AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP INC
Form 10-K
March 01, 2007

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

þ	**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
	For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006
	or
o	**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
	For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-8787

American International Group, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)**	**13-2592361** **(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
70 Pine Street, New York, New York **(Address of principal executive offices)**	**10270** **(Zip Code)**

Registrant s telephone number, including area code (212) 770-7000

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, Par Value $2.50 Per Share	**New York Stock Exchange, Inc.**

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

Title of each class

None

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

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

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer þ Accelerated Filer o Non-Accelerated Filer o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes o No þ

The aggregate market value of the voting and nonvoting common equity held by nonaffiliates of the registrant computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold as of June 30, 2006 (the last business day of the registrant s most recently completed second fiscal quarter), was approximately $130,207,300,000.

As of January 31, 2007, there were outstanding 2,601,583,676 shares of Common Stock, $2.50 par value per share, of the registrant.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Portions of the registrant s definitive proxy statement filed or to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A involving the election of directors at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the registrant scheduled to be held on May 16, 2007 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
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* *Except for the information provided in Part I under the heading Directors and Executive Officers of AIG, Part III Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are included in AIG s Definitive Proxy Statement to be used in connection with AIG s Annual Meeting of Shareholders scheduled to be held on May 16, 2007.*

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Part I

Item 1.

Business

American International Group, Inc. (AIG), a Delaware corporation, is a holding company which, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in a broad range of insurance and insurance-related activities in the United States and abroad. AIG s primary activities include both General Insurance and Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations. Other significant activities include Financial Services and Asset Management. The principal business units in each of AIG s segments are as follows*:

General Insurance

American Home Assurance Company (American Home)

National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. (National Union)

New Hampshire Insurance Company (New Hampshire)

Lexington Insurance Company (Lexington)

The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company (HSB)

Transatlantic Reinsurance Company

United Guaranty Residential Insurance Company

American International Underwriters Overseas, Ltd. (AIUO)

Life Insurance & Retirement Services

Domestic:

American General Life Insurance Company (AIG American General)

American General Life and Accident Insurance Company (AGLA)

The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York (USLIFE)

The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC)

AIG Annuity Insurance Company (AIG Annuity)

SunAmerica Life Insurance Company (SunAmerica Life)

AIG SunAmerica Life Assurance Company

Foreign:

American Life Insurance Company (ALICO)

AIG Star Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (AIG Star Life)

AIG Edison Life Insurance Company (AIG Edison Life)

American International Assurance Company, Limited, together with American International Assurance Company (Bermuda) Limited (AIA)

American International Reinsurance Company Limited (AIRCO)

Nan Shan Life Insurance Company, Ltd. (Nan Shan)

The Philippine American Life and General Insurance Company (Philamlife)

Financial Services

International Lease Finance Corporation (ILFC)

AIG Financial Products Corp. and AIG Trading Group Inc. and their respective subsidiaries (collectively, AIGFP)

American General Finance, Inc. (AGF)

AIG Consumer Finance Group, Inc. (AIGCFG)

Imperial A.I. Credit Companies

Asset Management

AIG SunAmerica Asset Management Corp. (SAAMCo)

AIG Global Asset Management Holdings Corp. and its subsidiaries and affiliated companies (collectively, AIGGIG)

At December 31, 2006, AIG and its subsidiaries had approximately 106,000 employees.

AIG s Internet address for its corporate website is *www.aigcorporate.com*. AIG makes available free of charge, through the Investor Information section of AIG s corporate website, Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and Proxy Statements on Schedule 14A and amendments to those reports or statements filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a), 14(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). AIG also makes available on its corporate website copies of the charters for its Audit, Nominating and Corporate Governance and Compensation Committees, as well as its Corporate Governance Guidelines (which include Director Independence Standards), Director, Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officer Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Employee Code of Conduct and Related-Party Transactions Approval Policy. Except for the documents specifically incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K, information contained on AIG s website or that can be accessed through its website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, AIG presents its operations in the way it believes will be most meaningful, as well as most transparent. Certain of the measurements used by AIG management are non-GAAP financial measures under SEC rules and regulations. Statutory underwriting profit (loss) and combined ratios are determined in accordance with accounting principles prescribed by insurance regulatory authorities. For an explanation of why AIG management considers these non-GAAP measures useful to investors, see Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

**For information on AIG s business segments, see Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

The following table presents the general development of the business of AIG on a consolidated basis, the contributions made to AIG s consolidated revenues and operating income and the assets held, in the periods indicated, by its General Insurance, Life Insurance & Retirement Services, Financial Services and Asset Management operations and other realized capital gains (losses). For additional information, see Item 6. Selected Financial Data, Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Notes 1 and 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Years Ended December 31, *(in millions)*	**2006**	2005	2004	2003	2002
General Insurance operations:					
Gross premiums written	**$ 56,280**	$ 52,725	$ 52,046	$ 46,938	$ 36,678
Net premiums written	**44,866**	41,872	40,623	35,031	26,718
Net premiums earned	**43,451**	40,809	38,537	31,306	23,595
Net investment income*(a)*	**5,696**	4,031	3,196	2,566	2,350
Realized capital gains (losses)	**59**	334	228	(39)	(345)
Operating income*(a)(b)(c)(d)*	**10,412**	2,315	3,177	4,502	923
Identifiable assets	**167,004**	150,667	131,658	117,511	105,891
Statutory measures*(e)*:					
Statutory underwriting profit (loss)*(b)(c)(d)*	**4,408**	(2,165)	(564)	1,559	(1,843)
Loss ratio	**64.6**	81.1	78.8	73.1	83.1
Expense ratio	**24.5**	23.6	21.5	19.6	21.8
Combined ratio*(d)*	**89.1**	104.7	100.3	92.7	104.9
Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations:					
GAAP premiums	**30,636**	29,400	28,088	23,496	20,694
Net investment income*(a)*	**19,439**	18,134	15,269	12,942	11,243
Realized capital gains (losses) *(f)*	**88**	(158)	45	362	(295)
Operating income*(a)*	**10,032**	8,904	7,925	6,929	5,258
Identifiable assets	**534,977**	480,622	447,841	372,126	289,914
Insurance in-force at end of year*(g)*	**2,070,600**	1,852,833	1,858,094	1,583,031	1,298,592
Financial Services operations:					

Interest, lease and finance charges(h)	**8,010**	10,525	7,495	6,242	6,822
Operating income(h)	**524**	4,276	2,180	1,182	2,125
Identifiable assets	**206,845**	166,488	165,995	141,667	128,104
Asset Management operations:					
Net investment income from spread-based products and advisory and management fees	**5,814**	5,325	4,714	3,651	3,467
Operating income	**2,346**	2,253	2,125	1,316	1,125
Identifiable assets	**97,913**	81,080	80,075	64,047	53,732
Other operations:					
Realized capital gains (losses)	**(41)**	165	(229)	(765)	(1,013)
All other(i)	**(1,586)**	(2,700)	(333)	(1,257)	(610)
Revenues(j)(k)	**113,194**	108,905	97,666	79,421	66,171
Total operating income(a)(j)(l)	**21,687**	15,213	14,845	11,907	7,808
Total assets	**979,414**	853,051	801,007	675,602	561,131

(a) *Includes the effect of out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts and other mutual funds (unit investment trusts). For 2006, the effect was an increase of $490 million in both revenues and operating income for General Insurance and an increase of $240 million and $169 million in revenues and operating income, respectively, for Life Insurance & Retirement Services.*

(b) *Includes current year catastrophe-related losses of $2.89 billion and $1.05 billion in 2005 and 2004, respectively. There were no significant catastrophe-related losses in 2006.*

(c) *Includes additional losses incurred and net reinstatement premiums related to prior year catastrophes of $199 million and $277 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively.*

(d) *Operating income was reduced by fourth quarter charges of $1.8 billion, $850 million and $2.1 billion for 2005, 2004 and 2002, respectively, resulting from the annual review of General Insurance loss and loss adjustment reserves. In 2006, 2005 and 2004, changes in estimates for asbestos and environmental reserves were $198 million, $873 million and $850 million, respectively.*

(e) *Calculated on the basis under which the U.S.-domiciled insurance companies are required to report such measurements to regulatory authorities.*

(f) Includes the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (FAS 133) and the application of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation (FAS 52). For 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, the amounts included are $355 million, $(495) million, $(140) million, $78 million and $(91) million.

(g) 2005 includes the effect of the non-renewal of a single large group life case of $36 billion. Also, the foreign in-force is translated to U.S. dollars at the appropriate balance sheet exchange rate in each period.

(h) Includes the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses. For 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, the effect was $(1.82) billion, $2.01 billion, $(122) million, $(1.01) billion and $220 million in both revenues and operating income for Capital Markets. These amounts result primarily from interest rate and foreign currency derivatives that are economically hedging available for sale securities and borrowings. For 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, the effect was $(27) million, $49 million and $20 million in operating income for Aircraft Leasing. In 2006 and 2005, Aircraft Leasing derivative gains and losses were reported as part of AIG s Other category, and were not reported in Aircraft Leasing operating income.

(i) Includes $1.6 billion of regulatory settlement costs in 2005 as described under Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

(j) Includes the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses. For 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, the effect was $(1.86) billion, $2.02 billion, $385 million, $(1.50) billion and $(216) million in revenues and $(1.86) billion, $2.02 billion, $671 million, $(1.22) billion and $(58) million in operating income. These amounts result primarily from interest rate and foreign currency derivatives that are hedging available for sale securities and borrowings.

(k) Represents the sum of General Insurance net premiums earned, Life Insurance & Retirement Services GAAP premiums, net investment income, Financial Services interest, lease and finance charges, Asset Management net investment income from spread-based products and advisory and management fees, and realized capital gains (losses).

(l) Represents income before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of accounting changes.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

General Insurance Operations

AIG s General Insurance subsidiaries are multiple line companies writing substantially all lines of commercial property and casualty insurance and various personal lines both domestically and abroad. Domestic General Insurance operations are comprised of the Domestic Brokerage Group (DBG), Reinsurance, Personal Lines, and Mortgage Guaranty.

AIG is diversified both in terms of classes of business and geographic locations. In General Insurance, workers compensation business is the largest class of business written and represented approximately 15 percent of net premiums written for the year ended December 31, 2006. During 2006, 8 percent and 7 percent of the direct General Insurance premiums written (gross premiums less return premiums and cancellations, excluding reinsurance assumed and before deducting reinsurance ceded) were written in California and New York, respectively. No other state accounted for more than five percent of such premiums.

The majority of AIG s General Insurance business is in the casualty classes, which tend to involve longer periods of time for the reporting and settling of claims. This may increase the risk and uncertainty with respect to AIG s loss reserve development.

DBG

AIG s primary Domestic General Insurance division is DBG. DBG s business in the United States and Canada is conducted through American Home, National Union, Lexington, HSB and certain other General Insurance company subsidiaries of AIG. During 2006, DBG accounted for 54 percent of AIG s General Insurance net premiums written.

DBG writes substantially all classes of business insurance, accepting such business mainly from insurance brokers. This provides DBG the opportunity to select specialized markets and retain underwriting control. Any licensed broker is able to submit business to DBG without the traditional agent-company contractual relationship, but such broker usually has no authority to commit DBG to accept a risk.

In addition to writing substantially all classes of business insurance, including large commercial or industrial property insurance, excess liability, inland marine, environmental, workers compensation and excess and umbrella coverages, DBG offers many specialized forms of insurance such as aviation, accident and health, equipment breakdown, directors and officers liability (D&O), difference-in-conditions, kidnap-ransom, export credit and political risk, and various types of professional errors and omissions coverages. The AIG Risk Management operation provides insurance and risk management programs for large corporate customers. The AIG Risk Finance operation is a leading provider of customized structured insurance products. Also included in DBG are the operations of AIG Environmental, which focuses specifically on providing specialty products to clients with environmental exposures. Lexington writes surplus lines for risks which conventional insurance companies do not readily provide insurance coverage, either because of complexity or because the coverage does not lend itself to conventional contracts. The AIG Worldsource Division introduces and coordinates AIG s products and services to U.S.-based multinational clients and foreign corporations doing business in the U.S.

Certain of the products of the DBG companies include funding components or have been structured so that little or no insurance risk is actually transferred. Funds received in connection with these products are recorded as deposits and included in other liabilities, rather than premiums and incurred losses.

Reinsurance

The subsidiaries of Transatlantic Holdings, Inc. (Transatlantic) offer reinsurance on both a treaty and facultative basis to insurers in the U.S. and abroad. Transatlantic structures programs for a full range of property and casualty products with an emphasis on specialty risk. Transatlantic is a public company owned 59.2 percent by AIG and therefore is included in AIG s consolidated financial statements.

Personal Lines

AIG s Personal Lines operations provide automobile insurance through AIG Direct, a mass marketing operation, the Agency Auto Division and 21st Century Insurance Group (21st Century), as well as a broad range of coverages for high net-worth individuals through the AIG Private Client Group. 21st Century is a public company owned 61.9 percent by AIG and therefore is included in AIG s consolidated financial statements. During the first quarter of 2007, AIG offered to acquire the outstanding shares of 21st Century not already owned by AIG and its subsidiaries.

Mortgage Guaranty

The main business of the subsidiaries of United Guaranty Corporation (UGC) is the issuance of residential mortgage guaranty insurance, both domestically and internationally, on conventional first lien mortgages for the purchase or refinance of one to four family residences. UGC subsidiaries also write second lien and private student loan guaranty insurance.

Foreign General Insurance

AIG s Foreign General Insurance group accepts risks primarily underwritten through American International Underwriters (AIU), a marketing unit consisting of wholly owned agencies and insurance companies. The Foreign General Insurance group also includes business written by AIG s foreign-based insurance subsidiaries. The Foreign General Insurance group uses various marketing methods and multiple distribution channels to write both commercial and consumer lines insurance with certain refinements for local laws, customs and needs. AIU operates in Asia, the Pacific Rim, Europe, including the U.K., Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. During 2006, the Foreign General Insurance group accounted for 25 percent of AIG s General Insurance net premiums written.

Discussion and Analysis of Consolidated Net Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development

The reserve for net losses and loss expenses represents the accumulation of estimates for reported losses (case basis reserves) and provisions for losses incurred but not reported

(IBNR), both reduced by applicable reinsurance recoverable and the discount for future investment income, where permitted. Losses and loss expenses are charged to income as incurred.

Loss reserves established with respect to foreign business are set and monitored in terms of the respective local or functional currency. Therefore, no assumption is included for changes in currency rates. See also Note 1(b) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Management reviews the adequacy of established loss reserves through the utilization of a number of analytical reserve development techniques. Through the use of these techniques, management is able to monitor the adequacy of AIG s established reserves and determine appropriate assumptions for inflation. Also, analysis of emerging specific development patterns, such as case reserve redundancies or deficiencies and IBNR emergence, allows management to determine any required adjustments.

The Analysis of Consolidated Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development table presents the development of net losses and loss expense reserves for calendar years 1996 through 2006. Immediately following this table is a second table that presents all data on a basis that excludes asbestos and environmental net losses and loss expense reserve development. The opening reserves held are shown at the top of the table for each year end date. The amount of loss reserve discount included in the opening reserve at each date is shown immediately below the reserves held for each year. The undiscounted reserve at each date is thus the sum of the discount and the reserve held.

The upper half of the table presents the cumulative amounts paid during successive years related to the undiscounted opening loss reserves. For example, in the table that excludes asbestos and environmental losses, with respect to the net losses and loss expense reserve of $24.75 billion as of December 31, 1999, by the end of 2006 (seven years later) $29.16 billion had actually been paid in settlement of these net loss reserves. In addition, as reflected in the lower section of the table, the original undiscounted reserve of $25.82 billion was reestimated to be $36.28 billion at December 31, 2006. This increase from the original estimate would generally result from a combination of a number of factors, including reserves being settled for larger amounts than originally estimated. The original estimates will also be increased or decreased as more information becomes known about the individual claims and overall claim frequency and severity patterns. The redundancy (deficiency) depicted in the table, for any particular calendar year, presents the aggregate change in estimates over the period of years subsequent to the calendar year reflected at the top of the respective column heading. For example, the redundancy of $259 million at December 31, 2006 related to December 31, 2005 net losses and loss expense reserves of $57.34 billion represents the cumulative amount by which reserves for 2005 and prior years have developed favorably during 2006.

The bottom of each table below presents the remaining undiscounted and discounted net loss reserve for each year. For example, in the table that excludes asbestos and environmental losses, for the 2001 year end, the remaining undiscounted reserves held as of December 31, 2006 are $12.25 billion, with a corresponding discounted net reserve of $11.35 billion.

The reserves for net losses and loss expenses with respect to Transatlantic and 21st Century are included only in consolidated net losses and loss expenses commencing with the year ended December 31, 1998, the year they were first consolidated in AIG s financial statements. Reserve development for these operations is included only for 1998 and subsequent periods. Thus, the presentation for 1997 and prior year ends is not fully comparable to that for 1998 and subsequent years in the tables below.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Analysis of Consolidated Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development
The following table presents for each calendar year the losses and loss expense reserves and the development thereof including those with respect to asbestos and environmental claims. See also Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

(in millions)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	**2006**
Net Reserves Held	$20,496	$20,901	$25,418	$25,636	$25,684	$26,005	$29,347	$36,228	$47,254	$57,476	**$62,630**
Discount (in Reserves Held)	393	619	897	1,075	1,287	1,423	1,499	1,516	1,553	2,110	**2,264**
Net Reserves Held (Undiscounted)	20,889	21,520	26,315	26,711	26,971	27,428	30,846	37,744	48,807	59,586	**64,894**
Paid (Cumulative) as of:											
One year later	5,712	5,607	7,205	8,266	9,709	11,007	10,775	12,163	14,910	15,326	
Two years later	9,244	9,754	12,382	14,640	17,149	18,091	18,589	21,773	24,377		
Three years later	11,943	12,939	16,599	19,901	21,930	23,881	25,513	28,763			
Four years later	14,152	15,484	20,263	23,074	26,090	28,717	30,757				
Five years later	16,077	17,637	22,303	25,829	29,473	32,685					
Six years later	17,551	18,806	24,114	28,165	32,421						
Seven years later	18,415	19,919	25,770	30,336							
Eight years later	19,200	21,089	27,309								

Nine years later	20,105	22,177
Ten years later	20,972	

(in millions)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	**2006**
Net Reserves Held (undiscounted)	$20,889	$21,520	$26,315	$ 26,711	$ 26,971	$ 27,428	$ 30,846	$ 37,744	$48,807	$59,586	**$64,894**
Undiscounted Liability as of:											
One year later	20,795	21,563	25,897	26,358	26,979	31,112	32,913	40,931	53,486	59,533	
Two years later	20,877	21,500	25,638	27,023	30,696	33,363	37,583	49,463	55,009		
Three years later	20,994	21,264	26,169	29,994	32,732	37,964	46,179	51,497			
Four years later	20,776	21,485	28,021	31,192	36,210	45,203	48,427				
Five years later	20,917	22,405	28,607	33,910	41,699	47,078					
Six years later	21,469	22,720	30,632	38,087	43,543						
Seven years later	21,671	24,209	33,861	39,597							
Eight years later	22,986	26,747	34,986								
Nine years later	25,264	27,765									
Ten years later	26,091										
	(5,202)	(6,245)	(8,671)	(12,886)	(16,572)	(19,650)	(17,581)	(13,753)	(6,202)	53	

Net Redundancy/(Deficiency)										
Remaining Reserves (Undiscounted)	5,119	5,588	7,677	9,261	11,122	14,393	17,670	22,734	30,632	44,207
Remaining Discount	360	427	517	623	748	894	1,079	1,265	1,484	1,809
Remaining Reserves	4,759	5,161	7,160	8,638	10,374	13,499	16,591	21,469	29,148	42,398

The following table presents the gross liability (before discount), reinsurance recoverable and net liability recorded at each year end and the reestimation of these amounts as of December 31, 2006.

(in millions)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	**2006**
Gross Liability, End of Year	$32,605	$ 32,049	$ 36,973	$ 37,278	$ 39,222	$ 42,629	$ 48,173	$ 53,387	$63,431	$79,279	**$82,263**
Reinsurance Recoverable, End of Year	11,716	10,529	10,658	10,567	12,251	15,201	17,327	15,643	14,624	19,693	**17,369**
Net Liability, End of Year	20,889	21,520	26,315	26,711	26,971	27,428	30,846	37,744	48,807	59,586	**64,894**
Reestimated Gross Liability	41,685	43,993	53,004	58,320	63,768	67,554	68,657	69,007	70,895	78,946	
Reestimated Reinsurance Recoverable	15,594	16,227	18,018	18,723	20,224	20,476	20,229	17,511	15,886	19,413	
Reestimated Net Liability	26,091	27,766	34,986	39,597	43,544	47,078	48,428	51,496	55,009	59,533	
Cumulative Gross Redundancy/ (Deficiency)	(9,080)	(11,944)	(16,031)	(21,042)	(24,546)	(24,925)	(20,484)	(15,620)	(7,464)	333	

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Analysis of Consolidated Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development Excluding Asbestos and Environmental Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development
The following table presents for each calendar year the losses and loss expense reserves and the development thereof excluding those with respect to asbestos and environmental claims. See also Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

(in millions)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	**2006**
Net Reserves Held	$19,753	$20,113	$24,554	$24,745	$24,829	$25,286	$28,650	$35,559	$45,742	$55,227	**$60,451**
Discount (in Reserves Held)	393	619	897	1,075	1,287	1,423	1,499	1,516	1,553	2,110	**2,264**
Net Reserves Held (Undiscounted)	20,146	20,732	25,451	25,820	26,116	26,709	30,149	37,075	47,295	57,336	**62,715**
Paid (Cumulative) as of:											
One year later	5,603	5,467	7,084	8,195	9,515	10,861	10,632	11,999	14,718	15,047	
Two years later	8,996	9,500	12,190	14,376	16,808	17,801	18,283	21,419	23,906		
Three years later	11,582	12,618	16,214	19,490	21,447	23,430	25,021	28,129			
Four years later	13,724	14,972	19,732	22,521	25,445	28,080	29,987				
Five years later	15,460	16,983	21,630	25,116	28,643	31,771					
Six years later	16,792	18,014	23,282	27,266	31,315						
Seven years later	17,519	18,972	24,753	29,162							
Eight years	18,149	19,960	26,017								

later		
Nine years later	18,873	20,779
Ten years later	19,471	

(in millions)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	**2006**
Net Reserves Held (undiscounted)	$20,146	$20,732	$25,451	$ 25,820	$ 26,116	$ 26,709	$ 30,149	$ 37,075	$47,295	$57,336	**$62,715**
Undiscounted Liability as of:											
One year later	19,904	20,576	24,890	25,437	26,071	30,274	32,129	39,261	51,048	57,077	
Two years later	19,788	20,385	24,602	26,053	29,670	32,438	35,803	46,865	52,364		
Three years later	19,777	20,120	25,084	28,902	31,619	36,043	43,467	48,691			
Four years later	19,530	20,301	26,813	30,014	34,102	42,348	45,510				
Five years later	19,633	21,104	27,314	31,738	38,655	44,018					
Six years later	20,070	21,336	28,345	34,978	40,294						
Seven years later	20,188	21,836	30,636	36,283							
Eight years later	20,515	23,441	31,556								
Nine years later	21,858	24,261									
Ten years later	22,486										

Net Redundancy/(Deficiency)	(2,140)	(3,529)	(6,105)	(10,463)	(14,178)	(17,309)	(15,361)	(11,616)	(5,069)	259
Remaining Reserves (undiscounted)	3,015	3,482	5,539	7,121	8,979	12,247	15,523	20,562	28,458	42,030
Remaining Discount	360	427	517	623	748	894	1,079	1,265	1,484	1,809
Remaining Reserves	2,655	3,055	5,022	6,498	8,231	11,353	14,444	19,297	26,974	40,221

The following table presents the gross liability (before discount), reinsurance recoverable and net liability recorded at each year end and the reestimation of these amounts as of December 31, 2006.

illions)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2
s Liability, End of	$30,302	$29,740	$34,474	$ 34,666	$ 36,777	$ 40,400	$ 46,036	$ 51,363	$59,897	$73,912	**$77**
surance Recoverable, of Year	10,156	9,008	9,023	8,846	10,661	13,691	15,887	14,288	12,602	16,576	**14**
Liability, End of Year	20,146	20,732	25,451	25,820	26,116	26,709	30,149	37,075	47,295	57,336	**62**
timated Gross lity	32,186	34,940	44,281	50,004	55,974	60,289	61,735	62,488	64,772	73,241	
timated Reinsurance verable	9,699	10,679	12,725	13,722	15,680	16,270	16,225	13,797	12,409	16,164	
timated Net Liability	22,487	24,261	31,556	36,282	40,294	44,019	45,510	48,691	52,363	57,077	
ulative Gross ndancy/(Deficiency)	(1,884)	(5,200)	(9,807)	(15,338)	(19,197)	(19,889)	(15,699)	(11,125)	(4,875)	671	

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

The reserve for losses and loss expenses as reported in AIG s consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2006 differs from the total reserve reported in the Annual Statements filed with state insurance departments and, where appropriate, with foreign regulatory authorities. The differences at December 31, 2006 relate primarily to reserves for certain foreign operations not required to be reported in the United States for statutory reporting purposes. Further, statutory practices in the United States require reserves to be shown net of applicable reinsurance recoverable.

The reserve for gross losses and loss expenses is prior to reinsurance and represents the accumulation for reported losses and IBNR. Management reviews the adequacy of established gross loss reserves in the manner previously described for net loss reserves.

For further discussion regarding net reserves for losses and loss expenses, see Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Operating Review General Insurance Operations Reserve for Losses and Loss Expenses.

Life Insurance & Retirement Services Operations

AIG s Life Insurance & Retirement Services subsidiaries offer a wide range of insurance and retirement savings products both domestically and abroad. Insurance-oriented products consist of individual and group life, payout annuities (including structured settlements), endowment and accident and health policies. Retirement savings products consist generally of fixed and variable annuities.

There was no significant adverse effect on AIG s Life Insurance & Retirement Services results of operations from economic conditions in any one state, country or geographic region for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services

In its Life Insurance & Retirement Services businesses, AIG operates overseas principally through ALICO, AIG Star Life, AIG Edison Life, AIA, AIRCO, Nan Shan and Philamlife. ALICO is incorporated in Delaware and all of its business is written outside of the United States. ALICO has operations either directly or through subsidiaries in Europe, including the U.K., Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, South Asia and the Far East, with Japan being the largest territory. AIA operates primarily in China (including Hong Kong), Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and India. The operations in India are conducted through a joint venture, Tata AIG Life Insurance Company Limited. Nan Shan operates in Taiwan. Philamlife is the largest life insurer in the Philippines. AIG Star Life and AIG Edison Life operate in Japan. Operations in foreign countries comprised 78 percent of Life Insurance & Retirement Services GAAP premiums and 68 percent of Life Insurance & Retirement Services operating income in 2006.

The Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services companies have over 270,000 full and part-time agents, as well as independent producers, and sell their products largely to indigenous persons in local and foreign currencies. In addition to the agency outlets, these companies also distribute their products through direct marketing channels, such as mass marketing, and through brokers and other distribution outlets, such as financial institutions.

Life insurance products such as whole life and endowment continue to be significant in the overseas companies, especially in Southeast Asia, while a mixture of life insurance, accident and health and retirement services products are sold in Japan.

AIG also has subsidiary operations in Canada, Egypt, Mexico, Poland, Switzerland, Russia and Puerto Rico, and conducts life insurance business through a joint venture in Brazil and in certain countries in Central and South America.

Domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services

AIG s principal domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations include AGLA, AIG American General, AIG Annuity, USLIFE, VALIC and SunAmerica Life. These companies utilize multiple distribution channels including independent producers, brokerage, career agents and banks to offer life insurance, annuity and accident and health products and services, as well as financial and other investment products. The domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations comprised 22 percent of total Life Insurance & Retirement Services GAAP premiums and 32 percent of Life Insurance & Retirement Services operating income in 2006.

Reinsurance

AIG s General Insurance subsidiaries worldwide operate primarily by underwriting and accepting risks for their direct account and securing reinsurance on that portion of the risk in excess of the limit which they wish to retain. This operating policy differs from that of many insurance companies that will underwrite only up to their net retention limit, thereby requiring the broker or agent to secure commitments from other underwriters for the remainder of the gross risk amount.

Various AIG profit centers, including DBG, AIU, AIG Reinsurance Advisors, Inc. and AIG Risk Finance, as well as certain Foreign Life subsidiaries, use AIRCO as a reinsurer for certain of their businesses, and AIRCO also receives premiums from offshore captives of AIG clients. In accordance with permitted accounting practices in Bermuda, AIRCO discounts reserves attributable to certain classes of business assumed from other AIG subsidiaries.

For a further discussion of reinsurance, see Item 1A. Risk Factors Reinsurance, Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Risk Management Reinsurance and Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Insurance Investment Operations

A significant portion of AIG s General Insurance and Life Insurance & Retirement Services revenues are derived from AIG s

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insurance investment operations, which are summarized in the following table.

The following table summarizes the investment results of the insurance operations.

	Annual Average Cash and Invested Assets				
Years Ended December 31, *(in millions)*	Cash (including short-term investments)	Invested Assets[(a)(b)]	Total	Return on Average Cash and Assets[(c)]	Return on Average Assets[(d)]
General Insurance:					
2006	**$3,201**	**$102,231**	**$105,432**	**5.4%**	**5.6%**
2005	2,450	86,211	88,661	4.5	4.7
2004	2,012	73,338	75,350	4.2	4.4
2003	1,818	59,855	61,673	4.2	4.3
2002	1,537	47,477	49,014	4.8	5.0
Life Insurance & Retirement Services:					
2006	**$7,205**	**$384,724**	**$391,929**	**5.0%**	**5.1%**
2005	6,180	352,250	358,430	5.1	5.1
2004	5,089	307,659	312,748	4.9	5.0
2003	4,680	247,608	252,288	5.1	5.2
2002	3,919	199,750	203,669	5.5	5.6

(a) Including investment income due and accrued and real estate.

(b) Includes collateral assets invested under the securities lending program.

(c) Net investment income divided by the annual average sum of cash and invested assets.

(d) Net investment income divided by the annual average invested assets.

AIG s worldwide insurance investment policy places primary emphasis on investments in government and other high quality, fixed income securities in all of its portfolios and, to a lesser extent, investments in high yield bonds, common stocks, real estate, hedge funds and partnerships, in order to enhance returns on policyholders funds and generate net investment income. The ability to implement this policy is somewhat limited in certain territories as there may be a lack of adequate long-term investments or investment restrictions may be imposed by the local regulatory authorities.

Financial Services Operations

AIG s Financial Services subsidiaries engage in diversified activities including aircraft and equipment leasing, capital markets, consumer finance and insurance premium finance. Together, the Aircraft Leasing, Capital Markets and Consumer Finance operations generate the majority of the revenues produced by the Financial Services operations. Imperial A.I. Credit Companies also contribute to Financial Services income. This operation engages principally in insurance premium financing for both AIG s customers and those of other insurers.

Aircraft Leasing

AIG s Aircraft Leasing operations represent the operations of ILFC, which generates its revenues primarily from leasing new and used commercial jet aircraft to foreign and domestic airlines. Revenues also result from the remarketing of commercial jets for its own account, and remarketing and fleet management services for airlines and for financial institutions. See also Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Capital Markets

The Capital Markets operations of AIG are conducted primarily through AIGFP, which engages as principal in standard and customized interest rate, currency, equity, commodity, energy and credit products with top-tier corporations, financial institutions, governments, agencies, institutional investors, and high-net-worth individuals throughout the world. AIGFP also invests in a diversified portfolio of securities and principal investments and engages in borrowing activities that include issuing standard and structured notes and other securities and entering into guaranteed investment agreements (GIAs). See also Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consumer Finance

Consumer Finance operations include AGF as well as AIGCFG. AGF provides a wide variety of consumer finance products, including real estate and non-real estate loans, retail sales finance and credit-related insurance to customers in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. AIGCFG, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in developing a multi-product consumer finance business with an emphasis on emerging markets.

Asset Management Operations

AIG s Asset Management operations comprise a wide variety of investment-related services and investment products, including institutional and retail asset management, broker-dealer services and institutional spread-based investment business. Such services and products are offered to individuals and institutions both domestically and overseas. Asset Management s spread-based investment business includes the results of AIG s proprietary institutional spread-based investment operation, the Matched Investment Program (MIP), which was launched in September of 2005 and replaced the GIC program.

AIG s principal Asset Management operations are conducted through certain subsidiaries of AIG Retirement Services, Inc., including SAAMCo and the AIG Advisor Group broker dealers (AIG SunAmerica); and through AIGGIG, including AIG Global Investment Corp., AIG Global Real Estate and AIG Private Bank. AIG SunAmerica sells and manages mutual funds and provides financial advisory services through independent-contractor registered representatives. AIGGIG manages invested assets on a global basis for AIG subsidiaries and affiliates, as well as third-party institutional, retail, and private banking clients. AIGGIG offers equity, fixed income and alternative investment funds and provides securities lending and custodial services and numerous forms of structured investment products across all asset classes. Each of these subsidiary operations receives fees for investment products and services provided.

Other Operations

Certain other AIG subsidiaries provide insurance-related services such as adjusting claims and marketing specialized products. Several wholly owned foreign subsidiaries of AIG operating in countries or jurisdictions such as Ireland, Bermuda, Barbados and Gibraltar provide insurance and related administrative and back office services to a variety of affiliated and unaffiliated insurance and reinsurance companies, including captive insurance companies unaffiliated with AIG.

AIG also has several other subsidiaries which engage in various businesses. Mt. Mansfield Company, Inc. owns and operates the ski slopes, lifts, school and an inn located at Stowe, Vermont. Also included in AIG s Other operations are unallocated corporate expenses, including interest expense and the settlement costs more fully described in Item 3. Legal Proceedings and Note 12(a) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Additional Investments

AIG s significant investments in partially owned companies (which are accounted for under the equity method) include a 19.4 percent interest in Allied World Assurance Holdings, Ltd. (AWAC), a property-casualty insurance holding company, a 24.5 percent interest in The Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., a general insurance company, a 26 percent interest in Tata AIG Life Insurance Company, Ltd. and a 26 percent interest in Tata AIG General Insurance Company, Ltd. For a discussion of AIG s investments in partially owned companies, see Note 1(u) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Locations of Certain Assets

As of December 31, 2006, approximately 37 percent of the consolidated assets of AIG were located in foreign countries (other than Canada), including $6.5 billion of cash and securities on deposit with foreign regulatory authorities. Foreign operations and assets held abroad may be adversely affected by political developments in foreign countries, including such possibilities as tax changes, nationalization, and changes in regulatory policy, as well as by consequence of hostilities and unrest. The risks of such occurrences and their overall effect upon AIG vary from country to country and cannot easily be predicted. If expropriation or nationalization does occur, AIG s policy is to take all appropriate measures to seek recovery of such assets. Certain of the countries in which AIG s business is conducted have currency restrictions which generally cause a delay in a company s ability to repatriate assets and profits. See also Notes 1 and 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 1A. Risk Factors Foreign Operations.

Regulation

AIG s operations around the world are subject to regulation by many different types of regulatory authorities, including insurance, securities, investment advisory, banking and thrift regulators in the United States and abroad. The regulatory environment can have a significant effect on AIG and its business. AIG s operations have become more diverse and consumer-oriented, increasing the scope of regulatory supervision and the possibility of intervention. In addition, the investigations into financial accounting practices that led to two restatements of AIG s consolidated financial statements have heightened regulatory scrutiny of AIG worldwide.

In 1999, AIG became a unitary thrift holding company within the meaning of the Home Owners Loan Act (HOLA) when the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) granted AIG approval to organize AIG Federal Savings Bank. AIG is subject to OTS regulation, examination, supervision and reporting requirements. In addition, the OTS has enforcement authority over AIG and its subsidiaries. Among other things, this permits the OTS to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to be a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of AIG s subsidiary savings association, AIG Federal Savings Bank.

Under prior law, a unitary savings and loan holding company, such as AIG, was not restricted as to the types of business in which it could engage, provided that its savings association subsidiary continued to be a qualified thrift lender. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (GLBA) provides that no company may acquire control of an OTS regulated institution after May 4, 1999 unless it engages only in the financial activities permitted for financial holding companies under the law or for multiple savings and loan holding companies. The GLBA, however, grandfathered the unrestricted authority for activities with respect to a unitary savings and loan holding company existing prior to May 4, 1999, so long as its savings association subsidiary continues to be a qualified thrift lender under the HOLA. As a unitary savings and loan holding company whose application was pending as of May 4, 1999, AIG is grandfathered under the GLBA and generally is not restricted under existing laws as to the types of business activities in which it may engage, provided that AIG Federal Savings Bank continues to be a qualified thrift lender under the HOLA.

Certain states require registration and periodic reporting by insurance companies that are licensed in such states and are controlled by other corporations. Applicable legislation typically requires periodic disclosure concerning the corporation that controls the registered insurer and the other companies in the holding company system and prior approval of intercorporate services and transfers of assets (including in some instances payment of dividends by the insurance subsidiary) within the holding company system. AIG s subsidiaries are registered under such legislation in those states that have such requirements.

AIG s insurance subsidiaries, in common with other insurers, are subject to regulation and supervision by the states and by other jurisdictions in which they do business. Within the United States, the method of such regulation varies but generally has its source in statutes that delegate regulatory and supervisory powers to an insurance official. The regulation and supervision relate primarily to approval of policy forms and rates, the standards of solvency that must be met and maintained, including risk-based capital measurements, the licensing of insurers and their agents, the nature of and limitations on investments, restrictions on the size of risks that may be insured under a single policy, deposits of securities for the benefit of policyholders, requirements for acceptability of reinsurers, periodic examinations of the affairs of insurance companies, the form and content of reports of financial condition required to be filed, and reserves for unearned premiums, losses and other purposes. In general, such regulation is for the protection of policyholders rather than the equity owners of these companies.

In preparing both its 2004 and 2005 audited statutory financial statements for its Domestic General Insurance companies, AIG agreed with the relevant regulatory agencies on the statutory accounting treatment of the various items requiring adjustment or restatement. These adjustments and restatements reduced previously reported General Insurance statutory surplus at December 31, 2004 by approximately $3.5 billion to approximately $20.6 billion.

With respect to the 2005 audited statutory financial statements, the state regulators permitted the Domestic General Insurance companies to record a $724 million reduction to opening statutory surplus as of January 1, 2005.

AIG has taken various steps to enhance the capital positions of the Domestic General Insurance companies. AIG entered into capital maintenance agreements with the Domestic General Insurance companies that set forth procedures through which AIG will provide ongoing capital support. Dividends from the Domestic General Insurance companies were suspended from fourth quarter 2005 through 2006, but AIG expects that dividend payments will resume in the first quarter of 2007. AIG contributed an additional $750 million of capital into American Home effective September 30, 2005, and contributed a further $2.25 billion of capital in February 2006 for a total of approximately $3 billion of capital into Domestic General Insurance subsidiaries effective December 31, 2005. Furthermore, in order to allow the Domestic General Insurance companies to record as an admitted asset at December 31, 2006 certain reinsurance ceded to non-U.S. reinsurers (which has the effect of increasing the statutory surplus of such Domestic General Insurance companies), AIG obtained and entered into reimbursement agreements for approximately $2 billion of letters of credit issued by several commercial banks in favor of certain Domestic General Insurance companies.

Risk-Based Capital (RBC) is designed to measure the adequacy of an insurer s statutory surplus in relation to the risks inherent in its business. Thus, inadequately capitalized general and life insurance companies may be identified.

The RBC formula develops a risk-adjusted target level of statutory surplus by applying certain factors to various asset, premium and reserve items. Higher factors are applied to more risky items and lower factors are applied to less risky items. Thus, the target level of statutory surplus varies not only as a result of the insurer s size, but also based on the risk profile of the insurer s operations.

The RBC Model Law provides for four incremental levels of regulatory attention for insurers whose surplus is below the calculated RBC target. These levels of attention range in severity from requiring the insurer to submit a plan for corrective action to placing the insurer under regulatory control.

The statutory surplus of each of AIG s Domestic General and Life Insurance subsidiaries exceeded their RBC target levels as of December 31, 2006.

To the extent that any of AIG s insurance entities would fall below prescribed levels of statutory surplus, it would be AIG s intention to infuse necessary capital to support that entity.

A substantial portion of AIG s General Insurance business and a majority of its Life Insurance business is carried on in foreign countries. The degree of regulation and supervision in foreign jurisdictions varies. Generally, AIG, as well as the underwriting companies operating in such jurisdictions, must satisfy local regulatory requirements. Licenses issued by foreign authorities to AIG subsidiaries are subject to modification or revocation by such authorities, and AIU or other AIG subsidiaries could be prevented from conducting business in certain of the jurisdictions where they currently operate. In the past, AIU has been allowed to modify its operations to conform with new licensing requirements in most jurisdictions.

In addition to licensing requirements, AIG s foreign operations are also regulated in various jurisdictions with respect to currency, policy language and terms, amount and type of security deposits, amount and type of reserves, amount and type of local investment and the share of profits to be returned to policyholders on participating policies. Some foreign countries regulate rates on various types of policies. Certain countries have established reinsurance institutions, wholly or partially owned by the local government, to which admitted insurers are obligated to cede a portion of their business on terms that may not always allow foreign insurers, including AIG subsidiaries, full compensation. In some countries, regulations governing constitution of technical reserves and remittance balances may hinder remittance of profits and repatriation of assets.

See also Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Capital Resources and Liquidity Regulation and Supervision and Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Competition

AIG s Insurance, Financial Services and Asset Management businesses operate in highly competitive environments, both domestically and overseas. Principal sources of competition are insurance companies, banks, investment banks and other non-bank financial institutions.

The insurance industry in particular is highly competitive. Within the United States, AIG s General Insurance subsidiaries compete with approximately 3,100 other stock companies, specialty insurance organizations, mutual companies and other underwriting organizations. AIG s subsidiaries offering Life Insurance & Retirement Services compete in the United States with approximately 2,000 life insurance companies and other participants in related financial services fields. Overseas, AIG subsidiaries compete for business with foreign insurance operations of the larger U.S. insurers, global insurance groups, and local companies in particular areas in which they are active.

AIG s strong ratings have historically provided a competitive advantage. For a discussion of the possible adverse effects on AIG s competitive position as a result of a ratings downgrade, see Item 1A. Risk Factors AIG s Credit Ratings.

Directors and Executive Officers of AIG

Set forth below is information concerning the directors and executive officers of AIG. All directors are elected for one-year terms at the annual meeting of shareholders. All executive officers are elected to one-year terms, but serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

Except as hereinafter noted, each of the executive officers has, for more than five years, occupied an executive position with AIG or companies that are now its subsidiaries. Other than the employment contracts between AIG and Messrs. Sullivan and Bensinger, there are no other arrangements or understandings between any executive officer and any other person pursuant to which the executive officer was elected to such position. From January 2000 until joining AIG in May 2004, Dr. Frenkel served as Chairman of Merrill Lynch International, Inc. Prior to joining AIG in September 2002, Mr. Bensinger was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Combined Specialty Group, Inc. (a division of Aon Corporation) commencing in March 2002, and served as Executive Vice President of Trenwick Group, Ltd. from October 1999 through December 2001. Prior to joining AIG in September 2006, Ms. Kelly served as Executive Vice President and General Counsel of MCI/WorldCom. Previously, she was Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Sears, Roebuck and Co. from 1999 to 2003.

Name	Title	Age	Served as Director or Officer Since
Marshall A. Cohen	Director	71	1992
Martin S. Feldstein	Director	67	1987
Ellen V. Futter	Director	57	1999
Stephen L. Hammerman	Director	68	2005
Richard C. Holbrooke	Director	65	2001
Fred H. Langhammer	Director	63	2006
George L. Miles, Jr.	Director	65	2005
Morris W. Offit	Director	70	2005
James F. Orr III	Director	63	2006
Virginia M. Rometty	Director	49	2006
Martin J. Sullivan	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	52	2002
Michael H. Sutton	Director	66	2005
Edmund S. W. Tse	Director, Senior Vice Chairman Life Insurance	69	1996
Robert B. Willumstad	Director and Chairman	61	2006

Frank G. Zarb	Director	72	2001
Jacob A. Frenkel	Vice Chairman Global Economic Strategies	63	2004
Frank G. Wisner	Vice Chairman External Affairs	68	1997
Steven J. Bensinger	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	52	2002
Anastasia D. Kelly	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Senior Regulatory and Compliance Officer	57	2006
Rodney O. Martin, Jr.	Executive Vice President Life Insurance	54	2002
Kristian P. Moor	Executive Vice President Domestic General Insurance	47	1998
Win J. Neuger	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer	57	1995
Robert M. Sandler	Executive Vice President Domestic Personal Lines	64	1980
Nicholas C. Walsh	Executive Vice President Foreign General Insurance	56	2005
Jay S. Wintrob	Executive Vice President Retirement Services	49	1999
William N. Dooley	Senior Vice President Financial Services	54	1992
David L. Herzog	Senior Vice President and Comptroller	47	2005
Robert E. Lewis	Senior Vice President and Chief Risk Officer	55	1993
Brian T. Schreiber	Senior Vice President Strategic Planning	41	2002

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Item 1A.

Risk Factors

Casualty Insurance Underwriting and Reserves

Casualty insurance liabilities are difficult to predict and may exceed the related reserves for losses and loss expenses. Although AIG annually reviews the adequacy of the established reserve for losses and loss expenses, there can be no assurance that AIG s ultimate loss reserves will not develop adversely and materially exceed AIG s current loss reserves. Estimation of ultimate net losses, loss expenses and loss reserves is a complex process for long-tail casualty lines of business, which include excess and umbrella liability, D&O, professional liability, medical malpractice, workers compensation, general liability, products liability and related classes, as well as for asbestos and environmental exposures. Generally, actual historical loss development factors are used to project future loss development. However, there can be no assurance that future loss development patterns will be the same as in the past. Moreover, any deviation in loss cost trends or in loss development factors might not be discernible for an extended period of time subsequent to the recording of the initial loss reserve estimates for any accident year. Thus, there is the potential for reserves with respect to a number of years to be significantly affected by changes in loss cost trends or loss development factors that were relied upon in setting the reserves. These changes in loss cost trends or loss development factors could be attributable to changes in inflation or in the judicial environment, or in other social or economic phenomena affecting claims. See also Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Operating Review General Insurance Operations Reserve for Losses and Loss Expenses.

Adjustments to Life Insurance & Retirement Services Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Interest rate fluctuations and other events may require AIG subsidiaries to accelerate the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC) which could adversely affect AIG s consolidated financial condition or results of operations. DAC represents the costs that vary with and are related primarily to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance and annuity contracts. When interest rates rise, policy loans and surrenders and withdrawals of life insurance policies and annuity contracts may increase as policyholders seek to buy products with perceived higher returns, requiring AIG subsidiaries to accelerate the amortization of DAC. To the extent such amortization exceeds surrender or other charges earned upon surrender and withdrawals of certain life insurance policies and annuity contracts, AIG s results of operations could be negatively affected.

DAC for both insurance-oriented and investment-oriented products as well as retirement services products is reviewed for recoverability, which involves estimating the future profitability of current business. This review involves significant management judgment. If the actual emergence of future profitability were to be substantially lower than estimated, AIG could be required to accelerate its DAC amortization and such acceleration could adversely affect AIG s results of operations. See also Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Estimates and Notes 1 and 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reinsurance

Reinsurance may not be available or affordable. AIG subsidiaries are major purchasers of reinsurance and utilize reinsurance as part of AIG s overall risk management strategy. Reinsurance is an important risk management tool to manage transaction and insurance line risk retention, and to mitigate losses that may arise from catastrophes. Market conditions beyond AIG s control determine the availability and cost of the reinsurance purchased by AIG subsidiaries. For example, reinsurance may be more difficult to obtain after a year with a large number of major catastrophes. Accordingly, AIG may be forced to incur additional expenses for reinsurance or may be unable to obtain sufficient reinsurance on acceptable terms, in which case AIG would have to accept an increase in exposure risk, reduce the amount of business written by its subsidiaries or seek alternatives.

Reinsurance subjects AIG to the credit risk of its reinsurers and may not be adequate to protect AIG against losses. Although reinsurance makes the reinsurer liable to the AIG subsidiary to the extent the risk is ceded, it does not relieve the AIG subsidiary of the primary liability to its policyholders. Accordingly, AIG bears credit risk with respect to its subsidiaries reinsurers. A reinsurer s insolvency or inability or refusal to make timely payments under the terms of its agreements with the AIG subsidiaries could have a material adverse effect on AIG s results of operations and liquidity. See also Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Risk Management Reinsurance.

