed on Form 1099 of the Director for the immediately preceding three full years "three year average compensation". The annual retirement benefit of 50% of the three year average compensation vests at the rate of 4.0% for each year of Board service up to a maximum of 100% vesting through termination of service. Payments continue for a maximum of ten years over the remaining life of the terminated Director, or his or her then spouse, if the Director pre-deceases the spouse. No payments are to be made after the death of the Director and spouse. Expenses related to the Retirement Plan in 2000 amounted to \$2,364 and a total of \$19 was paid under the Retirement Plan.

NOTE L-Stockholders' Equity

Book Value Awards, Stock Appreciation Rights and Stock Options Program

The Management Incentive Plan approved by the Company's stockholders in May, 1994 provides for the award of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, book value awards, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and performance stock units. Up to 2,500,000 shares of common stock (subject to increase for anti-dilution adjustments) may be issued under the Plan, including shares that may be issued pursuant to awards of restricted stock or upon the exercise of common stock equivalent awards such as stock options and stock appreciation rights payable in the form of common stock (not in the form of cash). All directors, officers and other senior management employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries are eligible to participate in this Management

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Incentive Plan.

59

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars Except for Per Share Data)

#### NOTE L-Stockholder's Equity (continued)

Book value awards issued relating to this Plan totaled 517,598, 478,248 and 482,215 in 2000, 1999, and 1998, respectively. Expenses relating to book value awards were \$3,081, \$438 and \$470 in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. Stock appreciation rights issued also relating to this Plan totaled 509,872 in 1998. Expenses (income) relating to stock appreciation rights were \$760, (\$3,159) and (\$656) in 2000, 1999 and 1998, respectively. The outstanding book value awards and stock appreciation rights entitle the holders to cash payments based upon the extent to which, if at all, the per share book value or market value, as applicable, of the common stock exceeds certain thresholds set at the time the award was granted.

During 2000 and 1999, the Company granted stock options ("options") totaling 644,520 and 700,179, respectively. The outstanding options entitle the recipient to purchase the Company's common stock based upon the extent to which, if at all, the per share market value of the common stock exceeds certain thresholds set at the time the option was granted. Unexercised options terminate not later than eight years after the date of grant (not later than ten years after the date of grant for those options granted to officers of American Commerce).

Aggregate liabilities for the combined programs were \$2,972 and \$986 at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The following is a summary of the changes in options outstanding under the Plan:

	Year Ended December 31, 2000		Year Ended December 31, 1999	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of year..	700,179	\$ 33.06	-	-
Granted January 29, 1999.....	-	-	50,000	\$ 36.32
Granted April 30, 1999.....	-	-	650,179	32.81
Granted April 5, 2000.....	644,520	31.59	-	-
Exercised.....	-	-	-	-
Terminated.....	(5,888)	32.81	-	-
Options outstanding, end of year.....	1,338,811	\$ 32.35	700,179	\$ 33.06
Options exercisable, end of year.....	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

The estimated weighted average fair value per share of the options was \$4.16 in 2000 and \$3.78 in 1999. Under the provisions of APB Opinion 25, no expense was recognized for these options in

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2000 or 1999. No options were granted prior to 1999. Had the Company recognized such expense, net earnings and earnings per share would have been reduced by \$1,900 (\$0.06 per share) in 2000 and by \$1,720 (\$0.05 per share) in 1999.

Additionally, during 1999, the Company granted 1,872,380 options to certain agents of American Commerce (the "American Commerce Agents' Plan"). The right of the recipient to exercise these options is contingent upon the average volume of other-than-Massachusetts private passenger automobile and homeowners direct written premiums placed and maintained with American Commerce for the five year period ending December 31, 2003. If qualified, the recipient may purchase the Company's common stock at a price of \$36.32, the exercise price, on or after January 29, 2004, the confirmation date, up to and until January 29, 2009, the expiration date. In conjunction with meeting specified premium growth levels over the term of the options, the Company has provided "put rights" to the option holders. These put rights permit the option holders to require the Company to purchase the options at the difference between \$40.00 less the exercise price, at any time from and after the confirmation date through and including the expiration date. Expenses related to these options, determined in accordance with the fair value accounting provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", amounted to \$1,307 in 2000 and \$1,909 in 1999.

60

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars Except for Per Share Data)

#### NOTE L-Stockholder's Equity (continued)

The following is a summary of the changes in options outstanding under the American Commerce Agents' Plan:

	Year Ended December 31, 2000		Year Ended December 31, 1999	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of year..	1,872,380	\$ 36.32	-	-
Granted.....	-	-	1,872,380	\$ 36.32
Exercised.....	-	-	-	-
Terminated.....	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding, end of year.....	1,872,380	\$ 36.32	1,872,380	\$ 36.32
Options exercisable, end of year.....	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

The fair value of each option granted in 1999 under the American Commerce Agents' Plan was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions:



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	December 31,	
	2000	1999
Dividend yield.....	4.47%	4.43%
Volatility.....	27.10%	28.20%
Risk-free interest rate.....	5.10%	6.25%
Expected option life in years.....	7	7

The estimated weighted average fair value per share of the options under the American Commerce Agents' Plan was \$4.48 and \$5.28 at December 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

