

TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC.
Form 10-Q
July 26, 2007

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)

OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)

OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-10898

The Travelers Companies, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

41-0518860

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

385 Washington Street,

St. Paul, MN 55102

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(651) 310-7911

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark 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):

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Large accelerated filer ☒ x

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 ☒ x

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, without par value, outstanding at July 19, 2007 was 656,515,649.

The Travelers Companies, Inc.

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q

For Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2007

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Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (Unaudited)

(in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues				
Premiums	\$ 5,327	\$ 5,181	\$ 10,622	\$ 10,172
Net investment income	990	874	1,950	1,749
Fee income	127	153	247	303
Net realized investment gains	128	10	142	4
Other revenues	1	37	39	77
Total revenues	6,573	6,255	13,000	12,305
Claims and expenses				
Claims and claim adjustment expenses	3,096	3,153	6,285	6,195
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	915	814	1,784	1,614
General and administrative expenses	836	866	1,669	1,660
Interest expense	85	78	161	154
Total claims and expenses	4,932	4,911	9,899	9,623
Income before income taxes	1,641	1,344	3,101	2,682
Income tax expense	387	374	761	706
Net income	\$ 1,254	\$ 970	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,976
Net income per share				
Basic	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.40	\$ 3.52	\$ 2.85
Diluted	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.36	\$ 3.41	\$ 2.76
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic	658.6	691.8	664.2	692.0
Diluted	676.0	720.4	688.6	720.6

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(in millions)

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
	(Unaudited)	
Assets		
Fixed maturities, available for sale at fair value (including \$1,666 and \$1,674 subject to securities lending) (amortized cost \$63,912 and \$62,244)	\$ 63,321	\$ 62,666
Equity securities, at fair value (cost \$432 and \$436)	464	473
Real estate	867	793
Short-term securities	4,480	4,938
Other investments	3,225	3,398
Total investments	72,357	72,268
Cash	562	459
Investment income accrued	862	827
Premiums receivable	6,489	6,181
Reinsurance recoverables	16,734	17,820
Ceded unearned premiums	1,341	1,243
Deferred acquisition costs	1,797	1,615
Deferred tax asset	1,700	1,536
Contractholder receivables	6,737	6,554
Goodwill	3,366	3,438
Other intangible assets	884	764
Other assets	2,532	2,587
Total assets	\$ 115,361	\$ 115,292
Liabilities		
Claims and claim adjustment expense reserves	\$ 58,504	\$ 59,288
Unearned premium reserves	11,459	11,228
Contractholder payables	6,737	6,554
Payables for reinsurance premiums	784	685
Debt	6,733	5,760
Other liabilities	5,822	6,642
Total liabilities	90,039	90,157
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred Stock Savings Plan convertible preferred stock (0.4 shares issued and outstanding at both dates)	119	129
Common stock (1,750.0 shares authorized; 657.0 and 678.3 shares issued and outstanding)	18,839	18,530
Retained earnings	9,228	7,253
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources	(220)	452
Treasury stock, at cost (51.8 and 25.2 shares)	(2,644)	(1,229)
Total shareholders' equity	25,322	25,135
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 115,361	\$ 115,292

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)

(in millions)

For the six months ended June 30,	2007	2006
Convertible preferred stock - savings plan		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 129	\$ 153
Redemptions during period	(10)	(13)
Total preferred shareholders' equity	119	140
Common stock		
Balance, beginning of year	18,530	18,096
Employee share-based compensation	178	75
Conversion of convertible notes	36	
Compensation amortization under share-based plans and other	95	88
Balance, end of period	18,839	18,259
Retained earnings		
Balance, beginning of year	7,253	3,750
Net income	2,340	1,976
Dividends	(368)	(343)
Minority interest and other	3	(1)
Balance, end of period	9,228	5,382
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of tax		
Balance, beginning of year	452	351
Change in net unrealized gain on investment securities	(716)	(804)
Net change in unrealized foreign currency translation and other changes	44	47
Balance, end of period	(220)	(406)
Treasury stock (at cost)		
Balance, beginning of year	(1,229)	(47)
Reacquired under share repurchase program	(1,347)	(250)
Reacquired related to employee share-based compensation plans	(68)	(26)
Balance, end of period	(2,644)	(323)
Total common shareholders' equity	25,203	22,912
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 25,322	\$ 23,052
Common shares outstanding		
Balance, beginning of year	678.3	693.4
Shares acquired - share repurchase program	(25.3)	(5.6)
Net shares issued under employee share-based compensation plans	3.3	3.6
Shares issued pursuant to conversion of convertible notes	0.7	
Balance, end of period	657.0	691.4
Summary of changes in equity from nonowner sources		
Net income	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,976
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of tax	(672)	(757)
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources	\$ 1,668	\$ 1,219