A Material Weakness

The remaining material weakness in AIG s internal control over financial reporting relating to income tax accounting could affect the accuracy or timing of future regulatory filings. As of December 31, 2006, AIG s management concluded that the material weakness relating to the controls over income tax accounting was not fully remediated. Remediation of this material weakness is ongoing. Until remediated, this weakness could affect the accuracy or timing of future filings with the SEC and other regulatory authorities. See also Item 9A. Controls and Procedures Management s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Catastrophe Exposures

The occurrence of catastrophic events could adversely affect AIG s consolidated financial condition or results of operations. The occurrence of events such as hurricanes, earthquakes, pandemic disease, acts of terrorism and other catastrophes could adversely affect AIG s consolidated financial condition or results of

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operations, including by exposing AIG s businesses to the following:

- widespread claim costs associated with property, workers compensation, mortality and morbidity claims;
- loss resulting from the cash flows from invested assets being less than the cash flows required to meet the policy and contract liabilities; or
- loss resulting from the actual policy experience adversely emerging in comparison to the assumptions made in the product pricing associated with mortality, morbidity, termination and expenses.

Legal Proceedings

Significant legal proceedings adversely affected AIG s results of operations in 2005. As a result of the settlements discussed below under Item 3. Legal Proceedings, AIG recorded an after-tax charge of approximately $1.15 billion in the fourth quarter of 2005. AIG is party to numerous other legal proceedings and regulatory investigations. It is possible that the effect of the unresolved matters could be material to AIG s consolidated results of operations for an individual reporting period. For a discussion of these unresolved matters, see Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Regulation

AIG is subject to extensive regulation in the jurisdictions in which it conducts its businesses. AIG s operations around the world are subject to regulation by different types of regulatory authorities, including insurance, securities, investment advisory, banking and thrift regulators in the United States and abroad. AIG s operations have become more diverse and consumer-oriented, increasing the scope of regulatory supervision and the possibility of intervention. In particular, AIG s consumer lending business is subject to a broad array of laws and regulations governing lending practices and permissible loan terms, and AIG would expect increased regulatory oversight relating to this business.

The regulatory environment could have a significant effect on AIG and its businesses. Among other things, AIG could be fined, prohibited from engaging in some of its business activities or subject to limitations or conditions on its business activities. Significant regulatory action against AIG could have material adverse financial effects, cause significant reputational harm, or harm business prospects. New laws or regulations or changes in the enforcement of existing laws or regulations applicable to clients may also adversely affect AIG and its businesses.

Foreign Operations

Foreign operations expose AIG to risks that may affect its operations, liquidity and financial condition. AIG provides insurance and investment products and services to both businesses and individuals in more than 130 countries and jurisdictions. A substantial portion of AIG s General Insurance business and a majority of its Life Insurance & Retirement Services businesses are conducted outside the United States. Operations outside of the United States may be affected by regional economic downturns, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, political upheaval, nationalization and other restrictive government actions, which could also affect other AIG operations.

The degree of regulation and supervision in foreign jurisdictions varies. Generally, AIG, as well as the underwriting companies operating in such jurisdictions, must satisfy local regulatory requirements. Licenses issued by foreign authorities to AIG subsidiaries are subject to modification and revocation. Thus, AIG s insurance subsidiaries could be prevented from conducting future business in certain of the jurisdictions where they currently operate. AIG s international operations include operations in various developing nations. Both current and future foreign operations could be adversely affected by unfavorable political developments including tax changes, regulatory restrictions and nationalization of AIG s operations without compensation. Adverse actions from any one country may adversely affect AIG s results of operations, liquidity and financial condition depending on the magnitude of the event and AIG s net financial exposure at that time in that country.

Information Technology

A failure in AIG s operational systems or infrastructure or those of third parties could disrupt business, damage AIG s reputation and cause losses. AIG s operations rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in its computer systems and networks. AIG s business depends on effective information systems and the integrity and timeliness of the data it uses to run its business. AIG s ability to adequately price its products and services, establish reserves, provide effective and efficient service to its customers, and to timely and accurately report its financial results also depends significantly on the integrity of the data in its information systems. Although AIG takes protective measures and endeavors to modify them as circumstances warrant, its computer systems, software and networks may be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have security consequences. If one or more of such events occur, this potentially could jeopardize AIG s or its clients or counterparties confidential and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, its computer systems and networks, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in AIG s, its clients , its counterparties or third parties operations, which could result in significant losses or reputational damage. AIG may be required to expend significant additional resources to modify its protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures, and AIG may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured against or not fully covered by insurance maintained.

Despite the contingency plans and facilities AIG has in place, its ability to conduct business may be adversely affected by a disruption of the infrastructure that supports AIG s business in the communities in which it is located. This may include a disruption involving electrical, communications, transportation or other services used by AIG. These disruptions may occur, for example, as a result of events that affect only the buildings occupied by AIG or as a result of events with a broader effect on the cities where those buildings are located. If a disruption occurs in one location and AIG s employees in that location are unable to occupy its offices and conduct business or communicate with or travel to other locations, AIG s ability to service and interact with its clients may suffer and it may not be able to successfully implement contingency plans that depend on communication or travel.

AIG s Credit Ratings

Financial strength and credit ratings by major ratings agencies are an important factor in establishing the competitive position of insurance companies and other financial institutions and affect the availability and cost of borrowings. Any ratings downgrade may lessen AIG s ability to compete in certain businesses and may increase AIG s interest expense. Financial strength ratings measure an insurance company s ability to meet its obligations to contract holders and policyholders, help to maintain public confidence in a company s products, facilitate marketing of products and enhance a company s competitive position. Credit ratings measure a company s ability to repay its obligations and directly affect the cost and availability to that company of unsecured financing. Historically, AIG s credit and financial strength ratings have provided AIG a competitive advantage.

From March through June of 2005, the major rating agencies downgraded the ratings of AIG and its insurance subsidiaries in a series of actions. Many of the ratings were put on negative watch or negative outlook, which indicates a potential downgrade. Since then, however, the agencies have affirmed the ratings of AIG and all of its subsidiaries with a stable outlook, which indicates that the rating is not likely to change in the near term, except that S&P maintains a negative outlook on Transatlantic and on the senior long-term debt rating of ILFC.

A downgrade of the credit or financial strength ratings of AIG or its subsidiaries could adversely affect AIG s business and its consolidated results of operations in a number of ways, including:

- increasing AIG s interest expense;
- reducing AIGFP s ability to compete in the structured products and derivatives businesses;
- reducing the competitive advantage of AIG s insurance subsidiaries, which may result in reduced product sales and/or lower prices;
- adversely affecting relationships with agents and sales representatives; and
- in the case of a downgrade of AGF or ILFC, increasing their interest expense and reducing their ability to compete in their respective businesses.

As a result of the downgrades in 2005 discussed above, AIG was required to post approximately $1.16 billion of collateral with counterparties to municipal guaranteed investment contracts and financial derivatives transactions. In the event of a further downgrade, AIG would be required to post additional collateral. It is estimated that, as of the close of business on February 15, 2007, based on AIG s outstanding municipal GIAs and financial derivatives transactions as of such date, a further downgrade of AIG s long-term senior debt ratings to Aa3 by Moody s or AA- by S&P would permit counterparties to call for approximately $864 million of additional collateral. Further, additional downgrades could result in requirements for substantial additional collateral, which could have a material effect on how AIG manages its liquidity. For a further discussion of AIG s credit ratings and the potential effect of posting collateral on AIG s liquidity, see Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Capital Resources and Liquidity Credit Ratings and Liquidity.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk represents the potential inability of AIG to meet all payment obligations when they become due. AIG s liquidity could be impaired by an inability to access the capital markets or by unforeseen significant outflows of cash. This situation may arise due to circumstances that AIG may be unable to control, such as a general market disruption or an operational problem that affects third parties or AIG. AIG depends on dividends, distributions and other payments from its subsidiaries to fund dividend payments and to fund payments on AIG s obligations, including debt obligations. Regulatory and other legal restrictions may limit AIG s ability to transfer funds freely, either to or from its subsidiaries. In particular, many of AIG s subsidiaries, including AIG s insurance subsidiaries, are subject to laws and regulations that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds to the parent holding company, or that prohibit such transfers altogether in certain circumstances. These laws and regulations may hinder AIG s ability to access funds that AIG may need to make payments on its obligations. See also Item 1. Business Regulation.

Some of AIG s investments are relatively illiquid. AIG s investments in certain fixed income investments, certain structured securities, direct private equities, limited partnerships, hedge funds and real estate are relatively illiquid. These asset classes represented nine percent of the carrying value of AIG s total cash and invested assets as of December 31, 2006. If AIG requires significant amounts of cash on short notice in excess of normal cash requirements, AIG may have difficulty selling these investments in a timely manner or be forced to sell them for less than what AIG might otherwise have been able to, or both.

Concentration of AIG s investment portfolios in any particular segment of the economy may have adverse effects. The concentration of AIG s investment portfolios in any particular industry, group of related industries or geographic sector could have an adverse effect on the investment portfolios and consequently on AIG s results of operations and financial position. While AIG seeks to mitigate this risk by having a broadly diversified portfolio, events or developments that have a negative effect on any particular industry, group of related industries or geographic region may have a greater adverse effect on the investment portfolios to the extent that the portfolios are concentrated rather than diversified. Further, AIG s ability to sell assets relating to such particular industry, group of related industries or geographic region may be limited if other market participants are seeking to sell at the same time.

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See also Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Capital Resources and Liquidity Liquidity.

The Relationships Between AIG and the Starr Entities

The relationships between AIG and the Starr entities may take an extended period of time to unwind and/or resolve, and the consequences of such resolution are uncertain. During 2006, AIG unwound and resolved its most significant relationships with C.V. Starr & Co, Inc. (Starr) and began unwinding and resolving various relationships with Starr International Company, Inc. (SICO). AIG cannot predict what its future relationship with Starr and SICO will be.

The agency relationships between AIG subsidiaries and Starr have been terminated and litigation with Starr has been resolved, but there can be no assurance that AIG will compete successfully for the business previously produced by the Starr agencies. In January 2006, Starr announced that it had completed its tender offers to purchase interests in Starr and that all eligible shareholders had tendered their shares. As a result of completion of the tender offers, no AIG executive currently holds any Starr interest.

AIG has entered into agreements pursuant to which AIG agrees, subject to certain conditions, to assure AIG s current employees that all payments are made under a series of two-year Deferred Compensation Profit Participation Plans provided by SICO (SICO Plans). For a further discussion of the SICO plans, see Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that AIG will be able to effectively address the consequences for its executives of the unwinding of their participation in the SICO plans and programs. Finally, litigation between AIG and SICO remains pending, and the timing, terms and effect on AIG of any resolution cannot currently be predicted. See also Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Employee Error and Misconduct

Employee error and misconduct may be difficult to detect and prevent and may result in significant losses. Losses may result from, among other things, fraud, errors, failure to document transactions properly or to obtain proper internal authorization or failure to comply with regulatory requirements.

There have been a number of highly publicized cases involving fraud or other misconduct by employees in the financial services industry in recent years, and AIG runs the risk that employee misconduct could occur. It is not always possible to deter or prevent employee misconduct and the precautions AIG takes to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases.

Aircraft Suppliers

There are limited suppliers of aircraft and engines. The supply of jet transport aircraft, which ILFC purchases and leases, is dominated by two airframe manufacturers, Boeing and Airbus, and a limited number of engine manufacturers. As a result, ILFC is dependent on the manufacturers success in remaining financially stable, producing aircraft and related components which meet the airlines demands, both in type and quantity, and fulfilling their contractual obligations to ILFC. Competition between the manufacturers for market share is intense and may lead to instances of deep discounting for certain aircraft types and may negatively affect ILFC s competitive pricing.

Item 1B.

Unresolved Staff Comments

There are no material unresolved written comments that were received from the SEC staff 180 days or more before the end of AIG s fiscal year relating to AIG s periodic or current reports under the Exchange Act.

Item 2.

Properties

AIG and its subsidiaries operate from approximately 2,300 offices in the United States, 6 offices in Canada and numerous offices in approximately 100 foreign countries. The offices in Greensboro and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Springfield, Illinois; Amarillo, Ft. Worth and Houston, Texas; Wilmington, Delaware; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Tampa, Florida; Livingston, New Jersey; Evansville, Indiana; Nashville, Tennessee; 70 Pine Street, 72 Wall Street and 175 Water Street in New York, New York; and offices in more than 30 foreign countries and jurisdictions including Bermuda, Chile, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, United Kingdom, Singapore, Malaysia, Switzerland, Taiwan and Thailand are located in buildings owned by AIG and its subsidiaries. The remainder of the office space utilized by AIG subsidiaries is leased.

Item 3.

Legal Proceedings

General

AIG and its subsidiaries, in common with the insurance industry in general, are subject to litigation, including claims for punitive damages, in the normal course of their business. See also Note 12(a) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as the discussion and analysis of Consolidated Net Losses and Loss Expense Reserve Development and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations herein.

2006 Regulatory Settlements

In February 2006, AIG reached a final settlement with the SEC, the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), the Office of the New York Attorney General (NYAG) and the New York State Department of Insurance (DOI). The settlements resolved investigations conducted by the SEC, NYAG and DOI in connection with the accounting, financial reporting and insurance brokerage practices of AIG and its subsidiaries, as well as claims relating to the underpayment of certain workers compensation premium taxes and other assessments. The 2005 financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K include a fourth quarter after-tax charge of $1.15 billion relating to the settlements.

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As part of the settlement with the SEC, the SEC filed a civil complaint, alleging that from 2000 until 2005, AIG materially falsified its financial statements through a variety of transactions and entities in order to strengthen the appearance of its financial results to analysts and investors. AIG, without admitting or denying the allegations in the SEC complaint, consented to the issuance of a final judgment on February 9, 2006: (a) permanently restraining and enjoining AIG from violating Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (Securities Act) and Sections 10(b), 13(a), 13(b)(2) and 13(b)(5) and Rules 10b-5, 12b-20, 13a-1, 13a-13 and 13b2-1 of the Exchange Act; (b) ordering AIG to pay disgorgement in the amount of $700 million; and (c) ordering AIG to pay a civil penalty in the amount of $100 million. The $800 million was deposited into a fund under the supervision of the SEC to be available to resolve claims asserted against AIG by investors, including the shareholder lawsuits described below.

In February 2006, AIG and the DOJ entered into a letter agreement whereby AIG agreed to cooperate with the DOJ in the DOJ s ongoing criminal investigation of violations of federal criminal law in connection with misstatements in periodic financial reports that AIG filed with the SEC between 2000 and 2004 relating to certain transactions, accepted responsibility for certain of its actions and those of its employees relating to these transactions, and paid $25 million in penalties.

In February 2006, AIG entered into agreements with the NYAG and the DOI, resolving claims under New York s Martin Act and insurance laws. Under the agreements, $375 million was paid into a fund under the supervision of the NYAG and the DOI to be available principally to pay certain insureds who purchased AIG excess casualty policies through Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. or Marsh Inc. (Marsh). In addition, a fund of approximately $343 million was created to pay obligations resulting from the underpayment by AIG of its workers compensation premium taxes and related fees and assessments. In addition, AIG paid a $100 million fine to the State of New York.

As part of these settlements, AIG has agreed to retain, for a period of three years, an independent consultant who will conduct a review that will include, among other things, the adequacy of AIG s internal controls over financial reporting, the policies, procedures and effectiveness of AIG s regulatory, compliance and legal functions, and the remediation plan that AIG has implemented as a result of its own internal review.

PNC Settlement

In November 2004, AIG and AIGFP reached a final settlement with the SEC, the Fraud Section of the DOJ and the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Indiana with respect to issues arising from certain structured transactions entered into with Brightpoint, Inc. and The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. (PNC), the marketing of transactions similar to the PNC transactions and related matters.

As part of the settlement, the SEC filed against AIG a civil complaint, based on the conduct of AIG primarily through AIGFP, alleging violations of certain antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws and aiding and abetting violations of reporting and record keeping provisions of those laws. AIG, without admitting or denying the allegations in the SEC complaint, consented to the issuance of a final judgment permanently enjoining it and its employees and related persons from violating certain provisions of the Exchange Act, Exchange Act rules and the Securities Act, ordering disgorgement of fees it received in the PNC transactions and providing for AIG to establish a transaction review committee to review the appropriateness of certain future transactions and to retain an independent consultant to examine certain transactions entered into between 2000 and 2004 and review the policies and procedures of the transaction review committee. AIG expects that the review by the independent consultant of transactions entered into by AIG during the 2000 to 2004 period will be completed during 2007.

The settlement with the DOJ consists of separate agreements with AIG and AIGFP and a criminal complaint alleging violations of federal securities laws filed against, and deferred prosecution agreement with, a wholly owned subsidiary of AIGFP. Under the terms of the settlement, AIGFP paid a penalty of $80 million. On January 17, 2006, the court approved an order dismissing the complaint with prejudice.

Regulatory Investigations

Regulators from several states have commenced investigations into insurance brokerage practices related to contingent commissions and other industry-wide practices as well as other broker-related conduct, such as alleged bid rigging.

In addition, various federal and state regulatory agencies are reviewing certain other transactions and practices of AIG and its subsidiaries in connection with industry-wide and other inquiries. AIG has cooperated, and will continue to cooperate, with all these investigations, including by producing documents and other information in response to subpoenas.

Pending Private Litigation

Securities Actions. Beginning in October 2004, a number of putative securities fraud class action suits were filed against AIG and consolidated as *In re American International Group, Inc. Securities Litigation.* Subsequently, a separate, though similar, securities fraud action was also brought against AIG by certain Florida pension funds. The lead plaintiff in the class action is a group of public retirement systems and pension funds benefiting Ohio state employees, suing on behalf of themselves and all purchasers of AIG s publicly traded securities between October 28, 1999 and April 1, 2005. The named defendants are AIG and a number of present and former AIG officers and directors, as well as Starr, SICO, General Reinsurance Corporation and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), among others. The lead plaintiff alleges, among other things, that AIG: (1) concealed that it engaged in anti-competitive conduct through alleged payment of contingent commissions to brokers and participation in illegal bid-rigging; (2) concealed that it used income smoothing products and other techniques to inflate its earnings; (3) concealed that it marketed and sold income smoothing insurance products to other companies; and (4) misled investors about the scope of government investigations. In addition, the lead plaintiff alleges that AIG s former Chief Executive Officer manipulated AIG s stock price. The lead plaintiff asserts claims for violations of Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities Act, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, and Section 20A of the Exchange Act. In April 2006, the court denied the defendants motions to dismiss the second amended class action complaint and the Florida complaint. In December 2006, a third amended class action complaint was filed, which does not differ substantially from the prior complaint. Fact and class discovery is currently ongoing.

ERISA Action. Between November 30, 2004 and July 1, 2005, several Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) actions were filed on behalf of a purported class of participants and beneficiaries of three pension plans sponsored by AIG or its subsidiaries. A consolidated complaint filed on September 26, 2005 alleges a class period between September 30, 2000 and May 31, 2005 and names as defendants AIG, the members of AIG s Retirement Board and the Administrative Boards of the plans at issue, and four present or former members of AIG s Board of Directors. The factual allegations in the complaint are essentially identical to those in the securities actions described above. Plaintiffs allege that defendants violated duties under ERISA by allowing the plans to offer AIG stock as a permitted investment, when defendants allegedly knew it was not a prudent investment, and by failing to provide participants with accurate information about AIG stock. AIG s motion to dismiss was denied on December 12, 2006. Discovery will be consolidated with proceedings in the securities actions.

Derivative Actions Southern District of New York. Between October 25, 2004 and July 14, 2005, seven separate derivative actions were filed in the Southern District of New York, five of which were consolidated into a single action. The New York derivative complaint contains nearly the same types of allegations made in the securities fraud and ERISA actions described above. The named defendants include current and former officers and directors of AIG, as well as Marsh, SICO, Starr, ACE Limited and subsidiaries (ACE), General Reinsurance Corporation, PwC, and certain employees or officers of these entity defendants. Plaintiffs assert claims for breach of fiduciary duty, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets, unjust enrichment, insider selling, auditor breach of contract, auditor professional negligence and disgorgement from AIG s former Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of incentive-based compensation and AIG share proceeds under Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, among others. Plaintiffs seek, among other things, compensatory damages, corporate governance reforms, and a voiding of the election of certain AIG directors. AIG s Board of Directors has appointed a special committee of independent directors (special committee) to review the matters asserted in the operative consolidated derivative complaint. The court has approved agreements staying the derivative case pending in the Southern District of New York while the special committee performs its work. The current stay extends until March 14, 2007.

Derivative Actions Delaware Chancery Court. From October 2004 to April 2005, AIG shareholders filed five derivative complaints in the Delaware Chancery Court. All of these derivative lawsuits have been consolidated into a single action. The amended consolidated complaint names 43 defendants (not including nominal defendant AIG) who, like the New York consolidated derivative litigation, are current and former officers and directors of AIG, as well as other entities and certain of their current and former employees and directors. The factual allegations, legal claims and relief sought in the Delaware action are similar to those alleged in the New York derivative actions, except that plaintiffs in the Delaware derivative action assert claims only under state law. The court has approved agreements staying the derivative case pending in the Delaware Chancery Court while the special committee performs its work. The current stay extends until March 14, 2007.

An additional derivative lawsuit, filed in the Delaware Chancery Court in December 2002 against twenty directors and executives of AIG as well as against AIG as a nominal defendant, alleges, among other things, that the directors of AIG breached the fiduciary duties of loyalty and care by approving the payment of commissions to Starr and of rental and service fees to SICO and the executives breached their duty of loyalty by causing AIG to enter into contracts with Starr and SICO and their fiduciary duties by usurping AIG s corporate opportunity. The complaint further alleges that the Starr agencies did not provide any services that AIG was not capable of providing itself, and that the diversion of commissions to these entities was solely for the benefit of Starr s owners. The complaint also alleged that the service fees and rental payments made to SICO and its subsidiaries were improper. Under the terms of a stipulation approved by the Court on February 16, 2006, the claims against the outside independent directors were dismissed with prejudice, while the claims against the other directors were dismissed without prejudice. On October 31, 2005, Messrs. Greenberg, Matthews and Smith, SICO and Starr filed motions to dismiss the amended complaint. In an opinion dated June 21, 2006, the Court denied defendants motion to dismiss, except with respect to plaintiff s challenge to payments made to Starr before January 1, 2000. On July 21, 2006, plaintiff filed its second amended complaint, which alleges that, between January 1, 2000 and May 31, 2005, individual defendants breached their duty of loyalty by causing AIG to enter into contracts with Starr and SICO and breached their fiduciary duties by usurping AIG s corporate opportunity. Starr is charged with aiding and abetting breaches of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment for its acceptance of the fees. SICO is no longer named as a defendant. Discovery is currently ongoing.

Policyholder Actions. After the NYAG filed its complaint against insurance broker Marsh, policyholders brought multiple federal antitrust and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) class actions in jurisdictions across the nation against insurers and brokers, including AIG and a number of its subsidiaries, alleging that the insurers and brokers engaged in a broad conspiracy to allocate customers, steer business, and rig bids. These actions, including 18 complaints filed in different federal courts naming AIG or an AIG subsidiary as a defendant, were consolidated by the judicial panel on multi-district litigation and transferred to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey for coordinated pretrial proceedings. The consolidated actions have proceeded in that court in two parallel actions, *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation* (the *Commercial Complaint*) and *In re Employee Benefit Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation* (the *Employee Benefits Complaint*, and together with the *Commercial Complaint*, the multi-district litigation).

The plaintiffs in the *Commercial Complaint* are nineteen corporations, individuals and public entities that contracted with the broker defendants for the provision of insurance brokerage services for a variety of insurance needs. The broker defendants are alleged to have placed insurance coverage on the plaintiffs behalf with a number of insurance companies named as defendants, including AIG subsidiaries. The *Commercial Complaint* also named ten brokers and fourteen other insurers (one of which has since settled) as defendants. The *Commercial Complaint* alleges that defendants engaged in a widespread conspiracy to allocate customers through bid-rigging and steering practices. The *Commercial Complaint* also alleges that the insurer defendants permitted brokers to place business with AIG subsidiaries through wholesale intermediaries affiliated with or owned by those same brokers rather than placing the business with AIG subsidiaries directly. Finally, the *Commercial Complaint* alleges that the insurer defendants entered into agreements with broker defendants that tied insurance placements to reinsurance placements in order to provide additional compensation to each broker. Plaintiffs assert that the defendants violated the Sherman Antitrust Act, RICO, the antitrust laws of 48 states and the District of Columbia, and are liable under common law breach of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment theories. Plaintiffs seek treble damages plus interest and attorneys fees as a result of the alleged RICO and Sherman Act violations.

The plaintiffs in the *Employee Benefits Complaint* are nine individual employees and corporate and municipal employers alleging claims on behalf of two separate nationwide purported classes: an employee class and an employer class that acquired insurance products from the defendants from August 26, 1994 to the date of any class certification. The *Employee Benefits Complaint* names AIG, as well as eleven brokers and five other insurers, as defendants. The activities alleged in the *Employee Benefits Complaint,* with certain exceptions, track the allegations of contingent commissions, bid-rigging and tying made in the *Commercial Complaint.*

On October 3, 2006, Judge Hochberg of the District of New Jersey reserved in part and denied in part motions filed by the insurer defendants and broker defendants to dismiss the multi-district litigation. The Court also ordered the plaintiffs in both actions to file supplemental statements of particularity to elaborate on the allegations in their complaints. Plaintiffs filed their supplemental statements on October 25, 2006, and the AIG defendants, along with other insurer and broker defendants in the two consolidated actions, filed renewed motions to dismiss on November 30, 2006. Briefing has been completed on the renewed motions to dismiss, as well as plaintiffs motion for class certification in both cases. On February 16, 2007, Chief Judge Brown of the District of New Jersey transferred the multi-district litigation to himself. Oral argument on the renewed motions to dismiss has been scheduled before Chief Judge Brown on March 1, 2007. Fact discovery in the multi-district litigation is ongoing.

A number of complaints making allegations similar to those in the *Commercial Complaint* have been filed against AIG and other defendants in state and federal courts around the country. The defendants have thus far been successful in having the federal actions transferred to the District of New Jersey and consolidated into the multi-district litigation. The defendants have also sought to have state court actions making similar allegations stayed pending resolution of the multi-district litigation. In one state court action pending in Florida, the trial court recently decided not to grant an additional stay, but instead to allow the case to proceed.

Litigation Relating to 21st Century. Shortly after the announcement in late January 2007 of AIG s offer to acquire the outstanding shares of 21st Century not already owned by AIG and its subsidiaries, two related class actions were filed in the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County against AIG, 21st Century and the individual members of 21st Century s Board of Directors, two of whom are current executive officers of AIG. The actions were filed purportedly on behalf of the minority shareholders of 21st Century and assert breaches of fiduciary duty in connection with the AIG proposal. The complaints allege that the proposed per share price is unfair and seek preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to enjoin the consummation of the proposed transaction.

SICO. In July, 2005, SICO filed a complaint against AIG in the Southern District of New York, claiming that AIG had refused to provide SICO access to certain artwork and asked the court to order AIG immediately to release the property to SICO. AIG filed an answer denying SICO s allegations and setting forth defenses to SICO s claims. In addition, AIG filed counterclaims asserting breach of contract, unjust enrichment, conversion, breach of fiduciary duty, a constructive trust and declaratory judgment, relating to SICO s breach of its commitment to use its AIG shares only for the benefit of AIG and AIG employees. Fact and expert discovery has been substantially concluded and briefing on SICO s motion for summary judgment is underway.

Effect on AIG

In the opinion of AIG management, AIG s ultimate liability for the unresolved matters referred to above is not likely to have a material adverse effect on AIG s consolidated financial condition, although it is possible that the effect would be material to AIG s consolidated results of operations for an individual reporting period.

Item 4.

Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2006.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Part II

Item 5.
Market for the Registrant s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities
AIG s common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as on the stock exchanges in London, Paris, Switzerland and Tokyo.
The following table presents the high and low closing sales prices and the dividends paid per share of AIG s common stock on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape, for each quarter of 2006 and 2005.

	2006			2005		
	High	Low	Dividends Paid	High	Low	Dividends Paid
First quarter	**$70.83**	**$65.35**	**$0.150**	$73.46	$54.18	$0.125
Second quarter	**66.54**	**58.67**	**0.150**	58.94	49.91	0.125
Third quarter	**66.48**	**57.76**	**0.165**	63.73	56.00	0.150
Fourth quarter	**72.81**	**66.30**	**0.165**	64.40	60.43	0.150

The approximate number of holders of common stock as of January 31, 2007, based upon the number of record holders, was 58,000.

Subject to the dividend preference of any of AIG s serial preferred stock that may be outstanding, the holders of shares of common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by AIG s Board of Directors from funds legally available therefor.

In February 2007, AIG s Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy, to take effect with the dividend to be declared in the second quarter of 2007, providing that under ordinary circumstances, AIG s plan will be to increase its common stock dividend by approximately 20 percent annually. The payment of any dividend, however, is at the discretion of AIG s Board of Directors, and the future payment of dividends will depend on various factors, including the performance of AIG s businesses, AIG s consolidated financial position, results of operations and liquidity and the existence of investment opportunities.

For a discussion of certain restrictions on the payment of dividends to AIG by some of its insurance subsidiaries, see Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table summarizes AIG s stock repurchases for the three-month period ended December 31, 2006:

	Average Price Paid	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased[(a)(b)]	per Share	Plans or Programs	at End of Month[(b)]
October 1 - 31, 2006		$		36,542,700
November 1 - 30, 2006				36,542,700
December 1 - 31, 2006				36,542,700
Total		$		

(a) Does not include 165,190 shares delivered or attested to in satisfaction of the exercise price by holders of AIG employee stock options exercised during the three months ended December 31, 2006 or 17,000 shares purchased by ILFC to satisfy obligations under employee benefit plans.

(b) On July 19, 2002, AIG announced that its Board of Directors had authorized the open market purchase of up to 10 million shares of common stock. On February 13, 2003, AIG announced that its Board of Directors had expanded the existing program through the authorization of an additional 50 million shares. The purchase program has no set expiration or termination date. In February 2007, AIG s Board of Directors increased the repurchase program by authorizing the repurchase of shares with an aggregate purchase price of $8 billion.

AIG s table of equity compensation plans previously approved by security holders and equity compensation plans not previously approved by security holders will be included in AIG s Definitive Proxy Statement in connection with its 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days of AIG s fiscal year end.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Performance Graph

The following Performance Graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return on AIG common stock for a five-year period (December 31, 2001 to December 31, 2006) with the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor s 500 stock index (which includes AIG) and a peer group of companies (the New Peer Group) consisting of nine insurance companies to which AIG compares its business and operations: ACE Limited, Aflac Incorporated, The Chubb Corporation, The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc., Lincoln National Corporation, MetLife, Inc., Prudential Financial, Inc., The Travelers Companies, Inc. (formerly The St. Paul Travelers Companies, Inc.) and XL Capital Ltd. The Performance Graph also compares the cumulative total shareholder return on AIG common stock to the return of a group of companies comprised of The Allstate Corporation, The Chubb Corporation, CNA Financial Corporation, The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc., Lincoln National Corporation, MetLife, Inc., Prudential Financial, Inc. and The Travelers Companies, Inc. (the Old Peer Group), to which AIG compared itself in the Performance Graph included in its Definitive Proxy Statement in connection with AIG s 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. ACE Limited, Aflac Incorporated, and XL Capital Ltd have been added to the New Peer Group to reflect their status as significant competitors of AIG s business. The Allstate Corporation and CNA Financial Corporation have been excluded because AIG no longer believes these companies to be comparable to AIG in its overall business and operations. Dividend reinvestment has been assumed and returns have been weighted to reflect relative stock market capitalization.

FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURNS
Value of $100 Invested on December 31, 2001

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
AIG	$ 100.00	$ 73.07	$ 84.04	$ 83.61	$ 87.67	**$ 92.97**
S&P 500	100.00	77.90	100.25	111.15	116.61	**135.03**
New Peer Group	100.00	86.49	109.07	126.05	155.01	**179.36**
Old Peer Group	100.00	88.84	111.14	134.80	164.51	**196.58**

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Item 6.
Selected Financial Data
American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Selected Consolidated Financial Data
The Selected Consolidated Financial Data should be read in conjunction with Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere herein.

Years Ended December 31, *(in millions, except per share data)*	**2006**	2005	2004	2003	2002
Revenues[a][b][c]:					
Premiums and other considerations	**$ 74,083**	$ 70,209	$ 66,625	$ 54,802	$ 44,289
Net investment income	**25,292**	22,165	18,465	15,508	13,593
Realized capital gains (losses)	**106**	341	44	(442)	(1,653)
Other income	**13,713**	16,190	12,532	9,553	9,942
Total revenues	**113,194**	108,905	97,666	79,421	66,171
Benefits and expenses:					
Incurred policy losses and benefits	**59,706**	63,558	58,212	46,034	40,005
Insurance acquisition and other operating expenses	**31,801**	30,134	24,609	21,480	18,358
Total benefits and expenses	**91,507**	93,692	82,821	67,514	58,363
Income before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of accounting changes [b][c][d][e]	**21,687**	15,213	14,845	11,907	7,808
Income taxes	**6,537**	4,258	4,407	3,556	1,919
Income before minority interest and cumulative effect of accounting changes	**15,150**	10,955	10,438	8,351	5,889
Minority interest	**(1,136)**	(478)	(455)	(252)	(160)
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	**14,014**	10,477	9,983	8,099	5,729
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax	**34**		(144)	9	
Net income	**14,048**	10,477	9,839	8,108	5,729
Earnings per common share:					
Basic					
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	**5.38**	4.03	3.83	3.10	2.20
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax	**0.01**		(0.06)		
Net income	**5.39**	4.03	3.77	3.10	2.20

Diluted					
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	**5.35**	3.99	3.79	3.07	2.17
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax	**0.01**		(0.06)		
Net income	**5.36**	3.99	3.73	3.07	2.17
Dividends declared per common share	**0.65**	0.63	0.29	0.24	0.18
Total assets	**979,414**	853,051	801,007	675,602	561,131
Long-term debt and commercial paper[(f)]					
Guaranteed by AIG	**17,126**	10,425	8,498	7,469	7,144
Liabilities connected to trust preferred stock	**1,440**	1,391	1,489	1,682	
Matched/not guaranteed by AIG	**130,113**	98,033	86,912	71,198	63,866
Total liabilities	**877,546**	766,548	721,135	606,180	500,696
Shareholders equity	**$101,677**	$ 86,317	$ 79,673	$ 69,230	$ 58,303

(a) Represents the sum of General Insurance net premiums earned, Life Insurance & Retirement Services GAAP premiums and net investment income, Financial Services interest, lease and finance charges, Asset Management net investment income from spread-based products and advisory and management fees, and realized capital gains (losses).

(b) Includes the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses. For 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, the effect was $(1.86) billion, $2.02 billion, $385 million, $(1.50) billion and $(216) million in revenues and $(1.86) billion, $2.02 billion, $671 million, $(1.22) billion and $(58) million in operating income. These amounts result primarily from interest rate and foreign currency derivatives that are economically hedging available for sale securities and borrowings.

(c) Includes the effect of out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts. For 2006 the effect was an increase of $490 million in both revenues and operating income for General Insurance and an increase of $240 million and $169 million in revenues and operating income, respectively, for Life Insurance & Retirement Services.

(d) Includes current year catastrophe-related losses of $3.28 billion in 2005 and $1.16 billion in 2004. There were no significant catastrophe-related losses in 2006.

(e) Operating income was reduced by fourth quarter charges of $1.8 billion, $850 million and $2.1 billion for 2005, 2004 and 2002, respectively, related to the annual review of General Insurance loss and loss adjustment reserves. In 2006, 2005 and 2004, changes in estimates for asbestos and environmental reserves were $198 million, $873 million and $850 million, respectively.

(f) Including that portion of long-term debt maturing in less than one year. See also Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Management s Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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

Throughout this Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, AIG presents its operations in the way it believes will be most meaningful. Statutory underwriting profit (loss) and combined ratios are presented in accordance with accounting principles prescribed by insurance regulatory authorities because these are standard measures of performance used in the insurance industry and thus allow more meaningful comparisons with AIG s insurance competitors. AIG has also incorporated into this discussion a number of cross-references to additional information included throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K to assist readers seeking additional information related to a particular subject.

Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is designed to provide the reader a narrative explanation of AIG s operations, financial condition and liquidity and certain other significant matters.

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Projections and Other Information About Future Events

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and other publicly available documents may include, and AIG s officers and representatives may from time to time make, projections concerning financial information and statements concerning future economic performance and events, plans and objectives relating to management, operations, products and services, and assumptions underlying these projections and statements. These projections and statements are not historical facts but instead represent only AIG s belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside AIG s control. These projections and statements may address, among other things, the status and potential future outcome of the current regulatory and civil proceedings against AIG and their potential effect on AIG s businesses, financial position, results of operations, cash flows and liquidity, the effect of credit rating changes on AIG s businesses and competitive position, the unwinding and resolving of various relationships between AIG and SICO and AIG s strategy for growth, product development, market position, financial results and reserves. It is possible that AIG s actual results and financial condition may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results and financial condition indicated in these projections and statements. Factors that could cause AIG s actual results to differ, possibly materially, from those in the specific projections and statements are discussed throughout this Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. AIG is not under any obligation (and expressly disclaims any such obligations) to update or alter any projection or other statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Management s Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations *Continued*

Overview of Operations and Business Results

AIG identifies its reportable segments by product or service line, consistent with its management structure. AIG s major product and service groupings are General Insurance, Life Insurance & Retirement Services, Financial Services and Asset Management. AIG s operations in 2006 were conducted by its subsidiaries through these segments. Through these segments, AIG provides insurance, financial and investment products and services to both businesses and individuals in more than 130 countries and jurisdictions. This geographic, product and service diversification is one of AIG s major strengths and sets it apart from its competitors. AIG s Other category consists of items not allocated to AIG s operating segments.

AIG s subsidiaries serve commercial, institutional and individual customers through an extensive property-casualty and life insurance and retirement services network. In the United States, AIG companies are the largest underwriters of commercial and industrial insurance and are among the largest life insurance and retirement services operations as well. AIG s Financial Services businesses include commercial aircraft and equipment leasing, capital markets operations and consumer finance, both in the United States and abroad. AIG also provides asset management services to institutions and individuals. As part of its spread-based business activities, AIG issues various debt instruments in the public and private markets.

AIG s operating performance reflects implementation of various long-term strategies and defined goals in its various operating segments. A primary goal of AIG in managing its General Insurance operations is to achieve an underwriting profit. To achieve this goal, AIG must be disciplined in its risk selection, and premiums must be adequate and terms and conditions appropriate to cover the risks accepted and expenses incurred. Expense efficiency is also a primary goal of AIG.

A central focus of AIG operations in recent years has been the development and expansion of distribution channels. In 2006, AIG continued to expand its distribution channels, which now include banks, credit card companies, television-media home shopping, affinity groups, direct response, worksite marketing and e-commerce.

AIG patiently builds relationships in markets around the world where it sees long-term growth opportunities. For example, the fact that AIG has the only wholly owned foreign life insurance operations in eleven cities in China is the result of relationships developed over nearly 30 years. AIG s more recent extensions of operations into India, Vietnam, Russia and other emerging markets reflect the same growth strategy. Moreover, AIG believes in investing in the economies and infrastructures of these countries and growing with them. When AIG companies enter a new jurisdiction, they typically offer both basic protection and savings products. As the economies evolve, AIG s products evolve with them, to more sophisticated and investment-oriented models.

Growth for AIG may be generated internally as well as through acquisitions which both fulfill strategic goals and offer adequate return on capital. During 2006, AIG acquired Travel Guard International, one of the nation s leading providers of travel insurance programs and emergency travel assistance, and acquired Central Insurance Co., Ltd., a leading general insurance company in Taiwan.

Outlook

The commercial property and casualty insurance industry has historically experienced cycles of price erosion followed by rate strengthening as a result of catastrophe or other significant losses that affect the overall capacity of the industry to provide coverage. Despite industry price erosion in commercial lines, AIG expects to continue to identify profitable opportunities and build attractive new general insurance businesses as a result of AIG s broad product line and extensive distribution networks in the U.S. and abroad. Workers compensation remains under considerable pricing pressure, as statutory rates continue to decline. Rates for D&O insurance also continue to decline due to competitive pressures. There can be no assurance that price erosion will not become more widespread or that AIG s profitability will not deteriorate from current levels in major commercial lines, as well as in personal lines and specialty coverages, such as mortgage guaranty, where the loss ratio has increased due to softening in the U.S. housing market and the weakening performance of non-traditional mortgage products. In Foreign General, opportunities for growth exist in the consumer lines due to increased demand in emerging markets and the trend toward privatization of health insurance. Growth in the Personal Lines marketplace remains challenged from flat renewal pricing, consumer price shopping and increased advertising spending by market leaders. However, the high net worth market continues to provide opportunities for growth as a result of AIG s innovative products and services specifically designed for that market. AIG expects that the acquisition of the remaining interest in 21st Century will enhance AIG s ability to grow the Personal Lines business while gaining efficiencies of scale.

Losses caused by catastrophes can fluctuate widely from year to year, making comparisons of results more difficult. With respect to catastrophe losses, AIG believes that it has taken appropriate steps, such as careful exposure selection and adequate reinsurance coverage, to reduce the effect of possible future losses. The occurrence of one or more catastrophic events of unanticipated frequency or severity, such as a terrorist attack, earthquake or hurricane, that causes insured losses, however, could have a material adverse effect on AIG s results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

AIG s operations in China continue to expand, but AIG expects competition in China to remain strong and AIG s success in China will depend on its ability to execute its growth strategy.

In India, AIG expects to grow all segments, both organically and through acquisitions and joint ventures.

In Japan, AIG expects its Life Insurance & Retirement Services earnings growth may be challenged by increased competition in light of a new industry-wide mortality table, the continued runoff of the older, higher-margin in-force business of AIG Star Life and AIG Edison Life and lower consumer demand for certain accident and health products in light of tax law changes. The flat yield curve and declining Yen foreign exchange environment may continue to constrain certain fixed annuity production. To leverage

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

AIG s leadership position in the distribution of annuities through banks in Japan, ALICO launched new life products in this distribution channel. Although ALICO s direct marketing activities in Japan could experience a contraction while it re-positions its brand and products in a very competitive market, AIG expects that further deregulation will provide additional growth opportunities. In addition, AIG expects that the planned integration of AIG Star Life and AIG Edison Life will provide enhanced distribution opportunities and scale economies with an anticipated completion date of 2009.

AIG is a leader in direct marketing through sponsors and in the broad market in Japan and Korea, and AIG is investing in expanding distribution channels in India, Korea and Vietnam.

Through new operations in Bahrain designed to comply with Islamic law, AIG is tapping into a growing market. Islamic insurance, called Takaful, is an alternative to conventional insurance based on the concept of mutual assistance through pooling of resources.

Domestically, AIG plans to continue expansion of its Life Insurance & Retirement Services businesses through direct marketing and independent agent distribution channels. The aging population in the U.S. provides a growth opportunity for a variety of products, including longevity, guaranteed income and supplemental accident and health products. Certain other demographic groups that have traditionally been underserved provide additional growth opportunities. The home service operation, a slow growth business, has not met business objectives, although its cash flow has been steady. Domestic group life/health operations continue to face competitors with greater scale in group benefits. At the end of 2006, AIG exited the financial institutions credit life business in the U.S. as a result of competition from bank products and low profit margins. The individual fixed annuities business will continue to be challenged due to the interest rate environment and increased competition from bank products, while lower margin variable annuity products with living benefits will continue to be the product of consumer choice in the individual variable annuity markets. The group annuity market is undergoing a transition from group annuities to mutual fund products that have lower profit margins.

Globally, heightened regulatory scrutiny of financial services companies in many jurisdictions has the potential to affect future financial results through higher compliance costs. This is particularly true in Japan and Southeast Asia where financial institutions have received remediation orders affecting consumer and policyholder rights.

Within Financial Services, demand for ILFC s modern, fuel efficient aircraft remains strong, and ILFC plans to increase its fleet by purchasing 83 aircraft in 2007. However, ILFC s margins may be adversely affected by further increases in interest rates. AIGFP expects opportunities for growth across its product segments, but AIGFP is a transaction-oriented business, and its operating results will depend to a significant extent on actual transaction flow, which can be affected by market conditions and other variables outside its control. AIG continues to explore opportunities to expand its Consumer Finance operations into new foreign markets. Consumer Finance operations overseas were negatively affected in 2006 by industry-wide credit deterioration in the Taiwan credit card market, however, and operating results in the U.S. could be affected by the residential housing market, interest rates and unemployment.

The GIC portfolio, which is reported within the Asset Management segment, continues to run off and the MIP has replaced the GIC program as AIG s principal institutional spread-based investment activity. The MIP program is expected to continue to grow in 2007. Because the asset mix under the MIP does not include the alternative investments utilized in the GIC program, however, AIG does not expect that the income growth in the MIP will offset the runoff in the GIC portfolio for the foreseeable future.

For a description of important factors that may affect the operations and initiatives described above, see Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Consolidated Results

The following table summarizes AIG s consolidated revenues, income before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of accounting changes and net income for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004:

Years Ended December 31, *(in millions)*	**2006**	2005	2004
Total revenues	**$113,194**	$108,905	$97,666
Income before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of accounting changes	**21,687**	15,213	14,845
Net income	**$ 14,048**	$ 10,477	$ 9,839

2006 and 2005 Comparison

The 4 percent growth in revenues in 2006 was primarily attributable to the growth in net premiums earned and net investment income from General Insurance operations and growth in Life Insurance & Retirement Services GAAP premiums and net investment income. Revenues in the Financial Services segment declined as a result of the effect of hedging activities for AIGFP that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, decreasing revenues by $1.8 billion in 2006 and increasing revenues by $2.01 billion in 2005.

Income before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of accounting changes increased 43 percent in 2006 compared to 2005, reflecting higher General Insurance and Life Insurance & Retirement Services operating income. These increases were partially offset by lower Financial Services operating income reflecting the effects of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133. Results in

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Management s Discussion and Analysis of
Financial Condition and Results of Operations *Continued*

2005 reflected the negative effect of $3.28 billion (pre-tax) in catastrophe-related losses incurred that year. Net income in 2005 also reflected the charges related to regulatory settlements, as described in Item 3. Legal Proceedings, and the fourth quarter charge resulting from the annual review of General Insurance loss and loss adjustment reserves.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

Revenues grew 12 percent in 2005 compared to 2004 primarily due to the growth in net premiums earned from General Insurance operations as well as growth in both General Insurance and Life Insurance & Retirement Services net investment income and Life Insurance & Retirement Services GAAP premiums. Hedging activities for AIGFP that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133 caused an increase in Financial Services revenues of $2.01 billion in 2005 and a decrease of $122 million in 2004.

AIG s income before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of accounting changes increased 2 percent in 2005 compared to 2004. Life Insurance & Retirement Services, Financial Services and Asset Management operating income gains accounted for the increase over 2004 in both pretax income and net income. Offsetting these gains was the effect of the charges related to regulatory settlements.

Remediation and Other Items

Throughout 2006, as part of its continuing remediation efforts, AIG recorded out of period adjustments. The net effect of out of period adjustments relating to prior years increased 2006 net income by $65 million. The more significant adjustments included increases in unit investment trust income of $773 million ($428 million after tax) (more fully described below) and other expenses of $356 million ($231 million after tax), and a decrease in revenues for certain derivative transactions of $300 million ($145 million after tax).

During the fourth quarter, as part of its ongoing remediation efforts, AIG recorded out of period adjustments. These adjustments collectively increased net income in the fourth quarter by $56 million but were offset by fourth quarter charges to expense within Domestic Life for the adverse ruling in the Superior National arbitration of $125 million ($81 million after tax) and a charge of $66 million ($43 million after tax) in connection with the exit of the financial institutions credit life business. The more significant out of period adjustments included the following: a decrease in income tax expense of $181 million relating to AIG s ongoing remediation of internal controls over income tax accounting, an increase in other expenses of $167 million ($109 million after tax) relating to AIG s remediation of internal controls over reconciliation of certain balance sheet accounts, an increase in incurred policy losses and benefits of $103 million ($67 million after tax) in Domestic General Insurance for corrections of certain reserves for losses and loss expenses, a reduction in incurred policy benefits in the Foreign Life participating policyholder fund stemming from deferred tax adjustments in Foreign Life of $190 million ($124 million after tax), an increase in insurance operating expenses of $61 million ($40 million after tax) within Foreign Life for corrections of expense allocations to certain par fund accounts, and a $79 million ($51 million after tax) charge related to purchases of life insurance policies for AIG s life settlements portfolio that were issued by AIG subsidiaries.