NOTE M-Net Capital Requirements

The insurance companies included in the consolidated financial statements are subject to the financial capacity guidelines established by their respective state Divisions of Insurance. Every Massachusetts insurance company seeking to make any dividend or other distributions to its stockholders may, within certain limitations, pay such dividends and then file a report with the Commissioner. Dividends in excess of these limitations are called extraordinary dividends. An extraordinary dividend is any dividend or other property, whose fair value together with other dividends or distributions made within the preceding twelve months exceeds the greater of ten percent of the insurer's surplus as regards policyholders as of the end of the preceding year, or the net income of a non-life insurance company for the preceding year. No pro-rata distribution of any class of the insurer's own securities is to be included. No Massachusetts insurance company shall pay an extraordinary dividend or other extraordinary distribution until thirty days after the Commissioner has received notice of the intended distribution and has not objected. No extraordinary dividends were paid in 2000, 1999 and 1998. California and Ohio have similar regulations.

To the extent Commerce and Citation are restricted from paying dividends to CHI, CHI will be limited in its ability to pay dividends to the Company. On this basis, the Company's ability to pay dividends to its stockholders is limited. During 2000 Commerce and Citation paid \$41,000 and \$10,780 in dividends, respectively to CHI; CHI then paid \$51,660 to the Company in March 2000. During 1999 Commerce and Citation paid \$47,000 and \$9,306 in dividends, respectively, to CHI; CHI then paid \$56,070 to the Company in March 1999. Commerce West and American Commerce did not pay dividends on their common stock in 2000 and 1999.

61

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars Except for Per Share Data)

NOTE M-Net Capital Requirements (continued)

The Board of Directors of the Company voted to declare four quarterly dividends to stockholders of record totaling \$1.15 per share and \$1.11 per share in 2000 and 1999, respectively. On May 19, 2000, the Board voted to increase the quarterly stockholder

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dividend from \$0.28 to \$0.29 per share to stockholders of record as of June 4, 2000. Prior to that declaration, the Company paid quarterly dividends of \$0.28 per share dating back to May 21, 1999 when the Board voted to increase the dividend from \$0.27 to \$0.28 per share.

### NOTE N-Statutory Balances

Following is a GAAP to Statutory reconciliation for both earnings and policyholders surplus for the combined operations of Commerce, Citation, Commerce West and American Commerce:

	2000		1999		1998	
	Earnings	Equity	Earnings	Equity	Earnings	Equity
GAAP.....	\$136,425	\$756,922	\$ 85,242	\$635,787	\$ 95,661	\$654,819
Deferred income taxes (benefits).....	6,077	(9,227)	(944)	(40,634)	(1,971)	5,423
Deferred acquisition costs.....	(12,805)	(111,305)	(3,373)	(98,499)	(3,495)	(88,759)
Bonds-book versus market.....	-	(5,726)	-	11,400	-	(18,786)
Preferred stock-market versus book.....	-	1,506	-	(528)	-	(1,307)
Deferred income.....	231	7,493	518	7,380	(326)	6,744
Deferred service fee income (expense).....	412	1,698	(804)	2,611	91	3,411
Deferred reinsurance commissions.....	1,896	13,276	(201)	10,054	5,728	10,253
Statutory reserve over statement reserves.....	-	(1,042)	-	(3,053)	-	(4,072)
Goodwill in subsidiary.....	(290)	1,355	(291)	1,645	(291)	1,936
Pension and post-retirement benefit.....	(2,072)	1,875	-	3,408	-	-
Non-admitted assets.....	-	(4,308)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for non-insurance company subsidiary.....	6,021	8,324	8,651	11,727	-	-
Equity in earnings (losses) of preferred stock mutual funds reflected in GAAP earnings.....	(26,575)	-	-	-	-	-
Difference in GAAP to statutory net income in subsidiary.....	(578)	-	329	-	80	-
GAAP restatement of preferred stock mutual funds.....	-	-	13,913	(21,371)	(1,773)	(5,068)
Other.....	-	121	-	(953)	-	(1,091)
Total adjustments.....	(27,683)	(95,960)	17,798	(116,813)	(1,957)	(91,316)
Statutory.....	\$108,742	\$660,962	\$103,040	\$518,974	\$ 93,704	\$563,503

### NOTE O-Segment Information

The Company has four reportable segments: (1) property and casualty insurance - Massachusetts; (2) property and casualty insurance - other than Massachusetts; (3) real estate and commercial lending; and, (4) corporate and other. The Company's property and casualty insurance operations are written through Commerce, Citation, Commerce West, and American Commerce and are marketed to affinity groups, individuals, families and businesses through the Company's relationships with professional independent insurance agencies. The Company's real estate and commercial lending operations are a result of insurance companies having the authorization to invest in mortgages. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Bay Finance Company, Inc., originates and services residential and commercial mortgages in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The corporate and other segment represents the remainder of the Company's activities,

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including those of the parent company.