See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

(in millions)

For the six months ended June 30,	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,976
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net realized investment gains	(142)	(4)
Depreciation and amortization	408	394
Deferred federal income tax expense	181	203
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	1,784	1,614
Equity income from other investments	(372)	(274)
Premiums receivable	(351)	(248)
Reinsurance recoverables	1,079	1,006
Deferred acquisition costs	(1,991)	(1,710)
Claims and claim adjustment expense reserves	(605)	(1,646)
Unearned premium reserves	335	375
Trading account activities	(4)	6
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	(20)	(6)
Other	(718)	(275)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,924	1,411
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from maturities of fixed maturities	2,564	2,650
Proceeds from sales of investments:		
Fixed maturities	1,538	3,174
Equity securities	56	126
Other investments	931	512
Purchases of investments:		
Fixed maturities	(6,013)	(8,049)
Equity securities	(55)	(64)
Real estate	(53)	(14)
Other investments	(371)	(363)
Net sales (purchases) of short-term securities	304	(93)
Securities transactions in course of settlement	54	509
Other	(210)	(122)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,255)	(1,734)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of debt	(1,468)	(4)
Issuance of debt	2,461	786
Dividends to shareholders	(368)	(343)
Issuance of common stock employee share options	160	58
Treasury shares acquired share repurchase program	(1,335)	(230)
Treasury shares acquired net employee share-based compensation	(38)	(17)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	20	6
Other		1
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(568)	257
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	2	3
Net increase (decrease) in cash	103	(63)
Cash at beginning of period	459	337
Cash at end of period	\$ 562	\$ 274
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Income taxes paid	\$ 786	\$ 253

Interest paid	\$ 161	\$ 164
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See notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of The Travelers Companies, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the Company). These financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and are unaudited. In the opinion of the Company's management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation have been reflected. Certain financial information that is normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP, but that is not required for interim reporting purposes, has been omitted. Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2006 financial statements to conform to the 2007 presentation. This includes a reclassification of certain contractholder receivables and payables in the consolidated balance sheet, which had previously been reported on a net basis, to a gross basis, consistent with the Company's accounting policy. The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements and related notes should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

Effective February 26, 2007, The St. Paul Travelers Companies, Inc. amended its articles of incorporation to change its name to The Travelers Companies, Inc. and, effective the same day, amended its bylaws to reflect the name change.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). FIN 48 is intended to clarify the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements and prescribes the recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Under FIN 48, evaluation of a tax position is a two-step process. The first step is to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of any related appeals or litigation based on the technical merits of that position. The second step is to measure a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not threshold to determine the amount of benefit to be recognized in the financial statements. A tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold shall initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold should be recognized in the first subsequent period in which the threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more-likely-than-not criteria should be de-recognized in the first subsequent financial reporting period in which the threshold is no longer met.

The adoption of FIN 48 at January 1, 2007 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007 was \$339 million. Included in that balance were \$101 million of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the annual effective tax rate and \$175 million of tax positions for which the ultimate deductibility is certain, but for which there is uncertainty about the timing of deductibility. The timing of such deductibility would not affect the annual effective tax rate. The balance of unrecognized tax benefits at January 1, 2007 was comprised of \$63 million of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would reduce goodwill.

The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes. The Company had approximately \$35 million for the payment of interest accrued at January 1, 2007.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company effectively settled Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax examinations for all years through December 31, 2004. As a result, the Company recorded after-tax benefits of \$58 million and \$86 million in its consolidated statement of income for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. In addition, \$63 million of previously unrecognized tax benefits related to the IRS settlement were recognized through a reduction of goodwill during the second quarter of 2007.