During 2006, AIG identified and recorded out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts in accordance with FIN 46(R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities and APB Opinion No. 18, The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock. These investments had previously been accounted for as available for sale securities, with changes in market values being reflected in other comprehensive income, net of deferred income taxes. Beginning with the second quarter of 2006, the changes in market values are included in net investment income. The adjustments decreased unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments net of reclassification adjustments, and the related deferred income tax benefit (expense), in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss) by approximately $659 million and approximately $231 million, respectively, and increased net investment income by $844 million, increased Incurred policy losses and benefits (related to certain participating policyholder funds) by $71 million, increased Income taxes by $231 million and increased minority interest expense by $114 million in the Consolidated Statement of Income. There was no effect on Total shareholders equity at December 31, 2006 or December 31, 2005.

Results for 2006 were negatively affected by a one-time charge relating to the Starr tender offer ($54 million before and after tax) and an additional allowance for losses in AIG Credit Card Company (Taiwan) ($94 million before and after tax).

The effective income tax rate increased from 28.0 percent for 2005 to 30.1 percent for 2006, reflecting changes in the sources of foreign taxable income, the effect of the phase out of synfuel tax credits, the effect of consolidating certain limited partnerships and a reduction in the proportion of total income derived from tax exempt income, which was partially offset by the aforementioned out of period income tax adjustments.

There were no significant catastrophe-related losses for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The following table summarizes the net effect of catastrophe-related losses for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

(in millions)	2005	2004
Pretax*	$3,280	$1,155
Net of tax and minority interest	2,109	729

**Includes $312 million and $96 million in catastrophe-related losses from partially owned companies in 2005 and 2004, respectively.*

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Segment Results

The following table summarizes the operations of each principal segment for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. See also Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Revenues[(a)]:			
General Insurance[(b)(c)]	**$ 49,206**	$ 45,174	$41,961
Life Insurance & Retirement Services[(c)(d)]	**50,163**	47,376	43,402
Financial Services[(e)(f)]	**8,010**	10,525	7,495
Asset Management[(g)]	**5,814**	5,325	4,714
Other[(h)]	**1**	505	94
Total	**$113,194**	$108,905	$97,666
Operating Income[(a)(i)(j)]:			
General Insurance[(c)]	**$ 10,412**	$ 2,315	$ 3,177
Life Insurance & Retirement Services[(c)]	**10,032**	8,904	7,925
Financial Services[(f)]	**524**	4,276	2,180
Asset Management	**2,346**	2,253	2,125
Other[(h)(k)]	**(1,627)**	(2,535)	(562)
Total	**$ 21,687**	$ 15,213	$14,845

(a) Includes the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses. For 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, the effect was $(1.86) billion, $2.02 billion and $385 million in revenues and $(1.86) billion, $2.02 billion and $671 million in operating income. These amounts result primarily from interest rate and foreign currency derivatives that are hedging available for sale securities and borrowings.

(b) Represents the sum of General Insurance net premiums earned, net investment income and realized capital gains (losses).

(c) Includes the effect of out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts. For 2006, the effect was an increase of $490 million in both revenues and operating income for General Insurance and an increase of $240 million and $169 million in revenues and operating income, respectively, for Life Insurance & Retirement Services.

(d) Represents the sum of Life Insurance & Retirement Services GAAP premiums, net investment income and realized capital gains (losses). Included in realized capital gains (losses) and operating income is the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133 and the application of FAS 52, of $355 million, $(495) million and $(140) million for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(e) Represents interest, lease and finance charges.

(f)

Includes the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses. For 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, the effect was $(1.82) billion, $2.01 billion, and $(122) million in both revenues and operating income for Capital Markets. These amounts result primarily from interest rate and foreign currency derivatives that are economically hedging available for sale securities and borrowings. For 2004, the effect was $(27) million in operating income for Aircraft Leasing. During 2006 and 2005, Aircraft Leasing derivative gains and losses were reported as part of AIG s Other category, and were not reported in Aircraft Leasing operating income.

(g) Represents net investment income with respect to spread-based products and management and advisory fees.

(h) Includes consolidation and elimination adjustments which increased revenues and operating income by $296 million and $74 million, respectively, in 2006.

(i) Represents income before income taxes, minority interest, and cumulative effect of accounting changes.

(j) Includes current year catastrophe-related losses of $3.28 billion and $1.16 billion in 2005 and 2004, respectively. There were no significant catastrophe-related losses in 2006. Includes additional losses incurred and net reinstatement premiums related to prior year catastrophes of $165 million and $292 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(k) Includes current year catastrophe-related losses from unconsolidated subsidiaries of $312 million and $96 million in 2005 and 2004. There were no significant catastrophe-related losses in 2006.

General Insurance

AIG s General Insurance operations provide property and casualty products and services throughout the world. The increase in General Insurance operating income in 2006 compared to 2005 was primarily attributable to an improvement in underwriting results for DBG, including the absence of catastrophe-related losses, which amounted to $2.89 billion in 2005. Operating income for 2006 also reflected higher net investment income, including the effect of the out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts.

Life Insurance & Retirement Services

AIG s Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations provide insurance, financial and investment products throughout the world. Foreign operations contributed approximately 68 percent, 59 percent and 61 percent of AIG s Life Insurance & Retirement Services operating income in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Life Insurance & Retirement Services operating income increased 13 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 on higher GAAP premiums and an increase in net investment income. Net investment income in 2006 included the effect of an out of period adjustment related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts. Realized capital gains included in revenues and operating income were $88 million in 2006 compared to realized capital losses of $158 million in 2005. Results for 2006 were particularly strong in the Foreign Life operations that were helped by increased net investment income, higher realized gains and lower acquisition costs. Domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services operating income declined from the prior year on lower realized gains, the charge discussed above relating to the Superior National arbitration and the exiting of the financial institutions credit insurance business.

Financial Services

AIG s Financial Services subsidiaries engage in diversified activities including aircraft and equipment leasing, capital markets, consumer finance and insurance premium finance.

Financial Services operating income decreased in 2006 compared to 2005 primarily due to the effects of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133. AIG is reinstituting hedge accounting in the first quarter of 2007 for AIGFP. In addition to the effects of FAS 133, fluctuations in revenues and operating income from period to

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period are not unusual because of the transaction-oriented nature of Capital Markets operations.

Asset Management

AIG s Asset Management operations include institutional and retail asset management, broker-dealer services and institutional spread-based investment businesses. The MIP has replaced the GIC program as AIG s principal spread-based investment activity.

Asset Management operating income increased 4 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 due primarily to growth in asset management fees within Institutional Asset Management and income from the MIP. These increases were partially offset by the continued runoff of GIC balances, spread compression in the remaining GIC portfolio as well as decreased performance-based fees. Gains and losses arising from the consolidation of certain variable interest entities (VIEs) and partnerships are included in operating income, but are offset in minority interest expense, which is not a component of operating income.

Capital Resources

At December 31, 2006, AIG had total consolidated shareholders equity of $101.68 billion and total consolidated borrowings of $148.68 billion. At that date, $131.55 billion of such borrowings were not guaranteed by AIG, were matched borrowings by AIG or AIGFP, or represented liabilities connected to trust preferred stock.

AIG did not purchase shares of its common stock under its common stock repurchase authorization during 2006. In February 2007, AIG s Board of Directors increased the repurchase program by authorizing the repurchase of shares with an aggregate purchase price of $8 billion.

In 2007, AIG expects to issue capital securities in one or more series. The proceeds will be used to repurchase shares of common stock or to otherwise improve the efficiency of AIG s capital structure.

Liquidity

AIG manages liquidity at both the subsidiary and parent company levels. At December 31, 2006, AIG s consolidated invested assets, primarily held by its subsidiaries, included $26.8 billion in cash and short-term investments. Consolidated net cash provided from operating activities in 2006 amounted to $6.8 billion. At the parent company level, liquidity management activities are conducted in a manner to preserve and enhance funding stability, flexibility, and diversity through the full range of potential operating environments and market conditions. AIG s primary sources of cash flow are dividends and other payments from its regulated and unregulated subsidiaries, as well as issuances of debt securities. Primary uses of cash flow are for debt service, subsidiary funding and shareholder dividend payments. Management believes that AIG s liquid assets, cash provided by operations and access to the capital markets will enable it to meet its anticipated cash requirements, including the funding of increased dividends under AIG s new dividend policy and repurchases of common stock.

Critical Accounting Estimates

AIG considers its most critical accounting estimates to be those relating to reserves for losses and loss expenses, future policy benefits for life and accident and health contracts, recoverability of DAC, estimated gross profits for investment-oriented products, fair value determinations for certain Capital Markets assets and liabilities, other-than-temporary declines in the value of investments and flight equipment recoverability. These accounting estimates require the use of assumptions about matters, some of which are highly uncertain at the time of estimation. To the extent actual experience differs from the assumptions used, AIG s results of operations would be directly affected.

Throughout this Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, AIG s critical accounting estimates are discussed in detail. The major categories for which assumptions are developed and used to establish each critical accounting estimate are highlighted below. For a discussion regarding the significant accounting policies relating to these estimates, see Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reserves for Losses and Loss Expenses (General Insurance):

Loss trend factors: used to establish expected loss ratios for subsequent accident years based on premium rate adequacy and the projected loss ratio with respect to prior accident years.

Expected loss ratios for the latest accident year: in this case, accident year 2006 for the year end 2006 loss reserve analysis. For low-frequency, high-severity classes such as excess casualty, expected loss ratios generally are utilized for at least the three most recent accident years.

Loss development factors: used to project the reported losses for each accident year to an ultimate amount.

Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses: the expected recoveries from reinsurers on losses that have not yet been reported and/or settled.

Future Policy Benefits for Life and Accident and Health Contracts (Life Insurance & Retirement Services):

Interest rates: which vary by geographical region, year of issuance and products.

Mortality, morbidity and surrender rates: based upon actual experience by geographical region modified to allow for variation in policy form, risk classification and distribution channel.

Estimated Gross Profits (Life Insurance & Retirement Services):

Estimated gross profits: to be realized over the estimated duration of the contracts (investment-oriented products) affect the carrying value of DAC, unearned revenue liability and associated amortization patterns under FAS 97 and Sales Inducement Assets under SOP 03-1. Estimated gross profits include investment income and gains and losses on investments less required interest, actual mortality and other expenses.

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Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs (Life Insurance & Retirement Services):

Recoverability: based on current and future expected profitability, which is affected by interest rates, foreign exchange rates, mortality experience, and policy persistency.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs (General Insurance):

Recoverability and eligibility: based upon the current terms and profitability of the underlying insurance contracts.

Fair Value Determinations Of Certain Assets And Liabilities (Financial Services):

SD *Valuation models:* utilizing factors, such as market liquidity and current interest, foreign exchange and volatility rates.

Market price data: AIG attempts to secure reliable and independent current market price data, such as published exchange rates from external subscription services such as Bloomberg or Reuters or third-party broker quotes for use in its models. When such data is not available, AIG uses an internal methodology, which includes interpolation and extrapolation from verifiable prices from trades occurring on dates nearest to the dates of the transactions.

Other-Than-Temporary Declines In The Value Of Investments:

A security is considered a candidate for other-than-temporary impairment if it meets any of the following criteria:

Trading at a significant (25 percent or more) discount to par or amortized cost (if lower) for an extended period of time (nine months or longer);

The occurrence of a discrete credit event resulting in the debtor defaulting or seeking bankruptcy or insolvency protection or voluntary reorganization; or

The probability of non-realization of a full recovery on its investment, irrespective of the occurrence of one of the foregoing events.

At each balance sheet date, AIG evaluates its securities holdings in an unrealized loss position. Where AIG does not intend to hold such securities until they have fully recovered their carrying value, based on the circumstances present at the date of evaluation, AIG records the unrealized loss in income. If events or circumstances change, such as unexpected changes in the creditworthiness of the obligor, unanticipated changes in interest rates, tax laws, statutory capital positions and unforeseen liquidity events, among others, AIG revisits its intent. Further, if a loss is recognized from a sale subsequent to a balance sheet date pursuant to these unexpected changes in circumstances, the loss is recognized in the period in which the intent to hold the securities to recovery no longer existed.

In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment loss for debt securities, AIG amortizes the discount or reduced premium over the remaining life of the security in a prospective manner based on the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows.

Flight Equipment Recoverability (Financial Services):

Expected undiscounted future net cash flows: based upon current lease rates, projected future lease rates and estimated terminal values of each aircraft based on third party information.

Operating Review

General Insurance Operations

AIG s General Insurance subsidiaries are multiple line companies writing substantially all lines of commercial property and casualty insurance and various personal lines both domestically and abroad.

As previously noted, AIG believes it should present and discuss its financial information in a manner most meaningful to its financial statement users. Accordingly, in its General Insurance business, AIG uses certain regulatory measures, where AIG has determined these measurements to be useful and meaningful.

A critical discipline of a successful general insurance business is the objective to produce profit from underwriting activities exclusive of investment-related income. When underwriting is not profitable, premiums are inadequate to pay for insured losses and underwriting related expenses. In these situations, the addition of general insurance related investment income and realized capital gains may, however, enable a general insurance business to produce operating income. For these reasons, AIG views underwriting results to be critical in the overall evaluation of performance. See also Liquidity herein.

Statutory underwriting profit is derived by reducing net premiums earned by net losses and loss expenses incurred and net expenses incurred. Statutory accounting generally requires immediate expense recognition and ignores the matching of revenues and expenses as required by GAAP. That is, for statutory purposes, expenses (including acquisition costs) are recognized immediately, not over the same period that the revenues are earned. Thus, statutory expenses exclude changes in DAC.

GAAP provides for the recognition of expenses at the same time revenues are earned, the accounting principle of matching. Therefore, acquisition expenses are deferred and amortized over the period the related net premiums written are earned. DAC is reviewed for recoverability, and such review requires management judgment. The most comparable GAAP measure to statutory underwriting profit is income before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of an accounting change. A table reconciling statutory underwriting profit to income before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of an accounting change is contained in footnote (g) to the following table. See also Critical Accounting Estimates herein and Notes 1 and 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AIG, along with most general insurance companies, uses the loss ratio, the expense ratio and the combined ratio as measures of underwriting performance. The loss ratio is the sum of losses and loss expenses incurred divided by net premiums earned. The expense ratio is statutory underwriting expenses divided by net premiums written. These ratios are relative measurements that describe, for every $100 of net premiums earned or written, the

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cost of losses and statutory expenses, respectively. The combined ratio is the sum of the loss ratio and the expense ratio. The combined ratio presents the total cost per $100 of premium production. A combined ratio below 100 demonstrates underwriting profit; a combined ratio above 100 demonstrates underwriting loss.

Net premiums written are initially deferred and earned based upon the terms of the underlying policies. The net unearned premium reserve constitutes deferred revenues which are generally earned ratably over the policy period. Thus, the net unearned premium reserve is not fully recognized in income as net premiums earned until the end of the policy period.

The underwriting environment varies from country to country, as does the degree of litigation activity. Regulation, product type and competition have a direct effect on pricing and consequently on profitability as reflected in underwriting profit and statutory general insurance ratios.

General Insurance Results

General Insurance operating income is comprised of statutory underwriting results, changes in DAC, net investment income and realized capital gains and losses. Operating income, as well as net premiums written, net premiums earned, net investment income and realized capital gains (losses) and statutory ratios for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

(in millions, except ratios)	**2006**	2005	2004
Net premiums written:			
Domestic General			
DBG	**$24,345**	$23,128	$22,506
Transatlantic	**3,633**	3,466	3,749
Personal Lines	**4,654**	4,653	4,354
Mortgage Guaranty	**866**	628	607
Foreign General[(a)]	**11,368**	9,997	9,407
Total	**$44,866**	$41,872	$40,623
Net premiums earned:			
Domestic General			
DBG	**$23,936**	$22,602	$21,215
Transatlantic	**3,604**	3,385	3,661
Personal Lines	**4,645**	4,634	4,291
Mortgage Guaranty	**740**	533	539
Foreign General[(a)]	**10,526**	9,655	8,831
Total	**$43,451**	$40,809	$38,537
Net investment income[(b)]:			
Domestic General			
DBG	**$ 3,411**	$ 2,403	$ 1,965
Transatlantic	**435**	343	307
Personal Lines	**225**	217	186
Mortgage Guaranty	**140**	123	120

Intercompany adjustments and eliminations net	**1**	1	
Foreign General	**1,484**	944	618
Total	**$ 5,696**	$ 4,031	$ 3,196
Realized capital gains (losses)	**$ 59**	$ 334	$ 228
Operating income (loss)[(b)(c)(d)]:			
Domestic General			
DBG	**$ 5,985**	$ (646)	$ 777
Transatlantic	**589**	(39)	282
Personal Lines	**432**	195	357
Mortgage Guaranty	**328**	363	399
Foreign General[(e)]	**3,088**	2,427	1,344
Reclassifications and eliminations	**(10)**	15	18
Total	**$10,412**	$ 2,315	$ 3,177
Statutory underwriting profit (loss)[(c)(d)(g)]:			
Domestic General			
DBG	**$ 2,450**	$ (3,227)	$ (1,500)
Transatlantic	**129**	(434)	(77)
Personal Lines	**204**	(38)	136
Mortgage Guaranty	**188**	249	234
Foreign General[(e)]	**1,437**	1,285	643
Total	**$ 4,408**	$ (2,165)	$ (564)

(continued)

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(in millions, except ratios)	**2006**	2005	2004
Domestic General[(c)(d)]:			
Loss ratio	**69.1**	89.6	83.9
Expense ratio	**21.5**	21.0	19.2
Combined ratio	**90.6**	110.6	103.1
Foreign General[(c)(d)]:			
Loss ratio[(a)]	**50.5**	53.7	61.6
Expense ratio[(e)(f)]	**33.2**	31.9	29.2
Combined ratio	**83.7**	85.6	90.8
Consolidated[(c)(d)]:			
Loss ratio	**64.6**	81.1	78.8
Expense ratio	**24.5**	23.6	21.5
Combined ratio	**89.1**	104.7	100.3

(a) *Income statement accounts expressed in non-functional currencies are translated into U.S. dollars using average exchange rates.*

(b) *Includes the effect of out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts in 2006. For DBG, the effect was an increase of $66 million, and for Foreign General, the effect was an increase of $424 million.*

(c) *Catastrophe-related losses increased the consolidated General Insurance combined ratio for 2005 and 2004 by 7.06 points and 2.74 points, respectively. There were no significant catastrophe-related losses in 2006. Catastrophe-related losses for 2005 and 2004 by reporting unit were as follows:*

	2005		2004	
(in millions)	Insurance Related Losses	Net Reinstatement Premium Cost	Insurance Related Losses	Net Reinstatement Premium Cost
Reporting Unit:				
DBG	$ 1,747	$ 122	$ 582	$
Transatlantic	463	45	215	
Personal Lines	112	2	25	
Mortgage Guaranty	10			
Foreign General	293	94	232	

Total	$2,625	$ 263	$1,054	$

(d) *Includes additional losses incurred and net reinstatement premiums related to prior year catastrophes of $199 million and $277 million, in 2006 and 2005, respectively.*

(e) *Includes the results of wholly owned Foreign General agencies.*

(f) *Includes amortization of advertising costs.*

(g) *Statutory underwriting profit (loss) is a measure that U.S. domiciled insurance companies are required to report to their regulatory authorities. The following table reconciles statutory underwriting profit (loss) to operating income for General Insurance for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004:*

(in millions)	Domestic Brokerage Group	Transatlantic	Personal Lines	Mortgage Guaranty	Foreign General	Reclassifications and Eliminations	Total
2006:							
Statutory underwriting profit (loss)	**$ 2,450**	**$ 129**	**$ 204**	**$ 188**	**$1,437**	**$**	**$ 4,408**
Increase (decrease) in DAC	**26**	**14**	**2**	**3**	**204**		**249**
Net investment income	**3,411**	**435**	**225**	**140**	**1,484**	**1**	**5,696**
Realized capital gains (losses)	**98**	**11**	**1**	**(3)**	**(37)**	**(11)**	**59**
Operating income (loss)	**$ 5,985**	**$ 589**	**$ 432**	**$ 328**	**$3,088**	**$ (10)**	**$10,412**
2005:							
Statutory underwriting profit (loss)	$(3,227)	$(434)	$ (38)	$ 249	$1,285	$	$ (2,165)
Increase (decrease) in DAC	(23)	14	19	(8)	113		115
Net investment income	2,403	343	217	123	944	1	4,031
Realized capital gains (losses)	201	38	(3)	(1)	85	14	334
Operating income (loss)	$ (646)	$ (39)	$ 195	$ 363	$2,427	$ 15	$ 2,315
2004:							
Statutory underwriting profit (loss)	$(1,500)	$ (77)	$ 136	$ 234	$ 643	$	$ (564)
Increase (decrease) in DAC	160	30	24	44	59		317
	1,965	307	186	120	618		3,196

Net investment income							
Realized capital gains (losses)	152	22	11	1	24	18	228
Operating income (loss)	$ 777	$ 282	$ 357	$ 399	$ 1,344	$ 18	$ 3,177

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AIG transacts business in most major foreign currencies. The following table summarizes the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the growth of General Insurance net premiums written for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

	2006	2005
Growth in original currency*	**7.4%**	2.6%
Foreign exchange effect	**(0.2)**	0.5
Growth as reported in U.S. dollars	**7.2%**	3.1%

* *Computed using a constant exchange rate for each period.*

2006 and 2005 Comparison

General Insurance operating income increased in 2006 compared to 2005 due to growth in net premiums, a reduction in both catastrophe losses and prior accident year development, and growth in net investment income. The combined ratio improved to 89.1, a reduction of 15.6 points from 2005, including an improvement in the loss ratio of 16.5 points. The reduction in catastrophe losses represented 6.9 points and the reduction in prior year adverse development represented 11.5 points of the overall reduction. Net premiums written increased $3.0 billion or 7 percent in 2006 compared to 2005. Domestic General accounted for $1.6 billion of the increase as property rates improved and submission activity increased due to the strength of AIG s capacity, commitment to difficult markets and diverse product offerings. Foreign General contributed $1.4 billion to the increase in net premiums written. In 2005, Domestic General net premiums written increased by $300 million and Foreign General net premiums written decreased by the same amount as a result of the commutation of the Richmond reinsurance contract. The commutation partially offset the increase in Domestic General net premiums written in 2006 compared to 2005 and increased Foreign General net premiums written in 2006 compared to 2005.

In 2006, certain adjustments were made in conjunction with the remediation of the material weakness relating to balance sheet account reconciliations which increased earned premiums by $189 million and increased other expenses by $415 million. These adjustments reflect continuing progress in AIG s ongoing remediation efforts. The combined effect of these adjustments increased the expense ratio by 0.9 points and decreased the loss ratio by 0.3 points.

General Insurance net investment income increased $1.67 billion in 2006 to $5.7 billion on higher levels of invested assets, strong cash flows, slightly higher yields and increased partnership income, and included increases from out of period adjustments of $490 million related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts, $43 million related to partnership income and $85 million related to interest earned on a DBG deposit contract. See also Capital Resources and Liquidity Liquidity and Invested Assets herein.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

General Insurance operating income in 2005 decreased from 2004 due to higher catastrophe-related losses and the fourth quarter 2005 increase in reserves and changes in estimates related to remediation of the material weakness in reconciliation of balance sheet accounts. Catastrophe-related losses were $2.89 billion and $1.05 billion in 2005 and 2004, respectively. These decreases in operating income were partially offset by strong growth in statutory underwriting profit and increases in net investment income. General Insurance operating income in 2004 also included a $232 million charge reflecting a change in estimate for salvage and subrogation recoveries.

General Insurance net investment income grew in 2005 compared to 2004 due to strong cash flows, higher interest rates and increased partnership income. See also Capital Resources and Liquidity Liquidity herein and Note 8 of

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

DBG Results

2006 and 2005 Comparison

DBG s operating income increased to $5.99 billion in 2006 compared to a loss of $646 million in 2005, an improvement of $6.63 billion. The improvement is also reflected in the combined ratio, which declined to 89.4 in 2006 compared to 113.8 in 2005 primarily due to an improvement in the loss ratio of 24.9 points. The reduction in prior year adverse development and the reduction in catastrophe losses and related reinstatement premiums accounted for 21.0 points and 8.2 points, respectively, of the improvement.

DBG s net premiums written increased 5 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 as property rates improved and submission activity increased due to the strength of AIG s capacity, commitment to difficult markets and diverse product offerings. Net premiums written in 2005 were reduced by $122 million due to reinstatement premiums related to catastrophes, offset by increases of $300 million for the Richmond commutation and $147 million related to an accrual for workers compensation premiums for payroll not yet reported by insured employers. The combined effect of these items reduced the growth rate for net premiums written by 1.5 percent.

The loss ratio for 2006 declined 24.9 points to 69.4. The 2005 loss ratio was negatively affected by catastrophe-related losses of $1.7 billion and related reinstatement premiums of $122 million. Adverse development on reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses declined to $110 million in 2006 compared to $4.9 billion in 2005, accounting for 21.0 points of the decrease in the loss ratio.

DBG s expense ratio increased to 20.0 in 2006 compared to 19.5 in 2005, primarily due to an increase in other expenses that amounted to $498 million in 2006 (including out of period charges of $356 million) compared to $372 million in 2005. This increase added 0.4 points to the expense ratio. Overall allowances decreased, however, due to charge-offs against previously established allowances resulting from AIG s remediation activities.

DBG s net investment income increased by $1.0 billion in 2006 compared to 2005, as interest income increased $482 million on growth in the bond portfolio resulting from investment of operating cash flows and capital contributions. Partnership income increased from 2005 due to improved performance of the underlying investments, including initial public offering activity. Net investment income in 2006 included increases relating to out of period adjustments of $109 million for the accounting for certain investments in unit investment trusts and partnerships and $85 million related to interest earned on a deposit contract that did not exist in the prior year.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

DBG s net premiums written increased modestly in 2005 compared to 2004, reflecting generally improving renewal retention rates and a modest change in the mix of business towards smaller accounts for which DBG purchases less reinsurance. DBG also continued to expand its relationships with a larger number and broader range of brokers. DBG saw improvement in domestic property rates as well as increases in submission activity in the aftermath of the 2005 hurricanes. DBG attributes the increase in submissions to its overall financial strength in comparison to many insurers that experienced significant losses and reductions of surplus as a result of the hurricanes.

The DBG loss ratio increased in 2005 from 2004 principally as a result of adverse loss development, higher catastrophe-related losses and $197 million of losses incurred in 2005 resulting from the 2004 catastrophes.

The DBG expense ratio increased in 2005 from 2004, principally due to an increase in net commissions resulting from the replacement of certain ceded quota share reinsurance, for which DBG earns a ceding commission, with excess-of-loss reinsurance, which generally does not include a ceding commission. Increases in other underwriting expenses reflect a change in estimates for salvage and subrogation recoveries.

DBG s net investment income increased in 2005 compared to 2004 due to strong cash flows, higher interest rates and increased partnership income.

Transatlantic Results

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Transatlantic s net premiums written and net premiums earned increased in 2006 by 5 percent and 6 percent, respectively, compared to 2005 due primarily to increased writings in domestic operations. Operating income increased in 2006 compared to 2005 due largely to lower catastrophe losses and net ceded reinstatement premiums, and increased net investment income.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

Transatlantic s net premiums written and net premiums earned for 2005 decreased compared to 2004, principally due to competitive market conditions and increased ceding company retentions in certain classes of business, largely resulting from Transatlantic s domestic operations. Operating income decreased principally as a result of the increased level of catastrophe losses.

Personal Lines Results

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Personal Lines operating income increased $237 million in 2006 compared to 2005 reflecting a reduction in the loss ratio of 5.8 points. Favorable development on prior accident years reduced incurred losses by $111 million in 2006 compared to an increase of $14 million in 2005, accounting for 2.7 points of the decrease in the loss ratio. The 2005 catastrophe-related losses of $112 million added 2.4 points to the loss ratio. The loss ratio for the 2006 accident year improved 0.7 points primarily due to the termination of The Robert Plan relationship effective December 31, 2005 and growth in the Private Client Group. The improvement in the loss ratio was partially offset by an increase in the expense ratio of 0.6 points primarily due to investments in people and technology, national expansion efforts and lower response rates. Net premiums written were flat in 2006 compared to 2005, with growth in the Private Client Group and Agency Auto divisions offset by termination of The Robert Plan relationship. Growth in the Private Client Group spans multiple products, with a continued penetration of the high net worth market, strong brand promotion and innovative loss prevention programs.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

Personal Lines net premiums written and net premiums earned for 2005 increased compared to 2004 as a result of strong growth in the Private Client Group and Agency Auto divisions due to increased agent/broker appointments, greater market penetration and enhanced product offerings. AIG direct premiums in 2005 were down slightly from

2004 due to aggressive re-underwriting of the previously acquired GE business and the discontinuation of underwriting homeowners business. Involuntary auto premiums were down in 2005 due to the decline in the assigned risk marketplace. Statutory underwriting profit declined in 2005 as a result of hurricane losses and related expenses, reserve strengthening, an increase in Agency Auto s current accident year physical damage loss ratio, and expenses incurred related to terminating AIG s relationship with The Robert Plan effective December 31, 2005.

Mortgage Guaranty Results

2006 and 2005 Comparison

UGC s operating income declined $35 million in 2006, down 10 percent from 2005 due primarily to unfavorable loss experience on third-party originated second lien business with a credit quality lower than typical for UGC and a softening U.S. housing market. This increased UGC s consolidated loss ratio for 2006 to 47.2 compared to 26.0 in 2005. The writing of this second lien coverage, which began in 2005, was discontinued as of year end 2006. Losses in the second lien business have been mitigated by a policy year aggregate limitation provision that is typically established for each lender.

Net premiums written increased 38 percent from growth in the domestic second lien and international businesses as well as improved persistency in the domestic first lien business. The expense ratio remained flat as premium growth covered increased expenses related to expansion internationally and continued investment in risk management resources. UGC had approximately $27 billion of guaranty risk in force at December 31, 2006.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

UGC s net premiums written were up slightly for 2005 compared to 2004 as strong growth in the international and domestic second lien businesses was mostly offset by lower persistency in domestic first lien residential renewal premiums. Statutory underwriting profit rose from 2004 due to lower contract underwriting expenses and favorable loss development.

Foreign General Insurance Results

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Foreign General s operating income increased $661 million or 27 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 due to out of period adjustments related to the accounting for interests in unit investment trusts, the absence of significant catastrophe-related losses in 2006, rate increases and lower current accident year losses by the Lloyd s syndicate Ascot (Ascot) on its U.S. book of business and lower asbestos and environmental reserve increases. Partially offsetting these increases in operating income were lower favorable loss development from prior accident years and adverse loss development on the 2005 hurricanes. Statutory underwriting profit increased $152 million in 2006 compared to 2005. Catastrophes in 2005 resulted in losses of $293 million and reinstatement premiums of $94 million.

Net premiums written increased $1.4 billion or 14 percent (15 percent in original currency) in 2006 compared to 2005, reflecting growth in both commercial and consumer lines driven by new business from both established and new distribution channels, including a wholly owned insurance company in Vietnam and Central Insurance Co., Ltd. in Taiwan. Ascot also contributed to the growth in net premiums written as a result of rate increases on its U.S. business. Consumer lines in Latin America and commercial lines in Europe, including the U.K., also contributed to the increase. Net premiums written for 2005 were reduced by reinstatement premiums related to catastrophes and a portfolio transfer of unearned premium reserves to DBG related to the Richmond commutation, accounting for 3 percent of the increase in 2006 compared to 2005.

The 2006 combined ratio declined to 83.7, a decrease of 1.9 points from 2005. The 2005 catastrophes added 3.5 points to the 2005 loss ratio. The expense ratio in 2006 increased by 1.3 points as a result of increased amortization of deferred advertising costs and a continued change in the business mix towards products with higher acquisition costs but historically lower loss ratios. The loss ratio decreased 3.2 points in 2006 as the absence of significant catastrophes in 2006 resulted in a decrease of 3.5 points, rate increases and lower current year losses by Ascot on its U.S. book of business accounted for 1.3 points of the decrease and lower asbestos and environmental reserve increases accounted for 1.2 points of the decrease. These declines were partially offset by lower favorable loss development from prior accident years and adverse development on 2005 hurricanes.

The expense ratio increased 1.3 points in 2006 compared to 2005. Underwriting expenses for 2006 increased $59 million due to an out of period adjustment for amortization of deferred advertising costs and premiums were reduced by $61 million due to reconciliation remediation activities, in aggregate accounting for 0.7 points of the increase in the expense ratio. The expense ratio also increased due to growth in consumer business lines, which have higher acquisition expenses but historically lower loss ratios. The expense ratio for 2005 increased by 1.2 points due to the decline in net premiums written from reinstatement premiums related to catastrophes and the portfolio transfer of the Richmond unearned premium reserves. Due to the current mix of business, AIG expects the expense ratio to continue to increase during 2007, principally for classes of business with historically lower than average loss ratios.

Net investment income increased $540 million or 57 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 primarily due to a $424 million out of period adjustment related to the accounting for interests in unit investment trusts.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

Foreign General operating income increased 81 percent in 2005 compared to 2004 due primarily to favorable loss development from prior accident years and increased net investment income.

Net premiums written increased 6 percent (4 percent in original currency) in 2005 compared to 2004 as a result of new business as well as new distribution channels such as the February 2005 purchase of the insurance portfolio of the Royal & Sun Alliance branch operations in Japan. The personal accident business in the Far East and the personal lines operations in Latin America also contributed to the growth. Partially offsetting these increases was the portfolio transfer of Richmond s unearned premium reserves to DBG, which reduced net premiums in 2005 and reinstatement premiums related to catastrophes.

The 2005 combined ratio of 85.6 decreased 5.3 points from 2004. The loss ratio decreased 8.0 points in 2005 from 2004. The loss ratio decreased 4.7 points due to favorable loss development from prior accident years, excluding catastrophes, and 2.3 points related to a 2004 loss reserve restatement adjustment. The loss ratio increased 0.9 points due to higher catastrophe losses in 2005 related to hurricanes. The expense ratio increased 2.7 points in 2005 from 2004 principally due to the portfolio transfer of Richmond s unearned premium reserves to DBG in 2005, loyalty business initiatives in the consumer business lines, which have higher acquisition costs, and also due to reinstatement premiums.

Foreign General net investment income increased $326 million in 2005 compared to 2004 on increased partnership income, reflecting increases in market valuations of infrastructure fund investments in Africa, Asia, China, Eastern Europe and India. Additionally, net investment income was positively affected by positive cash flows, higher interest rates and the compounding of previously earned and reinvested net investment income. Cash flow was lower in 2005 compared to 2004 due to payments for

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catastrophe-related losses incurred in 2005 and 2004 and for the purchase of the Royal & Sun Alliance branch operations.

Reserve for Losses and Loss Expenses

The following table presents the components of the General Insurance gross reserve for losses and loss expenses (loss reserves) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 by major lines of business on a statutory Annual Statement basis*:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005
Other liability occurrence	**$19,156**	$18,116
Workers compensation	**13,465**	11,630
Other liability claims made	**12,394**	12,447
Property	**6,663**	7,217
Auto liability	**5,931**	6,569
International	**5,810**	4,939
Reinsurance	**2,960**	2,886
Medical malpractice	**2,308**	2,363
Products liability	**2,168**	1,937
Accident and health	**1,649**	1,678
Commercial multiple peril	**1,621**	1,359
Aircraft	**1,562**	1,844
Fidelity/surety	**1,127**	1,072
Other	**3,185**	3,112
Total	**$79,999**	$77,169

* *Presented by lines of business pursuant to statutory reporting requirements as prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC).*

AIG s gross reserve for losses and loss expenses represents the accumulation of estimates of ultimate losses, including IBNR and loss expenses. The methods used to determine loss reserve estimates and to establish the resulting reserves are continually reviewed and updated by management. Any adjustments resulting therefrom are reflected in operating income currently. Because loss reserve estimates are subject to the outcome of future events, changes in estimates are unavoidable given that loss trends vary and time is often required for changes in trends to be recognized and confirmed. Reserve changes that increase previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as unfavorable or adverse development or reserve strengthening. Reserve changes that decrease previous estimates of ultimate cost are referred to as favorable development.

At December 31, 2006, General Insurance net loss reserves increased $5.15 billion from 2005 to $62.63 billion. The net loss reserves represent loss reserves reduced by reinsurance recoverables, net of an allowance for unrecoverable reinsurance and applicable discount for future investment income.

The following table classifies the components of the General Insurance net loss reserves by business unit as of December 31, 2006 and 2005.

(in millions)	**2006**	2005

DBG[(a)]	**$43,998**	$40,782
Transatlantic	**6,207**	5,690
Personal Lines[(b)]	**2,440**	2,578
Mortgage Guaranty	**460**	340
Foreign General[(c)]	**9,525**	8,086
Total Net Loss Reserve	**$62,630**	$57,476

(a) At December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, DBG loss reserves include approximately $3.33 billion and $3.77 billion ($3.66 billion and $4.26 billion, respectively, before discount), related to business written by DBG but ceded to AIRCO and reported in AIRCO s statutory filings. DBG loss reserves also include approximately $535 million and $407 million related to business included in AIUO s statutory filings at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(b) At December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, Personal Lines loss reserves include $861 million and $878 million related to business ceded to DBG and reported in DBG s statutory filings.

(c) At December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, Foreign General loss reserves include approximately $2.87 billion and $2.15 billion related to business reported in DBG s statutory filings.

The DBG net loss reserve of $44.0 billion is comprised principally of the business of AIG subsidiaries participating in the American Home/ National Union pool (11 companies) and the surplus lines pool (Lexington, Starr Excess Liability Insurance Company and Landmark Insurance Company).

Beginning in 1998, DBG ceded a quota share percentage of its other liability occurrence and products liability occurrence business to AIRCO. The quota share percentage ceded was 40 percent in 1998, 65 percent in 1999, 75 percent in 2000 and 2001, 50 percent in 2002 and 2003, 40 percent in 2004, 35 percent in 2005 and 20 percent in 2006 and covered all business written in these years for these lines by participants in the American Home/ National Union pool. In 1998 the cession reflected only the other liability occurrence business, but in 1999 and subsequent years included products liability occurrence. AIRCO s loss reserves relating to these quota share cessions from DBG are recorded on a discounted basis. As of year-end 2006, AIRCO carried a discount of approximately $330 million applicable to the $3.66 billion in undiscounted reserves it assumed from the American Home/ National Union pool via this quota share cession. AIRCO also carries approximately $467 million in net loss reserves relating to Foreign General insurance business. These reserves are carried on an undiscounted basis.

Beginning in 1997, the Personal Lines division ceded a percentage of all business written by the companies participating in the personal lines pool to the American Home/ National Union pool. As noted above, the total reserves carried by participants in the American Home/ National Union pool relating to this cession amounted to $861 million as of year-end 2006.

The companies participating in the American Home/ National Union pool have maintained a participation in the business written by AIU for decades. As of year-end 2006, these AIU reserves carried by participants in the American Home/ National Union pool amounted to approximately $2.87 billion. The remaining Foreign

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General reserves are carried by AIUO, AIRCO, and other smaller AIG subsidiaries domiciled outside the United States. Statutory filings in the U.S. by AIG companies reflect all the business written by U.S. domiciled entities only, and therefore exclude business written by AIUO, AIRCO, and all other internationally domiciled subsidiaries. The total reserves carried at year-end 2006 by AIUO and AIRCO were approximately $4.57 billion and $3.80 billion, respectively. AIRCO s $3.80 billion in total general insurance reserves consists of approximately $3.33 billion from business assumed from the American Home/ National Union pool and an additional $467 million relating to Foreign General Insurance business.

Discounting of Reserves

At December 31, 2006, AIG s overall General Insurance net loss reserves reflect a loss reserve discount of $2.26 billion, including tabular and non-tabular calculations. The tabular workers compensation discount is calculated using a 3.5 percent interest rate and the 1979-81 Decennial Mortality Table. The non-tabular workers compensation discount is calculated separately for companies domiciled in New York and Pennsylvania, and follows the statutory regulations for each state. For New York companies, the discount is based on a five percent interest rate and the companies own payout patterns. For Pennsylvania companies, the statute has specified discount factors for accident years 2001 and prior, which are based on a six percent interest rate and an industry payout pattern. For accident years 2002 and subsequent, the discount is based on the yield of U.S. Treasury securities ranging from one to twenty years and the company s own payout pattern, with the future expected payment for each year using the interest rate associated with the corresponding Treasury security yield for that time period. The discount is comprised of the following: $662 million tabular discount for workers compensation in DBG; $1.27 billion non-tabular discount for workers compensation in DBG; and, $330 million non-tabular discount for other liability occurrence and products liability occurrence in AIRCO. The total undiscounted workers compensation loss reserve carried by DBG is approximately $11.5 billion as of year-end 2006. The other liability occurrence and products liability occurrence business in AIRCO that is assumed from DBG is discounted based on the yield of U.S. Treasury securities ranging from one to twenty years and the DBG payout pattern for this business. The undiscounted reserves assumed by AIRCO from DBG totaled approximately $3.66 billion at December 31, 2006.

Results of 2006 Reserving Process

Management believes that the General Insurance net loss reserves are adequate to cover General Insurance net losses and loss expenses as of December 31, 2006. While AIG regularly reviews the adequacy of established loss reserves, there can be no assurance that AIG s ultimate loss reserves will not develop adversely and materially exceed AIG s loss reserves as of December 31, 2006. In the opinion of management, such adverse development and resulting increase in reserves is not likely to have a material adverse effect on AIG s consolidated financial condition, although it could have a material adverse effect on AIG s consolidated results of operations for an individual reporting period. See also Item 1A. Risk Factors Casualty Insurance and Underwriting Reserves.

The following table presents the reconciliation of net loss reserves for 2006, 2005 and 2004 as follows:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	**$57,476**	$47,254	$36,228
Foreign exchange effect	**741**	(628)	524
Acquisition*(a)*	**55**		
Losses and loss expenses incurred:			
Current year	**27,805**	28,426	26,793
Prior years, other than accretion of discount	**(53)**	4,680*(b)*	3,187*(c)*

Prior years, accretion of discount	**300**	(15)	377
Losses and loss expenses incurred	**28,052**	33,091	30,357
Losses and loss expenses paid:			
Current year	**8,368**	7,331	7,692
Prior years	**15,326**	14,910	12,163
Losses and loss expenses paid	**23,694**	22,241	19,855
Net reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	**$62,630**	$57,476	$47,254

(a) Reflects the opening balance with respect to the acquisition of the Central Insurance Co., Ltd. in the third quarter of 2006.

(b) Includes fourth quarter charge of $1.8 billion.

(c) Includes fourth quarter charge of $850 million attributable to the change in estimate for asbestos and environmental exposures.

The following tables summarize development, (favorable) or unfavorable, of incurred losses and loss expenses for prior years (other than accretion of discount):

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Prior Accident Year Development by Reporting Unit:			
DBG	**$ 110**	$4,871	$2,857
Personal Lines	**(111)**	14	75
UGC	**(115)**	(103)	(102)
Foreign General	**(118)**	(371)	40
Sub total	**(234)**	4,411	2,870
Transatlantic	**181**	269	317
Prior years, other than accretion of discount	**$ (53)**	$4,680	$3,187

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Prior Accident Year Development by Major Class of Business:			
Excess casualty (DBG)	**$ 102**	$1,191	$1,240
D&O and related management liability (DBG)	**(20)**	1,627	930
Excess workers compensation (DBG)	**74**	983	279
Reinsurance (Transatlantic)	**181**	269	317
Asbestos and environmental (primarily DBG)	**208**	930	1,006
All other, net	**(598)**	(320)	(585)
Prior years, other than accretion of discount	**$ (53)**	$4,680	$3,187

Accident Year *(in millions)*	Calendar Year **2006**	 2005	 2004
Prior Accident Year Development by Accident Year:			
2005	**$(1,576)**		
2004	**(511)**	$(3,853)	
2003	**(212)**	(63)	$(1,483)
2002	**373**	1,360	69
2001	**29**	1,749	1,123
2000	**338**	1,323	760
1999	**382**	944	693
1998	**41**	605	536
1997	**197**	281	174
1996 & Prior	**886**	2,334	1,315
Prior years, other than accretion of discount	**$ (53)**	$ 4,680	$ 3,187

The loss ratios recorded by AIG for 2006 took into account the results of the comprehensive reserve reviews that were completed in the fourth quarter of 2005. AIG s year-end 2005 reserve review reflected careful consideration of the reserve analyses prepared by AIG s internal actuarial staff with the assistance of third party actuaries. In determining the appropriate loss ratios for accident year 2006 for each class of business, AIG gave consideration to the loss ratios resulting from the 2005 reserve analyses as well as all other relevant information including rate changes, expected changes in loss costs, changes in coverage, reinsurance or mix of business, and other factors that may affect the loss ratios.

In 2006, AIG enhanced its process of determining the quarterly loss development from prior accident years. In the first quarter of 2006, AIG began conducting additional analyses to determine the change in estimated ultimate loss for each accident year for each profit center. For example, if loss emergence for a profit center is different than expected for certain accident years, the actuaries now take additional steps to examine the indicated effect such emergence would have on the reserves of that profit center. In some cases, the higher or lower than expected emergence may result in no clear change in the ultimate loss estimate for the accident years in question, and no adjustment would be made to the profit center s reserves for prior accident years. In other cases, the higher or lower than expected emergence may result in a larger change, either favorable or unfavorable, than the difference between the actual and expected loss emergence. Such additional analyses were conducted for each profit center, as appropriate, in the first, second and third quarters of 2006 to determine the loss development from prior accident years for the first, second and third quarters of 2006. As part of its quarterly reserving process, AIG also considers notices of claims received with respect to emerging issues, such as those related to stock option backdating. In the fourth quarter of 2006, a comprehensive loss reserve review was completed for each AIG general insurance subsidiary. The prior accident year loss reserve development shown in the tables above for 2006 reflects the results of these comprehensive reviews, including the effect of actual loss emergence in the fourth quarter of 2006.

In 2006, net loss development from prior accident years was favorable by approximately $53 million, including approximately $198 million in net adverse development from asbestos and environmental reserves resulting from the updated ground up analysis of these exposures in the fourth quarter of 2006; approximately $103 million of adverse development pertaining to the major hurricanes in 2004 and 2005; and $181 million of adverse development from the general reinsurance operations of Transatlantic; and excluding approximately $300 million from accretion of loss reserve discount. Excluding the fourth quarter asbestos and environmental reserve increase, catastrophes and Transatlantic, as well as accretion of discount, net loss development in 2006 from prior accident years was favorable by approximately $535 million. The overall favorable development of $53 million consisted of approximately $2.30 billion of favorable development from accident years 2003 through 2005, partially offset by approximately $2.25 billion of adverse development from accident years 2002 and prior. For 2006, most classes of AIG s business continued to experience favorable development for accident years 2003 through 2005. The adverse development from accident years 2002 and prior reflected development from excess casualty, workers compensation, excess workers compensation, and post-1986 environmental liability classes of business, all within DBG, from asbestos reserves within DBG and Foreign General, and from Transatlantic.

For 2005, net loss development from prior accident years was adverse by approximately $4.68 billion, including approximately $269 million from the general reinsurance operations of Transatlantic. This $4.68 billion adverse development in 2005 was comprised of approximately $8.60 billion for the 2002 and prior accident years, partially offset by favorable development for accident years 2003 and 2004 for most classes of business, with the notable exception of D&O. The adverse loss development for 2002 and prior accident years was attributable to approximately $4.0 billion of development from the D&O and related management liability classes of business, excess casualty, and excess workers compensation, and to approximately $900 million of adverse development from asbestos and environmental claims. The remaining portion of the adverse development from 2002 and prior accident years included approximately $520 million related to Transatlantic with the balance spread across many other classes of business. Most classes of business produced favorable development for accident years 2003 and 2004, and adverse development for accident years 2001 and prior.

For 2004, AIG s overall net loss reserve development from prior accident years was an increase of approximately $3.19 billion, including approximately $317 million from the general reinsurance operations of Transatlantic and excluding approximately $377 million from accretion of loss reserve discount. This $3.19 billion adverse development in 2004 was comprised of approximately $4.67 billion of adverse development for the 2002 and prior accident years, partially offset by approximately $1.48 billion of favorable development for accident year 2003. The adverse development for the 2002 and prior accident years was primarily attributable to excess casualty, D&O and related management liability classes, and asbestos and environmental reserves, all within DBG, and also to Transatlantic. Most classes of business throughout AIG produced favorable development for accident year 2003.