62

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars)

#### NOTE O-Segment Information (continued)

The Company evaluates performance and allocates resources based primarily on the property and casualty insurance segment, which represents 99.0% of the Company's total revenue for the past three years. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in Note A - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Selected information by industry segment for 2000, 1999 and 1998 is summarized as follows:

	Revenue	Earnings Before Income Taxes	Identifiable Assets
2000			
Property and casualty insurance			
Massachusetts.....	\$ 969,624	\$164,237	\$1,780,724
Other than Massachusetts.....	121,028	7,115	236,240
Real estate and commercial lending.....	5,407	5,407	52,327
Corporate and other.....	3,421	(6,693)	6,323
Consolidated.....	\$1,099,480	\$170,066	\$2,075,614
1999			
Property and casualty insurance			
Massachusetts.....	\$ 844,052	\$ 97,304	\$1,562,975
Other than Massachusetts.....	110,179	3,998	224,017
Real estate and commercial lending.....	5,429	5,429	78,755
Corporate and other.....	3,374	(2,447)	12,272
Consolidated.....	\$ 963,034	\$104,284	\$1,878,019
1998			
Property and casualty insurance			
Massachusetts.....	\$ 818,511	\$114,969	\$1,614,387
Other than Massachusetts.....	27,793	3,862	45,759
Real estate and commercial lending.....	6,407	6,407	80,884
Corporate and other.....	-	(390)	6,553
Consolidated.....	\$ 852,711	\$124,848	\$1,747,583

#### NOTE P-Supplement to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

During the years ended December 31, 2000 and 1999, the Company did not acquire any property through foreclosure of mortgages.

#### NOTE Q-Insolvency Fund Assessments

As provided in the statutes, insurance companies, which write business in Massachusetts, are assessed for losses attributable to

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the insolvency of other insurance companies by the Massachusetts Insurers Insolvency Fund ("M.I.I.F."). From its inception, on August 2, 1972 through December 31, 2000, the M.I.I.F. has approved assessments totaling \$163,071, of which the Company's share was approximately \$12,575. It is anticipated that there will be additional assessments from time to time relating to various insolvencies. By statute, no insurer may be assessed in any year an amount greater than two percent of that insurer's direct written premiums for the calendar year preceding the assessment. Although the timing and amounts of any such assessments are not known, Management is of the opinion that such assessments will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company. According to statute, the assessed insurance companies have the right to recoup amounts paid to the M.I.I.F., over a reasonable length of time, through premium rates approved by the Commissioner. The Company's policy has been to recognize the recovery of the assessed amounts as assessed. M.I.I.F. assessed the Company \$5,306 during 2000 after having no activity for the year ended December 31, 1999 and a refund of \$271 for the year ended December 31, 1998. The assessment for 2000 was primarily the result of two insolvencies, The Trust Insurance Company and New England Fidelity Insurance Company, which accounted for assessment amounts of \$4,939 and \$1,205, respectively, offset by refunds for prior year assessments on numerous insurers' insolvencies.

63

### THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2000, 1999 and 1998

(Thousands of Dollars Except for Per Share Data)

#### NOTE R-Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

An unaudited summary of the Company's 2000 and 1999 quarterly performance is as follows:

2000	First Quarter(1)	Second Quarter(1)	Third Quarter(1)	Fourth Quarter
Total revenues.....	\$261,898	\$251,274	\$295,780	\$290,528
Net earnings.....	25,964	14,646	35,974	55,496
Comprehensive income.....	29,681	19,028	44,921	74,940
Net earnings excluding the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains (losses) (2) ..	25,500	14,898	34,400	55,348
Net earnings per weighted average common share (basic and diluted).....	0.76	0.43	1.05	1.63
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share excluding the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains (losses) (2) ..	0.75	0.43	1.01	1.62
Cash dividends paid per share.....	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29
1999	First Quarter(1)	Second Quarter(1)	Third Quarter(1)	Fourth Quarter(1)
Total revenues.....	\$225,347	\$249,928	\$244,452	\$243,307
Net earnings.....	13,785	22,326	23,117	29,448

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Comprehensive income.....	1,170	18,514	8,442	12,604
Net earnings excluding the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains (losses) (2) ..	14,058	18,059	22,021	30,623
Net earnings per weighted average common share (basic and diluted).....	0.39	0.64	0.66	0.85
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share excluding the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains (losses) (2) .....	0.40	0.52	0.62	0.89
Cash dividends paid per share.....	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28

(1) During the fourth quarter of 2000 certain amounts were restated due to the change in accounting for closed-end preferred stock mutual funds to the equity method.

(2) The above figures are presented to provide information to the reader due to the amount of, and fluctuations in, net realized gains and losses. The amounts noted, commonly known as Operating Income, are important measures of corporate performance.

64

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The data below should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, related footnotes, and other financial information included herein. The financial statements for the four years ended December 31, 2000 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1996 were audited by other independent auditors. During the fourth quarter of 2000 certain amounts prior to 2000 were restated due to the change in accounting for closed-end preferred stock mutual funds to the equity method. All dollar amounts set forth in the following tables are in thousands, except per share data:

