



AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Purpose

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) to assist the Board in monitoring (1) the integrity of the financial statements of Federated National Holding Company (the “Company”), (2) the independent accountants’ qualifications and independence, (3) the performance of the Company’s internal audit function and independent accountants, (4) the compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements, (5) business risks related to cyber security.

The Audit Committee shall prepare the report required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) to be included in the Company’s annual proxy materials.

Committee Membership

The Audit Committee shall consist of no fewer than three members. The members of the Audit Committee shall meet the independence and experience requirements of Section 10A(m)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), the rules and regulations of the Commission and the rules and regulations of the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. At least one member of the Audit Committee shall be a “financial expert” as defined by the Commission.

The members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Board and may be replaced by the Board.

Meetings

The Audit Committee shall meet as often as it determines, but not less frequently than quarterly. The Audit Committee shall meet periodically with management, the internal auditors and the independent accountants in separate executive sessions. The Audit Committee may request any officer or employee of the Company or the Company’s outside counsel or independent accountants to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or consultants to, the Audit Committee.

Committee Authority and Responsibilities

The Audit Committee shall have the sole authority to appoint or replace the independent accountants. The Audit Committee shall be directly responsible for the compensation and oversight of the work of the independent accountants (including resolution of disagreements between management and the independent accountants regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or

related work. The independent accountants shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall pre-approve all auditing services and permitted non-audit services (including the fees and terms thereof) to be performed for the Company by its independent accountants, subject to the de minimus exceptions for non-audit services described in Section 10A(i)(1)(B) of the Exchange Act which are approved by the Audit Committee prior to the completion of the audit.

The Audit Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees consisting of one or more members when appropriate, including the authority to grant pre-approvals of audit and permitted non-audit services, provided that decisions of such subcommittee to grant pre-approvals shall be presented to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

The Audit Committee shall have the authority, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, to retain independent legal, accounting or other advisors. The Company shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee, for payment of compensation to the independent accountants for the purpose of rendering or issuing an audit report and to any advisors employed by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall make an annual report in the Company's annual proxy statement, as required by the rules of the NASDAQ, the Commission and other regulatory bodies.

The Audit Committee shall make regular reports to the Board.

The Audit Committee shall review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter annually and recommend any proposed changes for approval by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall conduct a self-evaluation on an annual basis to assess its strengths and weaknesses and lay the foundation for future improvement.

The Audit Committee, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, shall:

Financial Statement and Disclosure Matters

1. Review and discuss with management and the independent accountants the annual audited financial statements, including disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis, and recommend to the Board whether the audited financial statements should be included in the Company's Form 10-K.
2. Review and discuss with management and the independent accountants the Company's quarterly financial statements prior to the filing of its Form 10-Q, including the results of the independent accountants' review of the quarterly financial statements.
3. Discuss with management and the independent accountants significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the

preparation of the Company's financial statements, including any significant changes in the Company's selection or application of accounting principles, any major issues as to the adequacy of the Company's internal controls and any special steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies.

4. Review and discuss quarterly reports from the independent accountants on:
 - (a) All critical accounting policies and practices to be used, including critical and significant accounting releases.
 - (b) All alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles that have been discussed with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the independent accountants.
 - (c) Other material written communications between the independent accountants and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.
5. Discuss with management the Company's earnings press releases, including the use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-GAAP information. Such discussion may be done generally (consisting of discussing the types of information to be disclosed and the types of presentations to be made).
6. Discuss with management and the independent accountants the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet items on the Company's financial statements.
7. Discuss with management the Company's major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Company's risk assessment and risk management policies relating to its insurance operations and to cyber security risks.
8. Discuss with the independent accountants the matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61 relating to the conduct of the audit, including any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management.
9. Review disclosures made to the Audit Committee by the Company's CEO and CFO during their certification process for the Form 10-K and Form 10-Q about any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein and any fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls.

Oversight of the Company's Relationship with the Independent Accountants

10. Review and evaluate the lead partner of the independent accountants' team.

11. Obtain and review a report from the independent accountants at least annually regarding (a) the independent accountants' internal quality-control procedures, (b) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, (c) any steps taken to deal with any such issues, and (d) all relationships between the independent accountants and the Company. Evaluate the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent accountants, including considering whether the accountants' quality controls are adequate and the provision of permitted non-audit services is compatible with maintaining the accountants' independence, and taking into account the opinions of management and internal auditors.
12. Ensure the rotation of the lead (or coordinating) audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit as required by law, if applicable. The SEC allows an exemption from this rule for firms with fewer than 5 SEC audit clients, and fewer than 10 partners.
13. Recommend to the Board policies for the Company's hiring of employees or former employees of the independent accountants who participated in any capacity in the audit of the Company.
14. Meet with the independent accountants prior to the audit to discuss the planning and staffing of the audit.

Oversight of the Company's Internal Audit Function

15. Review and approve the appointment, replacement, reassignment, or dismissal of the Company's Internal Auditor or outsourced provider.
16. Review all internal audit reports prepared by the internal auditing department / outsourced provider and assess the completeness of management's responses.
17. On an annual basis, in conjunction with the independent accountants and Company management, review the responsibilities, audit plan, and budget of the Internal Audit function.

Compliance Oversight Responsibilities

18. Obtain from the independent accountants assurance that Section 10A(b) of the Exchange Act has not been implicated. This section pertains to illegal acts committed by the Company and / or Company personnel.
19. Obtain reports from management, the Company's internal audit department and the independent accountants that the Company and its subsidiary/foreign affiliated entities are in conformity with applicable legal requirements and the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Review reports and disclosures of insider and affiliated party transactions. Advise the Board with respect to the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with

applicable laws and regulations and with the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

20. Establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
21. Discuss with management and the independent accountants any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies and any published reports which raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or accounting policies.
22. Discuss with the Company's General Counsel legal matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements or the Company's compliance policies.
23. Discuss with management risk assessments with respect to cyber security, including assessments of the environment for threats generally and for the Company specifically, the Company's ability to prevent, detect and resolve cyber attacks, the Company's ability to maintain the confidentiality of all personally identifiable confidential information about its customers, and the resulting impacts of such risks and assessments on the Company's financial results and disclosures in the Company's filings with the Commission.

Limitation of Audit Committee's Role

While the Audit Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Audit Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable rules and regulations. These are the responsibilities of management and the independent accountants.