The following is a discussion of the primary reasons for the development in 2006, 2005 and 2004 for those classes of business that experienced significant prior accident year developments during the three-year period. See Asbestos and Environmental Reserves below for a further discussion of asbestos and environmental reserves and developments.

Excess Casualty: Excess Casualty reserves experienced significant adverse loss development in 2004 and 2005, but in 2006 there was only a relatively minor amount of adverse development. The adverse development for all periods shown related principally to accident years 2000 and prior, and to a lesser extent 2001, and resulted from significant loss cost increases due to both frequency and severity of claims. The increase in loss costs resulted primarily from medical inflation, which increased the economic loss component of tort claims, advances in medical care, which extended the life span of severely injured claimants, and larger jury verdicts, which increased the value of severe tort claims. An additional factor affecting AIG s excess casualty experience in recent years has been the accelerated exhaustion of underlying primary policies for homebuilders. This has led to increased construction defect-related claims activity on AIG s excess policies. Many excess casualty policies were written on a multi-year basis in the late 1990s, which limited AIG s ability to respond to emerging market trends as rapidly as would otherwise be the case. In subsequent years, AIG responded to these emerging trends by increasing rates and implementing numerous policy form and coverage changes. This led to a significant improvement in experience beginning with accident year 2001.

In the year-end 2004 loss reserve review, AIG s actuaries responded to the adverse development for excess casualty by increasing the loss development factor assumptions. In the year-end 2004 reserve study, the development factors applicable to accident years 1998 and subsequent were increased by approximately 12 percent. In addition, the expected loss ratios for accident years 2002 and subsequent were increased to take into account the higher ultimate loss ratios for accident years 2001 and prior.

For the year-end 2005 loss reserve review, AIG s actuaries responded to the continuing adverse development by further increasing the loss development factors applicable to accident years 1999 and subsequent by approximately 5 percent. In addition, to more accurately estimate losses for construction defect-related claims, a separate review was performed by AIG claims staff for accounts with significant exposure to these claims.

For the year-end 2006 loss reserve review, AIG claims staff updated the separate review for accounts with significant exposure to construction defect-related claims in order to assist the actuaries in determining the proper reserve for this exposure. AIG s actuaries determined that no significant changes in the assumptions were required. Prior accident year loss development in 2006 was adverse by approximately $100 million, a relatively minor amount for this class of business. However, AIG continues to experience adverse development for this class for accident years prior to 2003.

Loss reserves pertaining to the excess casualty class of business are generally included in the Other liability occurrence line of business, with a small portion of the excess casualty reserves included in the Other liability claims made line of business, as presented in the table on page 37.

D&O and Related Management Liability Classes of Business: These classes of business experienced significant adverse development in 2004 and 2005, but experienced slightly favorable development in 2006. The adverse development in 2004 and 2005 related principally to accident years 2002 and prior. This adverse development resulted from significant loss cost escalation due to a variety of factors, including the following: the increase in frequency and severity of corporate bankruptcies; the increase in frequency of financial statement restatements; the sharp rise in market capitalization of publicly traded companies; and the increase in the number of initial public offerings, which led to an unprecedented number of IPO allocation/laddering suits in 2001. In addition, extensive utilization of multi-year policies during this period limited AIG s ability to respond to emerging trends as rapidly as would otherwise be the case. AIG experienced significant adverse loss development since 2002 as a result of these issues. AIG responded to this development with rate increases and policy form and coverage changes to better contain future loss costs in this class of business.

In the year-end 2004 loss reserve review, AIG s actuaries responded to the adverse development for D&O and related management liability classes by increasing the loss development factor assumptions. The development factors applicable to accident years 1997 and subsequent were increased by approximately 5 percent in the year-end 2004 reserve study. In addition, the expected loss ratios for accident years 2002 and subsequent were increased to take into account the higher ultimate loss ratios for accident years 2001 and prior. The loss ratios for the older accident years increased due to the combination of higher than expected loss development in the year and the increase in the loss development factor assumptions.

For the year-end 2005 loss reserve review, AIG s actuaries responded to the continuing adverse development by further increasing the loss development factor assumptions. The loss development factors applicable to 1997 and subsequent accident years were increased by approximately 4 percent. In addition, AIG s actuaries began to give greater weight to loss development methods for accident years 2002 and 2003, in order to more fully respond to the recent loss experience. AIG s claims staff also conducted a series of ground-up claim projections covering all open claims for this business through accident year 2004. AIG s actuaries benchmarked the loss reserve indications for all accident years through 2004 to these claim projections.

For the year-end 2006 loss reserve review, AIG s actuaries determined that no significant changes in the assumptions were required. Prior accident year loss development in 2006 was favorable by approximately $20 million, an insignificant amount for these classes. AIG s actuaries continued to benchmark the loss reserve indications to the ground up claim projections provided by AIG claims staff for this class of business. For the year-end 2006 loss reserve review, the ground up claim projections included all accident years through 2005.

Loss reserves pertaining to D&O and related management liability classes of business are included in the Other liability claims made line of business, as presented in the table on page 37.

Excess Workers Compensation: This class of business experienced significant adverse development in 2005, and a relatively minor amount of adverse development in 2006. The adverse development in 2005 related to 2002 and prior accident years. This adverse development resulted primarily from significant loss cost increases, primarily attributable to rapidly increasing medical inflation and advances in medical care, which increased the cost of covered medical care and extended the life span of severely injured workers. The effect of these factors on excess workers compensation claims experience is leveraged, as frequency is increased by the rising number of claims that reach the excess layers.

In response to the significantly adverse loss development in 2005, an additional study was conducted for the 2005 year-end actuarial reserve analysis for DBG pertaining to the selection of loss development factors for this class of business. Claims for excess workers compensation exhibit an exceptionally long-tail of loss development, running for decades from the date the loss is incurred. Thus, the adequacy of loss reserves for this class is sensitive to the estimated loss development factors, as such factors may be applied to many years of loss experience. In order to better estimate the tail development for this class, AIG claims staff conducted a claim-by-claim projection of the expected ultimate paid loss for each open claim for 1998 and prior accident years as these are the primary years from which the tail factors are derived. The objective of the study was to provide a benchmark against which loss development factors in the tail could be evaluated. The resulting loss development factors utilized by the actuaries in the year-end 2005 study reflected an increase of approximately 18 percent from the factors used in the prior year study without the benefit of the claims benchmark. In addition, the loss cost trend assumption for excess workers compensation was increased from approximately 2.5 percent to 6 percent for the 2005 study.

For the year-end 2006 loss reserve review, AIG claims staff updated the claim-by-claim projection for each open claim for accident years 1999 and prior. These updated claims projections were utilized by the actuaries as a benchmark for loss development factors in the year-end 2006 study. AIG s actuaries determined that no significant changes in the assumptions were required. Prior accident year development in 2006 was adverse by approximately $70 million, a relatively minor amount for this class.

Overview of Loss Reserving Process

The General Insurance loss reserves can generally be categorized into two distinct groups. One group is short-tail classes of business consisting principally of property, personal lines and certain casualty classes. The other group is long-tail casualty classes of business which includes excess and umbrella liability, D&O, professional liability, medical malpractice, workers compensation, general liability, products liability, and related classes.

Short-Tail Reserves

For operations writing short-tail coverages, such as property coverages, the process of recording quarterly loss reserves is generally geared toward maintaining an appropriate reserve for the outstanding exposure, rather than determining an expected loss ratio for current business. For example, the IBNR reserve required for a class of property business might be expected to approximate 20 percent of the latest year s earned premiums, and this level of reserve would generally be maintained regardless of the loss ratio emerging in the current quarter. The 20 percent factor would be adjusted to reflect changes in rate levels, loss reporting patterns, known exposure to unreported losses, or other factors affecting the particular class of business.

Long-Tail Reserves

Estimation of ultimate net losses and loss expenses (net losses) for long-tail casualty classes of business is a complex process and depends on a number of factors, including the class and volume of business involved. Experience in the more recent accident years of long-tail casualty classes of business shows limited statistical credibility in reported net losses because a relatively low proportion of net losses would be reported claims and expenses and an even smaller percentage would be net losses paid. Therefore, IBNR would constitute a relatively high proportion of net losses.

AIG s carried net long-tail loss reserves are tested using loss trend factors that AIG considers appropriate for each class of business. A variety of actuarial methods and assumptions is normally employed to estimate net losses for long-tail casualty classes of businesses. These methods ordinarily involve the use of loss trend factors intended to reflect the annual growth in loss costs from one accident year to the next. For the majority of long-tail casualty classes of business, net loss trend factors approximated five percent. Loss trend factors reflect many items including changes in claims handling, exposure and policy forms, current and future estimates of monetary inflation and social inflation and increases in litigation and awards. These factors are periodically reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect emerging trends which are based upon past loss experience. Thus, many factors are implicitly considered in estimating the year to year growth in loss costs.

A number of actuarial assumptions are generally made in the review of reserves for each class of business. For longer tail classes of business, actuarial assumptions generally are made with respect to the following:

- Loss trend factors which are used to establish expected loss ratios for subsequent accident years based on the projected loss ratio for prior accident years.
- Expected loss ratios for the latest accident year (i.e., accident year 2006 for the year-end 2006 loss reserve analysis) and, in some cases for accident years prior to the latest accident year. The expected loss ratio generally reflects the projected loss ratio from prior accident years, adjusted for the loss trend (see above) and the effect of rate changes and other quantifiable factors on the loss ratio. For low-frequency, high-severity classes such as excess casualty, expected loss ratios generally are used for at least the three most recent accident years.
- Loss development factors which are used to project the reported losses for each accident year to an ultimate basis. Generally, the actual loss development factors observed from prior accident years would be used as a basis to determine the loss development factors for the subsequent accident years.

AIG records quarterly changes in loss reserves for each of its many General Insurance classes of business. The overall change in AIG s loss reserves is based on the sum of these classes of business changes. For most long-tail classes of business, the process of recording quarterly loss reserve changes involves determining the estimated current loss ratio for each class of coverage. This loss ratio is multiplied by the current quarter s net earned premium for that class of coverage to determine the current accident quarter s total estimated net incurred loss and loss expense. The change in loss reserves for the quarter for each class is thus the difference between the net incurred loss and loss expense, estimated as described above, and the net paid losses and loss expenses in the quarter. Also any change in estimated ultimate losses from prior accident years, either positive or negative, is reflected in the loss reserve for the current quarter.

Details of the Loss Reserving Process

The process of determining the current loss ratio for each class of business is based on a variety of factors. These include, but are not limited to, the following considerations: prior accident year and policy year loss ratios; rate changes; changes in coverage, reinsurance, or mix of business; and actual and anticipated changes in external factors affecting results, such as trends in loss costs or in the legal and claims environment. The current loss ratio for each class of business reflects input from actuarial, underwriting and claims staff and is intended to represent management s best estimate of the current loss ratio after reflecting all of the factors described above. At the close of each quarter, the assumptions underlying the loss ratios are reviewed to determine if the loss ratios based thereon remain appropriate. This process includes a review of the actual claims experience in the quarter, actual rate changes achieved, actual changes in coverage, reinsurance or mix of business, and changes in certain other factors that may affect the loss ratio. When this review suggests that the initially determined loss ratio is no longer appropriate, the loss ratio for current business is changed to reflect the revised assumptions.

A comprehensive annual loss reserve review is completed in the fourth quarter of each year for each AIG general insurance subsidiary. These reviews are conducted in full detail for each class of business for each subsidiary, and thus consist of hundreds of individual analyses. The purpose of these reviews is to confirm the appropriateness of the reserves carried by each of the individual subsidiaries, and therefore of AIG s overall carried reserves. The reserve analysis for each class of business is performed by the actuarial personnel who are most familiar with that class of business. In completing these detailed actuarial reserve analyses, the actuaries are required to make numerous assumptions, including the selection of loss development factors and loss cost trend factors. They are also required to determine and select the most appropriate actuarial methods to employ for each business class. Additionally, they must determine the appropriate segmentation of data from which the adequacy of the reserves can be most accurately tested. In the course of these detailed reserve reviews a point estimate of the loss reserve is determined. The sum of these point estimates for each class of business for each subsidiary provides an overall actuarial point estimate of the loss reserve for that subsidiary. The ultimate process by which the actual carried reserves are determined considers both the actuarial point estimate and numerous other internal and external factors including a qualitative assessment of inflation and other economic conditions in the United States and abroad, changes in the legal, regulatory, judicial and social environment, underlying policy pricing, terms and conditions, and claims handling. Loss reserve development can also be affected by commutations of assumed and ceded reinsurance agreements.

Actuarial Methods for Major Classes of Business

In testing the reserves for each class of business, a determination is made by AIG s actuaries as to the most appropriate actuarial methods. This determination is based on a variety of factors including the nature of the claims associated with the class of business, such as frequency or severity. Other factors considered include the loss development characteristics associated with the claims, the volume of claim data available for the applicable class, and the applicability of various actuarial methods to the class. In addition to determining the actuarial methods, the actuaries determine the appropriate loss reserve groupings of data. For example, AIG writes a great number of unique subclasses of professional liability. For pricing or other purposes, it is appropriate to evaluate the profitability of each subclass individually. However, for purposes of estimating the loss reserves for professional liability, it is appropriate to combine the subclasses into larger groups. The greater degree of credibility in the claims experience of the larger groups may outweigh the greater degree of homogeneity of the individual subclasses. This determination of data segmentation and actuarial methods is carefully considered for each class of business. The segmentation and actuarial methods chosen are those which together are expected to produce the most accurate estimate of the loss reserves.

Actuarial methods used by AIG for most long-tail casualty classes of business include loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods, including Bornhuetter Ferguson methods described below. Other methods considered include frequency/severity methods, although these are generally used by AIG more for pricing analysis than for loss reserve analysis. Loss development methods utilize the actual loss development patterns from prior accident years to project the reported losses to an ultimate basis for subsequent accident years. Loss development methods generally are most appropriate for classes of business which exhibit a stable pattern of loss development from one accident year to the next, and for which the components of the classes have similar development characteristics. For example, property exposures would generally not be combined into the same class as casualty exposures, and primary casualty exposures would generally not be combined into the same class as excess casualty exposures. Expected loss ratio methods are generally utilized by AIG where the reported loss data lacks sufficient credibility to utilize loss development methods, such as for new classes of business or for long-tail classes at early stages of loss development.

Expected loss ratio methods rely on the application of an expected loss ratio to the earned premium for the class of business to determine the loss reserves. For example, an expected loss ratio of 70 percent applied to an earned premium base of $10 million for a class of business would generate an ultimate loss estimate of $7 million. Subtracting any reported paid losses and loss expense would result in the indicated loss reserve for this class.

Bornhuetter Ferguson methods are expected loss ratio methods for which the expected loss ratio is applied only to the expected unreported portion of the losses. For example, for a long-tail class of business for which only 10 percent of the losses are expected to be reported at the end of the accident year, the expected loss ratio would be applied to the 90 percent of the losses still unreported. The actual reported losses at the end of the accident year would be added to determine the total ultimate loss estimate for the accident year. Subtracting the reported paid losses and loss expenses would result in the indicated loss reserve. In the example above, the expected loss ratio of 70 percent would be multiplied by 90 percent. The result of 63 percent would be applied to the earned premium of $10 million resulting in an estimated unreported loss of $6.3 million. Actual reported losses would be added to arrive at the total ultimate losses. If the reported losses were $1 million, the ultimate loss estimate under the Bornhuetter Ferguson method would be $7.3 million versus the $7 million amount under the expected loss ratio method described above. Thus, the Bornhuetter Ferguson method gives partial credibility to the actual loss experience to date for the class of business. Loss development methods generally give full credibility to the reported loss experience to date. In the example above, loss development methods would typically indicate an ultimate loss estimate of $10 million, as the reported losses of $1 million would be estimated to reflect only 10 percent of the ultimate losses.

A key advantage of loss development methods is that they respond quickly to any actual changes in loss costs for the class of business. Therefore, if loss experience is unexpectedly deteriorating or improving, the loss development method gives full credibility to the changing experience. Expected loss ratio methods would be slower to respond to the change, as they would continue to give more weight to the expected loss ratio, until enough evidence emerged for the expected loss ratio to be modified to reflect the changing loss experience. On the other hand, loss development methods have the disadvantage of overreacting to changes in reported losses if in fact the loss experience is not credible. For example, the presence or absence of large losses at the early stages of loss development could cause the loss development method to overreact to the favorable or unfavorable experience by assuming it will continue at later stages of development. In these instances, expected loss ratio methods such as Bornhuetter Ferguson have the advantage of properly recognizing large losses without extrapolating unusual large loss activity onto the unreported portion of the losses for the accident year. AIG s loss reserve reviews for long-tail classes typically utilize a combination of both loss development and expected loss ratio methods. Loss development methods are generally given more weight for accident years and classes of business where the loss experience is highly credible. Expected loss ratio methods are given more weight where the reported loss experience is less credible, or is driven more by large losses. Expected loss ratio methods require sufficient information to determine the appropriate expected loss ratio. This information generally includes the actual loss ratios for prior accident years, and rate changes as well as underwriting or other changes which would affect the loss ratio. Further, an estimate of the loss cost trend or loss ratio trend is required in order to allow for the effect of inflation and other factors which may increase or otherwise change the loss costs from one accident year to the next.

Frequency/severity methods generally rely on the determination of an ultimate number of claims and an average severity for each claim for each accident year. Multiplying the estimated ultimate number of claims for each accident year by the expected average severity of each claim produces the estimated ultimate loss for the accident year. Frequency/severity methods generally require a sufficient volume of claims in order for the average severity to be predictable. Average severity for subsequent accident years is generally determined by applying an estimated annual loss cost trend to the estimated average claim severity from prior accident years. Frequency/severity methods have the advantage that ultimate claim counts can generally be estimated more quickly and accurately than can ultimate losses. Thus, if the average claim severity can be accurately estimated, these methods can more quickly respond to changes in loss experience than other methods. However, for average severity to be predictable, the

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class of business must consist of homogeneous types of claims for which loss severity trends from one year to the next are reasonably consistent. Generally these methods work best for high frequency, low severity classes of business such as personal auto. AIG utilizes these methods in pricing subclasses of professional liability. However, AIG does not generally utilize frequency/severity methods to test loss reserves, due to the general nature of AIG s reserves being applicable to lower frequency, higher severity commercial classes of business where average claim severity is volatile.
Excess Casualty: AIG generally uses a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for excess casualty classes. Expected loss ratio methods are generally utilized for at least the three latest accident years, due to the relatively low credibility of the reported losses. The loss experience is generally reviewed separately for lead umbrella classes and for other excess classes, due to the relatively shorter tail for lead umbrella business. Automobile-related claims are generally reviewed separately from non-auto claims, due to the shorter tail nature of the automobile related claims. The expected loss ratios utilized for recent accident years are based on the projected ultimate loss ratios of prior years, adjusted for rate changes, estimated loss cost trends and all other changes that can be quantified. The estimated loss cost trend utilized in the year-end 2006 reviews averaged approximately 6 percent for excess casualty classes. Frequency/severity methods are generally not utilized as the vast majority of reported claims do not result in a claim payment. In addition, the average severity varies significantly from accident year to accident year due to large losses which characterize this class of business, as well as changing proportions of claims which do not result in a claim payment.
D&O: AIG generally utilizes a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for D&O and related management liability classes of business. Expected loss ratio methods are given more weight in the two most recent accident years, whereas loss development methods are given more weight in more mature accident years. Beginning with the year-end 2005 loss reserve review, AIG s actuaries began to utilize claim projections provided by AIG claims staff as a benchmark for determining the indicated ultimate losses for accident years 2004 and prior. For the year end 2006 loss reserve review, claims projections for accident years 2005 and prior were utilized. In prior years, AIG s actuaries had utilized these claims projections as a benchmark for profitability studies for major classes of D&O and related management liability business. The track record of these claims projections has indicated a very low margin of error, thus providing support for their usage as a benchmark in determining the estimated loss reserve. These classes of business reflect claims made coverage, and losses are characterized by low frequency and high severity. Thus, the claim projections can produce an accurate overall indicator of the ultimate loss exposure for these classes by identifying and estimating all large losses. Frequency/severity methods are generally not utilized for these classes as the overall losses are driven by large losses more than by claim frequency. Severity trends have varied significantly from accident year to accident year.
Workers Compensation: AIG generally utilizes loss development methods for all but the most recent accident year. Expected loss ratio methods generally are given significant weight only in the most recent accident year. Workers compensation claims are generally characterized by high frequency, low severity, and relatively consistent loss development from one accident year to the next. AIG is a leading writer of workers compensation, and thus has sufficient volume of claims experience to utilize development methods. AIG does not believe frequency/severity methods are as appropriate, due to significant growth and changes in AIG s workers compensation business over the years. AIG generally segregates California business from other business in evaluating workers compensation reserves. Certain classes of workers compensation, such as construction, are also evaluated separately. Additionally, AIG writes a number of very large accounts which include workers compensation coverage. These accounts are generally priced by AIG actuaries, and to the extent appropriate, the indicated losses based on the pricing analysis may be utilized to record the initial estimated loss reserves for these accounts.
Excess Workers Compensation: AIG generally utilizes a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods. Loss development methods are given the greater weight for mature accident years such as 2000 and prior. Expected loss ratio methods are given the greater weight for the more recent accident years. Excess workers

compensation is an extremely long-tail class of business, with loss emergence extending for decades. Therefore there is limited credibility in the reported losses for many of the more recent accident years. Beginning with the year-end 2005 loss reserve review, AIG s actuaries began to utilize claims projections provided by AIG claims staff to help determine the loss development factors for this class of business.

General Liability: AIG generally uses a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for primary general liability or products liability classes. For certain classes of business with sufficient loss volume, loss development methods may be given significant weight for all but the most recent one or two accident years, whereas for smaller or more volatile classes of business, loss development methods may be given limited weight for the five or more most recent accident years. Expected loss ratio methods would be utilized for the more recent accident years for these classes. The loss experience for primary general liability business is generally reviewed at a level that is believed to provide the most appropriate data for reserve analysis. For example, primary claims made business is generally segregated from business written on an occurrence policy form. Additionally, certain subclasses, such as construction, are generally reviewed separately from business in other subclasses. Due to the fairly long-tail nature of general liability business, and the many subclasses that are reviewed individually, there is less credibility in the reported losses and increased reliance on expected loss ratio methods. AIG s actuaries generally do not utilize frequency/severity methods to test reserves for this business, due to significant changes and growth in AIG s general liability and products liability business over the years.

Commercial Automobile Liability: AIG generally utilizes loss development methods for all but the most recent accident year for commercial automobile classes of business. Expected loss ratio methods are generally given significant weight only in the most recent accident year. Frequency/severity methods are generally not utilized due to significant changes and growth in this business over the years.

Healthcare: AIG generally uses a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for healthcare classes of business. The largest component of the healthcare business consists of coverage written for hospitals and other healthcare facilities. Reserves for excess coverage are tested separately from those for primary coverage. For primary coverages, loss development methods are generally given the majority of the weight for all but the latest three accident years, and are given some weight for all years other than the latest accident year. For excess coverages, expected loss methods are generally given all the weight for the latest three accident years, and are also given considerable weight for accident years prior to the latest three years. For other classes of healthcare coverage, an analogous weighting between loss development and expected loss ratio methods is utilized. The weights assigned to each method are those which are believed to result in the best combination of responsiveness and stability. Frequency/severity methods are sometimes utilized for pricing certain healthcare accounts or business. However, in testing loss reserves the business is generally combined into larger groupings to enhance the credibility of the loss experience. The frequency/severity methods that are applicable in pricing may not be appropriate for reserve testing and thus frequency/severity methods are not generally employed in AIG s healthcare reserve analyses.

Professional Liability: AIG generally uses a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for professional liability classes of business. Loss development methods are used for the more mature accident years. Greater weight is given to expected loss ratio methods in the more recent accident years. Reserves are tested separately for claims made classes and classes written on occurrence policy forms. Further segmentations are made in a manner believed to provide the most appropriate balance between credibility and homogeneity of the data. Frequency/severity methods are used in pricing and profitability analyses for some classes of professional liability; however, for loss reserve testing, the need to enhance credibility generally results in classes that are not sufficiently homogenous to utilize frequency/severity methods.

Aviation: AIG generally uses a combination of loss development methods and expected loss ratio methods for aviation exposures. Aviation claims are not very long-tail in nature; however, they are driven by claim severity. Thus a combination of both development and expected loss ratio methods are used for all but the latest accident year to determine the loss reserves. Expected loss ratio methods are used to determine the loss reserves for the latest accident year. Frequency/severity methods are not employed due to the high severity nature of the claims and different mix of claims from year to year.

Personal Auto (Domestic): AIG generally utilizes frequency/severity methods and loss development methods for domestic personal auto classes. For many classes of business, greater reliance is placed on frequency/severity methods as claim counts emerge quickly for personal auto and allow for more immediate analysis of resulting loss trends and comparisons to industry and other diagnostic metrics.

Fidelity/Surety: AIG generally uses loss development methods for fidelity exposures for all but the latest accident year. Expected loss ratio methods are also given weight for the more recent accident years, and for the latest accident year they may be given 100 percent weight. For surety exposures, AIG generally uses the same method as for short-tail classes.

Mortgage Guaranty: AIG tests mortgage guaranty reserves using loss development methods, supplemented by an internal claim analysis by actuaries and staff who specialize in the mortgage guaranty business. The claim analysis projects ultimate losses for claims within each of several categories of default based on actual historical experience and is essentially a frequency/severity analysis for each category of default.

Short-Tail Classes: AIG generally uses either loss development methods or IBNR factor methods to set reserves for short-tail classes such as property coverages. Where a factor is used, it generally represents a percent of earned premium or other exposure measure. The factor is determined based on prior accident year experience. For example, the IBNR for a class of property coverage might be expected to approximate 20 percent of the latest year s earned premium. The factor is continually reevaluated in light of emerging claim experience as well as rate changes or other factors that could affect the adequacy of the IBNR factor being employed.

International: Business written by AIG s Foreign General Insurance sub-segment includes both long-tail and short-tail classes of business. For long-tail classes of business, the actuarial methods utilized would be analogous to those described above. However, the majority of business written by Foreign General Insurance is short-tail, high frequency and low severity in nature. For this business, loss development methods are generally employed to test the loss reserves. AIG maintains a data base of detailed historical premium and loss transactions in original currency for business written by Foreign General Insurance, thereby allowing AIG actuaries to determine the current reserves without any distortion from changes in exchange rates over time. In testing the Foreign General Insurance reserves, AIG s actuaries segment the data by region, country or class of business as appropriate to determine the optimal balance between homogeneity and credibility.

Loss Adjustment Expenses: AIG determines reserves for legal defense and cost containment loss adjustment expenses for each class of business by one or more actuarial methods. The methods generally include development methods analogous to those described for loss development methods. The developments could be based on either the paid loss adjustment expenses or the ratio of paid loss adjustment expenses to paid losses, or both. Other methods include the utilization of expected ultimate ratios of paid loss expense to paid losses, based on actual experience from prior accident years or from similar classes of business. AIG generally determines reserves for adjuster loss adjustment expenses based on calendar year ratios of adjuster expenses paid to losses paid for the particular class of business. AIG generally determines reserves for other unallocated loss adjustment expenses based on the ratio of the calendar year expenses paid to overall losses paid. This determination is generally done for all classes of business combined, and reflects costs of home office claim overhead as a percent of losses paid.

Catastrophes: Special analyses are conducted by AIG in response to major catastrophes in order to estimate AIG s gross and net loss and loss expense liability from the event. These analyses may include a combination of approaches, including modeling estimates, ground up claim analysis, loss evaluation reports from on-site field adjusters, and market share estimates.

AIG s loss reserve analyses do not calculate a range of loss reserve estimates. Because a large portion of the loss reserves from AIG s General Insurance business relates to longer-tail casualty classes of business driven by severity rather than frequency of claims, such as excess casualty and D&O, developing a range around loss reserve estimates would not be meaningful. Using the reserving methodologies described above, AIG s actuaries determine their best estimate of the required reserve and advise Management of that amount. AIG then adjusts its aggregate carried reserves as necessary so that the actual carried reserves as of December 31 reflect this best estimate.

Volatility of Reserve Estimates and Sensitivity Analyses

As described above, AIG uses numerous assumptions in determining its best estimate of reserves for each class of business. The importance of any specific assumption can vary by both class of business and accident year. If actual experience differs from key assumptions used in establishing reserves, there is potential for significant variation in the development of loss reserves, particularly for long-tail casualty classes of business such as excess casualty, D&O or workers compensation. Set forth below is a sensitivity analysis that estimates the effect on the loss reserve position of using alternative loss trend or loss development factor assumptions rather than those actually used in determining AIG s best estimates in the year-end loss reserve analyses for 2006. The analysis addresses each major class of business for which a material deviation to AIG s overall reserve position is believed reasonably possible, and uses what AIG believes is a reasonably likely range of potential deviation for each class. There can be no assurance, however, that actual reserve development will be consistent with either the original or the adjusted loss trend or loss development factor assumptions, or that other assumptions made in the reserving process will not materially affect reserve development for a particular class of business.

Excess Casualty: For the excess casualty class of business, the assumed loss cost trend was approximately six percent. After evaluating the historical loss cost trends from prior accident years since the early 1990s, in AIG s judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss cost trends applicable to the year-end 2006 loss reserve review for excess casualty will range from negative four percent to positive 16 percent, or approximately ten percent lower or higher than the assumption actually utilized in the year-end 2006 reserve review. A ten percent change in the assumed loss cost trend for excess casualty would cause approximately a $1.7 billion increase or a $1.2 billion decrease in the net loss and loss expense reserve for this class of business. It should be emphasized that the ten percent deviations are not considered the highest possible deviations that might be expected, but rather what is considered by AIG to reflect a reasonably likely range of potential deviation. Actual loss cost trends in the early 1990s were negative for several years, including amounts below the negative four percent cited above, whereas actual loss cost trends in the late 1990s ran well into the double digits for several years, including amounts greater than the 16 percent cited above. Thus, there can be no assurance that loss trends will not deviate by more than ten percent. The loss cost trend assumption is critical for the excess casualty class of business due the long-tail nature of the claims and therefore is applied across many accident years.

For the excess casualty class of business, the assumed loss development factors are also a key assumption. After evaluating the historical loss development factors from prior accident years since the early 1990s, in AIG s judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss development factors will range from approximately 3.25 percent below those actually utilized in the year-end 2006 reserve review to approximately ten percent above those factors actually utilized. If the loss development factor assumptions were changed by 3.25 percent and ten percent, respectively, the net loss reserves for the excess casualty class would decrease by approximately $450 million under the lower assumptions or increase by approximately $1.25 billion under the higher assumptions. Generally, actual historical loss development factors are used to project future loss development. However there can be no assurance that future loss development patterns will be the same as in the past, or that they will not deviate by more than the amounts illustrated above. Moreover, as excess casualty is a long-tail class of business, any deviation in loss cost trends or in loss development factors might not be discernible for an extended period of time subsequent to the recording of the initial loss reserve estimates for any accident year. Thus, there is the potential for the reserves with respect to a number of accident years to be significantly affected by changes in the loss cost trends or loss development factors that were initially relied upon in setting the reserves. These changes in loss trends or loss development factors could be attributable to changes in inflation or in the judicial environment, or in other social or economic conditions affecting claims. Thus, there is the potential for variations greater than the amounts cited above, either positively or negatively.

D&O and Related Management Liability Classes of Business: For D&O and related management liability classes of business, the assumed loss cost trend was approximately four percent. After evaluating the historical loss cost trends from prior accident years since the early 1990s, in AIG s judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss cost trends applicable to the year-end 2006 loss reserve review for these classes will range from negative 11 percent to positive 19 percent, or approximately 15 percent lower or higher than the assumption actually utilized in the year-end 2006 reserve review. A 15 percent change in the assumed loss cost trend for these classes would cause approximately a $625 million increase or a $550 million decrease in the net loss and loss expense reserves for these classes of business. It should be emphasized that the 15 percent deviations are not considered the highest possible deviations that might be expected, but rather what is considered by AIG to reflect a reasonably likely range of potential deviation. Actual loss cost trends for these classes in the early 1990s were negative for several years, including amounts below the negative 11 percent cited above, whereas actual loss cost trends in the late 1990s ran at nearly 50 percent per year for several years, vastly exceeding the 19 percent figure cited above. Because the D&O class of business has exhibited highly volatile loss trends from one accident year to the next, there is the possibility of an exceptionally high deviation.

For D&O and related management liability classes of business, the assumed loss development factors are also an important assumption but less critical than for excess casualty. Because these classes are written on a claims made basis, the loss reporting and development tail is much shorter than for excess casualty. However, the high severity nature of the claims does create the potential for significant deviations in loss development patterns from one year to the next. After evaluating the historical loss development factors for these classes of business for accident years since the early 1990s, in AIG s judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss development factors will range approximately five percent lower or higher than those factors actually utilized in the year-end 2006 loss reserve review for these classes. If the loss development factor assumptions were changed by five percent, the net loss reserves for these classes would be estimated to increase or decrease by approximately $200 million. As noted above for excess casualty, actual historical loss development factors are generally used to project future loss development. However, there can be no assurance that future loss development patterns will be the same as in the past, or that they will not deviate by more than the five percent.

Excess Workers Compensation: For excess workers compensation business, loss costs were trended at six percent per annum. After reviewing actual industry loss trends for the past ten years, in AIG s judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss cost trends applicable to the year-end 2006 loss reserve review for excess workers compensation will range five percent lower or higher than this estimated loss trend. A five percent change in the assumed loss cost trend would cause approximately a $350 million increase or a $225 million decrease in the net loss reserves for this business. It should be emphasized that the actual loss cost trend could vary significantly from this assumption, and there can be no assurance that actual loss costs will not deviate, perhaps materially, by greater than five percent.

For excess workers compensation business, the assumed loss development factors are a critical assumption. Excess workers compensation is an extremely long-tail class of business, with a much greater than normal uncertainty as to the appropriate loss development factors for the tail of the loss development. After evaluating the historical loss development factors for prior accident years since the 1980s, in AIG s judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss development factors will range approximately 15 percent lower or higher than those factors actually utilized in the year-end 2006 loss reserve review for excess workers compensation. If the loss development factor assumptions were changed by 15 percent, the net loss reserves for excess workers compensation would increase or decrease by approximately $600 million. Given the exceptionally long-tail for this class of business, there is the potential for actual deviations in the loss development tail to exceed the deviations assumed, perhaps materially.

Primary Workers Compensation: For primary workers compensation, the loss cost trend assumption is not believed to be material with respect to AIG s loss reserves. This is primarily because AIG s actuaries are generally able to use loss development projections for all but the most recent accident year s reserves, so there is limited need to rely on loss cost trend assumptions for primary workers compensation business.

However, for primary workers compensation business the loss development factor assumptions are important. Generally, AIG s actual historical workers compensation loss development factors would be expected to provide a reasonably accurate predictor of future loss development. However, workers compensation is a long-tail class of business, and AIG s business reflects a very significant volume of losses particularly in recent accident years due to growth of the business. After evaluating the actual historical loss developments since the 1980s for this business, in AIG s judgment, it is reasonably likely that actual loss development factors will fall within the range of approximately 2.75 percent below to 7.5 percent above those actually utilized in the year-end 2006 loss reserve review. If the loss development factor assumptions were changed by 2.75 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively, the net loss reserves for workers compensation would decrease or increase by approximately $525 million and $1.5 billion, respectively. It should be noted that loss emergence in 2006 for this class was higher than historical averages, resulting in an increase in loss reserves for prior accident years. However, it is too soon to ascertain if this increased emergence represents a new trend in the pattern of loss development. For this class of business, there can be no assurance that actual deviations from the expected loss development factors will not exceed the deviations assumed, perhaps materially.

Other Casualty Classes of Business: For casualty business other than the classes discussed above, there is generally some potential for deviation in both the loss cost trend and loss development factor assumptions. However, the effect of such deviations is expected to be less material when compared to the effect on the classes cited above.

Asbestos and Environmental Reserves

The estimation of loss reserves relating to asbestos and environmental claims on insurance policies written many years ago is subject to greater uncertainty than other types of claims due to inconsistent court decisions as well as judicial interpretations and legislative actions that in some cases have tended to broaden coverage beyond the original intent of such policies and in others have expanded theories of liability. The insurance industry as a whole is engaged in extensive litigation over these coverage and liability issues and is thus confronted with a continuing uncertainty in its efforts to quantify these exposures.

AIG continues to receive claims asserting injuries and damages from toxic waste, hazardous substances, and other environmental pollutants and alleged claims to cover the cleanup costs of hazardous waste dump sites, referred to collectively as environmental claims, and indemnity claims asserting injuries from asbestos.

The vast majority of these asbestos and environmental claims emanate from policies written in 1984 and prior years. Commencing in 1985, standard policies contained an absolute exclusion for pollution-related damage and an absolute asbestos exclusion was also implemented. The current environmental policies that AIG underwrites on a claims-made basis have been excluded from the analysis herein.

The majority of AIG s exposures for asbestos and environmental claims are excess casualty coverages, not primary coverages. Thus, the litigation costs are treated in the same manner as indemnity amounts. That is, litigation expenses are included within the limits of the liability AIG incurs. Individual significant claim liabilities, where future litigation costs are reasonably determinable, are established on a case-by-case basis.

Estimation of asbestos and environmental claims loss reserves is a subjective process and reserves for asbestos and environmental claims cannot be estimated using conventional reserving techniques such as those that rely on historical accident year loss development factors. The methods used to determine asbestos and environmental loss estimates and to establish the resulting reserves are continually reviewed and updated by management.

Significant factors which affect the trends that influence the asbestos and environmental claims estimation process are the inconsistent court resolutions and judicial interpretations which broaden the intent of the policies and scope of coverage. The current case law can be characterized as still evolving, and there is little likelihood that any firm direction will develop in the near future. Additionally, the exposures for cleanup costs of hazardous waste dump sites involve issues such as allocation of responsibility among potentially responsible parties and the government s refusal to release parties.

Due to this uncertainty, it is not possible to determine the future development of asbestos and environmental claims with the same degree of reliability as with other types of claims. Such future development will be affected by the extent to which courts continue to expand the intent of the policies and the scope of the coverage, as they have in the past, as well as by the changes in Superfund and waste dump site coverage and liability issues. If the asbestos and environmental reserves develop deficiently, such deficiency would have an adverse effect on AIG s future results of operations.

With respect to known asbestos and environmental claims, AIG established over a decade ago specialized toxic tort and environmental claims units, which investigate and adjust all such asbestos and environmental claims. These units evaluate these asbestos and environmental claims utilizing a claim-by-claim approach that involves a detailed review of individual policy terms and exposures. Because each policyholder presents different liability and coverage issues, AIG generally evaluates exposure on a policy-by-policy basis, considering a variety of factors such as known facts, current law, jurisdiction, policy language and other factors that are unique to each policy. Quantitative techniques have to be supplemented by subjective considerations, including management judgment. Each claim is reviewed at least semi-annually utilizing the aforementioned approach and adjusted as necessary to reflect the current information.

In both the specialized and dedicated asbestos and environmental claims units, AIG actively manages and pursues early resolution with respect to these claims in an attempt to mitigate its exposure to the unpredictable development of these claims. AIG attempts to mitigate its known long-tail environmental exposures by utilizing a combination of proactive claim-resolution techniques, including policy buybacks, complete environmental releases, compromise settlements, and, where indicated, litigation.

With respect to asbestos claims handling, AIG s specialized claims staff operates to mitigate losses through proactive handling, supervision and resolution of asbestos cases. Thus, while AIG has resolved all claims with respect to miners and major manufacturers (Tier One), its claims staff continues to operate under the same proactive philosophy to resolve claims involving accounts with products containing asbestos (Tier Two), products containing small amounts of asbestos, companies in the distribution process, and parties with remote, ill-defined involvement in asbestos (Tiers Three and Four). Through its commitment to appropriate staffing, training, and management oversight of asbestos cases, AIG mitigates to the extent possible its exposure to these claims.

To determine the appropriate loss reserve as of December 31, 2006 for its asbestos and environmental exposures, AIG performed a series of top-down and ground-up reserve analyses. In order to ensure it had the most comprehensive analysis possible, AIG engaged a third-party actuary to assist in a review of these exposures, including ground-up estimates for both asbestos reserves and environmental reserves consistent with the 2005 review. Prior to 2005, AIG s reserve analyses for asbestos and environmental exposures was focused around a report year projection of aggregate losses for both asbestos and environmental reserves. Additional tests such as market share analyses were also performed. Ground-up analyses take into account policyholder-specific and claim-specific information that has been gathered over many years from a variety of sources. Ground-up studies can thus more accurately assess the exposure to AIG s layers of coverage for each policyholder, and hence for all policyholders in the aggregate, provided a sufficient sample of the policyholders can be modeled in this manner.

In order to ensure its ground-up analyses were comprehensive, AIG staff produced in the 2006 analyses the information required at policy and claim level detail for over 1,000 asbestos defendants and nearly 1,000 environmental defendants. This represented over 95 percent of all accounts for which AIG had received any claim notice of any amount pertaining to asbestos or environmental exposure. AIG did not set any minimum thresholds, such as amount of case reserve outstanding, or paid losses to date, that would have served to reduce the sample size and hence the comprehensiveness of the ground-up analysis. The results of the ground-up analysis for each significant account were examined by AIG s claims staff for reasonableness, for consistency with policy coverage terms, and any claim settlement terms applicable. Adjustments were incorporated accordingly. The results from the universe of modeled accounts, which as noted above reflects the vast majority of AIG s known exposures, were then utilized to estimate the ultimate losses from accounts or exposures that could not be modeled and to determine the appropriate provision for all unreported claims.

AIG conducted a comprehensive analysis of reinsurance recoverability to establish the appropriate asbestos and environmental reserve net of reinsurance. AIG determined the amount of reinsurance that would be ceded to insolvent reinsurers or to commuted reinsurance contracts for both reported claims and for IBNR. These amounts were then deducted from the indicated amount of reinsurance recoverable. The year-end 2006 analysis reflected an update to the comprehensive analysis of reinsurance recoverability that was first completed in 2005. All asbestos accounts for which there was a significant change in estimated losses in the 2006 review were analyzed to determine the appropriate reserve net of reinsurance.

AIG also completed a top-down report year projection of its indicated asbestos and environmental loss reserves. These projections consist of a series of tests performed separately for asbestos and for environmental exposures.

For asbestos, these tests project the expected losses to be reported over the next twenty years, i.e., from 2007 through 2026, based on the actual losses reported through 2006 and the expected future loss emergence for these claims. Three scenarios were tested, with a series of assumptions ranging from more optimistic to more conservative. In the first scenario, all carried asbestos case reserves are assumed to be within ten percent of their ultimate settlement value. The second scenario relies on an actuarial projection of report year development for asbestos claims reported from 1993 to the present to estimate case reserve adequacy as of year-end 2006. The third scenario relies on an actuarial projection of report year claims for asbestos but reflects claims reported from 1989 to the present to estimate case reserve adequacy as of year-end 2006. Based on the results of the prior report years for each of the three scenarios described above, the report year approach then projects forward to the year 2026 the expected future report year losses, based on AIG s estimate of reasonable loss trend assumptions. These calculations are performed on losses gross of reinsurance. The IBNR (including a provision for development of reported claims) on a net basis is based on applying a factor reflecting the expected ratio of net losses to gross losses for future loss emergence.

For environmental claims, an analogous series of frequency/ severity tests are produced. Environmental claims from future report years, (i.e., IBNR) are projected out ten years, i.e., through the year 2016.

At year-end 2006, AIG considered a number of factors and recent experience in addition to the results of the respective top-down and ground-up analyses performed for asbestos and environmental reserves. AIG considered the significant uncertainty that remains as to AIG s ultimate liability relating to asbestos and environmental claims. This uncertainty is due to several factors including:

- The long latency period between asbestos exposure and disease manifestation and the resulting potential for involvement of multiple policy periods for individual claims;
- The increase in the volume of claims by currently unimpaired plaintiffs;
- Claims filed under the non-aggregate premises or operations section of general liability policies;

- The number of insureds seeking bankruptcy protection and the effect of prepackaged bankruptcies;
- Diverging legal interpretations; and
- With respect to environmental claims, the difficulty in estimating the allocation of remediation cost among various parties.

After carefully considering the results of the ground-up analysis, which AIG updates on an annual basis, as well as all of the above factors, including the recent report year experience, AIG determined its best estimate was to recognize an increase of $256 million in its carried net asbestos reserves, and a decrease of $58 million in its carried net environmental reserves at December 31, 2006. The corresponding changes in gross reserves were an increase of approximately $570 million for asbestos and a decrease of approximately $230 million for environmental, respectively. A minor amount of additional incurred loss emergence pertaining to asbestos was reflected in 2006, primarily attributable to the general reinsurance operations of Transatlantic. The majority of the increase in asbestos reserves resulting from the 2006 review is attributable to higher than expected emergence of claims pertaining to new asbestos policy exposures. A significant portion of this increase pertains to higher layers of excess coverage for certain major asbestos defendants on business written by DBG. Approximately $80 million of the overall $256 million net asbestos reserve increase is attributable to business written by Foreign General, approximately $30 million of which is in turn ceded to DBG. In 2006, Foreign General enhanced its capability to identify asbestos exposures, resulting in the identification of additional asbestos defendants in 2006, as well as higher layers of exposure for certain existing defendants. As described above, the ground up analysis as of 2006 now models over 1,000 asbestos defendants and over 95 percent of all known reported asbestos claims.

The decrease in environmental reserves resulting from the 2006 review is primarily attributable to favorable loss trends in recent report years. These favorable trends resulted in a reduced expectation of unreported claims, i.e., IBNR, for future report years.

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A summary of reserve activity, including estimates for applicable IBNR, relating to asbestos and environmental claims separately and combined at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 appears in the table below. The vast majority of such claims arise from policies written in 1984 and prior years. The current environmental policies that AIG underwrites on a claims-made basis have been excluded from the table below.

	2006		2005		2004	
(in millions)	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Asbestos:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	**$4,441**	**$1,840**	$2,559	$1,060	$1,235	$ 386
Losses and loss expenses incurred[a]	**571**	**267**	2,207[b]	903[b]	1,595[b]	772[b]
Losses and loss expenses paid[a]	**(548)**	**(218)**	(325)	(123)	(271)	(98)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	**$4,464**	**$1,889**	$4,441	$1,840	$2,559	$1,060
Environmental:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	**$ 926**	**$ 410**	$ 974	$ 451	$ 789	$ 283
Losses and loss expenses incurred[a]	**(232)**	**(59)**	47[c]	27[c]	314[c]	234[c]
Losses and loss expenses paid[a]	**(106)**	**(61)**	(95)	(68)	(129)	(66)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	**$ 588**	**$ 290**	$ 926	$ 410	$ 974	$ 451
Combined:						
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at beginning of year	**$5,367**	**$2,250**	$3,533	$1,511	$2,024	$ 669
Losses and loss expenses incurred[a]	**339**	**208**	2,254[d]	930[d]	1,909[d]	1,006[d]
Losses and loss expenses paid[a]	**(654)**	**(279)**	(420)	(191)	(400)	(164)
Reserve for losses and loss expenses at end of year	**$5,052**	**$2,179**	$5,367	$2,250	$3,533	$1,511

(a) All amounts pertain to policies underwritten in prior years, primarily to policies issued in 1984 and prior.

(b) Includes increases to gross losses and loss expense reserves of $2.0 billion and $1.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 2005 and 2004, respectively, and increases to net losses and loss expense reserves of $843 million and

$650 million for the fourth quarter of 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(c) *Includes increases to gross losses and loss expense reserves of $56 million and $250 million in the fourth quarter of 2005 and 2004, respectively, and increases to net losses and loss expense reserves of $30 million and $200 million for the fourth quarter of 2005 and 2004, respectively.*

(d) *Includes increases to gross losses and loss expense reserves of $2.0 billion and $1.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2005 and 2004, respectively, and increases to net losses and loss expense reserves of $873 million and $850 million for the fourth quarter of 2005 and 2004, respectively.*

As indicated in the table above, asbestos loss payments increased significantly in 2006 compared to the prior years, primarily as a result of payments pertaining to settlements that had been negotiated in earlier periods.