	2000	Years ended December 31,			1996
		1999	1998	1997	
Statement of Earnings Data:					
Net premiums written.....	\$1,008,911	\$ 911,993	\$ 745,048	\$ 741,501	\$ 711,570
(Increase) decrease in unearned premiums.....	(54,428)	(40,163)	572	(11,004)	(42,854)
Earned premiums.....	954,483	871,830	745,620	730,497	668,716
Net investment income.....	123,404	67,388	89,193	88,755	77,514
Premium finance and service fees.....	15,227	14,774	13,440	7,074	9,713
Amortization of excess of book value of subsidiary interest over cost.....	3,390	3,019	-	-	-
Net realized investment gains (losses).....	2,976	6,023	4,458	22,179	(7,574)
Total revenues.....	1,099,480	963,034	852,711	848,505	748,369
Losses and loss adjustment					
expenses.....	686,157	625,090	531,429	526,127	475,231
Policy acquisition costs.....	243,257	233,660	196,434	187,491	181,013

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Total expenses.....	929,414	858,750	727,863	713,618	656,244
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest.....	170,066	104,284	124,848	134,887	92,125
Income taxes.....	38,306	16,667	26,583	33,483	18,049
Net earnings before minority interest.....	131,760	87,617	98,265	101,404	74,076
Minority interest.....	320	1,059	-	-	-
Net earnings.....	\$ 132,080	\$ 88,676	\$ 98,265	\$ 101,404	\$ 74,076
Comprehensive income.....	\$ 168,570	\$ 40,730	\$ 96,594	\$ 103,460	\$ 80,475
Per Share Data:					
Basic and diluted net earnings per share.....	\$ 3.87	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.81	\$ 2.04
Cash dividends paid per share.....	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.81
Weighted average number of shares outstanding.....	34,121,047	34,940,074	36,042,652	36,044,679	36,311,887
	2000	1999	December 31, 1998	1997	1996
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total investments.....	\$1,472,562	\$1,295,995	\$1,262,500	\$1,246,504	\$1,167,513
Premiums receivable.....	230,580	195,160	162,878	169,469	157,835
Total assets.....	2,075,614	1,878,019	1,747,583	1,739,562	1,663,324
Unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses.....	674,140	659,841	583,996	630,473	649,832
Unearned premiums.....	519,885	457,095	391,424	379,599	367,991
Stockholders' equity.....	781,881	668,005	710,852	652,824	586,975
Stockholders' equity per share.....	23.16	19.44	19.72	18.11	16.28

65

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
ON INSURANCE OPERATIONS  
(Thousands of Dollars)

The following tables depict the progress of the insurance operations of the Company over the past fifteen years. For these years of operation, net premiums written amounted to \$7,340,076. During this period, the aggregate statutory financial ratios were 69.1% for losses and loss expenses and 26.5% for underwriting expenses resulting in an aggregate combined ratio of 95.6%. Total net investment income amounted to \$787,509 or 10.7% of net premiums written. Net realized gains were \$99,919. Stockholders' equity was \$27,797 at the beginning of 1986 and \$756,922, at the end of 2000, resulting in an average annual increase in excess of 24.6%. The progress of the insurance operations during the most recent five year period, compared to the two previous five year periods, can best be illustrated by the following comparison:

5-Year Period

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	1996-00	1991-95	1986-90
Direct premiums written.....	\$4,317,128	\$2,808,253	\$1,412,076
Net premiums written.....	4,119,023	2,575,880	645,173
Net investment income.....	446,486	259,340	81,683
Net realized gains.....	27,639	65,682	6,598
Stockholders' equity at end of period.....	756,922	512,875	124,166
Statutory Financial Ratios (Unaudited)			
Losses and loss expenses to premiums earned....	71.6%	64.7%	70.8%
Underwriting expenses to net premiums written..	26.0	27.8	24.8
Combined ratio.....	97.6%	92.5%	95.6%
Increase in Stockholders' Equity.....	47.6%	313.1%	346.7%

The insurance operations of the Company include the operating results of Commerce and Citation, along with Commerce's subsidiary companies, Commerce West and American Commerce. Citation commenced business in 1981 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Commerce. On December 31, 1989, the ownership of Citation was transferred to The Commerce Group, Inc. In September 1993, ownership of both Commerce and Citation was transferred from The Commerce Group, Inc. to CHI, a subsidiary of The Commerce Group, Inc. Results of Commerce West are included since its acquisition by Commerce on August 31, 1995. Results of American Commerce are included since its acquisition by Commerce on January 29, 1999. The combined balance sheets of these insurance subsidiaries appear on pages 67 and 68. The combined statements of earnings of insurance operations appear on pages 69 and 70. During the fourth quarter of 2000 certain amounts for years 1996 through 1999 were restated due to the change in accounting for closed-end preferred stock mutual funds to the equity method.

66

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
ON INSURANCE OPERATIONS (continued)

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS OF INSURANCE SUBSIDIARIES  
December 31,  
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term investments.....	\$ 70,392	\$ 22,410	\$ 75,655	\$ 238,685	\$ 140,102