The Company does not expect any significant changes to its liability for unrecognized tax benefits during the next twelve months.

In May 2007, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FIN 48-1, *Definition of Settlement in FASB Interpretation No. 48* (FSP FIN 48-1). The FSP addresses whether it is appropriate for a company to recognize a previously unrecognized tax benefit when the only factor that has changed, since determining that a benefit should not be recognized, was the completion of an examination or audit by a taxing authority. The FSP is effective January 1, 2007, the date of the Company's initial adoption of FIN 48. The adoption of FSP FIN 48-1 did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140* (FAS 155). FAS 155 nullifies the guidance in the FASB's Derivatives Implementation Group Issue D1 Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Assets, which had deferred the bifurcation requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (FAS 133), for certain beneficial interests in securitized financial assets. FAS 155 requires that beneficial interests in securitized financial assets be analyzed to determine whether they are freestanding derivatives or hybrid instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation.

FAS 155 permits entities to fair value any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation. This election is on a contract-by-contract basis and is irrevocable. Additionally, FAS 155 narrows the exception afforded to interest-only strips and principal-only strips from derivative accounting. In addition, FAS 155 clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives and amends Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities - a replacement of FASB Statement 125*, to eliminate the restriction on the passive derivative instruments a Qualifying Special Purpose Entity can hold.

FAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired, issued or subject to a remeasurement (new basis) event occurring after the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. At adoption, for contracts where the fair value option has been elected, any difference between the total carrying amount of the individual components of the existing bifurcated hybrid financial instrument and the fair value of the combined hybrid financial instrument should be recognized as a cumulative-effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings.

In January 2007, the FASB released Statement 133 Implementation Issue No. B40, *Embedded Derivatives: Application of Paragraph 13(b) to Securitized Interests in Prepayable Financial Assets (B40)*. B40 provides a limited scope exception from paragraph 13(b) of FAS 133 for securitized interests that contain only an embedded derivative that is tied to the prepayment risk of the underlying prepayable financial assets and if both of the following criteria are met: (a) the investor does not control the right to accelerate the settlement, and (b) the securitized interest does not contain an embedded derivative for which bifurcation would be required other than an embedded derivative that results from embedded call options in the underlying financial assets. B40 is effective upon the adoption of FAS 155, except for criterion (b) which is not applicable to securitized interests issued before June 30, 2007, and that only include embedded derivatives that have an extremely remote possibility of having greater than a trivial fair value during the life of the securitized interest.

The Company adopted FAS 155 effective January 1, 2007 and it did not elect the fair value option. There was no cumulative effect upon adoption of FAS 155.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

Accounting by Insurance Enterprises for Deferred Acquisition Costs in Connection with Modifications or Exchanges of Insurance Contracts

In September 2005, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) issued Statement of Position 05-1, *Accounting by Insurance Enterprises for Deferred Acquisition Costs in Connection with Modifications or Exchanges of Insurance Contracts* (SOP 05-1). SOP 05-1 provides guidance on accounting by insurance enterprises for deferred acquisition costs on internal replacements of insurance and investment contracts other than those specifically described in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 97, *Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises for Certain Long-Duration Contracts and for Realized Gains and Losses from the Sale of Investments*. SOP 05-1 defines an internal replacement as a modification in product benefits, features, rights, or coverages that occurs by the exchange of a contract for a new contract, or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract. The adoption of SOP 05-1 effective January 1, 2007 did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements

In September 2006, FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 06-4, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements* (EITF 06-4). EITF 06-4 requires a company to recognize a liability and related compensation expense for endorsement split-dollar life insurance policies that provide a benefit to an employee that extends to postretirement periods. EITF 06-4 is effective January 1, 2008, with earlier adoption permitted. The early adoption of EITF 06-4 on January 1, 2007 did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Accounting for Corporate-Owned Life Insurance

In September 2006, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 06-5, *Accounting for Purchase of Life Insurance - Determining the Amount That Could Be Realized in Accordance with FASB Technical Bulletin No 85-4* (EITF 06-5). EITF 06-5 provides additional guidance on determining the amount that can be realized under a corporate-owned life insurance contract (that is, converted to cash) based upon how the contract is assumed to be hypothetically settled. EITF 06-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of EITF 06-5 did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. It applies to other pronouncements that require or permit fair value but does not require any new fair value measurements. The statement defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

FAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and disclosures. The hierarchy is based on the inputs used in valuation and gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets. The highest possible level should be used to measure fair value.

FAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the provisions of FAS 157 to have a material effect on its results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (FAS 159). FAS 159 permits an entity to irrevocably elect fair value on a contract-by-contract basis as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for many financial assets and liabilities and certain other items including property and casualty insurance contracts. Entities electing the fair value option would be required to recognize changes in fair value in earnings and to expense up-front costs and fees associated with the item for which the fair value option is elected. Entities electing the fair value option are required to distinguish on the face of the statement of financial position, the fair value of assets and liabilities for which the fair value option has been elected and similar assets and liabilities measured using another measurement attribute. An entity can accomplish this by either reporting the fair value and non-fair-value carrying amounts as separate line items or aggregating those amounts and disclosing parenthetically the amount of fair value included in the aggregate amount.

FAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Upon adoption, an entity is permitted to elect the fair value option irrevocably for any existing asset or liability within the scope of the standard. The adjustment to reflect the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount would be accounted for as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the date of initial adoption. Retrospective application would not be permitted. The Company does not intend to elect the fair value option for assets and liabilities currently held, and therefore FAS 159 will not have an impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements

In March 2007, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 06-10, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements* (EITF 06-10). EITF 06-10 provides guidance on the recognition and measurement of assets related to collateral assignment split-dollar life insurance arrangements. EITF 06-10 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the provisions of EITF 06-10 to have a material effect on its results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Clarification of the Scope of the Audit and Accounting Guide Investment Companies and Accounting by Parent Companies and Equity Method Investors for Investments in Investment Companies

In June 2007, AcSEC issued Statement of Position 07-1, *Clarification of the Scope of the Audit and Accounting Guide Investment Companies and Accounting by Parent Companies and Equity Method Investors for Investments in Investment Companies* (SOP 07-1). SOP 07-1 provides guidance in determining whether an entity is within the scope of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide *Investment Companies*. It also addresses whether the specialized industry accounting of the Investment Company Audit Guide should be retained by a parent company in consolidation or by an equity method investor. The Company is a passive equity method investor (i.e. does not have significant influence) in certain entities which are expected to adopt SOP 07-1. Upon the adoption of SOP 07-1, the Company's investment in these entities will be carried at fair value, and the change in fair value will be recorded as net investment income in the consolidated statement of income. The provisions of SOP 07-1 are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2007. The Company is in the process of determining the effect that SOP 07-1 may have on its results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Nature of Operations

The Company is organized into three reportable business segments: Business Insurance; Financial, Professional & International Insurance; and Personal Insurance. These segments reflect the manner in which the Company's businesses are managed and represent an aggregation of products and services based on type of customer, how the business is marketed, and the manner in which risks are underwritten. The business segments are as follows:

Business Insurance

The Business Insurance segment offers a broad array of property and casualty insurance and insurance-related services to its clients primarily in the United States. Business Insurance is organized into the following six groups, which collectively comprise Business Insurance Core operations: Select Accounts, Commercial Accounts, National Accounts, Industry-Focused Underwriting, Target Risk Underwriting and

Specialized Distribution.

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THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

Business Insurance also includes the Special Liability Group (which manages the Company's asbestos and environmental liabilities); the assumed reinsurance, health care, and certain international and other runoff operations; and policies written by the Company's Gulf operation (Gulf), which was placed into runoff during the second quarter of 2004. These are collectively referred to as Business Insurance Other.

Financial, Professional & International Insurance

The Financial, Professional & International Insurance segment includes surety and financial liability coverages, which require a primarily credit-based underwriting process, as well as property and casualty products that are primarily marketed on an international basis. The segment includes the Bond & Financial Products group, as well as the International and Lloyd's group.