The gross and net IBNR included in the reserve for losses and loss expenses, relating to asbestos and environmental claims separately and combined, at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were estimated as follows:

	2006		2005		2004	
(in millions)	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Asbestos	**$3,212**	**$1,469**	$3,401	$1,465	$2,033	$ 876
Environmental	**340**	**173**	586	266	606	284
Combined	**$3,552**	**$1,642**	$3,987	$1,731	$2,639	$1,160

A summary of asbestos and environmental claims count activity for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was as follows:

	2006			2005			2004		
	Asbestos	Environmental	Combined	Asbestos	Environmental	Combined	Asbestos	Environmental	Combined
Claims at beginning of year	**7,293**	**9,873**	**17,166**	7,575	8,216	15,791	7,474	8,852	16,326
Claims during year:									
Opened	**643**	**1,383**	**2,026**	854	5,253*	6,107	909	2,592	3,501
Settled	**(150)**	**(155)**	**(305)**	(67)	(219)	(286)	(100)	(279)	(379)
Dismissed or otherwise resolved	**(908)**	**(1,659)**	**(2,567)**	(1,069)	(3,377)	(4,446)	(708)	(2,949)	(3,657)
Claims at end of year	**6,878**	**9,442**	**16,320**	7,293	9,873	17,166	7,575	8,216	15,791

*

The opened claims count increased substantially during 2005 compared to 2004 because a court ruling led AIG to report separate opened claims for previously pending cases relating to alleged MTBE exposures that AIG previously had counted in the aggregate as only a single claim on the assumption that the cases would be consolidated into a single federal court proceeding.

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Survival Ratios Asbestos and Environmental

The following table presents AIG s survival ratios for asbestos and environmental claims for year-end 2006, 2005 and 2004. The survival ratio is derived by dividing the year end carried loss reserve by the average payments for the three most recent calendar years for these claims. Therefore, the survival ratio is a simplistic measure estimating the number of years it would be before the current ending loss reserves for these claims would be paid off using recent year average payments. The December 31, 2006 survival ratio is lower than the ratio at December 31, 2005 because the more recent periods included in the rolling average reflect higher claims payments. Many factors, such as aggressive settlement procedures, mix of business and level of coverage provided, have a significant effect on the amount of asbestos and environmental reserves and payments and the resultant survival ratio. Thus, caution should be exercised in attempting to determine reserve adequacy for these claims based simply on this survival ratio.

AIG s survival ratios for asbestos and environmental claims, separately and combined were based upon a three-year average payment. These ratios for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	Gross	Net
2006		
Survival ratios:		
Asbestos	**11.7**	**12.9**
Environmental	**5.3**	**4.5**
Combined	**10.3**	**10.3**
2005		
Survival ratios:		
Asbestos	15.9	19.8
Environmental	6.9	6.2
Combined	13.0	14.2
2004		
Survival ratios:		
Asbestos	10.7	13.5
Environmental	6.5	6.8
Combined	9.1	10.5

Life Insurance & Retirement Services Operations

AIG s Life Insurance & Retirement Services subsidiaries offer a wide range of insurance and retirement savings products both domestically and abroad.

Domestically, AIG s Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations offer a broad range of protection products, such as life insurance and group life and health products, including disability income products and payout annuities, which include single premium immediate annuities, structured settlements and terminal funding annuities. Home service operations include an array of life insurance, accident and health and annuity products sold primarily through career agents. In addition, home service includes a small block of runoff property and casualty coverage. Retirement services include group retirement products, individual fixed and variable annuities sold through banks, broker-dealers and exclusive sales representatives, and annuity runoff operations, which include previously acquired closed blocks and other fixed and variable annuities largely sold through distribution relationships that have been discontinued.

Overseas, AIG s Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations include insurance and investment-oriented products such as whole and term life, investment linked, universal life and endowments, personal accident and health products, group products including pension, life and health, and fixed and variable annuities.

AIG s Life Insurance & Retirement Services subsidiaries report their operations through the following major internal reporting units and business units:

Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services

Japan and Other*

- ALICO
- AIG Star Life
- AIG Edison Life

Asia

- AIA
- Nan Shan
- AIRCO
- Philamlife

Domestic Life Insurance

- AIG American General
- USLIFE
- AGLA

Domestic Retirement Services

- VALIC
- AIG Annuity
- AIG SunAmerica

* Japan and Other consists of all operations in Japan and the operations of ALICO and its subsidiaries worldwide.

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Life Insurance & Retirement Services Results
Life Insurance & Retirement Services results for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

(in millions)	GAAP Premiums	Net Investment Income	Realized Capital Gains (Losses)	Total Revenues	Operating Income
2006					
Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services	**$ 24,036**	**$ 9,173**	**$ 707**	**$33,916**	**$ 6,792**
Domestic Life Insurance	**5,543**	**3,778**	**(215)**	**9,106**	**917**
Domestic Retirement Services	**1,057**	**6,488**	**(404)**	**7,141**	**2,323**
Total	**$ 30,636**	**$ 19,439**	**$ 88**	**$50,163**	**$10,032**
2005					
Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services	$ 23,016	$ 8,175	$ 84	$31,275	$ 5,245
Domestic Life Insurance	5,447	3,733	35	9,215	1,495
Domestic Retirement Services	937	6,226	(277)	6,886	2,164
Total	$ 29,400	$ 18,134	$ (158)	$47,376	$ 8,904
2004					
Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services	$ 21,917	$ 5,834	$ 372	$28,123	$ 4,848
Domestic Life Insurance	5,376	3,459	(120)	8,715	1,023
Domestic Retirement Services	795	5,976	(207)	6,564	2,054
Total	$ 28,088	$ 15,269	$ 45	$43,402	$ 7,925

The following table presents the Insurance In-force for Life Insurance & Retirement Services for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004:

	Years Ended December 31,		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Foreign	**$1,162,699**	$1,027,682	$1,085,843
Domestic*	**907,901**	825,151	772,251

Total	**$2,070,600**	$1,852,833	$1,858,094

* *Domestic insurance in-force for 2005 includes the effect of the non-renewal of a single large group life case of $36 billion.*

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Life Insurance & Retirement Service revenues increased $2.8 billion in 2006, to $50.2 billion. The increased revenues reflect growth in the underlying global Life Insurance & Retirement Services businesses. Revenues include the positive effect of out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts totaling $240 million in 2006. Operating income grew by $1.1 billion from 2005, to $10.0 billion, reflecting higher revenues and out of period reductions of policy benefits expense of $163 million resulting from corrections of par policyholder dividend reserves and allocations between participating and non-participating accounts, both of which were related to remediation efforts. Net investment income increased $1.3 billion, reflecting growth in the underlying global business and the related increased level of invested assets. Realized capital gains increased $246 million in 2006 compared to 2005. In addition, operating income in 2006 includes charges of $125 million for the adverse Superior National arbitration ruling (see Note 12(c) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and $66 million related to the exiting of the domestic financial institutions credit life business.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

Life Insurance & Retirement Services revenues, including realized capital losses of $158 million, grew $4.0 billion to $47.4 billion. The increase in revenues reflects growth in the underlying global Life Insurance & Retirement Services businesses. Operating income grew $979 million in 2005, reflecting growth in both domestic and overseas operations. In 2005, the Domestic Life Insurance reporting unit performed well in its life insurance and payout annuities businesses, but results were offset by restructuring efforts in both home services and group life/health. The Domestic Retirement Services reporting unit faced a challenging environment in 2005, resulting in lower deposits and increased surrender rates. The Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services reporting unit had improved operating income in 2005 helped by higher net investment income, lower acquisition and operating expenses in life insurance and strong growth in annuities, partially offset by lower realized capital gains and higher incurred policy benefit costs.

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Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services Results
Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services results for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

(in millions)	GAAP Premiums	Net Investment Income	Realized Capital Gains (Losses)	Total Revenues	Operating Income
2006					
Japan and Other:					
Life insurance[(a)]	**$ 4,769**	**$ 1,696**	**$ 316**	**$ 6,781**	**$1,725**
Personal accident	**3,957**	**162**	**49**	**4,168**	**1,122**
Group products	**1,740**	**541**	**13**	**2,294**	**272**
Individual fixed annuities	**337**	**1,930**	**28**	**2,295**	**553**
Individual variable annuities	**173**	**325**		**498**	**60**
Total	**$ 10,976**	**$ 4,654**	**$ 406**	**$16,036**	**$3,732**
Asia:					
Life insurance[(b)]	**$ 10,949**	**$ 4,188**	**$ 258**	**$15,395**	**$2,516**
Personal accident	**1,561**	**123**	**6**	**1,690**	**337**
Group products	**486**	**107**	**34**	**627**	**178**
Individual fixed annuities	**63**	**97**	**3**	**163**	**27**
Individual variable annuities	**1**	**4**		**5**	**2**
Total	**$ 13,060**	**$ 4,519**	**$ 301**	**$17,880**	**$3,060**
Total Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services:					
Life insurance[(a)(b)]	**$ 15,718**	**$ 5,884**	**$ 574**	**$22,176**	**$4,241**
Personal accident	**5,518**	**285**	**55**	**5,858**	**1,459**
Group products	**2,226**	**648**	**47**	**2,921**	**450**
Individual fixed annuities	**400**	**2,027**	**31**	**2,458**	**580**
Individual variable annuities	**174**	**329**		**503**	**62**
Total	**$ 24,036**	**$ 9,173**	**$ 707**	**$33,916**	**$6,792**
2005					
Japan and Other:					
Life insurance	$ 4,852	$ 1,752	$ (52)	$ 6,552	$1,280
Personal accident	3,788	137	(15)	3,910	1,051
Group products	1,473	535	(34)	1,974	191
Individual fixed annuities	292	1,672	29	1,993	390
Individual variable annuities	97	767		864	47

Total	$ 10,502	$ 4,863	$ (72)	$15,293	$2,959
Asia:					
Life insurance	$ 10,779	$ 3,056	$ 146	$13,981	$1,907
Personal accident	1,214	118	(15)	1,317	241
Group products	452	78	25	555	131
Individual fixed annuities	69	56		125	8
Individual variable annuities		4		4	(1)
Total	$ 12,514	$ 3,312	$ 156	$15,982	$2,286
Total Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services:					
Life insurance	$ 15,631	$ 4,808	$ 94	$20,533	$3,187
Personal accident	5,002	255	(30)	5,227	1,292
Group products	1,925	613	(9)	2,529	322
Individual fixed annuities	361	1,728	29	2,118	398
Individual variable annuities	97	771		868	46
Total	$ 23,016	$ 8,175	$ 84	$31,275	$5,245

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(in millions)	GAAP Premiums	Net Investment Income	Realized Capital Gains (Losses)	Total Revenues	Operating Income
2004					
Japan and Other:					
Life insurance	$ 4,469	$ 1,371	$ (134)	$ 5,706	$1,079
Personal accident	3,307	96	16	3,419	932
Group products	1,229	378	(42)	1,565	133
Individual fixed annuities	312	1,011	4	1,327	236
Individual variable annuities	68	142		210	13
Total	$ 9,385	$ 2,998	$ (156)	$12,227	$2,393
Asia:					
Life insurance	$10,469	$ 2,676	$ 497	$13,642	$2,098
Personal accident	994	83	17	1,094	260
Group products[(c)]	986	53	14	1,053	90
Individual fixed annuities	83	23		106	7
Individual variable annuities		1		1	
Total	$12,532	$ 2,836	$ 528	$15,896	$2,455
Total Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services:					
Life insurance	$14,938	$ 4,047	$ 363	$19,348	$3,177
Personal accident	4,301	179	33	4,513	1,192
Group products[(c)]	2,215	431	(28)	2,618	223
Individual fixed annuities	395	1,034	4	1,433	243
Individual variable annuities	68	143		211	13
Total	$21,917	$ 5,834	$ 372	$28,123	$4,848

(a) Includes the effect of out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts. For 2006, the effect was an increase of $32 million in both net investment income and operating income.

(b) Includes the effect of out of period adjustments related to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts. For 2006, the effect was an increase of $208 million and $137 million in net investment income and operating income, respectively. Operating income also includes an out of period reduction in participating policyholder dividend reserves of $163 million, primarily as a result of tax remediation adjustments.

(c) Revenues include approximately $640 million of premiums from a single reinsurance transaction involving terminal funding business, which is offset by a similar increase of benefit reserves.

AIG transacts business in most major foreign currencies and therefore premiums reported in U.S. dollars vary by volume and from changes in foreign currency translation rates. The following table summarizes the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on the growth of the Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services GAAP premiums for the year ended December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Growth in original currency*	**6.4%**	2.5%
Foreign exchange effect	**(2.0)**	2.5
Growth as reported in U.S. dollars	**4.4%**	5.0%

* *Computed using a constant exchange rate for each period.*

Japan and Other

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Total revenues for Japan and Other increased $743 million in 2006, to $16.0 billion, compared to 2005. Operating income grew $773 million, due to growth in the underlying retirement services businesses and realized capital gains of $406 million. The 2006 results for the reporting unit were negatively affected by the weakening of the Japanese Yen against the U.S. dollar during 2006. In addition, operating income was negatively affected by the continued runoff of the older, higher margin in-force business of AIG Star Life and AIG Edison Life.

Life insurance GAAP premiums declined in 2006 compared to 2005 primarily due to the effect of foreign exchange. Foreign exchange negatively affected GAAP premiums by approximately $250 million, most notably as a result of the weakening in the Japanese Yen. Life insurance operating income grew $445 million, primarily due to an increase of $368 million of realized capital gains. Life insurance growth improved due to an increase in single premium life insurance sales in Japan as a result of further bank deregulation effective in December 2005. The expansion of the bank distribution platform for single premium life insurance products adds to the existing multiple distribution platforms in Japan, where AIG remains the leading foreign insurance provider.

Personal accident revenues grew $258 million or 7 percent resulting in operating income growth of $71 million or 7 percent. Personal accident operating income includes the effect of higher terminations of certain accident and health policies in Japan which increased expenses by $54 million in 2006. The higher terminations are a result of a change in the Japanese tax regulations that reduced the tax deduction for premiums. AIG s Japanese operations have experienced lower sales and higher terminations of these contracts. DAC related to these accident and health policies in force at December 31, 2006 totaled $214 million. In response to the tax law change, AIG has introduced new products, both life and health, to meet the needs of clients in that market. AIG continues to believe that the effect of future policy terminations will not be material to AIG s consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Revenues from group products increased in 2006 by $320 million, to $2.3 billion, resulting in an increase in operating income of $81 million to $272 million. Fixed annuity reserves continued to grow due to positive net flows, but demand for U.S. dollar fixed annuities has slowed due to a weaker Japanese Yen. The individual fixed annuity revenues grew $302 million to $2.3 billion resulting in an increase in operating income of $163 million to $553 million. Growth in variable annuity deposits has accelerated compared to 2005 due to new product offerings and stronger equity markets, resulting in higher fees and policy charges included in GAAP premiums. Variable annuity revenues declined in 2006 compared to 2005 due to lower policyholder trading gains which comprise the entirety of variable annuity net investment income. Policyholder trading gains are offset by an equal increase in policy benefits expense, as all investment returns for these variable annuities accrue to the benefit of the policyholder.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

In 2005, total revenues for the Japan and Other reporting unit grew $3.1 billion to $15.3 billion, including policyholder trading gains of $1.3 billion. Operating income grew $566 million to $3.0 billion. Compared to 2004, results reported in U.S. dollars were negatively affected by foreign exchange, particularly the weakening of the Japanese Yen to the U.S. dollar. In addition, Japan and Other operating income was negatively affected by the runoff of older higher margin in-force business of AIG Star Life and AIG Edison Life. Life insurance operating income grew primarily due to lower realized capital losses and higher GAAP premiums. Personal accident operating income continued to report stable profit margins and grew $119 million to $1.05 billion. Group operating income grew to $191 million on strong growth in ALICO operations outside of Japan. Individual fixed annuities operating income grew to $390 million, primarily from strong growth of net flows that increased underlying reserves in Japan. Individual fixed annuity operating income for 2005 included a charge of $47 million related to the unwinding of certain businesses in Chile that were sold in 2006. Individual variable annuities operating income grew to $47 million on higher average reserves. Net investment income for individual variable annuities grew to $767 million in 2005 and represents policyholder trading gains (losses) that are offset by an equal amount in incurred policy losses and benefits.

Asia

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Revenues for Asia grew $1.9 billion in 2006 to $17.9 billion. Operating income grew $774 million, to $3.1 billion, including realized capital gains of $301 million. Revenues and operating income in 2006 include $208 million and $137 million, respectively, from out of period adjustments related to certain investments in unit trusts. GAAP premiums grew 4 percent in 2006 compared to 2005. The GAAP premium growth rate was negatively affected by the continuing trend towards investment-oriented products in Asia as only a portion of policy charges collected from the customers are reported as GAAP premiums. AIG s Life Insurance operations in Asia have responded to this trend by offering a wide array of investment linked products, with multiple fund choices but with minimal investment guarantees.

Operating income benefited in 2006 from an out of period reduction in participating policyholder dividend reserves of $163 million, primarily as a result of tax remediation adjustments and a correction to expense allocations between participating and non-participating accounts. Certain participating policyholder dividend reserves are determined on an after tax basis and as a result any change in the local tax provision will have a partially offsetting, but not equal, effect on participating policyholder dividend reserves. The amount of the offsetting effect depends on the level of participation required by law or regulation in that specific country or by the participation level provided for in the underlying contracts. In 2005, operating income for Asia included a charge of $137 million related to an increase in participating policyholder dividends as a result of the settlement of a tax dispute in Singapore. Life insurance revenues grew $1.4 billion to $15.4 billion in 2006, including realized capital gains of $258 million and policyholder trading gains of $552 million, helped by strong growth in investment linked products throughout Asia. Operating income grew $609 million, including adjustments in 2006 and 2005 for participating policyholder dividend reserves mentioned above. Operating income includes the Life Insurance & Retirement Services segment s equal share of the results of AIG Credit Card Company (Taiwan), which amounted to a loss of $47 million in 2006 compared to a gain of $26 million in 2005. Personal accident revenues grew 28 percent to $1.7 billion, reflecting increased focus on risk based accident and health products. The growth in revenues resulted in operating income of $337 million for the year, an increase of 40 percent over 2005. Group products revenues increased $72 million from 2005, to $627 million, resulting in operating income growth of $47 million to $178 million.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

In 2005, revenues were essentially unchanged at $16.0 billion on lower realized capital gains that declined $372 million, due to lower gains on derivatives that did not qualify for hedge accounting. Operating income declined in 2005 by $169 million due to the decrease in realized capital gains and an increase in liabilities for participating policyholder dividends of $137 million as a result of the settlement of a tax dispute in Singapore. Life insurance GAAP premiums grew $310 million to $10.8 billion. Life insurance operating income did not grow in 2005 due to the effect of the additional par policy dividend reserves previously noted and

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lower realized capital gains. Personal accident operating income declined primarily due to realized capital losses in 2005 compared to realized capital gains in 2004. Group products GAAP premiums dropped in 2005 compared to 2004. 2004 GAAP premiums included premiums of approximately $640 million from a single reinsurance transaction involving terminal funding business, which is offset by a similar increase in benefit reserves.

Domestic Life Insurance Results

Domestic Life Insurance results, presented on a sub-product basis for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

(in millions)	GAAP Premiums	Net Investment Income	Realized Capital Gains (Losses)	Total Revenues	Operating Income (Loss)
2006					
Life insurance[a]	**$ 2,127**	**$ 1,377**	**$ (83)**	**$ 3,421**	**$ 654**
Home service	**790**	**630**	**(38)**	**1,382**	**282**
Group life/health	**995**	**213**	**(8)**	**1,200**	**(159)**
Payout annuities[b]	**1,582**	**1,004**	**(51)**	**2,535**	**76**
Individual fixed annuities	**4**	**77**	**(8)**	**73**	**8**
Individual annuities runoff[c]	**45**	**477**	**(27)**	**495**	**56**
Total	**$ 5,543**	**$ 3,778**	**$ (215)**	**$ 9,106**	**$ 917**
2005					
Life insurance[a]	$ 2,041	$ 1,352	$ 98	$ 3,491	$ 874
Home service	801	605	(2)	1,404	282
Group life/health	1,079	201	(1)	1,279	69
Payout annuities[b]	1,473	912	(34)	2,351	128
Individual fixed annuities	3	47		50	7
Individual annuities runoff[c]	50	616	(26)	640	135
Total	$ 5,447	$ 3,733	$ 35	$ 9,215	$ 1,495
2004					
Life insurance[a]	$ 1,821	$ 1,228	$ (94)	$ 2,955	$ 612
Home service	812	608	(18)	1,402	290
Group life/health	1,195	182		1,377	(131)
Payout annuities[b]	1,484	801	(8)	2,277	124
Individual fixed annuities	4	22	3	29	1
Individual annuities runoff[c]	60	618	(3)	675	127
Total	$ 5,376	$ 3,459	$ (120)	$ 8,715	$ 1,023

(a)

Effective January 1, 2006, the broker-dealer operations of the Domestic Life Insurance companies are being reported and managed within the Asset Management segment. Included in GAAP premiums and Total Revenues were revenues of $102 million and $96 million, respectively, for 2005 and 2004.

(b) *GAAP Premiums and Total Revenues include structured settlements, single premium immediate annuities and terminal funding annuities.*

(c) *Primarily represents runoff annuity business sold through discontinued distribution relationships.*

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The following table reflects periodic Domestic Life insurance sales by product for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively:

Domestic Life Insurance

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Periodic Premium Sales By Product*:			
Universal life	**$334**	$271	$201
Variable universal life	**56**	44	79
Term life	**240**	229	215
Whole life/other	**13**	10	13
Total	**$643**	$554	$508

* *Periodic premium represents premium from new business expected to be collected over a one-year period.*

2006 and 2005 Comparison

GAAP premiums for Domestic Life Insurance were $5.5 billion in 2006, a 2 percent increase compared to 2005. Overall, periodic life insurance sales grew by 16 percent, compared to 2005, reflecting increased growth from the independent distribution platform. During the second half of 2006, certain universal life products were re-priced and underwriting standards were tightened, which could affect future periodic life insurance sales. GAAP premiums from AGLA, AIG s home service business, declined slightly in 2006 as the reduction of premium in-force from normal lapses and maturities exceeded sales growth for the period. GAAP premiums for group life/health for 2006 declined over the prior year primarily due to restructuring efforts in certain product lines, including the financial institutions credit life business and the employer benefits business. The GAAP premium growth from payout annuities for 2006 reflects increased sales of single premium annuities and structured settlements when compared to 2005. At December 31, 2006, AIG effectively exited the financial institutions credit business through a third party indemnity reinsurance agreement. The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of 2007, subject to normal closing requirements, including regulatory approval. GAAP premiums in 2006 related to this business were approximately $100 million.

Domestic Life Insurance operating income of $917 million declined by 39 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 due to several significant transactions, including a $125 million charge resulting from the loss of the Superior National arbitration. For a further discussion of the Superior National arbitration see Note 12(c) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, Domestic Life operating income was negatively affected by a $55 million accrual related to other litigation and a $66 million loss related to exiting the financial institutions credit business.

Life insurance operating income decreased by $220 million or 25 percent for 2006 due to a $45 million decrease in partnership income, $30 million in litigation-related charges and realized capital losses that offset growth in the underlying business. Home service operating income was flat compared with 2005 due to increased net investment income from partnerships and lower acquisition costs and catastrophe losses, partially offset by a DAC unlocking charge of $11 million and higher realized capital losses. Group life/health operating income for 2006 was lower than 2005 primarily due to the $125 million Superior National charge and the $66 million loss associated with the exit from the financial institutions credit business. The group life/health lines operating income was also affected by a $25 million charge for litigation reserves. Payout annuities operating income declined for 2006 due to lower calls and tenders on fixed maturity securities. In addition, various methodologies and assumptions were enhanced for payout annuity reserves, resulting in a $24 million increase to the payout annuity reserves. Individual annuities runoff operating income is down from 2005 due to the decline in the block of business and the related DAC unlocking charge of $30 million to reflect lower in-force amounts.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

The Domestic Life Insurance operations in 2005 had continued growth in term and universal life sales with good performance from the independent distribution channels. GAAP premiums for life insurance grew 12 percent in 2005 reflecting consistently strong sales from the independent distribution platform. Payout annuities declined slightly due to the low interest rate environment and the competitive market conditions for structured settlement and single premiums individual annuity business. Home service GAAP premiums were essentially flat in this slow growth business. The group life/health GAAP premiums declined by $116 million, or 10 percent, primarily due to the non-renewal of several accounts where pricing was unacceptable and loss experience was higher than anticipated.

Domestic Life Insurance operating income of $1.5 billion increased 46 percent in 2005 resulting from increased realized capital gains, higher partnership income and growth in the underlying business compared to 2004. Life insurance operating income was up 43 percent in 2005 compared to 2004 due in part to growth in the underlying business, improved mortality results and higher realized capital gains, offset by higher losses from partnership investments in synthetic fuel production facilities. Home service operating income declined as a result of a reduction in premiums in-force and higher insurance and acquisitions expenses, combined with an increase in losses related to hurricanes. Group life/health operating income was affected by the non-renewal of cases where acceptable margins could not be achieved. Operating income in 2004 includes a $178 million charge related to a workers compensation quota share reinsurance agreement with Superior National. In addition, in 2004, as part of the business review of group life/health, approximately $68 million was incurred for reserve strengthening and allowances for receivables. Payout annuities operating income increased 3 percent as growth in the business base was offset by higher realized capital losses. Individual annuities runoff operating income increased in 2005 primarily as a result of lower operating expenses offset by higher realized capital losses when compared to 2004.

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Domestic Retirement Services Results
Domestic Retirement Services results, presented on a sub-product basis for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

(in millions)	GAAP Premiums	Net Investment Income	Realized Capital Gains (Losses)	Total Revenue	Operating Income
2006					
Group retirement products	**$ 386**	**$ 2,279**	**$ (144)**	**$ 2,521**	**$ 1,017**
Individual fixed annuities	**122**	**3,581**	**(257)**	**3,446**	**1,036**
Individual variable annuities	**531**	**202**	**5**	**738**	**193**
Individual annuities runoff*	**18**	**426**	**(8)**	**436**	**77**
Total	**$ 1,057**	**$ 6,488**	**$ (404)**	**$ 7,141**	**$ 2,323**
2005					
Group retirement products	$ 351	$ 2,233	$ (67)	$ 2,517	$ 1,055
Individual fixed annuities	97	3,346	(214)	3,229	858
Individual variable annuities	467	217	4	688	189
Individual annuities runoff*	22	430		452	62
Total	$ 937	$ 6,226	$ (277)	$ 6,886	$ 2,164
2004					
Group retirement products	$ 313	$ 2,201	$ (111)	$ 2,403	$ 987
Individual fixed annuities	55	3,078	(78)	3,055	851
Individual variable annuities	407	239	(17)	629	176
Individual annuities runoff*	20	458	(1)	477	40
Total	$ 795	$ 5,976	$ (207)	$ 6,564	$ 2,054

* *Primarily represents runoff annuity business sold through discontinued distribution relationships.*

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Domestic Retirement Services total deposits decreased slightly for 2006 compared to 2005. The decrease in total deposits reflects lower fixed annuity sales that continued to face increased competition from bank deposit products and money market funds offering very competitive short-term rates in the flat yield curve environment. This was partially offset by substantially higher individual variable annuity sales and group mutual fund deposits. Individual variable annuity deposits grew 29 percent in 2006 from 2005, reflecting growth in products with living benefit guarantee features. Group retirement deposits grew 6 percent in 2006, reflecting 51 percent growth in group mutual fund sales partially offset by a 1 percent sales drop in annuity deposits. Over time, this will result in a gradual reduction in overall profit margins of this business driven by the growth in the lower-margin mutual fund products relative to the annuity products. Fixed annuity surrender rates increased in 2006 compared to 2005 due to products coming out of their surrender charge period and the increased competition from banks. Individual fixed annuity net flows for 2006 were negative $2.7 billion compared to positive net flows of $1.3 billion in 2005, reflecting both the lower deposits and higher surrenders, caused by the flat or inverted yield curve.

Total domestic retirement service operating income for 2006 of $2.3 billion increased 7 percent from 2005. Group retirement products total revenues were flat in 2006 primarily due to improvements in partnership income and variable annuity fees being offset by increased capital losses. The flat revenues, coupled with higher amortization of deferred acquisition costs related to internal replacements of existing contracts into new contracts, resulted in a 4 percent decrease in group retirement operating income. Total revenues for individual fixed annuities were up 7 percent in 2006 and operating income was up 21 percent primarily driven by higher partnership and yield enhancement income. Individual variable annuity total revenues were up 7 percent in 2006, primarily driven by higher variable annuity fees resulting from the increase in the equity markets. Offsetting somewhat the growth in total revenues was an increase in DAC amortization resulting from increased surrender activity in the first half of 2006, with operating income up 2 percent for the year. In 2006, the individual annuities runoff operating income increased $15 million even though the underlying reserves decreased. The higher income in 2006 was primarily due to increased net spreads as a result of higher investment yields partially offset by increased realized capital losses and lower volumes due to the continued runoff of the business.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

The Domestic Retirement Services businesses faced a challenging environment in 2005, as deposits declined approximately 18 percent from 2004. The decrease in AIG s individual variable annuity product sales in 2005 was largely attributable to significant variable annuity sales declines at several of AIG s largest distribution firms due to lackluster equity markets, more intense industry competition with regard to living benefit product features and heightened compliance procedures over selling practices. AIG s introduction of more competitive guaranteed minimum withdrawal features was delayed until late in the fourth quarter of 2005 due to filing delays associated with the restatements. During 2005, the interest yield curve flattened and, as a result, competing bank products such as certificates of deposit and other money market instruments with shorter durations than AIG s individual fixed annuity products became more attractive.

Total Domestic Retirement Services operating income for 2005 of $2.2 billion increased 5 percent compared to 2004 operating income of $2.1 billion. Total revenues for the group retirement products increased 5 percent in 2005 compared to 2004 while operating income increased 7 percent, primarily due to higher variable annuity fee income and lower realized capital losses. Individual fixed annuity total revenues were up 6 percent in 2005 primarily due to an increase in net investment income, partially offset by higher realized capital losses. Operating income for individual fixed annuities increased primarily due to the increase in net investment income from growth in average reserves and higher surrender charges, partially offset by the higher level of realized capital losses. Individual variable annuities total revenues were up 9 percent in 2005, primarily driven by higher variable annuity fees resulting from the increase in the equity markets in the fourth quarter of 2004 and an increase in realized capital gains. The 7 percent growth in individual variable annuities income was consistent with the overall growth in reserves. In 2005, the individual annuities runoff operating income increased $22 million even though the underlying reserves decreased. The higher income in 2005 was due to lower interest crediting rates and lower DAC amortization due to lower surrenders.

Domestic Retirement Services Supplemental Data

The following table presents deposits for 2006, 2005 and 2004:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Group retirement products:			
Annuities	**$ 5,464**	$ 5,532	$ 5,555
Mutual funds	**1,361**	904	947
Individual fixed annuities	**5,330**	6,861	9,713
Individual variable annuities	**4,266**	3,319	4,126
Individual fixed annuities runoff	**56**	67	77
Total	**$16,477**	$16,683	$20,418

The following table presents the amount of reserves by surrender charge category as of December 31, 2006:

(in millions)	Group Retirement Products*	Individual Fixed Annuities	Individual Variable Annuities
Zero or no surrender charge	$42,741	$10,187	$11,467
0% 2%	6,921	4,503	4,869
Greater than 2% 4%	4,573	6,422	4,830
Greater than 4%	2,842	28,109	9,836
Non-Surrenderable	877	3,464	91
Total	$57,954	$52,685	$31,093

* *Excludes mutual funds.*

In 2006, surrender rates increased for individual fixed annuities, group retirement products and individual variable annuities. The increase in surrender rate for fixed annuities continues to be driven by the shape of the yield curve and general aging of the in-force block; however, less than 20 percent of the individual fixed annuity reserves as of December 31, 2006 were available to be surrendered without charge. Surrender rates for group retirement products increased only slightly as a result of successful retention efforts. In 2006, new products were introduced to retain assets and AIG has retained or attracted over $1 billion in assets. Individual variable annuity surrender rates for 2006 primarily reflect higher shock-lapses that occur following expiration of the surrender charge period on certain 3-year and 7-year contracts, although the trend moderated during the year. Reflecting a widespread industry phenomenon, this lapse rate, much of which was anticipated when the products were issued, has recently been affected by investor demand to exchange existing policies for new-generation contracts with living benefits or lower fees. In addition, the high lapse rates are in part due to the surrenders within certain acquired blocks of business.

A further increase in the level of surrenders in any of these businesses or in the individual fixed annuities runoff block could accelerate the amortization of DAC and negatively affect fee income earned on assets under management.

The following table presents the net flows by line of business for 2006, 2005 and 2004:

	Net Flows[a]		
(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Group retirement products[b]	**$ 467**	$ 628	$1,706
Individual fixed annuities	**(2,697)**	1,288	5,936
Individual variable annuities	**(114)**	(336)	1,145
Individual fixed annuities runoff	**(1,009)**	(818)	(714)
Total	**$(3,353)**	$ 762	$8,073

(a) Net flows are defined as deposits received less benefits, surrenders, withdrawals and death benefits.

(b) Includes mutual funds.

The combination of lower deposits and higher surrenders in the individual fixed annuity and individual fixed annuity-runoff blocks, which include closed blocks of business from acquired companies or terminated distribution relationships, resulted in negative net flows for 2006. The continuation of the current interest rate and competitive environment could prolong this trend.

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Life Insurance & Retirement Services Net Investment Income and Realized Capital Gains (Losses)
The following table summarizes the components of net investment income for 2006, 2005 and 2004:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Domestic			
Fixed maturities, including short term investments	**$ 9,089**	$ 9,060	$ 8,646
Equity securities	**32**	10	27
Interest on mortgage, policy and collateral loans	**798**	728	669
Partnership income excluding Synfuels	**505**	359	293
Partnership income (loss) Synfuels	**(107)**	(143)	(121)
Unit investment trusts	**5**		
Other[(a)]	**49**	56	(20)
Total investment income	**10,371**	10,070	9,494
Investment expenses	**105**	111	59
Net investment income	**$10,266**	$ 9,959	$ 9,435
Foreign			
Fixed maturities, including short term investments	**$ 6,845**	$ 5,995	$ 5,002
Equity securities	**339**	300	182
Interest on mortgage, policy and collateral loans	**455**	448	426
Partnership income	**94**	57	20
Unit investment trusts[(b)]	**310**		
Other[(a)]	**312**	423	237
Total investment income before policyholder trading gains (losses)	**8,355**	7,223	5,867
Policyholder trading gains (losses)[(c)]	**1,053**	1,177	196
Total investment income	**9,408**	8,400	6,063
Investment expenses	**235**	225	229
Net investment income	**$ 9,173**	$ 8,175	$ 5,834
Total			
Fixed maturities, including short term investments	**$15,934**	$15,055	$13,648
Equity securities	**371**	310	209
Interest on mortgage, policy and collateral loans	**1,253**	1,176	1,095
Partnership income excluding Synfuels	**599**	416	313

Partnership income (loss) Synfuels	**(107)**	(143)	(121)
Unit investment trusts[(b)]	**315**		
Other[(a)]	**361**[(c)]	479	217
Total investment income before policyholder trading gains (losses)	**$18,726**	$17,293	$15,361
Policyholder trading gains (losses)[(c)]	**1,053**	1,177	196
Total investment income	**19,779**	18,470	15,557
Investment expenses	**340**	336	288
Net investment income[(d)]	**$19,439**	$18,134	$15,269

(a) *Other net investment income includes real estate income, income on non-partnership invested assets, securities lending and Life Insurance & Retirement Services equal share of the results of AIG Credit Card Company (Taiwan).*

(b) *Includes the effect of out of period adjustments relating to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts. For 2006, the effect was an increase of $240 million.*

(c) *Relates principally to assets held in various trading securities accounts that do not qualify for separate account treatment under SOP 03-1. These amounts are offset by an equal change included in incurred policy losses and benefits.*

(d) *Includes call and tender income.*

The following table summarizes Domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services partnership income (losses) by sub-product line for 2006, 2005 and 2004:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Domestic Life excluding Synfuels:			
Life insurance	**$ 67**	$ 136	$ 43
Home service	**13**	(1)	8
Subtotal	**80**	135	51
Domestic Life Synfuels:			
Life insurance	**(73)**	(97)	(74)
Home service	**(34)**	(46)	(47)
Subtotal	**(107)**	(143)	(121)
Total Domestic Life	**(27)**	(8)	(70)
Retirement Services:			
Group retirement products	**178**	89	95
Individual fixed annuities	**247**	135	147
Total Retirement Services	**425**	224	242

Total	**$ 398**	$ 216	$ 172

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Net investment income increased 7 percent for 2006 compared to 2005 as income from fixed maturity and equity securities increased as levels of invested assets grew. Net investment income in 2006 also included out of period adjustments relating to the accounting for certain interests in unit investment trusts of $240 million. Partially offsetting this growth were lower policyholder trading gains (losses) in 2006. Net Investment income for certain operations include investments in structured notes linked to emerging market sovereign debt that incorporates both interest rate risk and currency risk. In addition, period to period comparisons of investment income for some lines of business are affected by yield enhancement activity, particularly partnership income as shown in the above table. See also Insurance and Asset Management Invested Assets herein.

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AIG generates income tax credits as a result of investing in synthetic fuel production (synfuels) related to the investment loss shown in the above table and records those benefits in its provision for income taxes. The amounts of those income tax credits were $127 million, $203 million and $160 million for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. For a further discussion of the effect of fluctuating domestic crude oil prices on synfuel tax credits, see Note 12(c) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

The growth in net investment income in 2005 compared to 2004 reflects growth in general account reserves and surplus for both Foreign and Domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services companies. Also, net investment income was positively affected by the compounding of previously earned and reinvested net investment income along with the addition of new cash flow from operations available for investment. The global flattening of the yield curve put additional pressure on yields and spreads, which was partially offset with income generated from other investment sources, including income from partnerships.

The following table summarizes realized capital gains (losses) by major category for 2006, 2005 and 2004:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Domestic Life Insurance:			
Sales of fixed maturities	**$ (33)**	$ 65	$ (4)
Sales of equity securities	**17**	18	7
Other:			
Foreign exchange transactions	**(6)**	11	
Derivatives instruments	**25**	65	8
Other-than-temporary decline	**(192)**	(119)	(98)
Other	**(26)**	(5)	(33)
Total Domestic Life Insurance	**$(215)**	$ 35	$(120)
Domestic Retirement Services:			
Sales of fixed maturities	**$ 1**	$(106)	$ 107
Sales of equity securities	**31**	115	30
Other:			
Foreign exchange transactions	**(13)**		
Derivatives instruments	**(33)**	(12)	(14)
Other-than-temporary decline	**(368)**	(267)	(305)
Other	**(22)**	(7)	(25)
Total Domestic Retirement Services	**$(404)**	$(277)	$(207)
Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services:			
Sales of fixed maturities	**$(209)**	$ 191	$ 223
Sales of equity securities	**459**	281	295
Other:			
Foreign exchange transactions	**106**	40	(382)
Derivatives instruments	**276**	(599)	248
Other-than-temporary decline	**(81)**	(39)	(38)
Other*	**156**	210	26

Total Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services	**$ 707**	$ 84	$ 372
Total	**$ 88**	$(158)	$ 45

* *Net of allocations to participating policyholders of $88 million, $109 million and $65 million for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.*

Realized capital gains (losses) include normal portfolio transactions as well as derivative gains (losses) for transactions that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, transactional foreign exchange gains and losses and other-than-temporary declines in the value of investments. Realized capital gains (losses) for derivatives in Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services are related primarily to hedging of fixed income instruments denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective country to such functional currency. The related currency gain or loss of the available for sale fixed income instrument is deferred until the date of the sale.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

DAC for Life Insurance & Retirement Services products arises from the deferral of those costs that vary with, and are directly related to, the acquisition of new or renewal business. Policy acquisition costs for life insurance products are generally deferred and amortized over the premium paying period of the policy. Policy acquisition costs that relate to universal life and investment-type products, including variable and fixed annuities (investment-oriented products), are deferred and amortized, with interest, as appropriate, in relation to the historical and future incidence of estimated gross profits to be realized over the estimated lives of the contracts. Total acquisition costs deferred increased $310 million over 2005 and were generally in line with growth in new business. Total DAC amortization expense, excluding VOBA, grew $432 million over 2005 with each year s amortization expense level at approximately 14 percent of the opening DAC balance. Amortization expense includes the effects of current period realized capital gains and losses for investment type products. With respect to investment-oriented products, AIG s policy is to adjust amortization assumptions for DAC when estimates of current or future gross profits to be realized from these contracts are revised. With respect to variable annuities sold domestically (representing the vast majority of AIG s variable annuity business), the assumption for the long-term annual net growth rate of the equity markets used in the determination of DAC amortization is approximately ten percent. A methodology referred to as reversion to the mean is used to maintain this long-term net growth rate assumption, while giving consideration to short-term variations in equity markets. Estimated gross profits include investment income and gains and losses less interest required on policyholder reserves, as well as other charges in the contract less actual mortality and expenses. Current experience and changes in the expected future gross profits are analyzed to determine the effect on the amortization of DAC. The projection of estimated gross profits requires significant management judgment. The assumptions with respect to the current and projected gross profits are reviewed and analyzed quarterly and are adjusted accordingly.

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The following table summarizes the major components of the changes in DAC and Value of Business Acquired (VOBA) for 2006 and 2005:

	2006			2005		
(in millions)	DAC	VOBA	Total	DAC	VOBA	Total
Domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services:						
Balance at beginning of year[(a)]	**$ 9,599**	**$ 869**	**$10,468**	$ 8,214	$ 836	$ 9,050
Acquisition costs deferred	**1,832**		**1,832**	1,840		1,840
Amortization (charged) or credited to operating income:						
Related to realized capital gains (losses)	**77**	**16**	**93**	45	3	48
Related to unlocking future assumptions	**(40)**	**(5)**	**(45)**	(15)		(15)
All other amortization[(b)]	**(1,387)**	**(81)**	**(1,468)**	(1,399)	(85)	(1,484)
Related to change in unrealized gains (losses) on securities	**744**	**34**	**778**	904	112	1,016
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange	**(1)**		**(1)**	10	3	13
Balance at end of year	**$10,824**	**$ 833**	**$11,657**	$ 9,599	$ 869	$10,468
Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services:						
Balance at beginning of year[(a)]	**$16,360**	**$1,278**	**$17,638**	$14,349	$1,681	$16,030
Acquisition costs deferred	**4,991**		**4,991**	4,673		4,673
Amortization (charged) or credited to operating income:						
Related to realized capital gains (losses)	**4**	**1**	**5**	(1)	(1)	(2)
Related to unlocking future assumptions	**87**	**15**	**102**	93		93
All other amortization	**(2,214)**	**(185)**	**(2,399)**	(1,764)	(204)	(1,968)
Related to change in unrealized gains (losses) on securities	**(127)**	**(5)**	**(132)**	(47)	8	(39)
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange	**904**	**44**	**948**	(943)	(206)	(1,149)
Balance at end of year	**$20,005**	**$1,148**	**$21,153**	$16,360	$1,278	$17,638

Total Life Insurance & Retirement Services:						
Balance at beginning of year[(a)]	**$25,959**	**$2,147**	**$28,106**	$22,563	$2,517	$25,080
Acquisition costs deferred	**6,823**		**6,823**	6,513		6,513
Amortization (charged) or credited to operating income:						
Related to realized capital gains (losses)	**81**	**17**	**98**	44	2	46
Related to unlocking future assumptions	**47**	**10**	**57**	78		78
All other amortization	**(3,601)**	**(266)**	**(3,867)**	(3,163)	(289)	(3,452)
Related to change in unrealized gains (losses) on securities	**617**	**29**	**646**	857	120	977
Increase (decrease) due to foreign exchange	**903**	**44**	**947**	(933)	(203)	(1,136)
Balance at end of year	**$30,829**	**$1,981**	**$32,810**	$25,959	$2,147	$28,106

(a) In 2006, sales inducement assets were reclassified to Other assets in the consolidated balance sheet. All periods have been adjusted to reflect this reclassification.

(b) In 2006, all other amortization for Domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services includes $136 million of negative amortization related to changes in estimates from conversion of actuarial systems, which is substantially offset by related adjustments in incurred policy losses and benefits in the consolidated statement of income.

AIG s variable annuity earnings will be affected by changes in market returns because separate account revenues, primarily composed of mortality and expense charges and asset management fees, are a function of asset values.

DAC for both insurance-oriented and investment-oriented products as well as retirement services products is reviewed for recoverability, which involves estimating the future profitability of current business. This review also involves significant management judgment. If the actual emergence of future profitability were to be substantially lower than estimated, AIG s results of operations could be significantly affected in future periods.

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Financial Services Operations

AIG s Financial Services subsidiaries engage in diversified activities including aircraft and equipment leasing, capital markets, consumer finance and insurance premium finance.

Financial Services Results

Financial Services results for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Revenues[(a)]:			
Aircraft Leasing[(b)]	**$4,143**	$ 3,578	$3,136
Capital Markets[(c)(d)]	**(186)**	3,260	1,278
Consumer Finance[(e)]	**3,819**	3,613	2,978
Other	**234**	74	103
Total	**$8,010**	$10,525	$7,495
Operating income (loss)[(a)]:			
Aircraft Leasing	**$ 639**	$ 679	$ 642
Capital Markets[(d)]	**(873)**	2,661	662
Consumer Finance[(f)]	**761**	876	786
Other, including intercompany adjustments[(g)]	**(3)**	60	90
Total	**$ 524**	$ 4,276	$2,180

(a) *Includes the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses. For 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, the effect was $(1.8) billion, $2.0 billion and $(122) million in both revenues and operating income for Capital Markets. These amounts result primarily from interest rate and foreign currency derivatives that are economically hedging available for sale securities and borrowings. For 2004, the effect was $(27) million in operating income for Aircraft Leasing. During 2006 and 2005, Aircraft Leasing derivative gains and losses were reported as part of AIG s Other category, and were not reported in Aircraft Leasing operating income.*

(b) *Revenues are primarily aircraft lease rentals from ILFC.*

(c) *Revenues, shown net of interest expense of $3.2 billion, $3.0 billion and $2.3 billion, in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, were primarily from hedged financial positions entered into in connection with counterparty transactions and the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133 described in (a) above.*

(d) *Certain transactions entered into by AIGFP generate tax credits and benefits which are included in income taxes in the consolidated statement of income. The amounts of such tax credits and benefits for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, are $50 million, $67 million and $107 million.*

(e) *Revenues are primarily finance charges.*

(f) Includes catastrophe-related losses of $62 million recorded in the third quarter of 2005 resulting from hurricane Katrina, which were reduced by $35 million in 2006 due to the reevaluation of the remaining estimated losses.

(g) Includes specific reserves recorded during 2006 in the amount of $42 million related to two commercial lending transactions.

Financial Services operating income decreased in 2006 compared to 2005 and increased in 2005 compared to 2004, due primarily to the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting under FAS 133. AIG is reinstituting hedge accounting in the first quarter of 2007 for AIGFP and later in 2007 for the balance of the Financial Services operations.

Aircraft Leasing

AIG s Aircraft Leasing operations represent the operations of ILFC, which generates its revenues primarily from leasing new and used commercial jet aircraft to foreign and domestic airlines. Revenues also result from the remarketing of commercial jets for ILFC s own account, and remarketing and fleet management services for airlines and financial institutions. ILFC finances its purchases of aircraft primarily through the issuance of a variety of debt instruments. The composite borrowing rates at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were 5.17 percent and 4.61 percent, respectively. The composite borrowing rates did not reflect the benefit of economically hedging ILFC s floating rate and foreign currency denominated debt using interest rate and foreign currency derivatives. These derivatives are effective economic hedges; however, since hedge accounting under FAS 133 was not applied, the benefits of using derivatives to hedge these exposures were not reflected in ILFC s borrowing rates.

ILFC s sources of revenue are principally from scheduled and charter airlines and companies associated with the airline industry. The airline industry is sensitive to changes in economic conditions and is cyclical and highly competitive. Airlines and related companies may be affected by political or economic instability, terrorist activities, changes in national policy, competitive pressures on certain air carriers, fuel prices and shortages, labor stoppages, insurance costs, recessions, world health issues and other political or economic events adversely affecting world or regional trading markets.

ILFC is exposed to operating loss and liquidity strain through nonperformance of aircraft lessees, through owning aircraft which it would be unable to sell or re-lease at acceptable rates at lease expiration and, in part, through committing to purchase aircraft which it would be unable to lease.

ILFC s revenues and operating income may be adversely affected by the volatile competitive environment in which its customers operate. ILFC manages the risk of nonperformance by its lessees with security deposit requirements, repossession rights, overhaul requirements and close monitoring of industry conditions through its marketing force. However, there can be no assurance that ILFC would be able to successfully manage the risks relating to the effect of possible future deterioration in the airline industry. Approximately 90 percent of ILFC s fleet is leased to non-U.S. carriers, and the fleet, comprised of the most efficient aircraft in the airline industry, continues to be in high demand from such carriers.