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Bonds, at market (at amortized cost prior to 1993).....	669,935	647,338	619,267	590,597	716,702
Preferred stocks, at market (at amortized cost prior to 1993).....	200,083	211,049	197,425	148,499	147,680
Common stocks, at market.....	115,827	77,348	111,482	58,652	63,156
Preferred stock mutual funds.....	337,733	251,135	177,079	123,246	22,727
Mortgage loans on real estate.....	35,340	42,479	46,573	57,425	45,398
Other investments.....	26,802	14,139	7,825	3,783	127
Premium balances receivable.....	230,450	195,047	162,704	169,311	157,673
Investment income receivable.....	18,118	14,531	13,544	12,103	12,655
Residual market receivable.....	127,241	141,660	140,220	161,799	182,213
Reinsurance receivable.....	61,554	48,365	36,687	18,170	19,659
Deferred acquisition costs.....	111,305	98,500	88,759	85,264	82,968
Current income taxes.....	-	-	2,773	-	-
Deferred income taxes.....	10,901	37,612	-	-	-
Non-compete agreement.....	2,829	3,179	-	-	-
Real estate, furniture and equipment	33,498	27,321	27,885	29,060	26,011
Total assets.....	\$2,052,008	\$1,832,113	\$1,707,878	\$1,696,594	\$1,617,071
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Unpaid losses and loss expenses.....	\$ 669,837	\$ 659,319	\$ 579,174	\$ 618,094	\$ 644,854
Unearned premiums.....	519,885	457,095	391,424	379,599	367,991
Excess of book value of subsidiary interest over cost.....	8,431	10,758	-	-	-
Notes payable.....	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income.....	7,703	7,464	6,948	7,271	7,974
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities.....	72,333	48,505	70,558	60,332	41,368
Current income taxes.....	15,829	11,821	-	9,635	2,726
Deferred income taxes.....	-	-	4,955	9,218	2,071
Total liabilities.....	1,294,018	1,194,962	1,053,059	1,084,149	1,066,984
Minority interest.....	1,068	1,364	-	-	-
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>					
Capital stock.....	3,600	3,600	3,620	3,600	3,600
Paid-in capital.....	45,050	45,050	45,050	45,050	45,050
Retained earnings					
Balance, January 1.....	587,137	606,149	563,795	501,437	485,725
Net earnings.....	136,425	85,242	95,661	106,718	74,543
Other comprehensive income (loss).....	36,490	(47,948)	(1,669)	2,055	6,399
Dividends paid.....	(51,780)	(56,306)	(51,638)	(46,415)	(65,230)
Balance, December 31.....	708,272	587,137	606,149	563,795	501,437
Total stockholders' equity..	756,922	635,787	654,819	612,445	550,087
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity.....	\$2,052,008	\$1,832,113	\$1,707,878	\$1,696,594	\$1,617,071

67

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
ON INSURANCE OPERATIONS (continued)

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS OF INSURANCE SUBSIDIARIES  
December 31,  
(Thousands of Dollars)



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1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986
ASSETS									
\$ 52,308	\$ 4,560	\$ 12,615	\$ 25,809	\$ 11,190	\$ 38,654	\$ 84,308	\$ 60,885	\$ 21,051	\$ 10,048
815,277	745,010	649,491	505,565	329,935	242,735	153,621	133,867	116,220	88,755
111,220	85,574	80,059	2,261	869	1,010	1,324	1,606	2,295	6,755
40,359	9,656	47,462	43,545	30,055	4,869	2,900	1,921	1,438	149
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31,404	35,715	42,042	60,697	66,122	56,124	52,244	42,882	15,931	-
-	-	-	67,876	55,510	57,733	56,713	33,727	19,329	11,817
126,090	101,529	94,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14,440	13,285	10,205	9,710	6,063	4,235	3,093	2,889	2,370	2,485
187,124	198,818	203,312	253,426	254,196	266,440	246,951	184,177	123,725	81,178
21,897	16,892	12,868	365	-	-	-	-	-	-
67,160	59,066	53,647	55,442	33,981	27,273	22,702	15,699	10,898	7,129
-	-	-	-	-	-	341	266	-	2,209
2,100	38,180	-	-	883	1,666	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24,642	25,246	22,371	23,183	24,163	25,046	23,118	9,684	8,356	7,370
\$1,494,021	\$1,333,531	\$1,228,405	\$1,047,879	\$812,967	\$725,785	\$647,315	\$487,603	\$321,613	\$217,895
LIABILITIES									
\$ 605,791	\$ 576,373	\$ 550,797	\$ 474,800	\$416,551	\$379,752	\$323,020	\$256,628	\$160,539	\$107,513
330,454	314,719	283,526	264,567	192,785	175,334	174,345	118,079	84,876	55,378
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,662	1,837	2,013	2,204	3,772
8,954	10,451	7,351	8,384	12,918	20,264	23,689	23,307	11,058	7,503
34,351	43,433	16,564	20,863	7,677	21,065	27,513	19,350	14,532	8,532
1,596	10,254	4,867	9,249	5,811	3,542	-	-	470	-
-	-	13,669	4,400	-	-	1,623	1,021	1,853	3,736
981,146	955,230	876,774	782,263	635,742	601,619	552,027	420,398	275,532	186,434
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY									
3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	2,350	2,350	2,350
23,700	23,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,700	6,500	6,500	6,500
351,151	339,481	253,466	165,075	112,016	83,138	62,877	37,231	22,611	18,947
110,450	113,892	79,837	91,980	55,214	32,414	21,966	21,837	15,614	4,362
58,919	(77,622)	21,928	9,811	2,545	(86)	645	321	(54)	7
(34,795)	(24,600)	(15,750)	(13,400)	(4,700)	(3,450)	(2,350)	(1,034)	(940)	(705)
485,725	351,151	339,481	253,466	165,075	112,016	83,138	58,355	37,231	22,611
512,875	378,301	351,631	265,616	177,225	124,166	95,288	67,205	46,081	31,461
\$1,494,021	\$1,333,531	\$1,228,405	\$1,047,879	\$812,967	\$725,785	\$647,315	\$487,603	\$321,613	\$217,895