In March 2007, the Company completed the sale of its Mexican surety subsidiary, Afianzadora Insurgentes, S.A. de C.V., which accounted for \$6 million and \$25 million of net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, and \$15 million and \$38 million of net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2006, respectively. Written premiums recorded in the second quarter of 2007 subsequent to the completion of the sale reflected the impact of the one-month reporting lag for this operation. The impact of this transaction was not material to the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Personal Insurance

The Personal Insurance segment writes virtually all types of property and casualty insurance covering personal risks. The primary coverages in Personal Insurance are automobile and homeowners insurance sold to individuals.

In April 2007, the Company completed the sale of its subsidiary, Mendota Insurance Company, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Mendakota Insurance Company and Mendota Insurance Agency, Inc. These subsidiaries primarily offered nonstandard automobile coverage and accounted for \$0 and \$49 million of net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, and \$46 million and \$98 million of net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2006, respectively. The sale was not material to the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

2. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(for the three months ended June 30, in millions)	Business Insurance	Financial, Professional & International Insurance	Personal Insurance	Total Reportable Segments
202007 Revenues				
Premiums	\$ 2,802	\$ 844	\$ 1,681	\$ 5,327
Net investment income	717	125	148	990
Fee income	127			127
Other revenues	10	6	21	37
Total operating revenues (1)	\$ 3,656	\$ 975	\$ 1,850	\$ 6,481
Operating income (1)	\$ 805	\$ 152	\$ 276	\$ 1,233
2006 Revenues				
Premiums	\$ 2,715	\$ 839	\$ 1,627	\$ 5,181
Net investment income	635	102	137	874
Fee income	153			153
Other revenues	9	6	22	37
Total operating revenues (1)	\$ 3,512	\$ 947	\$ 1,786	\$ 6,245
Operating income (1)	\$ 655	\$ 149	\$ 203	\$ 1,007

(for the six months ended June 30, in millions)	Business Insurance	Financial, Professional & International Insurance	Personal Insurance	Total Reportable Segments
2007 Revenues				
Premiums	\$ 5,565	\$ 1,688	\$ 3,369	\$ 10,622
Net investment income	1,411	246	293	1,950
Fee income	247			247
Other revenues	14	11	45	70
Total operating revenues (1)	\$ 7,237	\$ 1,945	\$ 3,707	\$ 12,889
Operating income (1)	\$ 1,483	\$ 308	\$ 542	\$ 2,333
2006 Revenues				
Premiums	\$ 5,358	\$ 1,627	\$ 3,187	\$ 10,172
Net investment income	1,271	205	271	1,747
Fee income	303			303
Other revenues	16	11	46	73
Total operating revenues (1)	\$ 6,948	\$ 1,843	\$ 3,504	\$ 12,295
Operating income (1)	\$ 1,306	\$ 290	\$ 443	\$ 2,039

(1) Operating revenues exclude net realized investment gains (losses). Operating income equals net income excluding the after-tax impact of net realized investment gains (losses).

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THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

2. SEGMENT INFORMATION, Continued

Business Segment Reconciliations

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions)	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenue reconciliation				
Earned premiums:				
Business Insurance:				
Commercial multi-peril	\$ 770	\$ 762	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,504
Workers compensation	549	515	1,082	1,017
Commercial automobile	509	500	1,016	978
Property	499	477	980	928
General liability	472	447	927	915
Other	3	14	30	16
Total Business Insurance	2,802	2,715	5,565	5,358
Financial, Professional & International Insurance:				
General liability	242	251	484	498
Fidelity and surety	268	277	538	537
International	300	283	600	534
Other	34	28	66	58
Total Financial, Professional & International Insurance	844	839	1,688	1,627
Personal Insurance:				
Automobile	912	910	1,851	1,782
Homeowners and other	769	717	1,518	1,405
Total Personal Insurance	1,681	1,627	3,369	3,187
Total earned premiums	5,327	5,181	10,622	10,172
Net investment income	990	874	1,950	1,747
Fee income	127	153	247	303
Other revenues	37	37	70	73
Total operating revenues for reportable segments	6,481	6,245	12,889	12,295
Interest Expense and Other	(36)		(31)	6
Net realized investment gains	128	10	142	4
Total consolidated revenues	\$ 6,573	\$ 6,255	\$ 13,000	\$ 12,305
Income reconciliation, net of tax				
Total operating income for reportable segments	\$ 1,233	\$ 1,007	\$ 2,333	\$ 2,039
Interest Expense and Other	(66)	(48)	(88)	(69)
Total operating income	1,167	959	2,245	1,970
Net realized investment gains	87	11	95	6
Total consolidated net income	\$ 1,254	\$ 970	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,976