ILFC typically contracts to re-lease aircraft before the end of the existing lease term. For aircraft returned before the end of the lease term, ILFC has generally been able to re-lease such aircraft within two to six months of its return. As a lessor, ILFC considers an aircraft idle or off lease when the aircraft is not subject to a signed lease agreement or signed letter of intent. ILFC had one aircraft off lease at December 31, 2006, and all new aircraft scheduled for delivery through 2007 have been leased.

Management formally reviews regularly, and no less frequently than quarterly, issues affecting ILFC s fleet, including events and circumstances that may cause impairment of aircraft values. Management evaluates aircraft in the fleet as necessary based on these events and circumstances in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (FAS 144). ILFC has not recognized any impairment related to its fleet in 2006, 2005 and 2004. ILFC has been able to re-lease the aircraft without diminution in lease rates that would result in an impairment under FAS 144.

Aircraft Leasing Results

2006 and 2005 Comparison

ILFC s operating income decreased in 2006 compared to 2005 by $40 million, or 6 percent. Rental revenues increased by $536 million or 16 percent, driven by a larger aircraft fleet, increased utilization and higher lease rates. During 2006, ILFC s fleet subject to operating leases increased by 78 airplanes to a total of 824. The increase in rental revenues was offset in part by increases in depreciation expense and interest expense, charges related to bankrupt airlines, as well as the settlement of a tax dispute in Australia related to the restructuring of ownership of aircraft. Depreciation expense increased by $200 million, or 14 percent, in line with the increase in the size of the aircraft fleet. Interest expense increased by $317 million, or 28 percent, driven by rising cost of funds, a weaker U.S. dollar against the Euro and the British Pound and additional borrowings funding aircraft purchases. As noted above, ILFC s interest expense did not reflect the benefit of hedging these exposures. Gains or losses on derivatives for ILFC are reported in AIG s Other category.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

ILFC s operating income increased in 2005 compared to 2004 by $37 million, or 6 percent. Rental revenues increased by $499 million, or 17 percent, driven by a larger aircraft fleet and increased utilization. During 2005, ILFC s fleet subject to operating leases increased by 79 airplanes to a total of 746. The increase in rental revenues was offset in part by increases in depreciation expense, interest expense, leasing-related costs and other reserves. Depreciation expense increased by $111 million, or 9 percent, in line with the increase in the size of the aircraft fleet. Interest expense increased by $132 million, or 13 percent, driven by rising cost of funds and additional borrowings funding aircraft purchases.

Capital Markets

Capital Markets represents the operations of AIGFP, which engages as principal in a wide variety of financial transactions, including standard and customized financial products involving commodities, credit, currencies, energy, equities and rates. AIGFP also invests in a diversified portfolio of securities and principal investments and engages in borrowing activities involving issuing standard and structured notes and other securities, and entering into GIAs.

As Capital Markets is a transaction-oriented operation, current and past revenues and operating results may not provide a basis for predicting future performance. AIG s Capital Markets operations derive substantially all their revenues from hedged financial positions entered into in connection with counterparty transactions rather than from speculative transactions. AIGFP also participates as a dealer in a wide variety of financial derivatives transactions. AIGFP economically hedges the market risks arising from its transactions, although hedge accounting under FAS 133 was not being applied during 2006, 2005 and 2004 to any of the derivatives and related assets and liabilities. Accordingly, revenues and operating income were exposed to volatility resulting from differences in the timing of revenue recognition between the derivatives and the hedged assets and liabilities. Revenues and operating income of the Capital Markets operations and the percentage change in these amounts for any given period are also significantly affected by the number, size and profitability of transactions entered into by these subsidiaries during that period relative to those entered into during the prior period. Generally, the realization of transaction revenues as measured by the receipt of funds is not a significant reporting event as the gain or loss on AIGFP s trading transactions is currently reflected in operating income as the fair values change from period to period.

Derivative transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of AIGFP operations. Derivatives are recorded at fair value, determined by reference to the mark to market value of the derivative or their estimated fair value where market prices are not readily available. The resulting aggregate unrealized gains or losses from the derivatives are reflected in the consolidated income statement. Where AIGFP cannot verify significant model inputs to observable market data and cannot verify the model value to market transactions, AIGFP values the contract at the transaction price at inception and, consequently, records no initial gain or loss in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 02-03, Issues Involved in Accounting for Derivative Contracts Held for Trading Purposes and Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities (EITF 02-03). Such initial gain or loss is recognized over the life of the transaction. AIGFP periodically reevaluates its revenue recognition under EITF 02-03 based on the observability of market parameters. The mark to fair value of derivative transactions is reflected in the consolidated balance sheet in the captions Unrealized gain on swaps, options and forward transactions and Unrealized loss on swaps, options and forward transactions. Unrealized gains represent the present value of the aggregate of each net receivable, by counterparty, and the unrealized losses represent the present value of the aggregate of each net payable, by counterparty, as of December 31, 2006. These amounts will change from one period to the next due to changes in interest rates, currency rates, equity and commodity prices and other market variables, as well as cash movements, execution of new transactions and the maturing of existing transactions.

Spread income on investments and borrowings is recorded on an accrual basis over the life of the transaction. Investments are classified as securities available for sale and are carried at fair value with the resulting unrealized gains or losses reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income. U.S. dollar denominated borrowings are carried at cost, while borrowings in any currency other than the U.S. dollar result in unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses reported in income. AIGFP hedges the economic exposure on its investments and borrowings on a portfolio basis using derivatives and other financial instruments. While these hedges are highly effective economic hedges, they did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133 through 2006. The change in the fair value of the derivatives used to hedge these economic exposures is therefore included in Other income, while the offsetting change in fair value of the hedged investments and borrowings is not recognized in income. AIG is reinstituting hedge accounting in the first quarter of 2007 for AIGFP.

To the extent the Financial Services subsidiaries, other than AIGFP, use derivatives to economically hedge their assets or liabilities with respect to their future cash flows, and such hedges did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, the changes in fair value of such derivatives were recorded in realized capital gains (losses) or other income. Amounts recorded in realized capital gains (losses) are reported as part of AIG s Other category.

Capital Markets Results

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Capital Markets operating income in 2006 decreased by $3.53 billion compared to 2005. Improved results, primarily from increased transaction flow in AIGFP s credit, commodity index, energy and equity products, were more than offset by the loss resulting from the effect of derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133. This loss was $1.82 billion in 2006 compared to a gain of $2.01 billion in 2005, a decrease of $3.83 billion. A large part of the net loss on AIGFP s derivatives recognized in 2006 was due to the weakening of the U.S. dollar, primarily against the British Pound and Euro, resulting in a decrease in the fair value of the foreign currency derivatives hedging AIGFP s available for sale securities. The majority of the net gain on AIGFP s derivatives in 2005 was due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, primarily against the British Pound and Euro, which increased the fair value of the foreign currency derivatives hedging available for sale securities. To a lesser extent, the net gain in 2005 was due to the decrease in long-term U.S. interest rates, which increased the fair value of derivatives hedging AIGFP s assets and liabilities.

Financial market conditions in 2006 were characterized by a general flattening of interest rate yield curves across fixed income markets globally, tightening of credit spreads, higher equity valuations and a weaker U.S. dollar.

The most significant component of Capital Markets operating expenses is compensation, which was approximately $544 million, $481 million and $497 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The amount of compensation was not affected by gains and losses arising from derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133.

AIG elected to early adopt FAS 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments (FAS 155), in 2006 and AIGFP elected to apply the fair value option to its structured notes and other financial liabilities containing embedded derivatives outstanding as of January 1, 2006. The cumulative effect of the adoption of FAS 155 on these instruments at January 1, 2006 was a pre-tax loss of $29 million. The effect of these hybrid financial instruments reflected in AIGFP s operating income in 2006 was a pretax loss of $287 million, largely offset by gains on economic hedge positions also reflected in AIGFP s operating income.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

Capital Markets operating income in 2005 increased by $2 billion compared to 2004, primarily due to a gain related to derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting treatment of $2.01 billion in 2005 compared to a loss of $122 million in 2004. The majority of the net gain on AIGFP s derivatives recognized in 2005 was due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Euro and British Pound, which resulted in an increase in the fair value of the foreign currency derivatives hedging available for sale securities. To a lesser extent, the net gain was also due to the fall in long-term U.S. interest rates, which resulted in an increase in the fair value of AIGFP s interest rate derivatives hedging its assets and liabilities. The majority of the net loss on AIGFP s derivatives recognized in 2004 was due to the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the Euro and British Pound, which resulted in a decrease in the fair value of the foreign currency derivatives hedging available for sale securities. This loss was partially offset by an increase in the fair value of its interest rate derivatives hedging its assets and liabilities as a result of the decrease in long-term U.S. interest rates.

Financial market conditions in 2005 compared to 2004 were characterized by a general flattening of interest rate yield curves across fixed income markets globally, some tightening of credit spreads, higher equity valuations and a stronger U.S. dollar. AIGFP s 2005 results were adversely affected by customer uncertainty surrounding the negative actions of the rating agencies and the investigations, as well as the negative effect on its structured notes business of AIG being unable to fully access the capital markets during 2005.

Capital Markets operating income was also negatively affected in 2004 by the costs of the PNC settlement.

Consumer Finance

AIG s consumer finance operations in North America are principally conducted through AGF. Effective January 2, 2007, AGF expanded its operations into the United Kingdom through the acquisition of Ocean Finance and Mortgages Limited, a finance broker for home owner loans in the United Kingdom. AGF derives a substantial portion of its revenues from finance charges assessed on outstanding real estate loans, secured and unsecured non-real estate loans and retail sales finance receivables. The real estate loans are comprised principally of first lien and some second lien mortgages on residential real estate generally having a maximum term of 360 months, and are considered non-conforming. The real estate loans may be closed-end accounts or open-end home equity lines of credit and may be fixed rate or adjustable rate products. AGF does not offer mortgage products

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with borrower payment options that allow for negative amortization of the principal balance. The secured non-real estate loans are secured by consumer goods, automobiles or other personal property. Both secured and unsecured non-real estate loans and retail sales finance receivables generally have a maximum term of 60 months. The core of AGF s originations is sourced through its branches. However, a significant volume of real estate loans is also originated through broker relationships, and to lesser extents, through correspondent relationships and direct mail solicitations. In the first quarter of 2006, two wholly owned subsidiaries of AGF discontinued originating real estate loans through an arrangement with AIG Federal Savings Bank, a federally chartered thrift, and began originating such loans under their own state licenses.

AIG s foreign consumer finance operations are principally conducted through AIGCFG. AIGCFG operates primarily in emerging and developing markets. AIGCFG has operations in Argentina, China, Hong Kong, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Taiwan and Thailand. Certain of the AIGCFG operations are owned in part or in whole by Life Insurance subsidiaries. Accordingly, the financial results of those companies are shared between Financial Services and Life Insurance & Retirement Services according to their ownership percentages. While products vary by market, the businesses generally provide credit cards, unsecured and secured non-real estate loans, term deposits, savings accounts, retail sales finance and real estate loans. AIGCFG originates finance receivables through its branches and direct solicitation. AIGCFG also originates finance receivables indirectly through relationships with retailers, auto dealers, and independent agents.

Consumer Finance Results

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Consumer Finance operating income decreased to $761 million, or 13 percent, in 2006 compared to 2005. Operating income from domestic consumer finance operations declined as a result of decreased originations and purchases of real estate loans and margin compression resulting from increased interest rates and flattened yield curves. The foreign operations operating income decreased primarily due to the credit deterioration in the Taiwan credit card market.

Domestically, the U.S. housing market deteriorated throughout 2006 and ended the year fairly weak compared to recent years. As a result, the real estate loan portfolio decreased slightly during 2006 due to lower refinancing activity. This lower refinancing activity also caused a significant decrease in originations and whole loan sales in AGF s mortgage banking operation, which resulted in a substantial reduction of revenue and operating income compared to the prior year. However, softening home prices (reducing the equity customers are able to extract from their homes when refinancing) and higher mortgage rates contributed to customers utilizing non-real estate loans, which increased 10 percent compared to 2005. Retail sales finance receivables also increased 23 percent due to increased marketing efforts and customer demand. Higher revenue resulting from portfolio growth was more than offset by higher interest expense. AGF s short-term borrowing rates were 5.14 percent in 2006 compared to 3.58 percent in 2005. AGF s long-term borrowing rates were 5.05 percent in 2006 compared to 4.41 percent in 2005. AGF s net charge-off ratio improved to 0.95 percent in 2006 from 1.19 percent in 2005. The improvement in the net charge-off ratio in 2006 was primarily due to positive economic fundamentals. The U.S. economy continued to expand during the year, and the unemployment rate remained low, which improved the credit quality of AGF s portfolio. AGF s delinquency ratio remained relatively low, although it increased to 2.06 percent at December 31, 2006 from 1.93 percent at December 31, 2005. AGF reduced the hurricane Katrina portion of its allowance for finance receivable losses to $15 million at December 31, 2006 after the reevaluation of its remaining estimated losses. AGF s allowance ratio was 2.01 percent at December 31, 2006 compared to 2.20 percent at December 31, 2005.

Revenues from the foreign consumer finance operations increased by approximately 19 percent in 2006 compared to 2005. Loan growth, particularly in Poland and Argentina, was the primary driver behind the higher revenues. Higher revenues were more than offset, however, by AIGCFG s $47 million share of the allowance for losses related to industry-wide credit deterioration in the Taiwan credit card market, increased cost of funds, and higher operating expenses in connection with expansion into new markets and distribution channels and new product promotions, resulting in lower operating income for 2006 compared to 2005.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

Revenues and operating income from the Consumer Finance operations improved in 2005, both domestically and internationally.

Domestically, the relatively low interest rate environment contributed to a high level of mortgage refinancing activity. AGF s real estate loans increased 21 percent during 2005 compared to 2004. AGF s short-term borrowing rates rose to 3.58 percent in 2005 compared to 2.68 percent in 2004. AGF s long-term borrowing rates were 4.41 percent in 2005 compared to 4.28 percent in 2004. Despite high energy costs, the U.S. economy continued to expand during 2005, improving consumer credit quality. Both AGF s net charge-off ratio and delinquency ratio improved in 2005 compared to 2004. AGF s net charge-off ratio improved to 1.19 percent in 2005 from 1.60 percent in 2004. The improvement in the net charge-off ratio in 2005 was primarily due to the improving economy and a higher proportion of average net receivables that were real estate loans. AGF s delinquency ratio at December 31, 2005 was 1.93 percent compared to 2.31 percent at December 31, 2004. However, AGF incurred charges of approximately $62 million for the estimated effect of hurricane Katrina on customers in the Gulf Coast areas affected by the storm. At December 31, 2005, AGF s allowance ratio was 2.20 percent compared to 2.26 percent at December 31, 2004.

Foreign consumer finance operations performed well, as the operations in Poland and Argentina recorded improved growth in operating income. The Hong Kong businesses experienced improved loan and earnings growth in a strengthening economy.

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Asset Management Operations

AIG s Asset Management operations comprise a wide variety of investment-related services and investment products. Such services and products are offered to individuals and institutions both domestically and overseas, and are primarily comprised of Spread-Based Investment Businesses, Institutional Asset Management and Brokerage Services and Mutual Funds.

The revenues and operating income for this segment are subject to variability because they are affected by the general conditions in the equity and credit markets. In addition, realized gains and performance fees are contingent upon various fund closings, maturity levels and market conditions.

Spread-Based Investment Business

In prior years, the sale of GICs to investors, both domestically and overseas, was AIG s primary institutional Spread-Based Investment Business. During 2005, AIG launched its MIP and its asset management subsidiaries, primarily SunAmerica Life, ceased writing new GIC business. The GIC business will continue to run off for the foreseeable future while the MIP business is expected to grow.

Institutional Asset Management

AIG s Institutional Asset Management business provides an array of investment products and services globally to institutional investors, AIG subsidiaries and affiliates and high net worth investors. These products and services include traditional equity and fixed income investment management and a full range of alternative asset classes. Delivery of AIG s Institutional Asset Management products and services is accomplished via a global network of operating subsidiaries comprising AIGGIG. The primary operating entities within this group are AIG Global Investment Corp., AIG Global Real Estate Investment Corp. and AIG Private Bank. AIG Private Bank offers banking, trading and investment management services to private client and high net worth individuals and institutions globally.

Within the alternative investment asset class, AIGGIG offers hedge and private equity fund-of-funds, direct investments and distressed debt investments. Within the structured fixed income and equity product asset class, AIGGIG offers various forms of structured and credit linked notes, various forms of collateralized debt obligations and other investment strategies aimed at achieving superior returns or capital preservation. In addition, Institutional Asset Management s product offerings include various forms of principal protected and liability management structures.

Brokerage Services and Mutual Funds

AIG s Brokerage Services and Mutual Funds business provides mutual fund and broker-dealer related services to retail investors, group trusts and corporate accounts through an independent network of financial advisors. The AIG Advisor Group, Inc., a subsidiary of AIG Retirement Services, Inc., is comprised of several broker-dealer entities that provide these services to clients primarily in the U.S. marketplace. SAAMCo manages, advises and/or administers retail mutual funds, as well as the underlying assets of variable annuities sold by AIG SunAmerica and VALIC to individuals and groups throughout the United States.

Other

Included in the Other category for Asset Management is income or loss from partnerships. Partnership assets consist of investments in a diversified portfolio of private equity funds, affordable housing partnerships and hedge fund investments.

Asset Management Results

Asset Management results for 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Spread-Based Investment Business	**$3,554**	$3,547	$3,192
Institutional Asset Management	**1,670**	1,195	1,049

Brokerage Services and Mutual Funds	**293**	257	249
Other	**297**	326	224
Total	**$5,814**	$5,325	$4,714
Operating income:			
Spread-Based Investment Business(a)	**$ 947**	$1,185	$1,328
Institutional Asset Management(b)(c)	**1,031**	686	515
Brokerage Services and Mutual Funds	**87**	66	70
Other	**281**	316	212
Total	**$2,346**	$2,253	$2,125

(a) *Includes the effect of hedging activities that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses. For 2004, the effect was a gain of $313 million in operating income. During 2006 and 2005, these derivative gains and losses were reported as part of AIG s Other category, and were not reported in Asset Management operating income.*

(b) *Includes the full results of certain AIG managed private equity and real estate funds that are consolidated pursuant to FIN 46(R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities . Also includes $346 million, $261 million and $195 million for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, of third-party limited partner earnings offset in minority interest expense on the consolidated statement of income which is not a component of operating income.*

(c) *Includes the full results of certain AIG managed partnerships that are consolidated effective January 1, 2006 pursuant to EITF 04-5, Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights . For 2006, operating income includes $252 million of third-party limited partner earnings offset in minority interest expense which is not a component of operating income.*

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2006 and 2005 Comparison

Asset Management operating income increased 4 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 on revenues that increased 9 percent.

Operating income related to the Spread-Based Investment Business declined 20 percent in 2006 compared to 2005 due primarily to the continued runoff of GIC balances and spread compression related to increases in short-term interest rates. A significant portion of the remaining GIC portfolio consists of floating rate obligations. AIG has entered into hedges to manage against increases in short-term interest rates. AIG believes these hedges are economically effective, but they did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133. Income or loss from these hedges are classified as realized capital gains or losses and are included in AIG s Other category. The decline in operating income was partially offset by improved partnership income, particularly during the fourth quarter of 2006. Partnership income is primarily derived from alternative investments and is affected by performance in the equity markets. Thus, revenues, operating income and cash flow attributable to GICs will vary among reporting periods. Commencing with transactions initiated in the first quarter of 2007, AIG is reinstituting hedge accounting for derivative transactions related to the MIP.

During 2005, the MIP replaced the GIC program as AIG s principal spread-based investment activity. While the MIP showed strong growth in operating income, AIG does not expect that the income growth in the MIP will offset the runoff in the GIC portfolio for the foreseeable future, because the asset mix under the MIP does not include the alternative investments utilized in the GIC program.

The MIP was initially launched in the Euromarkets in September 2005 through AIG s $10 billion Euro medium term note program. Through December 31, 2006, AIG has issued the equivalent of $5.3 billion for the MIP in the Euromarkets and the U.S. public and private markets.

Operating income related to Institutional Asset Management increased 50 percent in 2006 to $1.0 billion compared to 2005, primarily due to an increase of $337 million in gains on certain VIEs and partnerships. These gains are offset in minority interest expense, which is not a component of operating income. AIG s unaffiliated client assets under management, including both retail mutual funds and institutional accounts, increased 21 percent from year-end 2005 to $75 billion, resulting in higher management fee income. Increased realized capital gains on real estate investments from 2005 also contributed to the increase in operating income. The growth in Institutional Asset Management revenues and operating income were driven by contributions from all asset classes globally. Partially offsetting this growth were lower performance-based fees on private equity investments, and higher expenses related to the planned expansion of marketing and distribution capabilities, combined with technology and operational infrastructure-related enhancements.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

Asset Management operating income increased in 2005 compared to 2004 as a result of growth in institutional assets under management, and the associated fee revenue, along with strong realized gains on sales of real estate investments and performance fees earned on various private equity investments. The increase in operating income was achieved despite the runoff of the existing GIC portfolio and the delay in the MIP. The decline in GIC operating income compared to 2004 reflects tighter spreads in the GIC portfolio, partially offset by improved partnership returns. Spread compression occurred as the base portfolio yield declined due to an increase in the cost of funds in the short-term floating rate portion of the GIC portfolio, only partially offset by increased investment income from the floating rate assets backing the portfolio.

Other Operations

The operating loss of AIG s Other category for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was as follows:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005	2004
Other Operating Income (Loss):			
Equity earnings in unconsolidated entities	**$ 193**	$ (124)	$ 157
Interest expense	**(859)**	(541)	(435)
Unallocated corporate expenses	**(555)**	(413)	(316)
Compensation expense SICO Plans	**(108)**	(205)	(62)
Compensation expense Starr tender offer	**(54)**		
Realized capital gains (losses)	**(295)**	505	94
Regulatory settlement costs		(1,644)	
Other miscellaneous, net	**(23)**	(113)	
Total Other	**$(1,701)**	$(2,535)	$(562)

2006 and 2005 Comparison

Operating loss for AIG s Other category declined to $1.7 billion in 2006 compared to $2.5 billion in 2005, largely due to regulatory settlement costs of $1.6 billion in 2005 as described under Item 3. Legal Proceedings. Interest expense grew in 2006 as a result of increased borrowings by the parent holding company. Unallocated corporate expenses increased $142 million due to increases in general corporate expenses primarily resulting from ongoing efforts to improve internal controls, higher stock compensation expenses and expenses relating to executive departures in 2005 and 2006. AIG expects these compensation expenses to continue to increase as these improvement efforts progress. Operating income in 2006 also includes realized capital losses of $295 million, primarily reflecting the effect of hedging activities in the Financial Services and Asset Management segments that did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133. Also reflected in Other operating loss in 2006 is an out of period charge of $61 million with respect to the SICO Plans and a one-time charge related to the Starr tender offer of $54 million. For a further discussion of these items, see Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. These declines were partially

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offset by increased equity earnings in certain unconsolidated subsidiaries.

2005 and 2004 Comparison

AIG s Other operating loss was $2.5 billion in 2005 compared to $562 million in 2004, reflecting the $1.6 billion of regulatory settlement costs in 2005. In addition, AIG s equity in certain partially owned subsidiaries includes $312 million and $96 million in catastrophe losses in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

At December 31, 2006, AIG had total consolidated shareholders equity of $101.68 billion and total consolidated borrowings of $148.68 billion. At that date, $131.55 billion of such borrowings were not guaranteed by AIG, were matched borrowings by AIG or AIGFP, or represented liabilities connected to trust preferred stock.

In 2007, AIG expects to issue capital securities in one or more series. The proceeds will be used to repurchase shares of common stock or to otherwise improve the efficiency of AIG s capital structure.

Borrowings

At December 31, 2006, AIG s net borrowings were $17.13 billion after reflecting amounts that were matched borrowings by AIG and AIGFP, amounts not guaranteed by AIG and liabilities connected to trust preferred stock. The following table summarizes borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005
AIG s net borrowings	**$ 17,126**	$ 10,425
Liabilities connected to trust preferred stock	**1,440**	1,391
AIG MIP matched notes and bonds payable	**5,468**	
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable	**72**	
AIGFP		
GIAs	**20,664**	20,811
Matched notes and bonds payable	**35,776**	24,950
Hybrid financial instrument liabilities*	**8,856**	
Borrowings not guaranteed by AIG	**59,277**	52,272
Total	**$148,679**	$109,849

* *Represents structured notes issued by AIGFP that are accounted for using the fair value option.*

Borrowings issued or guaranteed by AIG and those borrowings not guaranteed by AIG at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005
AIG borrowings:		
Notes and bonds payable	**$ 8,915**	$ 4,607
Loans and mortgages payable	**841**	814
AIG MIP matched notes and bonds payable	**5,468**	
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable	**72**	
Total AIG Borrowing	**15,296**	5,421

Borrowings guaranteed by AIG:		
AIGFP		
GIAs	**20,664**	20,811
Notes and bonds payable	**37,528**	26,463
Hybrid financial instrument liabilities[(a)]	**8,856**	
Total	**67,048**	47,274
AIG Funding, Inc. commercial paper	**4,821**	2,694
AGC Notes and bonds payable	**797**	797
Liabilities connected to trust preferred stock	**1,440**	1,391
Total borrowings issued or guaranteed by AIG	**89,402**	57,577
Borrowings not guaranteed by AIG:		
ILFC		
Commercial paper	**2,747**	2,615
Notes and bonds payable[(b)]	**26,591**	23,715
Total	**29,338**	26,330
AGF		
Commercial paper	**4,328**	3,423
Notes and bonds payable	**19,595**	18,719
Total	**23,923**	22,142
AIGCFG		
Commercial paper	**227**	476
Loans and mortgages payable	**1,453**	1,047
Total	**1,680**	1,523
AIG Finance Taiwan Limited commercial paper	**26**	
Other Subsidiaries	**1,065**	927
Variable Interest Entity debt:		
A.I. Credit	**880**	
AIGGIG	**55**	140
AIG Global Real Estate Investment	**2,052**	977
AIG SunAmerica	**203**	233
ALICO	**55**	
Total	**3,245**	1,350
Total borrowings not guaranteed by AIG	**59,277**	52,272
Total Debt	**$148,679**	$109,849

(a) Represents structured notes issued by AIGFP that are accounted for using the fair value option.

(b) Includes borrowings under Export Credit Facility of $2.7 billion and $2.6 billion, at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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The debt activity, excluding commercial paper of $12.15 billion and VIE debt of $3.25 billion, for the year ended December 31, 2006 was as follows:

(in millions)	Balance at December 31, 2005	Issuances	Maturities and Repayments	Effect of Foreign Exchange	Other Changes	**Balance at December 31, 2006**
AIG						
Notes and bonds payable	$ 4,607	$ 5,262	$ (1,096)	$ 142	$	**$ 8,915**
Loans and mortgages payable	814	1,348	(1,325)	3	1	**841**
AIG MIP matched notes and bonds payable		5,371		98	(1)	**5,468**
Series AIGFP matched notes and bonds payable		72				**72**
AIGFP						
GIAs	20,811	12,265	(12,432)	20		**20,664**
Notes and bonds payable and hybrid financial instrument liabilities	26,463	32,115	(12,532)	299	39	**46,384**
AGC notes and bonds payable	797					**797**
Liabilities connected to trust preferred stock	1,391				49	**1,440**
ILFC notes and bonds payable	23,715	6,406	(3,843)	535	(222)	**26,591**
AGF notes and bonds payable	18,719	3,620	(3,065)	296	25	**19,595**
AIGCFG loans and mortgages payable	1,047	3,067	(2,711)	58	(8)	**1,453**
Other subsidiaries	927	344	(350)	4	140	**1,065**
Total	$ 99,291	$ 69,870	$ (37,354)	$ 1,455	$ 23	**$ 133,285**

AIG (Parent Company)
AIG intends to continue its customary practice of issuing debt securities from time to time to meet its financing needs and those of certain of its subsidiaries for general corporate purposes, as well as for the MIP. In July 2006, AIG filed and had declared effective a post-effective amendment to its universal shelf registration statement to sell up to $25.1 billion of debt securities, preferred and common stock and other securities.

In October 2006, AIG established a medium term note program under its shelf registration statement providing for the issuance of up to $25.1 billion of AIG debt securities. The proceeds from the issuance of these debt securities may be used (i) by AIG for general corporate purposes, (ii) by AIGFP as it would use the proceeds from its own borrowings as discussed below or (iii) to fund the MIP. As of December 31, 2006, $1.8 billion principal amount of notes were outstanding under the medium term note program, of which (i) $749 million was used for AIG s general corporate purposes, (ii) $72 million was used by AIGFP and (iii) $1.0 billion was used to fund the MIP. The maturity dates of these notes range from 2011 to 2046. To the extent deemed appropriate, AIG may enter into swap transactions to manage its effective borrowing with respect to these notes.

AIG also maintains a Euro medium term note program under which an aggregate nominal amount of up to $10.0 billion of notes may be outstanding at any one time. The program provides that additional notes may be issued to replace matured or redeemed notes. As of December 31, 2006, the equivalent of $5.7 billion of notes were outstanding under the program, of which $3.7 billion were used to fund the MIP and the remainder was used for AIG s general corporate purposes. The aggregate amount outstanding includes $249 million resulting from foreign exchange translation into U.S. dollars, of which $151 million relates to notes issued by AIG for general corporate purposes and $98 million relates to notes issued to fund the MIP. AIG has hedged the currency exposure arising from foreign currency denominated notes by effectively economically hedging that exposure, although such hedges did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133. In 2007, through February 15, AIG issued the equivalent of $194 million under the Euro program to fund the MIP.

In 2006, AIG issued in Rule 144A/Regulation S offerings $3 billion principal amount of senior notes, of which $1.0 billion was exchanged by AIG for substantially identical notes that are registered under the Securities Act. The proceeds from the sale of $2.25 billion of these notes were used for AIG s general corporate purposes and $750 million was used to fund the MIP. In 2007, through February 15, AIG issued in Rule 144A offerings an aggregate of $750 million principal amount of senior notes, of which $500 million was used to fund the MIP and $250 million was used for AIG s general corporate purposes.

In November 2006, AIG filed a shelf registration statement in Japan, providing for the issuance of up to Japanese Yen 300 billion principal amount of senior notes. In December 2006, AIG issued the equivalent of $429 million under the Japanese shelf registration statement, the proceeds of which were used for AIG s general corporate purposes.

In November 2006, AIG established an Australian dollar debt program under which senior notes with an aggregate amount of up to 5 billion Australian dollars may be outstanding at any one time. The program provides that additional notes may be issued to replace matured or redeemed notes. Although as of December 31, 2006 there were no outstanding notes under the Australian program, AIG intends to use the program opportunistically to fund the MIP or for AIG s general corporate purposes.

In March 2006, AIG borrowed a total of $1.3 billion on an unsecured basis pursuant to loan agreements with third-party banks, of which $700 million remained outstanding on December 31, 2006; $500 million was repaid in February 2007, and the balance matures in March 2007.

AIGFP

AIGFP uses the proceeds from the issuance of notes and bonds and GIA borrowings to invest in a diversified portfolio of securities and derivative transactions. The borrowings may also be temporarily invested in securities purchased under agreements to resell. AIGFP s notes and bonds include structured debt instruments whose payment terms are linked to one or more financial or other indices (such as an equity index or commodity index or another measure that is not considered to be clearly and closely related to the debt instrument). These notes contain embedded derivatives that otherwise would be required to be accounted for separately under FAS 133. Upon AIG s early adoption of FAS 155, AIGFP elected the fair value option for these notes. The notes that are accounted for using the fair value option are reported separately under hybrid financial instrument liabilities. AIG guarantees the obligations of AIGFP under AIGFP s notes and bonds and GIA borrowings. See Operating Review Financial Services Operations, Liquidity and Derivatives herein.

In June 2006, AIGFP sold an aggregate of $2.0 billion principal amount of senior, floating rate notes in Rule 144A offerings, of which $1.0 billion matures in 2007 and $1.0 billion matures in 2008. AIGFP also has a Euro medium term note program under which an aggregate nominal amount of up to $10.0 billion of notes may be outstanding at any one time. The program provides that additional notes may be issued to replace matured or redeemed notes. As of December 31, 2006, $5.66 billion of notes were outstanding under the program, including $575 million resulting from foreign exchange translation into U.S. dollars. AIGFP s Rule 144A Notes and the notes issued under this program are guaranteed by AIG and are included in AIGFP s Notes and Bonds Payable in the preceding table of borrowings.

AIG Funding

AIG Funding, Inc. (AIG Funding), issues commercial paper that is guaranteed by AIG in order to help fulfill the short-term cash requirements of AIG and its subsidiaries. The issuance of AIG Funding s commercial paper, including the guarantee by AIG, is subject to the approval of AIG s Board of Directors or the Finance Committee of the Board if it exceeds certain pre-approved limits.

As backup for the commercial paper program and for other general corporate purposes, AIG and AIG Funding maintain revolving credit facilities, which, as of December 31, 2006, had an aggregate of $5.8 billion available to be drawn and which are summarized below under Revolving Credit Facilities.

ILFC

ILFC fulfills its short-term cash requirements through operating cash flows and the issuance of commercial paper. The issuance of commercial paper is subject to the approval of ILFC s Board of Directors and is not guaranteed by AIG. ILFC maintains syndicated revolving credit facilities which, as of December 31, 2006, aggregated $6.5 billion and which are summarized below under Revolving Credit Facilities. These facilities are used as back up for ILFC s maturing debt and other obligations.

As a well-known seasoned issuer, ILFC has filed an automatic shelf registration statement with the SEC allowing ILFC immediate access to the U.S. public debt markets. For 2006, $1.90 billion of debt securities were issued under this registration statement and $3.52 billion were issued under a prior registration statement. In addition, ILFC has a Euro medium term note program for $7.0 billion, under which $4.28 billion in notes were sold through December 31, 2006. Notes issued under the Euro medium term note program are included in ILFC Notes and bonds payable in the preceding table of borrowings. The foreign exchange adjustment for the foreign currency denominated debt was $733 million at December 31, 2006 and $197 million at December 31, 2005. ILFC has substantially eliminated the currency exposure arising from foreign currency denominated notes by economically hedging the portion of the note exposure not already offset by Euro-denominated operating lease payments, although such hedges did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133.

ILFC had a $4.3 billion Export Credit Facility for use in connection with the purchase of approximately 75 aircraft delivered through 2001. This facility was guaranteed by various European Export Credit Agencies. The interest rate varies from 5.75 percent to 5.90 percent on these amortizing ten-year borrowings depending on the delivery date of the aircraft. At December 31, 2006, ILFC had $1.0 billion outstanding under this facility. The debt is collateralized by a pledge of the shares of a subsidiary of ILFC, which holds title to the aircraft financed under the facility.

In May 2004, ILFC entered into a similarly structured Export Credit Facility for up to a maximum of $2.64 billion for Airbus aircraft to be delivered through May 31, 2005. The facility was subsequently increased to $3.64 billion and extended to include aircraft to be delivered through May 31, 2007. The facility becomes available as the various European Export Credit Agencies provide their guarantees for aircraft based on a six-month forward-looking calendar, and the interest rate is determined through a bid process. At December 31, 2006, ILFC had $1.7 billion outstanding under this facility. Borrowings with respect to these facilities are included in ILFC s Notes and bonds payable in the preceding table of borrowings.

From time to time, ILFC enters into funded financing agreements. As of December 31, 2006, ILFC had a total of $1.2 billion outstanding, which has varying maturities through February 2012. The interest rates are LIBOR-based, with spreads ranging from 0.30 percent to 1.625 percent.

In December of 2005, ILFC issued two tranches of junior subordinated debt totaling $1.0 billion to underlie trust preferred securities issued by a trust sponsored by ILFC. Both tranches mature on December 21, 2065, but each tranche has a different call option. The $600 million tranche has a call date of December 21, 2010 and the $400 million tranche has a call date of December 21, 2015. The tranche with the 2010 call date has a fixed interest rate of 5.90 percent for the first five years. The tranche with the 2015 call date has a fixed interest rate of 6.25 percent for the first ten years.

Both tranches have interest rate adjustments if the call option is not exercised. If the call option is not exercised, the new interest rate will be a floating quarterly reset rate based on the initial credit spread plus the highest of (i) 3-month LIBOR, (ii) 10-year constant maturity treasury and (iii) 30-year constant maturity treasury.

The proceeds of ILFC s debt financing are primarily used to purchase flight equipment, including progress payments during the construction phase. The primary sources for the repayment of this debt and the interest expense thereon are the cash flow from operations, proceeds from the sale of flight equipment and the rollover and refinancing of the prior debt. AIG does not guarantee the debt obligations of ILFC. See also Operating Review Financial Services Operations and Liquidity herein.

AGF

AGF fulfills its short-term cash requirements through the issuance of commercial paper. The issuance of commercial paper is subject to the approval of AGF s Board of Directors and is not guaranteed by AIG. AGF maintains committed syndicated revolving credit facilities which, as of December 31, 2006, aggregated to $4.25 billion and which are summarized below under Revolving Credit Facilities. The facilities can be used for general corporate purposes and to provide backup for AGF s commercial paper programs.

AGF issued $3.62 billion during 2006 and $5.51 billion during 2005 of notes and bonds ranging in maturities from two to 25 years. As of December 31, 2006, notes and bonds aggregating $19.59 billion were outstanding with maturity dates ranging from 2007 to 2031 at interest rates ranging from 1.94 percent to 8.45 percent. To the extent deemed appropriate, AGF may enter into swap transactions to manage its effective borrowing with respect to these notes and bonds. As a well-known seasoned issuer, AGF has filed an automatic shelf registration statement with the SEC allowing AGF immediate access to the U.S. public debt markets. At December 31, 2006, AGF had the corporate authority to issue up to $13.4 billion of debt securities under its shelf registration statements.

In January 2007, AGF issued junior subordinated debentures in an aggregate principal amount of $350 million that mature in January 2067. The debentures underlie a series of trust preferred securities sold by a trust sponsored by AGF in a Rule 144A/Regulation S offering. AGF can redeem the debentures at par beginning in January 2017 and until that time will pay a fixed rate of interest. If AGF does not redeem the debentures in January 2017, the interest rate changes to a floating rate, which will reset based on 3-month LIBOR.

AGF s funding sources include a medium term note program, private placement debt, retail note issuances, securitizations of finance receivables that AGF accounts for as on-balance-sheet secured financings and bank financings. In addition, AGF has become an established issuer of long-term debt in the international capital markets.

In addition to debt refinancing activities, proceeds from the collection of finance receivables may be used to pay the principal and interest on AGF s debt. AIG does not guarantee any of the debt obligations of AGF. See also Operating Review Financial Services Operations and Liquidity herein.

AIGCFG

AIGCFG has a variety of funding mechanisms for its various markets, including: retail and wholesale deposits; short-term and long-term bank loans and intercompany subordinated debt. AIG Credit Card Company (Taiwan), a consumer finance business in Taiwan, has issued commercial paper for the funding of its own operations. AIG does not guarantee any borrowings for AIGCFG businesses, including this commercial paper.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Revolving Credit Facilities

AIG, ILFC and AGF maintain the following committed, unsecured revolving credit facilities in order to support their respective commercial paper programs and for general corporate purposes. AIG, ILFC and AGF expect to replace or extend these credit facilities on or prior to their expiration. Some of the facilities, as noted below, contain a term-out option allowing for the conversion by the borrower of any outstanding loans at expiration into one-year term loans.

(in millions) Facility	Size	Borrower(s)	Available Amount **December 31, 2006**	Expiration	One-Year Term-Out Option
AIG:					
364-Day Syndicated Facility	$1,625	AIG AIG Funding[(a)] AIG Capital Corporation[(a)]	**$1,625**	July 2007	Yes
5-Year Syndicated Facility	1,625	AIG AIG Funding[(a)] AIG Capital Corporation[(a)]	**1,625**	July 2011	No
364-Day Bilateral Facility	3,200	AIG[(b)] AIG Funding	**505**	November 2007	Yes
364-Day Intercompany Facility[(c)]	2,000	AIG	**2,000**	October 2007	Yes
Total AIG	$8,450		**$5,755**		
ILFC:					
5-Year Syndicated Facility	$2,500	ILFC	**$2,500**	October 2011	No
5-Year Syndicated Facility	2,000	ILFC	**2,000**	October 2010	No
5-Year Syndicated Facility	2,000	ILFC	**2,000**	October 2009	No
Total ILFC	$6,500		**$6,500**		
AGF:					
364-Day Syndicated Facility	$2,125	American General Finance Corporation American General Finance, Inc. [(d)]	**$2,125**	July 2007	Yes
5-Year Syndicated Facility	2,125	American General Finance Corporation	**2,125**	July 2010	No

Total AGF	$4,250	**$4,250**

(a) Guaranteed by AIG.

(b) This facility can be drawn in the form of loans or letters of credit. All drawn amounts shown above are in the form of letters of credit.

(c) Subsidiaries of AIG are the lenders on this facility.

(d) American General Finance, Inc. is an eligible borrower for up to $400 million only.

Credit Ratings

The cost and availability of unsecured financing for AIG and its subsidiaries are generally dependent on their short-term and long-term debt ratings. The following table presents the credit ratings of AIG and certain of its subsidiaries as of February 28, 2007. In parentheses, following the initial occurrence in the table of each rating, is an indication of that rating s relative rank within the agency s rating categories. That ranking refers only to the generic or major rating category and not to the modifiers appended to the rating by the rating agencies to denote relative position within such generic or major category.

	Short-term Debt			Senior Long-term Debt		
	Moody s	S&P	Fitch	Moody s[(a)]	S&P[(b)]	Fitch[(c)]
AIG	P-1 (1st of 3)	A-1+ (1st of 6)	F1+ (1st of 5)	Aa2 (2nd of 9)	AA (2nd of 8)	AA (2nd of 9)
AIG Financial Products Corp.[(d)]	P-1	A-1+		Aa2	AA	
AIG Funding, Inc.[(d)]	P-1	A-1+	F1+			
ILFC	P-1	A-1+	F1 (1st of 5)	A1 (3rd of 9)	AA-[(e)] (2nd of 8)	A+ (3rd of 9)
American General Finance Corporation	P-1	A-1 (1st of 6)	F1	A1	A+ (3rd of 8)	A+
American General Finance, Inc.	P-1	A-1	F1			A+

(a) Moody s Investors Service (Moody s). Moody s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to the generic rating categories to show relative position within rating categories.

(b) Standard & Poor s, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies (S&P). S&P ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(c)

Fitch Ratings (Fitch). Fitch ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

(d) *AIG guarantees all obligations of AIG Financial Products Corp. and AIG Funding, Inc.*

(e) *Negative rating outlook. A negative outlook by S&P indicates that a rating may be lowered, but is not necessarily a precursor of a ratings change. The outlook on all other credit ratings in the table is stable.*

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These credit ratings are current opinions of the rating agencies. As such, they may be changed, suspended or withdrawn at any time by the rating agencies as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, information or based on other circumstances. Ratings may also be withdrawn at AIG management s request. This discussion of ratings is not a complete list of ratings of AIG and its subsidiaries. See Item 1A. Risk Factors for more information regarding the credit ratings of AIG and its subsidiaries and certain risks related thereto.

Rating triggers have been defined by one independent rating agency to include clauses or agreements the outcome of which depends upon the level of ratings maintained by one or more rating agencies. Rating triggers generally relate to events which (i) could result in the termination or limitation of credit availability, or require accelerated repayment, (ii) could result in the termination of business contracts or (iii) could require a company to post collateral for the benefit of counterparties.

AIG believes that any of its own or its subsidiaries contractual obligations that are subject to ratings triggers or financial covenants relating to ratings triggers would not have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or liquidity. Ratings downgrades could also trigger the application of termination provisions in certain of AIG s contracts, principally agreements entered into by AIGFP and assumed reinsurance contracts entered into by Transatlantic.

It is estimated that, as of the close of business on February 15, 2007, based on AIGFP s outstanding municipal GIAs and financial derivatives transactions as of such date, a downgrade of AIG s long-term senior debt ratings to Aa3 by Moody s or AA- by S&P would permit counterparties to call for approximately $864 million of collateral. Further, additional downgrades could result in requirements for substantial additional collateral, which could have a material effect on how AIGFP manages its liquidity. The actual amount of additional collateral that AIGFP would be required to post to counterparties in the event of such downgrades depends on market conditions, the fair value of the outstanding affected transactions and other factors prevailing at the time of the downgrade. Additional obligations to post collateral would increase the demand on AIGFP s liquidity.

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Contractual Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

The maturity schedule of contractual obligations of AIG and its consolidated subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 was as follows:

	Payments due by Period				
(in millions)	Total Payments	Less Than One Year	1-3 Years	3+-5 Years	Over Five Years
Borrowings[(a)]	$133,285	$ 34,670	$ 29,949	$30,483	$ 38,183
Interest payments on borrowings	44,090	4,960	8,130	5,445	25,555
Loss reserves[(b)]	79,999	22,000	24,399	11,600	22,000
Insurance and investment contract liabilities [(c)]	577,730	16,023	27,728	39,376	494,603
GIC liabilities[(d)]	56,042	19,399	23,209	3,889	9,545
Aircraft purchase commitments	19,042	5,442	7,079	2,155	4,366
Operating leases	2,763	626	802	581	754
Total	$912,951	$103,120	$121,296	$93,529	$595,006

(a) *Excludes commercial paper and obligations included as debt pursuant to FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46R), and includes hybrid financial instrument liabilities recorded at fair value. See also Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

(b) *Represents future loss and loss adjustment expense payments estimated based on historical loss development payment patterns.*

(c) *Insurance and investment contract liabilities include various investment-type products with contractually scheduled maturities, including periodic payments of a term certain nature. Insurance and investment contract liabilities also include benefit and claim liabilities, of which a significant portion represents policies and contracts that do not have stated contractual maturity dates and may not result in any future payment obligations. For these policies and contracts (i) AIG is currently not making payments until the occurrence of an insurable event, such as death or disability, (ii) payments are conditional on survivorship, or (iii) the occurrence of a payment due to a surrender or other non-scheduled event out of AIG s control. AIG has made significant assumptions to determine the estimated undiscounted cash flows of these contractual policy benefits which include mortality, morbidity, future lapse rates, expenses, investment returns and interest crediting rates, offset by expected future deposits and premium on in-force policies. Due to the significance of the assumptions used, the amounts presented could be materially different from actual required payments. The amounts presented in this table are undiscounted and therefore exceed the future policy benefits and policyholder contract deposits included in the balance sheet.*

(d) *Represents guaranteed maturities under GICs.*

The maturity schedule of other commercial commitments of AIG and its consolidated subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 was as follows:

Amount of Commitment Expiration

	Total Amounts Committed	Less Than One Year	1-3 Years	3+-5 Years	Over Five Years
Letters of credit:					
Life Insurance & Retirement Services	$ 185	$ 21	$ 28	$	$ 136
Parent Company[(a)]	641	522	1	118	
DBG	198	198			
Standby letters of credit:					
Capital Markets	1,739	1,427	104	40	168
Guarantees:					
Life Insurance & Retirement Services[(b)]	2,100	113	423	7	1,557
Aircraft Leasing	161		52		109
Asset Management	246	23	53		170
Other commercial commitments[(c)]:					
Capital Markets[(d)]	15,946	5,127	2,313	2,640	5,866
Aircraft Leasing[(e)]	344				344
Life Insurance & Retirement Services[(f)]	4,896	1,119	1,730	1,177	870
Asset Management[(g)]	1,310	896	255	91	68
Life Settlement	203		203		
DBG[(h)]	1,588	690	603	295	
Parent Company	193	56	137		
Total	$ 29,750	$ 10,192	$ 5,902	$ 4,368	$ 9,288

(a) Represents reimbursement obligations under letters of credit issued by commercial banks.

(b) Primarily AIG SunAmerica construction guarantees connected to affordable housing investments.

(c) Excludes commitments with respect to pension plans. The annual pension contribution for 2007 is expected to be approximately $95 million for U.S. and non-U.S. plans. See also Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(d) Primarily liquidity facilities provided in connection with certain municipal swap transactions and collateralized bond obligations.

(e) Primarily in connection with options to acquire aircraft.

(f) Primarily AIG SunAmerica commitments to invest in partnerships.

(g) Includes commitments to invest in limited partnerships, private equity and hedge funds and real estate.
(h) Primarily commitments to invest in limited partnerships.