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68

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
ON INSURANCE OPERATIONS (continued)

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
COMBINED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS OF INSURANCE OPERATIONS  
Years Ended December 31,  
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
<b>Underwriting</b>					
Direct premiums written.....	\$1,071,649	\$948,149	\$796,858	\$768,649	\$731,823
Net premiums written.....	\$1,008,911	\$911,993	\$745,048	\$741,501	\$711,570
Increase (decrease) in unearned premiums.....	54,428	40,163	(572)	11,004	42,854
Earned premiums.....	954,483	871,830	745,620	730,497	668,716
<b>Expenses</b>					
Losses and loss expenses.....	682,805	628,087	533,523	521,775	474,173
Underwriting expenses.....	251,697	238,458	200,525	185,146	194,873
(Increase) decrease in deferred acquisition costs.....	(12,805)	(3,374)	(3,495)	(2,296)	(15,809)
Total expenses.....	921,697	863,171	730,553	704,625	653,237
Underwriting income (loss).....	32,786	8,659	15,067	25,872	15,479
Net investment income.....	123,330	67,642	89,356	89,180	76,978
Premium finance fees.....	15,221	14,768	13,426	7,056	9,666
Amortization of excess of book value of subsidiary interest over cost.....	3,390	3,019	-	-	-
Net realized investment gains (losses).....	2,789	6,061	4,334	22,318	(7,863)
Earnings before Federal income taxes, withdrawing companies' settlements and minority interest.....	177,516	100,149	122,183	144,426	94,260
<b>Other income</b>					
Withdrawing companies' settlements.....	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings before Federal income taxes and minority interest.....	177,516	100,149	122,183	144,426	94,260
Federal income taxes (benefits).....	41,411	15,966	26,522	37,708	19,717
Earnings before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle and minority interest.....	136,105	84,183	95,661	106,718	74,543
Cumulative effect on prior years (to December 31, 1986) of changing to different method of accounting for income taxes.....	-	-	-	-	-
Minority interest.....	320	1,059	-	-	-
NET EARNINGS.....	\$ 136,425	\$ 85,242	\$ 95,661	\$106,718	\$ 74,543
<b>Statutory Financial Ratios (Unaudited)</b>					
Losses and loss expenses to premiums earned.....	71.7%	72.0%	71.6%	71.4%	70.9%
Underwriting expenses to net premiums written.....	25.1	26.5	26.5	25.1	27.1
Combined ratio.....	96.8%	98.5%	98.1%	96.5%	98.0%
Underwriting profit (loss).....	3.2%	1.5%	1.9%	3.5%	2.0%

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69

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
ON INSURANCE OPERATIONS (continued)

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
COMBINED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS OF INSURANCE OPERATIONS  
Years Ended December 31,  
(Thousands of Dollars)

1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986
\$626,666	\$625,023	\$ 601,289	\$525,495	\$429,780	\$401,077	\$366,492	\$306,469	\$206,231	\$131,000
\$603,421	\$589,197	\$ 563,416	\$508,847	\$310,999	\$219,936	\$140,313	\$124,923	\$ 99,193	\$ 60,000
10,831	17,144	14,856	98,353	30,193	34,692	12,655	9,678	13,428	6,000
592,590	572,053	548,560	410,494	280,806	185,244	127,658	115,245	85,765	54,000
367,258	369,764	373,243	271,848	173,901	125,219	88,564	80,203	65,299	44,000
171,892	162,446	147,290	138,669	85,655	55,551	44,181	33,115	25,882	18,000
(5,723)	(5,420)	1,796	(21,462)	(6,708)	(4,571)	(7,003)	(4,801)	(3,769)	(1,000)
533,427	526,790	522,329	389,055	252,848	176,199	125,742	108,517	87,412	60,000
59,163	45,263	26,231	21,439	27,958	9,045	1,916	6,728	(1,647)	(6,000)
71,007	63,119	52,868	39,685	32,661	25,978	21,256	15,999	10,896	7,000
19,246	18,315	16,486	13,734	11,165	10,074	8,095	4,592	3,021	1,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
720	32,025	13,040	12,368	7,529	74	618	2,298	3,423	-
150,136	158,722	108,625	87,226	79,313	45,171	31,885	29,617	15,693	2,000
-	-	-	43,168	-	-	-	-	-	-
150,136	158,722	108,625	130,394	79,313	45,171	31,885	29,617	15,693	2,000
39,686	44,830	28,788	38,414	24,099	12,757	9,919	7,780	2,987	(2,000)
110,450	113,892	79,837	91,980	55,214	32,414	21,966	21,837	12,706	4,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,908	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$110,450	\$113,892	\$ 79,837	\$ 91,980	\$ 55,214	\$ 32,414	\$ 21,966	\$ 21,837	\$ 15,614	\$ 4,000
62.0%	64.6%	68.0%	66.2%	61.9%	65.7%	68.0%	69.5%	79.4%	80.0%
29.0	27.1	25.7	28.1	30.0	26.7	26.3	22.0	22.5	20.0
91.0%	91.7%	93.7%	94.3%	91.9%	92.4%	94.3%	91.5%	101.9%	100.0%
9.0%	8.3%	6.3%	5.7%	8.1%	7.6%	5.7%	8.5%	(1.9)%	(0.0)%

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC.