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

2. SEGMENT INFORMATION, Continued

(in millions)	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Asset reconciliation:		
Business Insurance	\$ 87,594	\$ 88,171
Financial, Professional & International Insurance	13,710	13,265
Personal Insurance	13,355	13,294
Total assets for reportable segments	114,659	114,730
Other assets (1)	702	562
Total consolidated assets	\$ 115,361	\$ 115,292

(1) The primary components of other assets in 2007 were intangible assets and accrued over-funded benefit plan assets. The primary components of other assets in 2006 were accrued over-funded benefit plan assets and deferred taxes.

3. INVESTMENTS

Fixed Maturities

The amortized cost and fair value of investments in fixed maturities classified as available-for-sale were as follows:

	Amortized	Gross Unrealized		Fair
(at June 30, 2007, in millions)	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and pass-through securities	\$ 7,329	\$ 30	\$ 200	\$ 7,159
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government and government agencies and authorities	2,280	7	40	2,247
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	37,844	275	410	37,709
Debt securities issued by foreign governments	1,471	2	19	1,454
All other corporate bonds	14,892	114	359	14,647
Redeemable preferred stock	96	13	4	105
Total	\$ 63,912	\$ 441	\$ 1,032	\$ 63,321

	Amortized	Gross Unrealized		Fair
(at December 31, 2006, in millions)	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and pass-through securities	\$ 7,665	\$ 52	\$ 128	\$ 7,589
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government and government agencies and authorities	2,736	13	31	2,718
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	35,326	661	80	35,907
Debt securities issued by foreign governments	1,550	12	10	1,552
All other corporate bonds	14,866	165	247	14,784
Redeemable preferred stock	101	16	1	116
Total	\$ 62,244	\$ 919	\$ 497	\$ 62,666

Equity Securities

The cost and fair value of investments in equity securities were as follows:

		Gross Unrealized		Fair
(at June 30, 2007, in millions)	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Common stock	\$ 111	\$ 29	\$	\$ 140
Non-redeemable preferred stock	321	11	8	324
Total	\$ 432	\$ 40	\$ 8	\$ 464

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

3. INVESTMENTS, Continued

		Gross Unrealized		Fair
(at December 31, 2006, in millions)	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Common stock	\$ 88	\$ 27	\$	\$ 115
Non-redeemable preferred stock	348	15	5	358
Total	\$ 436	\$ 42	\$ 5	\$ 473

Other Investments

Venture Capital

The cost and fair value of investments in venture capital were as follows:

		Gross Unrealized		Fair
(at June 30, 2007, in millions)	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Venture capital	\$ 68	\$ 16	\$	\$ 84

		Gross Unrealized		Fair
(at December 31, 2006, in millions)	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Venture capital	\$ 392	\$ 109	\$ 1	\$ 500

In May 2007, the Company completed the bundled sale of a substantial portion of its venture capital portfolio for total net proceeds of \$397 million, which are included on the consolidated statement of cash flow in proceeds from sales of other investments. The sale resulted in the realization of \$81 million pretax (\$52 million after-tax) of previously unrealized net investment gains that had been recorded as a component of accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources.

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

The following entities are consolidated:

- **Municipal Trusts** The Company owns interests in various municipal trusts that were formed to allow the Company to generate investment income in a manner consistent with its investment objectives and tax position. As of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, there were 33 and 35 such trusts, respectively, which held a combined total of \$376 million and \$391 million, respectively, in municipal securities, of which \$65 million and \$76 million, respectively, were owned by outside investors. The net carrying value of the trusts owned by the Company at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was \$311 million and \$315 million, respectively.