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Special Purpose Vehicles and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

AIG transacts with special purpose vehicles (SPVs) in the ordinary course of business. Many of these SPVs are included in the consolidated financial statements but some are off balance sheet.

AIG has guidelines with respect to the formation of and investment in SPVs and off balance sheet arrangements. In addition, AIG has expanded the responsibility of its Complex Structured Financial Transaction Committee (CSFT) to include the review of any transaction that could subject AIG to heightened legal, reputational, regulatory, accounting or other risk. See Item 9A. Controls and Procedures Management s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting for a further discussion of the CSFT.

For additional information related to AIG s activities with respect to VIEs and certain guarantees, see Notes 1 and 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Shareholders Equity

AIG s consolidated shareholders equity increased during 2006 and 2005 as follows:

(in millions)	**2006**	2005
Beginning of year	**$ 86,317**	$79,673
Net income	**14,048**	10,477
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments, net of tax	**1,735**	(1,978)
Cumulative translation adjustment, net of tax	**936**	(540)
Dividends to shareholders	**(1,690)**	(1,615)
Other*	**331**	300
End of year	**$101,677**	$86,317

**Reflects the effects of employee stock transactions and in 2006 also reflects the cumulative effect of accounting changes, including the adoption of FAS 158. See Note 1(hh) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

AIG has in the past reinvested most of its unrestricted earnings in its operations and believes such continued reinvestment in the future will be adequate to meet any foreseeable capital needs. However, AIG may choose from time to time to raise additional funds through the issuance of additional securities.

In February 2007, AIG s Board of Directors adopted a new dividend policy, to take effect with the dividend to be declared in the second quarter of 2007, providing that under ordinary circumstances, AIG s plan will be to increase its common stock dividend by approximately 20 percent annually.

Share Repurchases

During 2006, AIG did not purchase any shares of its common stock under its existing share repurchase authorization. At December 31, 2006, an additional 36,542,700 shares could be purchased under the then current authorization by AIG s Board of Directors. In February 2007, AIG s Board of Directors increased the repurchase program by authorizing the repurchase of shares with an aggregate purchase price of $8 billion. AIG or its subsidiaries from time to time may buy shares of its common stock in the open market for general corporate purposes, including to satisfy its obligations under various employee benefit plans. During 2006, ILFC purchased 17,000 shares of AIG common stock at an average cost of $72.18 per share to satisfy its obligations under an employee benefit plan. See Capital Resources and Liquidity Liquidity for a discussion of possible share repurchases in 2007.

Dividends from Insurance Subsidiaries

Payments of dividends to AIG by its insurance subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictions imposed by regulatory authorities. With respect to AIG s domestic insurance subsidiaries, the payment of any dividend requires formal notice to the insurance department in which the particular insurance subsidiary is domiciled. Under the laws of many states, an insurer may pay a dividend without prior approval of the insurance regulator when the amount of the dividend is below certain regulatory thresholds. Other foreign jurisdictions may restrict the ability of AIG s foreign insurance subsidiaries to pay dividends. The most significant foreign insurance regulatory jurisdictions include Bermuda, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, Thailand and Singapore. Largely as a result of the restrictions, approximately 90 percent of consolidated shareholders equity was restricted from immediate transfer to AIG parent at December 31, 2006. See Regulation and Supervision herein. AIG cannot predict how recent regulatory investigations may affect the ability of its regulated subsidiaries to pay dividends. To AIG s knowledge, no AIG company is currently on any regulatory or similar watch list with regard to solvency. See also Liquidity herein, Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 1A. Risk Factors Liquidity.

Regulation and Supervision

AIG s insurance subsidiaries, in common with other insurers, are subject to regulation and supervision by the states and jurisdictions in which they do business. In the U.S., the NAIC has developed Risk-Based Capital (RBC) requirements. RBC relates an individual insurance company s statutory surplus to the risk inherent in its overall operations.

In preparing both its 2004 and 2005 audited statutory financial statements for its Domestic General Insurance companies, AIG agreed with the relevant state regulatory authorities on the statutory accounting treatment of the various items requiring adjustment or restatement. With respect to the 2004 audited statutory financial statements, these adjustments and restatements reduced previously reported General Insurance statutory surplus at December 31, 2004 by approximately \$3.5 billion, to approximately \$20.6 billion. With respect to the 2005 audited statutory financial statements, the state regulators permitted the Domestic General Insurance companies to record a \$724 million reduction to opening statutory surplus as of January 1, 2005.

AIG s insurance subsidiaries file financial statements prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by domestic and foreign insurance regulatory authorities. The principal differences between statutory financial statements and financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP for domestic companies are that statutory financial statements do not reflect DAC, some bond portfolios may be carried at amortized cost, assets and liabilities are presented net of reinsurance, policyholder liabilities are valued using more conservative assumptions and certain assets are non-admitted.

In connection with the filing of the 2005 statutory financial statements for AIG s Domestic General Insurance companies, AIG agreed with the relevant state insurance regulators on the statutory accounting treatment of various items. The regulatory authorities have also permitted certain of the domestic and foreign insurance subsidiaries to support the carrying value of their investments in certain non-insurance and foreign insurance subsidiaries by utilizing the AIG audited consolidated financial statements to satisfy the requirement that the U.S. GAAP-basis equity of such entities be audited. In addition, the regulatory authorities have permitted the Domestic General Insurance companies to utilize audited financial statements prepared on a basis of accounting other than U.S. GAAP to value investments in joint ventures, limited partnerships and hedge funds. AIG has received similar permitted practices authorizations from insurance regulatory authorities in connection with the 2006 statutory financial statements. These permitted practices did not affect the Domestic General Insurance companies compliance with minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Statutory capital of each company continued to exceed minimum company action level requirements following the adjustments, but AIG nonetheless contributed an additional $750 million of capital into American Home effective September 30, 2005 and contributed a further $2.25 billion of capital in February 2006 for a total of approximately $3 billion of capital into Domestic General Insurance subsidiaries effective December 31, 2005. To enhance their current capital positions, AIG suspended dividends from the DBG companies from the fourth quarter 2005 through 2006, but AIG expects dividend payments will resume in the first quarter of 2007. AIG believes it has the capital resources and liquidity to fund any necessary statutory capital contributions.

As discussed above, various regulators have commenced investigations into certain insurance business practices. In addition, the OTS and other regulators routinely conduct examinations of AIG and its subsidiaries, including AIG s consumer finance operations. AIG cannot predict the ultimate effect that these investigations and examinations, or any additional regulation arising therefrom, might have on its business. Federal, state or local legislation may affect AIG s ability to operate and expand its various financial services businesses, and changes in the current laws, regulations or interpretations thereof may have a material adverse effect on these businesses.

AIG s U.S. operations are negatively affected under guarantee fund assessment laws which exist in most states. As a result of operating in a state which has guarantee fund assessment laws, a solvent insurance company may be assessed for certain obligations arising from the insolvencies of other insurance companies which operated in that state. AIG generally records these assessments upon notice. Additionally, certain states permit at least a portion of the assessed amount to be used as a credit against a company s future premium tax liabilities. Therefore, the ultimate net assessment cannot reasonably be estimated. The guarantee fund assessments net of credits for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, were $97 million, $124 million and $118 million.

AIG is also required to participate in various involuntary pools (principally workers compensation business) which provide insurance coverage for those not able to obtain such coverage in the voluntary markets. This participation is also recorded upon notification, as these amounts cannot reasonably be estimated.

A substantial portion of AIG s General Insurance business and a majority of its Life Insurance & Retirement Services business are conducted in foreign countries. The degree of regulation and supervision in foreign jurisdictions varies. Generally, AIG, as well as the underwriting companies operating in such jurisdictions, must satisfy local regulatory requirements. Licenses issued by foreign authorities to AIG subsidiaries are subject to modification and revocation. Thus, AIG s insurance subsidiaries could be prevented from conducting future business in certain of the jurisdictions where they currently operate. AIG s international operations include operations in various developing nations. Both current and future foreign operations could be adversely affected by unfavorable political developments up to and including nationalization of AIG s operations without compensation. Adverse effects resulting from any one country may affect AIG s results of operations, liquidity and financial condition depending on the magnitude of the event and AIG s net financial exposure at that time in that country.

Foreign insurance operations are individually subject to local solvency margin requirements that require maintenance of adequate capitalization, which AIG complies with by country. In addition, certain foreign locations, notably Japan, have established regulations that can result in guarantee fund assessments. These have not had a material effect on AIG s financial condition or results of operations.

Liquidity

AIG manages liquidity at both the subsidiary and parent company levels. At December 31, 2006, AIG s consolidated invested assets, primarily held by its subsidiaries, included $26.8 billion in cash and short-term investments. Consolidated net cash provided from operating activities in 2006 amounted to $6.8 billion. At the parent company level, liquidity management activities are conducted in a manner to preserve and enhance funding stability, flexibility, and diversity through the full range of potential operating environments and market conditions. AIG s primary sources of cash flow are dividends and other payments from its regulated and unregulated subsidiaries, as well as issuances of debt securities. Primary uses of cash flow are for debt service, subsidiary funding and shareholder dividend payments. Management believes that AIG s liquid assets, cash provided by operations and access to the capital markets will enable it to meet its anticipated cash requirements, including the funding of increased

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dividends under AIG s new dividend policy and repurchases of common stock.

Insurance Operations

The liquidity of the combined insurance operations is derived both domestically and abroad. The combined insurance operating cash flow is derived from two sources, underwriting operations and investment operations. Cash flow from underwriting operations includes periodic premium collections, including policyholders contract deposits, and paid loss recoveries, less reinsurance premiums, losses, benefits, and acquisition and operating expenses. Generally, there is a time lag from when premiums are collected and, when as a result of the occurrence of events specified in the policy, the losses and benefits are paid. Investment cash flow is primarily derived from interest and dividends received and includes realized capital gains net of realized capital losses.

In addition to the combined insurance operating cash flow, AIG s insurance operations held $11.2 billion in cash and short-term investments at December 31, 2006. Operating cash flow and the cash and short-term balances held provided AIG s insurance operations with a significant amount of liquidity. This liquidity is available, among other things, to purchase predominately high quality and diversified fixed income securities and, to a lesser extent, marketable equity securities, and to provide mortgage loans on real estate, policy loans, and collateral loans. This cash flow coupled with proceeds of approximately $126 billion from the maturities, sales and redemptions of fixed income securities and from the sale of equity securities was used to purchase approximately $161 billion of fixed income securities and marketable equity securities during 2006.

See also Operating Review General Insurance Operations General Insurance Net Investment Income and Life Insurance & Retirement Services Operations Life Insurance & Retirement Services Net Investment Income and Realized Capital Gains (Losses) herein.

General Insurance

General Insurance operating cash flow is derived from underwriting and investment activities. With respect to General Insurance operations, if paid losses accelerated beyond AIG s ability to fund such paid losses from current operating cash flows, AIG might need to liquidate a portion of its General Insurance investment portfolio and/or arrange for financing. Potential events causing such a liquidity strain could be the result of several significant catastrophic events occurring in a relatively short period of time. Additional strain on liquidity could occur if the investments liquidated to fund such paid losses were sold into a depressed market place and/or reinsurance recoverable on such paid losses became uncollectible or collateral supporting such reinsurance recoverable significantly decreased in value.

Life Insurance & Retirement Services

Life Insurance & Retirement Services operating cash flow is derived from underwriting and investment activities. If a substantial portion of the Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations bond portfolio diminished significantly in value and/or defaulted, AIG might need to liquidate other portions of its Life Insurance & Retirement Services investment portfolio and/or arrange financing. Potential events causing such a liquidity strain could be the result of economic collapse of a nation or region in which Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations exist, nationalization, terrorist acts, or other economic or political upheaval. In addition, a significant rise in interest rates leading to a major increase in policyholder surrenders could also create a liquidity strain.

Financial Services

AIG s major Financial Services operating subsidiaries consist of AIGFP, ILFC, AGF and AIGCFG. Sources of funds considered in meeting the liquidity needs of AIGFP s operations include GIAs, issuance of long-term and short-term debt, proceeds from maturities, sales of securities available for sale and securities and spot commodities leased or sold under repurchase agreements. ILFC, AGF and AIGCFG utilize the commercial paper markets, bank loans and bank credit facilities as sources of liquidity. ILFC and AGF also fund in the domestic and international capital markets without reliance on any guarantee from AIG. An additional source of liquidity for ILFC is the use of export credit facilities. AIGCFG also uses wholesale and retail bank deposits as sources of funds. On occasion, AIG has provided equity capital to ILFC, AGF and AIGCFG and provides intercompany loans to AIGCFG.

Asset Management

Asset Management operating cash flow is derived primarily from investment income in connection with domestic and foreign GICs and from the collection of various forms of investment management fees, brokerage commissions and custody fees earned from affiliated and unaffiliated clients. Investment management fees are typically asset-based fees collected on a periodic basis, while brokerage commissions and custody fees are more transaction driven and received on a continual basis. Asset Management also derives cash from the realization of gains earned through its investment partnership holdings and collects various forms of incentive management fees. These incentive management fees, which are typically based on the appreciation and/or realization of gains on managed assets, are generally received in the form of carried interest earned from sponsored funds managed on behalf of clients. Asset Management s spread-based investment business derives cash from the investment income and the sale of invested assets backing these contract liabilities.

AIGGIG incurs expenses with associated cash outflows from the operation of its business, including costs related to portfolio management and related back and middle office costs. In addition, cash is used in association with investment warehousing activities wherein AIGGIG funds and holds an investment for the benefit of a future investment vehicle.

Cash needs for the spread-based investment business are principally the result of GIC maturities. Significant blocks of the GIC portfolio will mature over the next five years. AIG utilizes asset liability matching to control liquidity risks associated with this business. In addition, AIG believes that its products incorporate certain restrictions which encourage persistency, limiting the magnitude of unforeseen surrenders in the GIC portfolio.

Liquidity for Asset Management operations can be affected by significant credit or geopolitical events that might cause a delay in fund closings, securitizations or an inability of AIG s clients to fund their capital commitments. AIGGIG has relied upon AIG from time to time in order to fund certain liquidity requirements associated with investment warehousing. In addition, AIG Global Real Estate maintains several external credit lines in order to fund its ongoing property development and construction related activities.

AIG (Parent Company)

The liquidity of the parent company is principally derived from its subsidiaries. The primary sources of cash flow are dividends and other payments from its regulated and unregulated subsidiaries, as well as issuance of debt securities. Primary uses of cash flow are for debt service, subsidiary funding, shareholder dividend payments and purchases of outstanding shares of common stock. In 2006, AIG Parent collected $2.1 billion in dividends and other payments from subsidiaries and issued $6.6 billion in debt securities excluding MIP and Series AIGFP debt. AIG Parent also made interest payments totaling $232 million, made $2.9 billion in capital contributions to subsidiaries (principally $2.3 billion to DBG), and paid $1.6 billion in dividends to shareholders in 2006. No share repurchases were made by AIG Parent in 2006.

AIG funds its short-term working capital needs through commercial paper issued by AIG Funding. As of December 31, 2006, AIG Funding had $4.8 billion of commercial paper outstanding with an average maturity of 28 days. As additional liquidity, AIG and AIG Funding maintain revolving credit facilities that, as of December 31, 2006, had an aggregate of $5.8 billion available to be drawn, which are summarized above under Revolving Credit Facilities.

At the parent company level, liquidity management activities are conducted in a manner intended to preserve and enhance funding stability, flexibility, and diversity through the full range of potential operating environments and market conditions. Assessing liquidity risk involves forecasting of cash inflows/outflows on both a short- and long-term basis. Corporate Treasury is responsible for formulating the parent company s liquidity and contingency planning efforts, as well as for execution of AIG s specific funding activities. Through active liquidity management, AIG seeks to retain stable, reliable and cost-effective funding sources. In addition to current liquidity requirements, factors which affect funding decisions include market conditions, prevailing interest rates and the desired maturity profile of liabilities. The objectives of contingency planning are to ensure maintenance of appropriate liquidity during normal and stress periods, to measure and project funding requirements during periods of stress, and to manage access to funding sources. Diversification of funding sources is an important element of AIG s liquidity risk management approach.

AIG s liquidity could be impaired by an inability to access the capital markets or by unforeseen significant outflows of cash. This situation may arise due to circumstances that AIG may be unable to control, such as a general market disruption or an operational problem that affects third parties or AIG. Regulatory and other legal restrictions may limit AIG s ability to transfer funds freely, either to or from its subsidiaries. In particular, many of AIG s subsidiaries, including its insurance subsidiaries, are subject to laws and regulations that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds to the parent holding company, or that prohibit such transfers altogether in certain circumstances. These laws and regulations may hinder AIG s ability to access funds that it may need to make payments on its obligations. Because of the wide geographic profile of AIG s regulated subsidiaries, management believes that these cash flows represent a diversified source of liquidity for AIG. For a further discussion of the regulatory environment in which AIG subsidiaries operate and other issues affecting AIG s liquidity, see Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Invested Assets

AIG s investment strategy is to invest primarily in high quality securities while maintaining diversification to avoid significant exposure to issuer, industry and/or country concentrations.

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The following tables summarize the composition of AIG s invested assets by segment, at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

(in millions)	General Insurance	Life Insurance & Retirement Services	Financial Services	Asset Management	Other	Total
2006						
Fixed maturities:						
Bonds available for sale, at fair value	**$ 67,994**	**$287,360**	**$ 1,357**	**$ 30,680**	**$**	**$387,391**
Bonds held to maturity, at amortized cost	**21,437**					**21,437**
Bond trading securities, at fair value	**1**	**1,995**		**7,041**		**9,037**
Equity securities:						
Common stocks available for sale, at fair value	**4,245**	**8,711**		**226**	**80**	**13,262**
Common and preferred stocks trading, at fair value	**350**	**13,705**		**366**		**14,421**
Preferred stocks available for sale, at fair value	**1,884**	**650**	**5**			**2,539**
Mortgage loans on real estate, net of allowance	**13**	**12,852**	**95**	**4,107**		**17,067**
Policy loans	**1**	**7,458**	**2**	**48**	**(8)**	**7,501**
Collateral and guaranteed loans, net of allowance	**3**	**733**	**2,301**	**729**	**84**	**3,850**
Financial services assets:						
Flight equipment primarily under operating leases, net of accumulated depreciation			**39,875**			**39,875**
Securities available for sale, at fair value			**47,205**			**47,205**
Trading securities, at fair value			**5,031**			**5,031**
Spot commodities			**220**			**220**
Unrealized gain on swaps, options and forward transactions			**19,252**			**19,252**
Trading assets			**2,468**			**2,468**
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at contract value			**33,702**			**33,702**

Finance receivables, net of allowance			29,573			29,573
Securities lending collateral, at fair value	5,376	50,099	76	13,755		69,306
Other invested assets	9,207	14,263	2,212	15,823	609	42,114
Short-term investments, at cost	3,281	6,893	1,245	13,825	5	25,249
Total investments and financial services assets as shown on the balance sheet	113,792	404,719	184,619	86,600	770	790,500
Cash	334	672	390	186	8	1,590
Investment income due and accrued	1,363	4,364	23	326	1	6,077
Real estate, net of accumulated depreciation	570	698	17	75	26	1,386
Total invested assets*	$116,059	$410,453	$185,049	$ 87,187	$805	$799,553

* *At December 31, 2006, approximately 68 percent and 32 percent of invested assets were held in domestic and foreign investments, respectively.*

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(in millions)	General Insurance	Life Insurance & Retirement Services	Financial Services	Asset Management	Other	Total
2005						
Fixed maturities:						
Bonds available for sale, at fair value	$50,870	$273,165	$ 1,307	$34,174	$	$359,516
Bonds held to maturity, at amortized cost	21,528					21,528
Bond trading securities, at fair value		1,073		3,563		4,636
Equity securities:						
Common stocks available for sale, at fair value	4,505	7,436		227	59	12,227
Common stocks trading, at fair value	425	8,122		412		8,959
Preferred stocks available for sale, at fair value	1,632	760	10			2,402
Mortgage loans on real estate, net of allowance	14	10,247	71	3,968		14,300
Policy loans	2	6,987	2	48		7,039
Collateral and guaranteed loans, net of allowance	3	1,172	1,719	578	98	3,570
Financial services assets:						
Flight equipment primarily under operating leases, net of accumulated depreciation			36,245			36,245
Securities available for sale, at fair value			37,511			37,511
Trading securities, at fair value			6,499			6,499
Spot commodities			92			92
Unrealized gain on swaps, options and forward transactions			18,695			18,695
Trading assets			1,204			1,204
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at contract value		28	14,519			14,547
Finance receivables, net of allowance			27,995			27,995
Securities lending collateral, at fair value	4,931	42,991		11,549		59,471
Other invested assets	6,350	9,847	2,758	12,096	21	31,072
Short-term investments, at cost	2,482	5,855	1,382	5,619	4	15,342

Total investments and financial services assets as shown on the balance sheet	92,742	367,683	150,009	72,234	182	682,850
Cash	305	989	331	196	76	1,897
Investment income due and accrued	1,232	4,073	18	402	2	5,727
Real estate, net of accumulated depreciation	525	659	17	73	19	1,293
Total invested assets*	$94,804	$373,404	$150,375	$72,905	$279	$691,767

* *At December 31, 2005, approximately 70 percent and 30 percent of invested assets were held in domestic and foreign investments, respectively.*

General Insurance Invested Assets

In AIG s General Insurance business, the duration of liabilities for long-tail casualty lines is greater than other lines. As differentiated from the Life Insurance & Retirement Services companies, the focus is not on asset-liability matching, but on preservation of capital and growth of surplus.

Fixed income holdings of the Domestic General Insurance companies are comprised primarily of tax-exempt securities, which provide attractive risk-adjusted after-tax returns. These high quality municipal investments have an average rating of high AA.

Fixed income assets held in Foreign General Insurance are of high quality and short to intermediate duration, averaging 4.2 years compared to 7.2 years for those in Domestic General Insurance.

While reserves are invested in conventional fixed income securities in Domestic General Insurance, a modest portion of surplus is allocated to large capitalization, high-dividend, public equity strategies and to alternative investments, including private equity and hedge funds. These investments have provided a combination of added diversification and attractive long-term returns.

General Insurance invested assets grew by $21.3 billion, or 22 percent, during 2006 as bond holdings grew by $17 billion, or 24 percent. Listed equity holdings remained essentially flat at $6.5 billion.

Life Insurance & Retirement Services Invested Assets

With respect to Life Insurance & Retirement Services, AIG s investment strategy is to produce cash flows greater than maturing insurance liabilities. AIG actively manages the asset-liability relationship in its foreign operations, as it has been doing throughout AIG s history, even though certain territories lack qualified long-term investments or certain local regulatory authorities may impose investment restrictions. For example, in several Southeast Asian countries, the duration of investments is shorter than the effective maturity of the related policy liabilities. Therefore, there is risk that the reinvestment of the proceeds at the maturity of the initial investments may be at a yield below that of the interest required for the accretion of the policy liabilities. Additionally, there exists a future investment risk associated with certain policies currently in-force which will have premium receipts in the future. That is, the investment of these future premium receipts may be at a yield below that required to meet future policy liabilities.

In 2006, new money investment rates generally increased in the U.S., Japan and Taiwan, and were generally unchanged in Thailand. In regard to in-force business, management focus is required in both the investment and product management process to maintain an adequate yield to match the interest necessary to support future policy liabilities. Business strategies continue to evolve to maintain profitability of the overall business. In some countries, new products are being introduced with minimal investment guarantees resulting in a shift toward investment linked savings products and away from traditional savings products with higher guarantees.

The investment of insurance cash flows and reinvestment of the proceeds of matured securities and coupons requires active management of investment yields while maintaining satisfactory investment quality and liquidity.

AIG may use alternative investments in certain foreign jurisdictions where interest rates remain low and there are limited long-dated bond markets, including equities, real estate and foreign currency denominated fixed income instruments to extend the duration or increase the yield of the investment portfolio to more closely match the requirements of the policyholder liabilities and DAC recoverability. This strategy has been effectively used in Japan and more recently by Nan Shan in Taiwan. In Japan, foreign assets, excluding those matched to foreign liabilities, were approximately 30 percent of statutory assets, which is below the maximum allowable percentage under current local regulation. Foreign assets comprised approximately 32 percent of Nan Shan s invested assets at December 31, 2006, slightly below the maximum allowable percentage under current local regulation. The majority of Nan Shan s in-force policy portfolio is traditional life and endowment insurance products with implicit interest rate guarantees. New business with lower interest rate guarantees are gradually reducing the overall interest requirements, but asset portfolio yields have declined faster due to the prolonged low interest rate environment. As a result, although the investment margins for a large block of in-force policies are negative, the block remains profitable because the mortality and expense margins presently exceed the negative investment spread. In response to the low interest rate environment and the volatile exchange rate of the NT dollar, Nan Shan is emphasizing new products with lower implied guarantees, including participating endowments and investment linked products. Although the risks of a continued low interest rate environment coupled with a volatile NT dollar could increase net liabilities and require additional capital to maintain adequate local solvency margins, Nan Shan currently believes it has adequate resources to meet all future policy obligations.

AIG actively manages the asset-liability relationship in its domestic operations. This relationship is more easily managed through the availability of qualified long-term investments.

A number of guaranteed benefits, such as living benefits or guaranteed minimum death benefits, are offered on certain variable life and variable annuity products. AIG manages its exposure resulting from these long-term guarantees through reinsurance or capital market hedging instruments.

AIG invests in equities for various reasons, including diversifying its overall exposure to interest rate risk. Available for sale bonds and equity securities are subject to declines in fair value. Such declines in fair value are presented in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments, net of taxes, as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income. Declines that are determined to be other-than-temporary are reflected in income in the period in which the intent to hold the securities to recovery no longer exists. See Valuation of Invested Assets herein. Generally, insurance regulations restrict the types of assets in which an insurance company may invest. When permitted by regulatory authorities and when deemed necessary to protect insurance assets, including invested assets, from adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, AIG and its insurance subsidiaries may enter into derivative transactions as end users to hedge their exposures. For a further discussion of AIG s use of derivatives, see Risk Management Credit Risk Management Derivatives herein.

In certain jurisdictions, significant regulatory and/or foreign governmental barriers exist which may not permit the immediate free flow of funds between insurance subsidiaries or from the insurance subsidiaries to AIG parent. For a discussion of these restrictions, see Item 1. Business Regulation.

Life Insurance & Retirement Services invested assets grew by $37.0 billion, or 10 percent, during 2006 as bond holdings grew by $15.1 billion, or 6 percent, and listed equity holdings grew by $6.7 billion, or 41 percent. For a discussion of credit risk exposures, see Risk Management Credit Risk Management herein.

Financial Services Invested Assets

ILFC

The cash used for the purchase of flight equipment is derived primarily from the proceeds of ILFC s debt financings. The primary sources for the repayment of this debt and the related interest expense are ILFC s cash flow from operations, proceeds from the sale of flight equipment and the rollover and refinancing of the prior debt. During 2006, ILFC acquired flight equipment costing $6.0 billion. For a further discussion of ILFC s borrowings, see Operating Review Financial Services Operations Aircraft Leasing and Capital Resources Borrowings herein.

At December 31, 2006, ILFC had committed to purchase 254 new aircraft deliverable from 2007 through 2015 for an estimated aggregate purchase price of $19.0 billion. As of February 22, 2007, ILFC has entered into leases for all of the new aircraft to be delivered in 2007, and 64 of 171 of the new aircraft to be delivered subsequent to 2007. ILFC will be required to find customers for any aircraft currently on order and any aircraft to be ordered, and it must arrange financing for portions of the purchase price of such equipment. ILFC has been successful to date both in placing its new aircraft on lease or under sales contract and obtaining adequate financing, but there can be no assurance that such success will continue in future environments.

Capital Markets

Capital Markets derivative transactions are carried at market value or at estimated fair value when market prices are not readily available. AIGFP reduces its economic risk exposure through similarly valued offsetting transactions including swaps, trading securities, options, forwards and futures. The estimated fair values of these transactions represent assessments of the present value of expected future cash flows. These transactions would be exposed to liquidity risk if AIGFP were required to sell or close out the transactions prior to maturity. AIG believes that the effect of any such event would not be significant to AIG s financial condition or its overall liquidity. For a further discussion on the use of derivatives by Capital Markets, see Operating Review Financial Services Operations Capital Markets and Risk Management Derivatives herein and Note 19 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AIGFP uses the proceeds from the issuance of notes and bonds and GIAs to invest in a diversified portfolio of securities, including securities available for sale, at market, and derivative transactions. The funds may also be invested in securities purchased under agreements to resell. The proceeds from the disposal of the aforementioned securities available for sale and securities purchased under agreements to resell are used to fund the maturing GIAs or other AIGFP financings, or invest in new assets. For a further discussion of AIGFP s borrowings, see Capital Resources Borrowings herein.

Securities available for sale is predominately a diversified portfolio of high grade fixed income securities, where the individual securities have varying degrees of credit risk. At December 31, 2006, the average credit rating of this portfolio was in the AA+ category or the equivalent thereto as determined through rating agencies or internal review. AIGFP has also entered into credit derivative transactions to economically hedge its credit risk associated with $128 million of these securities. Securities deemed below investment grade at December 31, 2006 amounted to approximately $340 million in fair value, representing 0.7 percent of the total AIGFP securities available for sale. There have been no significant downgrades through February 15, 2007. If its securities available for sale portfolio were to suffer significant default and the collateral held declined significantly in value with no replacement or the credit default swap counterparty failed to perform, AIGFP could have a liquidity strain. AIG guarantees AIGFP s payment obligations, including its debt obligations.

AIGFP s exposure management objective is to minimize interest rate, currency, commodity and equity risks associated with its securities available for sale. That is, when AIGFP purchases a security for its securities available for sale investment portfolio, it simultaneously enters into an offsetting internal hedge such that the payment terms of the hedging transaction offset the payment terms of the investment security, which achieves the economic result of converting the return on the underlying security to U.S. dollar LIBOR plus or minus a spread based on the underlying profit on each security on the initial trade date. The market risk associated with such internal hedges is managed on a portfolio basis, with third-party hedging transactions executed as necessary. As hedge accounting treatment was not achieved in 2006, the unrealized gains and losses on the derivative transactions with unaffiliated third parties were reflected in operating income. The unrealized gains and losses on the underlying securities available for sale resulting from changes in interest rates and currency rates and commodity and equity prices were included in Accumulated other comprehensive income, or in operating income, as appropriate. When a security is sold, the realized gain or loss with respect to this security is then included in operating income.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are treated as collateralized financing transactions. AIGFP takes possession of or obtains a security interest in securities purchased under agreements to resell.

AIGFP owns inventories in certain commodities in which it trades, and may reduce the exposure to market risk through the use of swaps, forwards, futures, and option contracts. Physical commodities held in AIGFP s wholly owned broker-dealer subsidiary are recorded at fair value. All other commodities are recorded at the lower of cost or market value.

Trading securities, at fair value, and securities and spot commodities sold but not yet purchased, at fair value, are marked to market daily with the unrealized gain or loss being recognized in income at that time. These trading securities are purchased and sold as necessary to meet the risk management objectives of Capital Markets operations. **The gross unrealized gains and gross unrealized losses of Capital Markets operations included in the financial services assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 were as follows:**

(in millions)	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses
Securities available for sale, at fair value[(a)]	$ 1,575	$ 282
Unrealized gain/loss on swaps, options and forward transactions[(b)]	19,252	11,401

(a) See Note 8(i) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) These amounts are also presented as the respective balance sheet amounts.

The senior management of AIG defines the policies and establishes general operating parameters for Capital Markets operations. AIG s senior management has established various oversight committees to monitor on an ongoing basis the various financial market, operational and credit risks attendant to the Capital Markets operations. The senior management of AIGFP reports the results of its operations to and reviews future strategies with AIG s senior management.

AIGFP actively manages the exposures to limit potential losses, while maximizing the rewards afforded by these business opportu-

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nities. In doing so, AIGFP must continually manage a variety of exposures, including credit, market, liquidity, operational and legal risks.

Consumer Finance

AIG s Consumer Finance operations provide a wide variety of consumer finance products, including real estate and other consumer loans, credit card loans, retail sales finance and credit-related insurance to customers both domestically and overseas, particularly in emerging markets. These products are funded through a combination of deposits and various borrowings, including commercial paper and medium-term notes. AIG s Consumer Finance operations are exposed to credit risk and risk of loss resulting from adverse fluctuations in interest rates. Over half of the finance receivables are real estate loans which are substantially collateralized by the related properties.

With respect to credit losses, the allowance for losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to absorb anticipated credit losses existing in that portfolio as of the balance sheet date.

Asset Management Invested Assets

Asset Management invested assets are primarily comprised of assets supporting AIG s spread-based investment business, which includes AIG s MIP and domestic GIC programs as well as AIG s foreign spread-based business. Asset Management invested assets also include assets attributable to certain consolidated partnerships and variable interest entities. A portion of these consolidated assets is offset by minority interest liabilities attributable to unaffiliated investor entities in AIG-sponsored investment vehicles.

The spread-based investment business strategy is to produce cash flows greater than maturing liabilities. The asset-liability relationship is managed actively, leveraging the organization s experience in the Life Insurance & Retirement Services segment. Margins are emphasized while maintaining satisfactory investment quality and liquidity. The invested assets are predominantly fixed income securities for the spread-based investment business.

Asset Management invested assets grew by $14.3 billion, or 20 percent during 2006, although aggregate Asset Management fixed income investments remained essentially flat at $37.7 billion. The growth in invested assets was primarily attributable to increases in short-term investments, securities lending collateral and real estate investments. These increases were primarily driven by continued growth of the MIP and AIG s foreign spread-based business, and the growth of AIG s institutional Asset Management business. These increases were partially offset by the decrease in assets associated with the runoff of the domestic GIC program.

Valuation of Invested Assets

AIG has the ability to hold any fixed maturity security to its stated maturity, including those fixed maturity securities classified as available for sale. Therefore, the decision to sell any such fixed maturity security classified as available for sale reflects the judgment of AIG s management that the security sold is unlikely to provide, on a relative value basis, as attractive a return in the future as alternative securities entailing comparable risks. With respect to distressed securities, the sale decision reflects management s judgment that the risk-discounted anticipated ultimate recovery is less than the value achievable on sale.

Traded Securities

The valuation of AIG s investment portfolio involves obtaining a market value for each security. The source for the fair value is generally from market exchanges or dealer quotations, with the exception of nontraded securities. AIG considers nontraded securities to mean certain fixed income investments, certain structured securities, direct private equities, limited partnerships, and hedge funds.

Nontraded Securities

The aggregate carrying value of AIG s nontraded securities at December 31, 2006 was approximately $67 billion. The methodology used to estimate fair value of nontraded fixed income investments is by reference to traded securities with similar attributes and using a matrix pricing methodology. This methodology takes into account such factors as the issuer s industry, the security s rating and tenor, its coupon rate, its position in the capital structure of the issuer, and other relevant factors. The change in fair value is recognized as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax.

For certain structured securities, the carrying value is based on an estimate of the security s future cash flows pursuant to the requirements of Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 99-20, Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased and Retained Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets. The change in carrying value is recognized in income.

Hedge funds and limited partnerships in which AIG holds in the aggregate less than a five percent interest are carried at fair value. The change in fair value is recognized as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax.

With respect to hedge funds and limited partnerships in which AIG holds in the aggregate a five percent or greater interest, or less than a five percent interest but where AIG has more than a minor influence over the operations of the investee, AIG accounts for these investments using the equity method. The changes in such net asset values are included in operating income.

AIG obtains the fair value of its investments in limited partnerships and hedge funds from information provided by the general partner or manager of each of these investments, the accounts of which generally are audited on an annual basis.

Each of these investment categories is regularly tested to determine if impairment in value exists. Various valuation techniques are used with respect to each category in this determination.

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Portfolio Review

AIG periodically evaluates its securities for other-than-temporary impairments in valuation. As a matter of policy, the determination that a security has incurred an other-than-temporary decline in value and the amount of any loss recognition requires the judgment of AIG s management and a continual review of its investments. See Note 1(e) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on AIG s policy.

Once a security has been identified as other-than-temporarily impaired, the amount of such impairment is determined by reference to that security s contemporaneous market price and recorded as a charge to earnings.

As a result of these policies, AIG recorded, in realized capital gains (losses), other-than-temporary impairment pretax losses of $944 million, $598 million and $684 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Just over half of other-than-temporary impairment charges in 2006 were a result of the decision not to hold these investment securities until they fully recover in value. The writedowns recorded in 2005 and 2004 were primarily the result of adverse changes in the creditworthiness of the issuer.

No impairment charge with respect to any one single credit was significant to AIG s consolidated financial condition or results of operations, and no individual impairment loss exceeded 1.0 percent of consolidated net income for 2006.

Excluding the other-than-temporary impairments noted above, the changes in fair value for AIG s available for sale portfolio, which constitutes the vast majority of AIG s investments, were recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income as unrealized gains or losses, net of tax.

At December 31, 2006, aggregate pretax unrealized gains were $17.5 billion, while the pretax unrealized losses with respect to investment grade bonds, non-investment grade bonds and equity securities were $3.6 billion, $134 million and $159 million, respectively. Aging of the pretax unrealized losses with respect to these securities, distributed as a percentage of cost relative to unrealized loss (the extent by which the fair value is less than amortized cost or cost), including the number of respective items, was as follows:

	Less than or equal to 20% of Cost(a)			Greater than 20% to 50% of Cost(a)			Greater than 50% of Cost(a)			Total		
Aging *(dollars in millions)*	Cost(a)	Unrealized Loss	Items	Cost(a)	Unrealized Loss	Items	Cost(a)	Unrealized Loss	Items	Cost(a)	Unrealized Loss(b)	Items
Investment grade bonds												
0-6 months	$ 28,869	$ 376	3,941	$ 74	$ 17	9	$	$		$ 28,943	$ 393	3,950
7-12 months	37,835	777	4,876							37,835	777	4,876
>12 months	82,945	2,377	10,640	10	4	5				82,955	2,381	10,645
Total	$ 149,649	$ 3,530	19,457	$ 84	$ 21	14	$	$		$ 149,733	$ 3,551	19,471
Below investment grade bonds												
0-6 months	$ 1,828	$ 56	341	$ 3	$ 1	5	$ 1	$ 1	4	$ 1,832	$ 58	350
7-12 months	1,043	28	146	3	1	4				1,046	29	150
>12 months	1,085	47	201							1,085	47	201

Total	$ 3,956	$ 131	688	$ 6	$ 2	9	$ 1	$ 1	4	$ 3,963	$ 134	701
Total bonds												
0-6 months	$ 30,697	$ 432	4,282	$ 77	$ 18	14	$ 1	$ 1	4	$ 30,775	$ 451	4,300
7-12 months	38,878	805	5,022	3	1	4				38,881	806	5,026
>12 months	84,030	2,424	10,841	10	4	5				84,040	2,428	10,846
Total	$ 153,605	$ 3,661	20,145	$ 90	$ 23	23	$ 1	$ 1	4	$ 153,696	$ 3,685	20,172
Equity securities												
0-6 months	$ 2,042	$ 86	1,309	$ 68	$ 20	54	$ 1	$	3	$ 2,111	$ 106	1,366
7-12 months	566	36	309	56	16	72	1	1	3	623	53	384
>12 months												
Total	$ 2,608	$ 122	1,618	$ 124	$ 36	126	$ 2	$ 1	6	$ 2,734	$ 159	1,750

(a) For bonds, represents amortized cost.

(b) As more fully described above, upon realization, certain realized losses will be charged to participating policyholder accounts, or realization will result in a current decrease in the amortization of DAC.

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At December 31, 2006, the fair value of AIG s fixed maturities and equity securities aggregated $496.0 billion. At December 31, 2006, aggregate unrealized gains after taxes for fixed maturity and equity securities were $11.4 billion. At December 31, 2006, the aggregate unrealized losses after taxes of fixed maturity and equity securities were approximately $2.5 billion.

The effect on net income of unrealized losses after taxes will be mitigated upon realization because certain realized losses will be charged to participating policyholder accounts, or realization will result in current decreases in the amortization of certain DAC.

At December 31, 2006, unrealized losses for fixed maturity securities and equity securities did not reflect any significant industry concentrations.

The amortized cost of fixed maturities available for sale in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2006, by contractual maturity, is shown below:

(in millions)	Amortized Cost
Due in one year or less	$ 6,139
Due after one year through five years	31,839
Due after five years through ten years	51,084
Due after ten years	64,634
Total	$153,696

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the pretax realized losses incurred with respect to the sale of fixed maturities and equity securities were $1.3 billion. The aggregate fair value of securities sold was $43 billion, which was approximately 97 percent of amortized cost. The average period of time that securities sold at a loss during the year ended December 31, 2006 were trading continuously at a price below book value was approximately four months. See Risk Management Investments herein for an additional discussion of investment risks associated with AIG s investment portfolio.

Risk Management

Overview

AIG believes that strong risk management practices and a sound internal control environment are fundamental to its continued success and profitable growth. Failure to manage risk properly could expose AIG to significant losses, regulatory issues and a damaged reputation.

The major risks to which AIG is exposed include the following:

- *Insurance risk* the potential loss resulting from ultimate claims and expenses exceeding held reserves.
- *Credit risk* the potential loss arising from an obligor s inability or unwillingness to meet its obligations to AIG.
- *Market risk* the potential loss arising from adverse fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity and commodity prices, and their levels of volatility.
- *Operational risk* the potential loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events.

AIG senior management establishes the framework, principles and guidelines for risk management. The business executives are responsible for establishing and implementing risk management processes and responding to the individual needs and issues within their business, including risk concentrations within their business segments.

Corporate Risk Management

AIG s major risks are addressed at the corporate level through the Enterprise Risk Management Department (ERM). ERM is headed by AIG s Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and is responsible for assisting AIG s business leaders, executive management and the Board of Directors to identify, assess, quantify, manage and mitigate the risks incurred by AIG. An important goal of ERM is to ensure that once appropriate governance, authorities, procedures and policies have been established, aggregated risks do not result in inappropriate concentrations.

Senior management defines the policies, has established general operating parameters for its global businesses and has established various oversight committees to monitor the risks attendant to its businesses:

The Credit Risk Committee (CRC) is responsible for (i) approving credit risk policies and procedures for use throughout AIG; (ii) delegating credit authority to business unit credit officers and select business unit managers; (iii) approving transaction requests and limits for corporate, sovereign and cross-border credit exposures that exceed the delegated authorities; (iv) establishing and maintaining AIG s risk rating process for corporate, financial and sovereign obligors; and (v) regular reviews of credit risk exposures in the portfolios of all credit-incurring business units.

The Financial Risk Committee (FRC) oversees AIG s market risk exposures to interest rates, foreign exchange and equity prices and provides strategic direction for AIG s asset-liability management. The FRC meets monthly and acts as a central mechanism for AIG senior management to review comprehensive information on AIG s financial exposures and to exercise broad control over these exposures.

The Foreign Exchange Committee (FEC) monitors trends in foreign exchange rates, reviews AIG s foreign exchange exposures, and provides recommendations on foreign currency asset allocation and remittance hedging.

The Derivatives Review Committee (DRC) provides an independent review of any proposed derivative transaction or program not otherwise managed by AIGFP. The DRC examines, among other things, the nature and purpose of the derivative transaction, its potential credit exposure, if any, and the estimated benefits.

The Complex Structured Finance Transaction Committee (CSFTC) has the authority and responsibility to review and approve proposed transactions that could subject AIG to heightened legal, reputational, accounting, or regulatory risk (CSFTs). The CSFTC provides guidance to and monitors the activities of transaction review committees (TRCs) which have been established in all major business units. TRCs have the responsibility to identify, review and refer CSFTs to the CSFTC.

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Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is one of AIG s largest single business risks and AIG devotes considerable resources, expertise and controls to managing its credit exposures. Credit risk is defined as the risk that AIG s customers or counterparties are unable or unwilling to repay their contractual obligations when they come due. Credit risk may also be manifested: (i) through the downgrading of credit ratings of counterparties whose credit instruments AIG may be holding, or, in some cases, insuring, causing the value of the assets to decline or insured risks to rise and (ii) as cross-border risk where a country (sovereign government risk) or one or more non-sovereign obligors within a country are unable to repay an obligation or are unable to provide foreign exchange to service a credit or equity exposure incurred by another AIG business unit located outside that country.

AIG s credit risks are managed at the corporate level by the Credit Risk Management Department (CRM) whose primary role is to support and supplement the work of the CRC. CRM is headed by AIG s Chief Credit Officer (CCO), who reports to AIG s CRO. AIG s CCO is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of credit risk policies and procedures approved by the CRC. In discharging this function CRM has the following responsibilities:

- Manage the approval process for all requests for credit limits, program limits and transactions.
- Approve delegated credit authorities to CRM credit executives and business unit credit officers.
- Aggregate globally all credit exposure data by counterparty, country and industry and report risk concentrations regularly to the CRC.
- Administer regular portfolio credit reviews of all investment, derivative and credit-incurring business units.
- Develop methodologies for quantification and assessment of credit risks, including the establishment and maintenance of AIG s internal risk rating process.
- Approve appropriate credit reserves and methodologies at the business unit and enterprise levels.

AIG closely monitors and controls its company-wide credit risk concentrations and attempts to avoid unwanted or excessive risk accumulations, whether funded or unfunded. To minimize the level of credit risk in certain circumstances, AIG may require collateral, guarantees and/or reinsurance support such as letters of credit.

AIG defines its aggregate credit exposures to a counterparty as the sum of its fixed maturities, loans, derivatives (mark to market), deposits (in the case of financial institutions) and the specified credit equivalent exposure to certain insurance products which embody credit risk.

The following table presents AIG s largest credit exposures at December 31, 2006 as a percentage of total shareholders equity.

Category	Risk Rating[a]	Credit Exposure as a percentage of Total Shareholders Equity
Investment Grade:		
10 largest combined	AA (weighted average) [b]	73.5%
Single largest non-sovereign (financial institution)	AA	7.4
Single largest corporate	AAA	5.6
Single largest sovereign	AA-	14.3
Non-Investment Grade:		
Single largest sovereign	BB	1.4
Single largest non-sovereign	BB	0.6

(a) Risk rating is based on external ratings, or equivalent, based on AIG s internal risk rating process.

(b) Six are highly-rated financial institutions and three are investment-grade rated sovereigns; none is rated lower than BBB+ or its equivalent.

AIG closely controls its aggregate cross-border exposures to avoid excessive concentrations in any one country or regional group of countries. AIG defines its cross-border exposure to include both cross-border credit exposures and its large cross-border investments in its own international subsidiaries. Nine countries had cross-border exposures in excess of 10 percent of total shareholders equity; seven are AAA-rated and two are AA-rated.

In addition, AIG closely monitors its industry concentrations, the risks of which are often mitigated by the breadth and scope of AIG s international operations.

AIG s single largest industry credit exposure is to the highly-rated global financial institutions sector, accounting for 72 percent of total shareholders equity at December 31, 2006.

AIG s other industry credit concentrations in excess of 10 percent of total shareholders equity at December 31, 2006 exist to the following industries (in descending order by approximate size):

global telecommunications companies;
U.S. residential mortgages;
global life insurance carriers;
U.S.-based regional financial institutions;
U.S. commercial mortgages;
global reinsurance firms; and
global securities firms.

The CRC reviews quarterly concentration reports in all categories listed above as well as credit trends by risk ratings. The CRC may adjust limits to provide reasonable assurance that AIG does not incur excessive levels of credit risk and that AIG s credit risk profile is properly calibrated across business units.

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Market Risk Management
AIG seeks to minimize market risks by matching the market risks in its assets with the market risks in its liabilities. Nevertheless, AIG does have net exposure to market risks, primarily within its insurance businesses. These asset-liability exposures are predominantly structural in nature, and not the result of speculative positioning to take advantage of short-term market opportunities. The Market Risk Management Department (MRM), which reports to the CRO, is responsible for control and oversight of market risks in all aspects of AIG s financial services, insurance, and investment activities.
AIG s market exposures arise from the following:

- AIG is a globally diversified enterprise with capital deployed in a variety of currencies. Capital deployed in AIG s overseas businesses, when converted into U.S. dollars for financial reporting purposes, constitutes a long foreign currency/short U.S. dollar market exposure on AIG s balance sheet. Similarly, overseas earnings denominated in foreign currency also represent a long foreign currency/short U.S. dollar market exposure on AIG s income statement.
- Much of AIG s domestic capital is invested in fixed income or equity securities, leading to exposures to U.S. yields and equity markets.
- Several of AIG s Foreign Life subsidiaries operate in developing markets where maturities on longer-term life insurance liabilities exceed the maximum maturities of available local currency assets.