DIRECTORS

Herman F. Becker.....	Owner of Sterling Realty and Huguenot Development Corporation
Joseph A. Borski, Jr.....	Self-employed Certified Public Accountant
Eric G. Butler.....	Retired Vice President and General Claims Manager of Commerce and Citation
Henry J. Camosse.....	Retired President, Henry Camosse & Sons Co., Inc., a building and masonry supplies company
Gerald Fels.....	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company
David R. Grenon.....	Chairman Emeritus and Assistant Clerk of The Protector Group Insurance Agency, Inc.
Robert W. Harris.....	Retired Treasurer, H.C. Bartlett Insurance Agency, Inc.
Robert S. Howland.....	Retired Clerk, H.C. Bartlett Insurance Agency, Inc.
John J. Kunkel.....	President and Treasurer, Kunkel Buick and GMC Truck; Treasurer, Kunkel Bus Company
Raymond J. Lauring.....	Retired President, Lauring Construction Company
Roger E. Lavoie.....	Retired President and Treasurer, Lavoie Toyota-Dodge, Inc.
Normand R. Marois.....	Retired Chairman of the Board, Marois Bros., Inc., a contracting firm
Suryakant M. Patel.....	Retired physician who specialized in internal medicine
Arthur J. Remillard, Jr.....	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of the Company
Arthur J. Remillard, III.....	Senior Vice President and Assistant Clerk of the Company; Senior Vice President of Commerce and Citation in charge of Policyholder Benefits
Regan P. Remillard.....	Senior Vice President of the Company; President and Secretary of Commerce West Insurance Company;

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President of ACIC Holding Co., Inc.; Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of American Commerce Insurance Company

Gurbachan Singh..... Retired physician who specialized in general surgery

John W. Spillane..... Clerk of the Company and practicing attorney

71

DIRECTORS OF  
COMMERCE HOLDINGS, INC.  
The Commerce Insurance Company  
Commerce West Insurance Company  
Citation Insurance Company

Arthur J. Remillard, Jr..... President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board

Gerald Fels..... Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; Treasurer, Commerce Holdings, Inc.

Arthur J. Remillard, III (1)..... Senior Vice President and Clerk

Regan P. Remillard..... Senior Vice President; President and Secretary of Commerce West Insurance Company

James A. Ermilio (1)..... Vice President and General Counsel

David R. Grenon (1)..... Chairman Emeritus and Assistant Clerk of The Protector Group Insurance Agency

John M. Nelson (1)..... Chairman of Brown & Sharpe Mfg., Co.

Suryakant M. Patel (1)..... Retired physician who specialized in internal medicine

William G. Pike (1)..... Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Granite State Bankshares, Inc.

H. Thomas Rowles (1)..... Chairman of the Board of ACIC Holding Co., Inc.; Chairman of the Board of American Commerce Insurance Company; President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of AAA Southern New England

Mark A. Shaw (1)..... Treasurer of ACIC Holding Co., Inc.; Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of AAA Southern New England

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(1) Commerce Holdings, Inc., The Commerce Insurance Company and Citation Insurance Company only.

72

DIRECTORS OF  
ACIC HOLDING CO., INC. (1)  
American Commerce Insurance Company

H. Thomas Rowles.....	Chairman of the Board of ACIC Holding Co., Inc.; Chairman of the Board of American Commerce Insurance Company; President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of AAA Southern New England
Regan P. Remillard.....	President of ACIC Holding Co., Inc.; Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of American Commerce Insurance Company; Senior Vice President of The Commerce Group, Inc.; President and Secretary of Commerce West Insurance Company
Mark A. Shaw.....	Treasurer of ACIC Holding Co., Inc.; Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of AAA Southern New England
Gerald Fels.....	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of The Commerce Group, Inc.
Patrick W. Doherty (2).....	President and Chief Executive Officer of AAA Oklahoma
Terry R. Farias (2).....	President and Chief Executive Officer of AAA Hoosier Motor Club
Roger L. Graybeal (2).....	President and Secretary of AAA Oregon/Idaho
Richard S. Hamilton (2).....	President of AAA West Pennsylvania/West Virginia/South Central Ohio
Gerald P. Hogan (2).....	President and Chief Operating Officer of American Commerce Insurance Company
Charles B. Liekweg (2).....	President and Chief Executive Officer of AAA Washington
D. James McDowell (2).....	President and Chief Executive Officer of AAA Arizona
Peter C. Ohlheiser (2).....	President of Ohio Motorists Association

(1) Incorporated in November, 1998. 80% owned by The Commerce Insurance Company and 20% owned by AAA Southern New England.

(2) American Commerce Insurance Company only, which was acquired in January 1999.

73

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DIRECTORS OF  
BAY FINANCE COMPANY, INC.