AIG analyzes market risk using various statistical techniques including Value at Risk (VaR). VaR is a summary statistical measure that uses the estimated volatility and correlation of market factors to calculate the maximum loss that could occur over a defined period of time given a certain probability. VaR measures not only the size of individual exposures but also the interaction between different market exposures, thereby providing a portfolio approach to measuring market risk. Substantially similar VaR methodologies are used to determine capital requirements for market risk within AIG s economic capital framework.

While VaR models are relatively sophisticated, their results are limited by the assumptions and parameters used in these models. AIG believes that statistical models alone do not provide a reliable method of monitoring and controlling market risk. Therefore, such models are tools and do not substitute for the experience or judgment of senior management.

Insurance, Asset Management and Non-Trading Financial Services VaR
AIG has performed one comprehensive VaR analysis across all of its non-trading businesses, and a separate VaR analysis for its trading business at AIGFP. The comprehensive VaR is categorized by AIG business segment (General Insurance, Life Insurance & Retirement Services, Financial Services and Asset Management) and also by market risk factor (interest rate, currency and equity).

For the insurance segments, assets included are invested assets (excluding real estate and investment income due and accrued), and liabilities included are reserve for losses and loss expenses, reserve for unearned premiums, future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts and other policyholders funds. For financial services companies, loans and leases represent the majority of assets represented in the VaR calculation, while bonds and notes issued represent the majority of liabilities.

AIG calculated the VaR with respect to net fair values as of December 31, 2006 and 2005. The VaR number represents the maximum potential loss as of those dates that could be incurred with a 95 percent confidence (i.e., only five percent of historical scenarios show losses greater than the VaR figure) within a one-month holding period. AIG uses the historical simulation methodology that entails repricing all assets and liabilities under explicit changes in market rates within a specific historical time period. AIG uses the most recent three years of historical market information for interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity index prices. For each scenario, each transaction was repriced. Segment and AIG-wide scenario values are then calculated by netting the values of all the underlying assets and liabilities.

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The following table presents the year-end, average, high and low VaRs on a diversified basis and of each component of market risk for each of AIG s non-trading investments as of December 31, 2006 and 2005. The diversified VaR is usually smaller than the sum of its components due to correlation effects.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2006				For the Year Ended December 31, 2005			
(in millions)	As of December 31	Average	High	Low	As of December 31	Average	High	Low
Total AIG Non-Trading Market risk:								
Diversified	**$ 5,073**	**$5,209**	**$5,783**	**$4,852**	$5,186	$5,353	$5,543	$5,186
Interest rate	**4,577**	**4,962**	**5,765**	**4,498**	4,869	4,963	5,223	4,707
Currency	**686**	**641**	**707**	**509**	667	622	667	532
Equity	**1,873**	**1,754**	**1,873**	**1,650**	1,650	2,113	2,358	1,650
General Insurance:								
Market risk:								
Diversified	**$ 1,717**	**$1,697**	**$1,776**	**$1,617**	$1,617	$1,585	$1,672	$1,396
Interest rate	**1,541**	**1,635**	**1,717**	**1,541**	1,717	1,746	1,931	1,563
Currency	**212**	**162**	**212**	**119**	130	125	139	111
Equity	**573**	**551**	**573**	**535**	535	651	727	535
Life Insurance & Retirement Services:								
Market risk:								
Diversified	**$ 4,574**	**$4,672**	**$5,224**	**$4,307**	$4,307	$4,710	$5,088	$4,307
Interest rate	**4,471**	**4,563**	**5,060**	**4,229**	4,277	4,425	4,715	4,277
Currency	**568**	**538**	**592**	**459**	538	515	556	441
Equity	**1,293**	**1,228**	**1,299**	**1,133**	1,133	1,396	1,559	1,133
Non-Trading Financial Services:								
Market risk:								
Diversified	**$ 125**	**$ 165**	**$ 252**	**$ 125**	$ 252	$ 161	$ 252	$ 85
Interest rate	**127**	**166**	**249**	**127**	249	165	249	85
Currency	**11**	**8**	**11**	**7**	10	7	10	4
Equity	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	2	2	2	1
Asset Management:								
Market risk:								
Combined	**$ 64**	**$ 144**	**$ 190**	**$ 64**	$ 186	$ 148	$ 186	$ 113
Interest rate	**63**	**145**	**192**	**63**	189	137	189	101

Currency	**3**	**4**	**7**	**3**	4	2	4	2
Equity	**8**	**9**	**13**	**8**	13	75	178	13

AIG s total VaR declined from $5.2 billion at the end of 2005 to $5.1 billion at the end of 2006, even as the diversified VaR in each of the Insurance segments grew modestly. Two factors contributed to the decline in total VaR. A reduction in interest rate volatility in many currencies moderated AIG s interest rate risk profile, and higher correlations between the long asset duration exposure in U.S. fixed income and long liability duration exposures in many emerging markets provided a greater diversification benefit during 2006. Lower VaR figures in both the Financial Services and Asset Management segments during 2006 were the result of a combination of closer duration matching and a reduction of interest rate volatility.

Operational Risk Management

AIG has established a corporate-level Operational Risk Management Department (ORM) to oversee AIG s operational risk management practices. The Director of ORM reports to the CRO. ORM is responsible for establishing the framework, principles and guidelines for operational risk management. This framework also utilizes the risk management efforts of AIG s compliance, legal and regulatory and internal audit functions. ORM also manages compliance with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Each business is responsible for implementing the components of AIG s operational risk management program to ensure that effective operational risk management practices are utilized throughout AIG. These components include governance, risk and control self assessment, risk event data analysis, and key risk indicators. The program currently incorporates the following:

Governance

Strong governance sets the appropriate tone to enable effective management of the risks inherent in each of AIG s businesses, as well as aid in the management of reputational risk. Each AIG business is responsible for maintaining appropriate governance over its management of operational risk. This respon-

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sibility includes developing and implementing policies, procedures, management oversight processes, and other governance-related activities consistent with AIG s overall operational risk management process.

Risk and Control Self Assessment

AIG s operational risk management program includes a self assessment process. The self assessment process is used to identify key operational risks in a business and evaluate the effectiveness of existing controls to mitigate those risks, as well as develop corrective action plans for identified deficiencies.

Insurance Risk Management

Reinsurance

AIG uses reinsurance programs for its general insurance risks as follows: (i) facultative to cover large individual exposures; (ii) quota share treaties to cover specific books of business; (iii) excess of loss treaties to cover large losses; and (iv) catastrophe treaties to cover certain catastrophes including earthquake, flood, wind and terror. AIG s Reinsurance Security Department conducts periodic detailed assessments of the reinsurance markets and current and potential reinsurers, both foreign and domestic. Such assessments may include, but are not limited to, identifying if a reinsurer is appropriately licensed and has sufficient financial capacity, and evaluating the local economic environment in which a foreign reinsurer operates.

AIG enters into intercompany reinsurance transactions, primarily through AIRCO, for its General Insurance and Life Insurance & Retirement Services operations. AIG enters into these transactions as a sound and prudent business practice in order to maintain underwriting control and spread insurance risk among AIG s various legal entities. AIG generally obtains letters of credit from third-party financial institutions in order to obtain statutory recognition of these intercompany reinsurance transactions. At December 31, 2006, approximately $4.0 billion of letters of credit were outstanding to cover intercompany reinsurance transactions with AIRCO or other General Insurance subsidiaries.

Although reinsurance arrangements do not relieve AIG subsidiaries from their direct obligations to insureds, an efficient and effective reinsurance program substantially limits AIG s exposure to potentially significant losses. AIG continually evaluates the reinsurance markets and the relative attractiveness of various arrangements for coverage, including structures such as catastrophe bonds, insurance risk securitizations and sidecar and similar vehicles.

Effective July 15, 2006, Lexington and Concord Re Limited (Concord Re), a sidecar reinsurer that was established exclusively to reinsure Lexington, entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement covering the U.S. commercial property insurance business written by Lexington. Concord Re was capitalized with approximately $730 million through the issuance of equity securities and loans from third party investors. AIG and its subsidiaries invest in a wide variety of investment vehicles managed by third parties where AIG has no control over investment decisions. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that such vehicles do not, or will not, hold securities of Concord Re.

Reinsurance Recoverable

The Reinsurance Security Department reviews the nature of the risks ceded to reinsurers and the requirements for credit risk mitigants. For example, in AIG s treaty reinsurance contracts, AIG frequently includes provisions that require a reinsurer to post collateral when a referenced event occurs. Furthermore, AIG limits its unsecured exposure to reinsurers through the use of credit triggers, which include, but are not limited to, insurer financial strength rating downgrades, declines in policyholders surplus below predetermined levels or reaching maximum limits of reinsurance recoverable. In addition, AIG s CRC reviews all reinsurer exposures and credit limits and approves most large reinsurer credit limits that represent actual or potential credit concentrations. AIG believes that no exposure to a single reinsurer represents an inappropriate concentration of risk to AIG, nor is AIG s business substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

AIG s consolidated general reinsurance assets amounted to $21.8 billion at December 31, 2006. AIG manages the credit risk in its reinsurance relationships by transacting with reinsurers that it considers financially sound, and when necessary AIG holds substantial collateral in the form of funds, securities and/or irrevocable letters of credit. This collateral can be drawn on for amounts that remain unpaid beyond specified time periods on an individual reinsurer basis. At December 31, 2006, approximately 54 percent of the general reinsurance assets were from unauthorized reinsurers. Many of these balances were collateralized, permitting statutory recognition. Additionally, with the approval of insurance regulators, AIG posted approximately $2 billion of letters of credit issued by commercial banks in favor of certain Domestic General Insurance companies to permit those companies statutory recognition of balances otherwise uncollateralized at December 31, 2006. The remaining 46 percent of the general reinsurance assets were from authorized reinsurers. The terms authorized and unauthorized pertain to regulatory categories, not creditworthiness. At December 31, 2006, approximately 85 percent of the balances with respect to authorized reinsurers are from reinsurers rated A (excellent) or better, as rated by A.M. Best, or A (strong) or better, as rated by S&P. These ratings are measures of financial strength.

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The following table provides information for each reinsurer representing in excess of five percent of AIG s general reinsurance assets at December 31, 2006.

(in millions)	S&P Rating	A.M. Best Rating	Gross Reinsurance Assets	Percent of General Reinsurance Assets, Net	Collateral Held[(a)]	Uncollateralized Reinsurance Assets
Reinsurer:						
Swiss Reinsurance Group	AA-	A+	$ 2,032	9.3%	$339	$ 1,693
Berkshire Hathaway Insurance Group	AAA	A++	$ 1,575	7.2%	$144	$ 1,431
Munich Reinsurance Group	AA-	A+	$ 1,268	5.8%	$341	$ 927
Lloyd s Syndicates Lloyd s of London[(b)]	A	A	$ 1,250	5.7%	$101	$ 1,149

(a) *Excludes collateral held in excess of applicable treaty balances.*

(b) *Excludes Equitas gross reinsurance assets that are unrated, which are less than five percent of AIG s general reinsurance assets.*

At December 31, 2006, consolidated general reinsurance assets of $21.8 billion include reinsurance recoverables for paid losses and loss expenses of $1.0 billion and $17.3 billion with respect to the ceded reserve for losses and loss expenses, including ceded losses IBNR (ceded reserves) and $3.5 billion of ceded reserve for unearned premiums. The ceded reserve for losses and loss expenses represent the accumulation of estimates of ultimate ceded losses including provisions for ceded IBNR and loss expenses. The methods used to determine such estimates and to establish the resulting ceded reserves involve significant judgment in projecting the frequency and severity of losses over multiple years and are continually reviewed and updated by management. Any adjustments thereto are reflected in income currently. It is AIG s belief that the ceded reserves for losses and loss expenses at December 31, 2006 were representative of the ultimate losses recoverable. In the future, as the ceded reserves continue to develop to ultimate amounts, the ultimate loss recoverable may be greater or less than the reserves currently ceded.

AIG maintains an allowance for estimated unrecoverable reinsurance of $536 million. The allowance was reduced substantially during 2006, as uncollectible amounts due from individual reinsurers were charged off against the allowance, primarily as a result of the balance sheet reconciliation remediation process; in addition, a portion of the allowance was reclassified to align it with the related receivable. The reduction for charge offs was partially offset by additional provisions totaling $147 million during 2006. At December 31, 2006, AIG had no significant reinsurance recoverables due from any individual reinsurer that was financially troubled (i.e., liquidated, insolvent, in receivership or otherwise subject to formal or informal regulatory restriction).

Segment Risk Management

Other than as described above, AIG manages its business risk oversight activities through its business segments.

Insurance Operations

AIG s multiple insurance businesses conducted on a global basis expose AIG to a wide variety of risks with different time horizons. These risks are managed throughout the organization, both centrally and locally, through a number of procedures, including: (i) pre-launch approval of product design, development and distribution; (ii) underwriting approval processes and authorities; (iii) exposure limits with ongoing monitoring; (iv) modeling and reporting of aggregations and limit concentrations at multiple levels (policy, line of business, product group, country, individual/group, correlation and catastrophic risk events); (v) compliance with financial reporting and capital and solvency targets; (vi) extensive use of reinsurance, both internal and third-party; and (vii) review and establishment of reserves.

AIG has two major categories of insurance risks as follows:

General Insurance risks covered include property, casualty, fidelity/surety, management liability and mortgage insurance. Risks in the general insurance segment are managed through aggregations and limitations of concentrations at multiple levels: policy, line of business, correlation and catastrophic risk events.

Life Insurance & Retirement Services risks include mortality and morbidity in the insurance-oriented products and insufficient cash flows to cover contract liabilities in the retirement savings-oriented products. In the Life Insurance & Retirement Services segment, risk is aggregated and limited by individual/group, product group, country and catastrophic risk events.

AIG closely manages insurance risk by overseeing and controlling the nature and geographic location of the risks in each line of business underwritten, the terms and conditions of the underwriting and the premiums charged for taking on the risk. Concentrations of risk primarily arise from external events, such as wind, flood, earthquake, terrorism and pandemics, which are analyzed using various modeling techniques.

AIG is a major purchaser of reinsurance for its insurance operations. The use of reinsurance facilitates insurance risk management (retention, volatility, concentrations) and capital planning locally (branch and subsidiary). Pooling of AIG s reinsurance risks enables AIG to purchase reinsurance more efficiently at a consolidated level, manage global counterparty risk and relationships and manage global catastrophe risks, both for the General Insurance and Life Insurance & Retirement Services businesses.

General Insurance

In General Insurance, underwriting risks are managed through the application approval process, exposure limitations as well as through exclusions, coverage limits and reinsurance. The risks covered by AIG are managed through limits on delegated under-

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writing authority, the use of sound underwriting practices, pricing procedures and the use of actuarial analysis as part of the determination of overall adequacy of provisions for insurance contract liabilities.

A primary goal of AIG in managing its General Insurance operations is to achieve an underwriting profit. To achieve this goal, AIG must be disciplined in its risk selection, and premiums must be adequate and terms and conditions appropriate to cover the risk accepted.

Catastrophe Exposures

The nature of AIG s business exposes it to various catastrophic risk events in which multiple losses across multiple lines of business can occur in any calendar year. In order to control this exposure, AIG uses a combination of techniques, including setting aggregate limits in key business units, monitoring and modeling accumulated exposures and purchasing catastrophe reinsurance to supplement its other reinsurance protections.

Natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes and other catastrophes have the potential to adversely affect AIG s operating results. Other risks, such as an outbreak of a pandemic disease, such as the Avian Influenza A Virus (H5N1), could adversely affect AIG s business and operating results to an extent that may be only partially offset by reinsurance programs.

AIG evaluates catastrophic events and assesses the probability of occurrence and magnitude of catastrophic events through the use of state-of-the-art industry recognized models, among other techniques. AIG supplements these models by periodically monitoring the risk exposure of AIG s worldwide General Insurance operations and adjusting such models accordingly. Following is an overview of modeled losses associated with the more significant natural perils, which includes exposures for DBG, Personal Lines, Foreign General (other than Ascot), HSB and 21st Century. Transatlantic and Ascot utilize a different model, and their combined results are presented separately below. The modeled results assume that all reinsurers fulfill their obligations to AIG in accordance with their terms.

It is important to recognize that there is no standard methodology to project the possible losses from total property and workers compensation exposures. Further, there are no industry standard assumptions to be utilized in projecting these losses. The use of different methodologies and assumptions could materially change the projected losses. Therefore, these modeled losses may not be comparable to estimates made by other companies.

These estimates are inherently uncertain and may not reflect AIG s maximum exposures to these events. It is highly likely that AIG s losses will vary, perhaps significantly, from these estimates.

The modeled results provided in the table below were based on the aggregate exceedence probability (AEP) losses which represent total property and workers compensation losses that may occur in any single year from one or more natural events. The model, which has been updated to reflect 2005 catastrophes, generally used exposure data as of mid-year 2006 and the current reinsurance program structure. The values provided were based on 100-year return period losses, which have a one percent likelihood of being exceeded in any single year. Thus, the model projects that there is a one percent probability that AIG could incur in any year losses in excess of the modeled amounts for these perils.

(in millions)	Gross	Net of Reinsurance	Net, After Income Taxes	Percentage of Total Shareholders Equity at December 31, 2006
Natural Peril:				
Earthquake	$3,676	$ 2,474	$1,608	1.6%

Tropical Cyclone*	$4,780	$ 3,196	$2,077	2.0%

* *Includes hurricanes, typhoons and other wind-related events.*

The combined earthquake and tropical cyclone 100-year return period modeled losses for Ascot and Transatlantic together are estimated to be $1.1 billion, on a gross basis, $761 million, net of reinsurance, and $494 million, net after income taxes, or 0.5 percent of total shareholders equity at December 31, 2006.

In addition, AIG evaluates potential single event earthquake and hurricane losses that may be incurred. The single events utilized are a subset of potential events identified and utilized by Lloyd s(1) and referred to as Realistic Disaster Scenarios (RDSs). The purpose of this analysis is to utilize these RDSs to provide a reference frame and place into context the model results. However, it is important to note that the specific events used for this analysis do not necessarily represent the worst case loss that AIG could incur from this type of an event in these regions. The losses associated with the RDSs are included in the table below.

Single event modeled property and workers compensation losses to AIG s worldwide portfolio of risk for key geographic areas. Gross values represent AIG s liability after the application of policy limits and deductibles, and net values represent losses after all reinsurance is applied.

(in millions)	Gross	Net of Reinsurance
Natural Peril:		
Miami Hurricane	$4,493	$ 2,798
San Francisco Earthquake	4,029	2,613
Northeast Hurricane	3,711	2,592
Los Angeles Earthquake	3,508	2,440
Gulf Coast Hurricane	2,609	1,717
Japanese Earthquake	553	150
European Windstorm	230	83
Japanese Typhoon	178	143

(1) Lloyd s Realistic Disaster Scenarios, Scenario Specifications, April 2006

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The specific international RDS events do not necessarily correspond to AIG s international exposures. As a result, AIG runs its own simulations where statistical return period losses associated with the written exposure specific to AIG provide the basis for monitoring risk. Based on these simulations, the 100-year return period for Japanese Earthquake is $296 million gross, and $120 million net, the 100-year return period for European Windstorm is $269 million gross, and $80 million net, and the 100-year return period for Japanese Typhoon is $306 million gross, and $252 million net.

ACTUAL RESULTS IN ANY PERIOD ARE LIKELY TO VARY, PERHAPS MATERIALLY, FROM THE MODELED SCENARIOS, AND THE OCCURRENCE OF ONE OR MORE SEVERE EVENTS COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON AIG S FINANCIAL CONDITION, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND LIQUIDITY.

Measures Implemented to Control Hurricane and Earthquake Catastrophic Risk

Catastrophic risk from the earthquake and hurricane perils is proactively managed through reinsurance programs, and aggregate accumulation monitoring. Catastrophe reinsurance is purchased by AIG from financially sound reinsurers. Recoveries under this program, along with other non-catastrophic reinsurance protections, are reflected in the net values provided in the tables above. In addition to catastrophic reinsurance programs, hurricane and earthquake exposures are controlled by periodically monitoring aggregate exposures. The aggregate exposures are calculated by compiling total liability within AIG defined hurricane and earthquake catastrophe risk zones and therefore represent the maximum that could be lost in any individual zone. These aggregate accumulations are tracked over time in order to monitor both long and short term trends. AIG s major property writers, Lexington and AIG private client group, have also implemented catastrophe-related underwriting procedures and manage their books at an account level. Lexington individually models most accounts prior to binding in order to specifically quantify catastrophic risk for each account.

Terrorism

Exposure to loss from terrorist attack is controlled by limiting the aggregate accumulation of workers compensation and property insurance that is underwritten within defined target locations. Modeling is used to provide projections of probable maximum loss by target location based upon the actual exposures of AIG policyholders.

Terrorism risk is monitored to manage AIG s exposure. AIG shares its exposures to terrorism risks under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA). During 2006, AIG s deductible under TRIA was approximately $3.3 billion, with a 10 percent share of certified terrorism losses in excess of the deductible. As of January 1, 2007, the deductible increased to approximately $4.0 billion, with a 15 percent share of certified terrorism losses in excess of the deductible. Without an extension by Congress, TRIA will sunset at December 31, 2007. Should TRIA not be renewed, AIG would expect to reassess and modify its underwriting guidelines and retention levels as appropriate.

Life Insurance & Retirement Services

In Life Insurance & Retirement Services, the primary risks are (i) underwriting, which represents the exposure to loss resulting from the actual policy experience emerging adversely in comparison to the assumptions made in the product pricing associated with mortality, morbidity, termination and expenses; and (ii) investment risk which represents the exposure to loss resulting from the cash flows from the invested assets being less than the cash flows required to meet the obligations of the expected policy and contract liabilities and the necessary return on investments. AIG businesses manage these risks through exposure limitations and the active management of the asset-liability relationship in their operations. The emergence of significant adverse experience would require an adjustment to DAC and benefit reserves that could have a material adverse effect on AIG s consolidated results of operations for a particular period.

AIG s Foreign Life Insurance & Retirement Services companies generally limit their maximum underwriting exposure on life insurance of a single life to approximately $1.7 million of coverage. AIG s Domestic Life Insurance & Retirement Services companies limit their maximum underwriting exposure on life insurance of a single life to $10 million of coverage in certain circumstances by using yearly renewable term reinsurance. In Life Insurance & Retirement Services, the reinsurance programs provide risk mitigation per policy, per individual life and group covers and for catastrophic risk events.

Pandemic Influenza

The potential for a pandemic influenza outbreak has received much recent attention. While outbreaks of the Avian Flu continue to occur among poultry or wild birds in a number of countries in Asia, Europe, including the U.K., and Africa, transmission to humans has been rare to date. If the virus mutates to a form that can be transmitted from human to human, it has the potential to spread rapidly worldwide. If such an outbreak were to take place, early quarantine and vaccination could be critical to containment.

The contagion and mortality rates of any mutated H5N1 virus that can be transmitted from human to human are highly speculative. AIG continues to monitor the developing facts. A significant global outbreak could have a material adverse effect on Life Insurance & Retirement Services operating results and liquidity from increased mortality and morbidity rates. AIG continues to analyze its exposure to this serious threat and has engaged an external risk management firm to model loss scenarios associated with an outbreak of Avian Flu. Using a 1 in 100-year return period, AIG estimates its after-tax net losses under its life insurance policies due to Avian Flu at less than 1 percent of consolidated shareholders equity as of December 31, 2006. This estimate was calculated over a 3-year period, although the majority of the losses would be incurred in the first year. The modeled losses calculated were based on 2005 policy data representing approximately 90 percent of AIG s individual life, group life and credit life books of business, net of reinsurance. This estimate does not include claims that could be made under other policies, such as business interruption or general liability

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policies, and does not reflect estimates for losses resulting from disruption of AIG s own business operations that may arise out of such a pandemic. The model used to generate this estimate has only recently been developed. The reasonableness of the model and its underlying assumptions cannot readily be verified by reference to comparable historical events. As a result, AIG s actual losses from a pandemic influenza outbreak are likely to vary significantly from those predicted by the model.

Investments

AIG s fixed maturity investments totaled $417.9 billion at December 31, 2006, compared to $385.7 billion at December 31, 2005. AIG s investment strategies are tailored to the specific business needs of each operating unit based on considerations that include the local market, liability duration and cash flow characteristics, rating agency and regulatory capital considerations, legal investment limitations, tax optimization, diversification and credit limits. These strategies are intended to produce a reasonably stable and predictable return throughout the economic cycle, without undue risk or volatility.

At December 31, 2006, approximately 57 percent of the fixed maturities investments were domestic securities. Approximately 39 percent of such domestic securities were rated AAA by one or more of the principal rating agencies. Approximately five percent were below investment grade or not rated.

A significant portion of the foreign fixed income portfolio is rated by Moody s, S&P or similar foreign rating services. Rating services are not available in all overseas locations. The CRC closely reviews the credit quality of the foreign portfolio s non-rated fixed income investments. At December 31, 2006, approximately 20 percent of the foreign fixed income investments were either rated AAA or, on the basis of AIG s internal analysis, were equivalent from a credit standpoint to securities so rated. Approximately five percent were below investment grade or not rated at that date. A large portion of the foreign fixed income portfolio is sovereign fixed maturity securities supporting the policy liabilities in the country of issuance.

The credit ratings of fixed maturity investments, other than those of AIGFP, at December 31, 2006 were:

	2006
AAA	31%
AA	26
A	23
BBB	14
Below investment grade	4
Non-rated	2
Total	100%

AIG uses asset-liability matching as a management tool worldwide in the life insurance business to determine the composition of the invested assets and appropriate marketing strategies. AIG s objective is to maintain a matched asset-liability structure. However, in certain markets, the absence of long-dated fixed income instruments may preclude a matched asset-liability position in those markets. In addition, AIG may occasionally determine that it is economically advantageous to be temporarily in an unmatched position.

Financial Services

AIG s Financial Services subsidiaries engage in diversified activities including aircraft and equipment leasing, capital markets, consumer finance and insurance premium finance.

Aircraft Leasing

AIG s Aircraft Leasing operations represent the operations of ILFC, which generates its revenues primarily from leasing new and used commercial jet aircraft to scheduled and charter airlines and companies associated with the airline industry. Risks inherent in this business, and which are managed at the business unit level, include: (i) the risk that there will be no market for the aircraft acquired; (ii) the risk that aircraft cannot be placed with lessees; (iii) the risk of nonperformance by lessees; and (iv) the risk that aircraft and related assets cannot be disposed of at the time and in a manner desired.

Capital Markets

The Capital Markets operations of AIG are conducted primarily through AIGFP, which engages as principal in standard and customized interest rate, currency, equity, commodity, energy and credit products with top-tier corporations, financial institutions, governments, agencies, institutional investors and high-net-worth individuals throughout the world.

The senior management of AIG defines the policies and establishes general operating parameters for Capital Markets operations. AIG s senior management has established various oversight committees to monitor on an ongoing basis the various financial market, operational and credit risk attendant to the Capital Markets operations. The senior management of AIGFP reports the results of its operations to and reviews future strategies with AIG s senior management.

AIGFP actively manages its exposures to limit potential losses, while maximizing the rewards afforded by these business opportunities. In doing so, AIGFP must continually manage a variety of exposures including credit, market, liquidity, operational and legal risks.

AIGFP enters into credit derivative transactions in the ordinary course of its business. The majority of AIGFP s credit derivatives require AIGFP to provide credit protection on a designated portfolio of loans or debt securities. AIGFP provides such credit protection on a second loss basis, under which AIGFP s payment obligations arise only after credit losses in the designated portfolio exceed a specified threshold amount or level of first losses. The threshold amount of credit losses that must be realized before AIGFP has any payment obligation is negotiated by AIGFP for each transaction to provide that the likelihood of any payment obligation by AIGFP under each transaction is remote, even in severe recessionary market scenarios.

In certain cases, the credit risk associated with a designated portfolio is tranched into different layers of risk, which are then analyzed and rated by the credit rating agencies. Typically, there will be an equity layer covering the first credit losses in respect of the portfolio up to a specified percentage of the total portfolio, and then successive layers that are rated, generally a BBB-rated layer, an A-rated layer, an AA-rated layer, and one or more AAA-rated layers. In transactions that are rated, the risk layer or tranche that is immediately junior to the threshold level above which AIGFP s payment obligation would generally arise is rated AAA by the rating agencies. In transactions that are not rated, AIGFP applies the same risk criteria for setting the threshold level for its payment obligations. Therefore, the risk layer assumed by AIGFP with respect to the designated portfolio in these transactions is often called the super senior risk layer, defined as the layer of credit risk senior to a risk layer that has been rated AAA by the credit rating agencies, or if the transaction is not rated, equivalent thereto.

AIGFP continually monitors the underlying portfolios to determine whether the credit loss experience for any particular portfolio has caused the likelihood of AIGFP having a payment obligation under the transaction to be greater than super senior risk. AIGFP maintains the ability opportunistically to economically hedge specific securities in a portfolio and thereby further limit its exposure to loss and has hedged outstanding transactions in this manner on occasion. At December 31, 2006, the notional amount with respect to the Capital Markets credit derivative portfolio (including the super senior transactions) was $483.6 billion.

Financial Services securities available for sale is predominately a diversified portfolio of high grade fixed income securities. At December 31, 2006, the average credit rating of this portfolio was in the AA+ category or the equivalent thereto as determined through rating agencies or internal review. AIGFP has also entered into credit derivative transactions to economically hedge its credit risk associated with $128 million of these securities. Securities deemed below investment grade at December 31, 2006 amounted to approximately $340 million in fair value representing 0.7 percent of the total AIGFP securities available for sale. There have been no significant downgrades through February 15, 2007. If its securities available for sale portfolio were to suffer significant default and the collateral held declined significantly in value with no replacement or the credit default swap counterparty failed to perform, AIGFP could have a liquidity strain. AIG guarantees AIGFP s payment obligations, including its debt obligations.

AIGFP s management objective is to minimize interest rate, currency, commodity and equity risks associated with its securities available for sale. That is, when AIGFP purchases a security for its securities available for sale investment portfolio, it simultaneously enters into an offsetting internal hedge such that the payment terms of the hedging transaction offset the payment terms of the investment security, which achieves the economic result of converting the return on the underlying security to U.S. dollar LIBOR plus or minus a spread based on the underlying profit on each security on the initial trade date. The market risk associated with such internal hedges is managed on a portfolio basis, with third-party hedging transactions executed as necessary. These hedging activities did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under FAS 133.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell are treated as collateralized financing transactions. AIGFP takes possession of or obtains a security interest in securities purchased under agreements to resell.

A counterparty may default on any obligation to AIG, including a derivative contract. Credit risk is a consequence of extending credit and/or carrying trading and investment positions. Credit risk exists for a derivative contract when that contract has a positive fair value to AIG. The maximum potential exposure will increase or decrease during the life of the derivative commitments as a function of maturity and market conditions. To help manage this risk, AIGFP s credit department operates within the guidelines set by the CRC. Transactions which fall outside these pre-established guidelines require the specific approval of the CRC. It is also AIG s policy to establish reserves for potential credit impairment when necessary.

In addition, AIGFP utilizes various credit enhancements, including letters of credit, guarantees, collateral, credit triggers, credit derivatives and margin agreements to reduce the credit risk relating to its outstanding financial derivative transactions. AIGFP requires credit enhancements in connection with specific transactions based on, among other things, the creditworthiness of the counterparties, and the transaction s size and maturity. Furthermore, AIGFP generally seeks to enter into agreements that have the benefit of set-off and close-out netting provisions. These provisions provide that, in the case of an early termination of a transaction, AIGFP can set-off its receivables from a counterparty against its payables to the same counterparty arising out of all covered transactions. As a result, where a legally enforceable netting agreement exists, the fair value of the transaction with the counterparty represents the net sum of estimated positive fair values. The fair value of AIGFP s interest rate, currency, commodity and equity swaps, options, swaptions, and forward commitments, futures, and forward contracts approximated $19.25 billion at December 31, 2006 and $18.70 billion at December 31, 2005. Where applicable, these amounts have been determined in accordance with the respective close-out netting provisions.

AIGFP independently evaluates the counterparty credit quality by reference to ratings from rating agencies or, where such ratings are not available, by internal analysis consistent with the risk rating policies of the CRC. In addition, AIGFP s credit approval process involves pre-set counterparty and country credit exposure limits and, for particularly credit-intensive transactions, requires approval from the CRC. AIG estimates that the average credit rating of Capital Markets derivatives counterparties, measured by reference to the fair value of its derivative portfolio as a whole, is equivalent to the AA rating category.

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At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the distribution by counterparty credit quality with respect to the fair value of Capital Markets derivatives portfolios was as follows:

	Percentage of Total Fair Value	
	2006	2005
Counterparty credit quality:		
AAA	**28%**	24%
AA	**41**	43
A	**19**	21
BBB	**11**	9
Below investment grade	**1**	3
Total	**100%**	100%

Capital Markets Trading VaR
AIGFP maintains a very conservative market risk profile and minimizes risk in interest rates, equities, commodities and foreign exchange. Market exposures in option implied volatilities, correlations and basis risks are also minimized over time but those are the main types of market risks that AIGFP manages. As a result, AIGFP s operating income due to changes in market prices and rates is generally a very small percentage of its overall operating income.

AIGFP s minimal reliance on market risk driven revenue is reflected in its VaR. AIGFP s VaR calculation is based on the interest rate, equity, commodity and foreign exchange risk arising from its portfolio. Because the market risk with respect to securities available for sale, at market, is substantially hedged, segregation of the financial instruments into trading and other than trading was not deemed necessary.

In the calculation of VaR for AIGFP, AIG uses the historical simulation methodology that entails repricing all transactions under explicit changes in market rates within a specific historical time period. AIGFP attempts to secure reliable and independent current market prices, such as published exchange prices, external subscription services such as Bloomberg or Reuters, or third-party broker quotes. When such prices are not available, AIGFP uses an internal methodology which includes extrapolation from observable and verifiable prices nearest to the dates of the transactions. Historically, actual results have not deviated from these models in any material respect.

AIGFP reports its VaR using a 95 percent confidence interval and a one-day holding period, facilitating risk comparison with AIGFP s trading peers and reflecting the fact that market risks can be actively assumed and offset in AIGFP s trading portfolio.

The following table presents the year-end, average, high, and low VaRs on a diversified basis and of each component of market risk for Capital Markets operations for the years 2006 and 2005. The diversified VaR is usually smaller than the sum of its components due to correlation effects.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2006	For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

(in millions)	As of December 31	Average	High	Low	As of December 31	Average	High	Low
Total AIG trading market risk:								
Diversified	$ 4	$ 4	$ 7	$ 3	$ 5	$ 4	$ 7	$ 3
Interest rate	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	1
Currency	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	
Equity	3	3	4	2	3	2	5	
Commodity	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	1

* *In 2006, VaR calculations were changed from a 30-day holding period to a one-day holding period. Accordingly, the 2005 VaR amounts have been restated to reflect this change.*

Consumer Finance

AIG s Consumer Finance operations provide a wide variety of consumer finance products, including real estate and other consumer loans, credit card loans, retail sales finance and credit-related insurance to customers both domestically and overseas, particularly in emerging markets. Consumer Finance operations include AGF as well as AIGCFG. AGF provides a wide variety of consumer finance products, including real estate loans, non-real estate loans, retail sales finance and credit-related insurance to customers in the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. AIGCFG, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in developing a multi-product consumer finance business with an emphasis on emerging markets.

Many of AGF s borrowers are non-prime or sub-prime. Current economic conditions, such as interest rate and employment levels, can have a direct effect on the borrowers ability to repay these loans. AGF manages the credit risk inherent in its portfolio by using credit scoring models at the time of credit applications, established underwriting criteria, and, in certain cases, individual loan reviews. AGF monitors the quality of the finance receivables portfolio and determines the appropriate level of the allowance for losses through its Credit Strategy and Policy Committee. This Committee bases its conclusions on quantitative analyses, qualitative factors, current economic conditions and trends, and each Committee member s experience in the consumer finance industry. Through 2006, the credit quality of AGF s finance receivables continued to be strong. However, declines in the strength of the U.S. housing market or economy may adversely affect the future credit quality of these receivables.

AIGCFG monitors the quality of its finance receivable portfolio and determines the appropriate level of the allowance for losses through several internal committees. These committees base their conclusions on quantitative analysis, qualitative factors, current economic conditions and trends, political and regulatory implications, competition and the judgment of the committees members.

AIG s Consumer Finance operations are exposed to credit risk and risk of loss resulting from adverse fluctuations in interest rates and payment defaults. Credit loss exposure is managed through a combination of underwriting controls, mix of finance receivables, collateral and collection efficiency. Large product programs are subject to CRC approval.

Over half of the finance receivables are real estate loans which are collateralized by the related properties. With respect to credit losses, the allowance for losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to absorb anticipated credit losses existing in that portfolio as of the balance sheet date.

Asset Management

AIG s Asset Management operations are exposed to various forms of credit, market and operational risks. Asset Management complies with AIG s corporate risk management guidelines and framework and is subject to periodic reviews by the CRC. In addition, transactions are referred to the Asset Management investment committees for approval of investment decisions.

The majority of the credit and market risk exposures within Asset Management results from the spread-based investment business and the investment activities of AIG Global Real Estate Investment Corp.

In the spread-based investment businesses, GIC and MIP, the primary risk is investment risk, which represents the exposure to loss resulting from the cash flows from the invested assets being less than the cash flows required to meet the obligations of the liabilities and the necessary return on investments. Credit risk is also a significant component of the investment strategy for these businesses. Market risk is taken in the form of duration and convexity risk. While AIG generally maintains a matched asset-liability relationship, it may occasionally determine that it is economically advantageous to be in an unmatched duration position. The risks in the spread-based businesses are managed through exposure limitations, active management of the investment portfolios and close oversight of the asset-liability relationship.

Within AIG Global Real Estate Investment Corp., AIG is exposed to the general conditions in global real estate markets and the credit markets. Such exposure can subject Asset Management to delays in real estate sales, additional carrying costs and in turn affect operating results within the segment. These risks are mitigated through the underwriting process, transaction and contract terms and conditions and portfolio diversification by type of project, sponsor, real estate market and country. AIG s exposure to real estate investments is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Asset Management real estate investment committee.

Economic Capital

Since mid 2005, AIG has been developing a firm-wide economic capital model to improve decision making and to enhance shareholder value. Economic Capital is the amount of capital the organization, its segments, profit centers, products or transactions require to cover potential, unexpected losses within a confidence level consistent with the risk profile selected by management. The Economic Capital requirement can then be compared with the economic capital resources available to AIG.

The Economic Capital requirement is driven by exposures to risks and correlations among various types of risks. As a global financial conglomerate, AIG is exposed to various risks including underwriting, financial and operational risks. The Economic Capital initiative has modeled these risks into five major categories: property & casualty insurance risk, life insurance risk, market risk, credit risk and operational risk. Within each risk category, there are sub-risks that have been modeled in greater detail. The Economic Capital initiative also analyzes and includes diversification benefits within and across risk categories and business segments.

A primary objective of the Economic Capital initiative is to develop a comprehensive framework to discuss capital and performance on a risk-adjusted basis internally with AIG management and externally with the investment community, credit providers, regulators and rating agencies. Economic Capital analysis provides a framework to validate AIG s capital adequacy, to measure more precisely capital efficiency at various levels throughout the organization, to allocate capital consistently among AIG s businesses, to quantify the specific areas of diversification benefits and to assess relative economic value added by a business, product or transaction to AIG as a whole. The

Economic Capital initiative will also be a component in developing a more efficient capital structure. Other key areas of Economic Capital applications include strategic decision-making for mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, risk retention, reinsurance and hedging strategies and product development and pricing.

During 2006, AIG developed a methodology framework that incorporates financial services industry best practices, maintains consistency with regulatory frameworks and reflects AIG s distinct global business and management strategies. By utilizing stochastic simulation techniques, where appropriate, AIG enhanced existing models or developed new ones through a collaborative effort among business executives, actuaries, finance specialists and risk professionals. Initial assessments of Economic Capital were made and AIG began reviewing its economic capital model methodology with the rating agencies.

The initial assessments were made at the corporate, segment and major business unit level, and detailed analyses of selected businesses and products were undertaken. AIG also developed assessments of diversification benefits across lines of business, geographic regions and risk categories. Given the breadth and global nature of AIG s businesses, these benefits were found to be significant.

The initial assessments have provided useful insight into the overall capital strength of the corporation and its segments and, to date, the initiative has introduced guidance concerning processes to assess economic risk and returns for selected issues, including funding and investment strategies for the MIP, product development, pricing, hedging for living benefits in the variable annuity business and asset-liability management strategies for life insurance products, particularly in Asian markets.

Throughout 2007, AIG will continue to enhance the methodology to provide assurance regarding the completeness and relevance of the model s results. AIG will continue discussions with the rating agencies concerning its enterprise risk management processes and the results of its new economic capital model for their consideration in the rating process. AIG s analysis and conclusions concerning the economic capital support of its segments and major business units will be further extended to include consideration for capital availability and mobility. The framework and process will increasingly provide assistance in management s decision-making concerning capital management and capital allocation, mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, risk retention, reinsurance and hedging strategies and product development and pricing.

Recent Accounting Standards

At the March 2004 meeting, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a consensus with respect to Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments. On September 30, 2004, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) EITF Issue 03-1-1, Effective Date of Paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments. In November 2005, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments, which replaces the measurement and recognition guidance set forth in Issue No. 03-1 and codifies certain existing guidance on impairment.

At the June 2005 meeting, the EITF reached a consensus with respect to Issue No. 04-5, Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners have Certain Rights.

On June 29, 2005, the FASB issued Statement 133 Implementation Issues No. B38, Embedded Derivatives: Evaluation of Net Settlement with Respect to the Settlement of a Debt Instrument through Exercise of an Embedded Put Option or Call Option and No. B39, Application of Paragraph 13(b) to Call Options That are Exercisable Only by the Debtor.

On September 19, 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Position 05-1, Accounting by Insurance Enterprises for Deferred Acquisition Costs in Connection with Modifications or Exchanges of Insurance Contracts.

On February 16, 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments.

On January 17, 2007, the FASB issued Statement 133 Implementation Issue No. B40, Embedded Derivatives: Application of Paragraph 13(b) to Securitized Interests in Prepayable Financial Assets (Issue B40).

On March 27, 2006, the FASB issued FASB FTB 85-4-1, Accounting for Life Settlement Contracts by Third-Party Investors (FSP 85-4-1), an amendment of FTB 85-4, Accounting for Purchases of Life Insurance.

On April 13, 2006, the FASB issued FSP FIN 46(R)-6, Determining the Variability to be Considered in Applying FASB Interpretation No. 46(R).

On July 13, 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48).

Effective January 1, 2006, AIG adopted the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of FAS No. 123R Share-Based Payments (FAS 123R). For further discussion of this recent accounting standard and its application to AIG, see Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (FAS 157).

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R) (FAS 158).

In February 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (FAS 159).

For further discussion of these recent accounting standards and their application to AIG, see Note 1(hh) of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Item 7A.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

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

Item 8.

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American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
American International Group, Inc.:

We have completed integrated audits of American International Group, Inc. s consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of American International Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (AIG) at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of AIG s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Notes 1, 14 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements, AIG changed its accounting for certain hybrid financial instruments, life settlement contracts and share based compensation as of January 1, 2006, and certain employee benefit plans as of December 31, 2006.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Also, we have audited management s assessment, included in Management s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A, that AIG did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 because of the effect of the material weakness relating to controls over income tax accounting, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). AIG s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management s assessment and on the effectiveness of AIG s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. As of December 31, 2006, a material weakness relating to the controls over income tax accounting has been identified and included in management s assessment.

Controls over income tax accounting: AIG did not maintain effective controls over the determination and reporting of certain components of the provision for income taxes and related income tax balances. Specifically, AIG did not maintain effective controls to review and monitor the accuracy of the components of the income tax provision calculations and related income tax balances and to monitor the differences between the income tax basis and the financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities to effectively

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm *Continued*

reconcile the differences to the deferred income tax balances. These control deficiencies resulted in adjustments to income tax expense, income taxes payable and deferred income tax asset and liability accounts in the 2006 annual and interim consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, these control deficiencies could result in a material misstatement of the annual or interim AIG consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, AIG management has concluded that these control deficiencies constitute a material weakness.

This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the 2006 consolidated financial statements, and our opinion regarding the effectiveness of AIG s internal control over financial reporting does not affect our opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, management s assessment that AIG did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. Also, in our opinion, because of the effect of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, AIG has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, New York
March 1, 2007

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet

December 31, *(in millions)*	**2006**	2005
Assets:		
Investments and financial services assets:		
Fixed maturities:		
Bonds available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost: 2006 $377,698; 2005 $349,612) (includes hybrid financial instruments: 2006 $522)	**$387,391**	$359,516
Bonds held to maturity, at amortized cost (fair value: 2006 $22,154; 2005 $22,047)	**21,437**	21,528
Bond trading securities, at fair value (cost: 2006 $9,016; 2005 $4,623)	**9,037**	4,636
Equity securities:		
Common stocks available for sale, at fair value (cost: 2006 $10,662; 2005 $10,125)	**13,262**	12,227
Common and preferred stocks trading, at fair value (cost: 2006 $12,734; 2005 $7,746)	**14,421**	8,959
Preferred stocks available for sale, at fair value (cost: 2006 $2,485; 2005 $2,282)	**2,539**	2,402
Mortgage loans on real estate, net of allowance (2006 $55; 2005 $54)	**17,067**	14,300
Policy loans	**7,501**	7,039
Collateral and guaranteed loans, net of allowance (2006 $9; 2005 $10)	**3,850**	3,570
Financial services assets:		
Flight equipment primarily under operating leases, net of accumulated depreciation (2006 $8,835; 2005 $7,419)	**39,875**	36,245
Securities available for sale, at fair value (cost: 2006 $45,912; 2005 $37,572)	**47,205**	37,511
Trading securities, at fair value	**5,031**	6,499
Spot commodities	**220**	92
Unrealized gain on swaps, options and forward transactions	**19,252**	18,695
Trading assets	**2,468**	1,204
Securities purchased under agreements to resell, at contract value	**33,702**	14,547
Finance receivables, net of allowance (2006 $737; 2005 $670) (includes finance receivables held for sale: 2006 $1,124; 2005 $1,110)	**29,573**	27,995
Securities lending collateral, at fair value (which approximates cost)	**69,306**	59,471
Other invested assets	**42,114**	31,072
Short-term investments, at cost (approximates fair value)	**25,249**	15,342
Total investments and financial services assets	**790,500**	682,850
Cash	**1,590**	1,897
Investment income due and accrued	**6,077**	5,727
Premiums and insurance balances receivable, net of allowance (2006 $756; 2005 $871)	**17,789**	15,333

Reinsurance assets, net of allowance (2006 $536; 2005 $999)	**23,355**	24,978
Deferred policy acquisition costs	**37,235**	32,154
Investments in partially owned companies	**1,101**	1,158
Real estate and other fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation (2006 $5,525; 2005 $4,990)	**4,381**	3,641
Separate and variable accounts	**72,655**	63,797
Goodwill	**8,628**	8,093
Other assets	**16,103**	13,423
Total assets	**$979,414**	$853,051

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

American International Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet *Continued*

December 31, *(in millions, except share data)*	**2006**	2005
Liabilities:		
Reserve for losses and loss expenses	**$ 79,999**	$ 77,169
Unearned premiums	**26,271**	24,243
Future policy benefits for life and accident and health insurance contracts	**122,230**	108,807
Policyholders contract deposits	**244,658**	227,027
Other policyholders funds	**10,238**	10,870
Commissions, expenses and taxes payable	**5,305**	4,769
Insurance balances payable	**3,789**	3,564
Funds held by companies under reinsurance treaties	**2,602**	4,174
Income taxes payable	**9,546**	6,288
Financial services liabilities:		
Borrowings under obligations of guaranteed investment agreements	**20,664**	20,811
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, at contract value	**22,710**	11,047
Trading liabilities	**3,141**	2,546
Hybrid financial instrument liabilities, at fair value	**8,856**	
Securities and spot commodities sold but not yet purchased, at market value	**4,076**	5,975
Unrealized loss on swaps, options and forward transactions	**11,401**	12,740
Trust deposits and deposits due to banks and other depositors	**5,249**	4,877
Commercial paper	**8,208**	6,514
Notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	**87,602**	71,313
Commercial paper	**4,821**	2,694
Notes, bonds, loans and mortgages payable	**17,088**	7,126
Liabilities connected to trust preferred stock	**1,440**	1,391
Separate and variable accounts	**72,655**	63,797
Securities lending payable	**70,198**	60,409
Minority		