Arthur J. Remillard, Jr.....	President and Chairman of the Board
Gerald Fels.....	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
John W. Spillane.....	Clerk and Practicing Attorney
Arthur J. Remillard, III.....	Senior Vice President and Assistant Clerk
Regan P. Remillard.....	Senior Vice President

DIRECTORS OF  
CLARK-PROUT INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

Arthur J. Remillard, Jr.....	President and Chairman of the Board
Gerald Fels.....	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
John W. Spillane.....	Clerk and Practicing Attorney
Arthur J. Remillard, III.....	Senior Vice President and Assistant Clerk
Elizabeth M. Edwards.....	Vice President

74

THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC.  
Commerce Holdings, Inc.  
The Commerce Insurance Company  
Commerce West Insurance Company  
ACIC Holding Co., Inc. (1)  
American Commerce Insurance Company (2)  
Citation Insurance Company  
Bay Finance Company, Inc.  
Clark-Prout Insurance Agency, Inc.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMERCE GROUP, INC.

President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board.....	Arthur J. Remillard, Jr.
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Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.....	Gerald Fels
Senior Vice President and Assistant Clerk.....	Arthur J. Remillard, III
Senior Vice President.....	Regan P. Remillard
Senior Vice President.....	Mary M. Fontaine
Vice President and General Counsel.....	James A. Ermilio
Clerk.....	John W. Spillane
Treasurer and Chief Accounting Officer.....	Randall V. Becker
Assistant Treasurer.....	Thomas A. Gaylord
Assistant Vice President.....	Robert E. McKenna

OFFICERS OF MASSACHUSETTS SUBSIDIARIES (3)

President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board....	Arthur J. Remillard, Jr.
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.....	Gerald Fels
Senior Vice President and Secretary.....	Arthur J. Remillard, III
Senior Vice Presidents.....	David H. Cochrane Peter J. Dignan Mary M. Fontaine Regan P. Remillard Joyce B. Virostek
Vice Presidents.....	Elizabeth M. Edwards Karen A. Lussier Michael J. Richards Angelos Spetseris Henry R. Whittier, Jr.
Vice President and General Counsel.....	James A. Ermilio
Assistant Vice Presidents.....	David P. Antocci Robert M. Blackmer Stephen R. Clark Raymond J. DeSantis Warren S. Ehrlich Richard W. Goodus James E. Gow Susan A. Horan John V. Kelly Ronald J. Lareau Donald G. MacLean Robert E. McKenna Robert L. Mooney Emile E. Riendeau
Treasurer and Chief Accounting Officer.....	Randall V. Becker
Assistant Treasurer.....	Thomas A. Gaylord

- (1) Incorporated in November, 1998, and the common stock of which is 80% owned by The Commerce Insurance Company and 20% owned by AAA Southern New England.
- (2) Acquired by ACIC Holding Co., Inc. in January, 1999.
- (3) Massachusetts subsidiaries include Commerce Holdings, Inc., The Commerce Insurance Company, Citation Insurance Company, Bay Finance Company, Inc. and Clark-Prout Insurance Agency. Officers often hold positions with several operating subsidiaries. The titles listed represent their primary office as of March 1, 2001.



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Officers of ACIC Holding Co., Inc.

Chairman of the Board.....	H. Thomas Rowles
President.....	Regan P. Remillard
Treasurer.....	Mark A. Shaw
Secretary.....	James A. Ermilio

Officers of American Commerce Insurance Company

Chairman of the Board.....	H. Thomas Rowles
Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.....	Regan P. Remillard
President and Chief Operating Officer.....	Gerald P. Hogan
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.....	Michael V. Vrban
Senior Vice President.....	Carol R. Blaine
Treasurer.....	Richard B. O'Hara
Chief Legal Officer and Secretary.....	James A. Ermilio
Assistant Vice President.....	Gregory S. Clark
Assistant Vice President, General Counsel, and Assistant Secretary.....	Julie Deley-Shimer

Officers of Commerce West Insurance Company

Chairman of the Board.....	Arthur J. Remillard, Jr.
President and Secretary.....	Regan P. Remillard
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer .....	Michael V. Vrban
Chief Accounting Officer.....	Albert E. Peters
Investment Officer.....	Gerald Fels
Vice Presidents.....	Michael J. Berryessa
	Albert R. Harris

76

Stockholder Information

Annual Meeting

The Annual meeting of stockholders will be held at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, May 18, 2001 at the Company's Underwriting Building, 11 Gore Road (Route 16), Webster, MA.

Form 10-K

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Stockholders interested in the detailed information contained in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, may obtain a copy without charge, by writing to the Assistant to the President at 211 Main Street, Webster, MA 01570.

### Transfer Agent

The Commerce Group, Inc.  
c/o FLEET NATIONAL BANK  
EquiServe, L.P.  
P.O. Box 43010  
Providence, RI 02940-3010  
(781) 575-3100 or (800) 733-5001  
<http://www.equiserve.com>

### Executive Offices

211 Main Street  
Webster, MA 01570  
(508) 943-9000

### Company Websites

<http://www.commerceinsurance.com>  
<http://www.bayfinance.com>  
<http://www.acilink.com>

### Trading of Common Stock

The Company's Common Stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol "CGI".

### Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP  
200 Clarendon Street  
Boston, MA 02116  
(617) 266-2000  
<http://www.ey.com>