The Company has significant interests in the following VIEs, which are not consolidated because the Company is not considered to be the primary beneficiary:

- The Company has a significant variable interest in two real estate entities. These investments have total assets of approximately \$293 million and \$305 million as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The carrying value of the Company's share of these investments was approximately \$28 million at June 30, 2007 and \$33 million at December 31, 2006. The Company has an unfunded commitment of \$12 million associated with one of these funds. The Company's exposure to loss is limited to the investment carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheet and the unfunded commitment amount. The purpose of the Company's involvement in these entities is to generate investment returns.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

3. INVESTMENTS, Continued

• The Company has a significant variable interest in Camperdown UK Limited, which the Company sold in December 2003. The Company's variable interest resulted from an agreement to indemnify the purchaser in the event a specified reserve deficiency develops, a reserve-related foreign exchange impact occurs, or a foreign tax adjustment is imposed on a pre-sale reporting period. The maximum amount of this indemnification obligation is \$188 million. The fair value of this obligation as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was \$67 million and \$65 million, respectively. See "Guarantees" section of note 11.

The Company has other significant interests in variable interest entities that are not material.

Unrealized Investment Losses

The following tables summarize, for all investment securities in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the aggregate fair value and gross unrealized losses by length of time those investments have been continuously in an unrealized loss position.

	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
(at June 30, 2007, in millions)						
Fixed maturities						
Mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and pass-through securities	\$ 1,948	\$ 35	\$ 3,883	\$ 165	\$ 5,831	\$ 200
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government and government agencies and authorities	527	2	1,029	38	1,556	40
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions	19,328	304	3,851	106	23,179	410
Debt securities issued by foreign governments	758	8	739	11	1,497	19
All other corporate bonds	4,702	86	6,935	273	11,637	359
Redeemable preferred stock	23	1	4	3	27	4
Total fixed maturities	27,286	436	16,441	596	43,727	1,032
Equity securities						
Common stock						
Non-redeemable preferred stock	99	4	63	4	162	8
Total equity securities	99	4	63	4	162	8
Venture capital						
Total	\$ 27,385	\$ 440	\$ 16,504	\$ 600	\$ 43,889	\$ 1,040

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

3. INVESTMENTS, Continued

	Less than 12 months				12 months or longer				Total			
(at December 31, 2006, in millions)	Fair Value		Gross Unrealized Losses		Fair Value		Gross Unrealized Losses		Fair Value		Gross Unrealized Losses	
Fixed maturities												
Mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and pass-through securities	\$	1,245	\$	11	\$	4,125	\$	117	\$	5,370	\$	128
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government and government agencies and authorities		1,014		2		964		29		1,978		31
Obligations of states, municipalities and political subdivisions		4,468		16		4,077		64		8,545		80
Debt securities issued by foreign governments		861		6		406		4		1,267		10
All other corporate bonds		3,690		36		6,325		211		10,015		247
Redeemable preferred stock		1				5		1		6		1
Total fixed maturities		11,279		71		15,902		426		27,181		497
Equity securities												
Common stock		3				1				4		
Non-redeemable preferred stock		50		1		53		4		103		5
Total equity securities		53		1		54		4		107		5
Venture capital						14		1		14		1
Total	\$	11,332	\$	72	\$	15,970	\$	431	\$	27,302	\$	503

Impairment charges included in net realized investment gains were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2007		2006		2007		2006	
Fixed maturities	\$	7	\$		\$	8	\$	
Equity securities		2				3		1
Venture capital				3		7		8
Other investments (excluding venture capital)								4
Total	\$	9	\$	3	\$	18	\$	13

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

The following table presents the carrying amount of the Company's goodwill by segment at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

(in millions)	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Business Insurance	\$ 2,168	\$ 2,168
Financial, Professional & International Insurance	555	551
Personal Insurance	613	613
Other	30	106
Total	\$ 3,366	\$ 3,438

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company effectively settled IRS tax examinations for all years through December 31, 2004. Previously unrecognized tax benefits of \$63 million related to the IRS settlement were recognized through a reduction of goodwill during the second quarter of 2007.

Other Intangible Assets

The following presents a summary of the Company's other intangible assets by major asset class as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006:

(At June 30, 2007, in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Intangibles subject to amortization			
Customer-related	\$ 1,036	\$ 599	\$ 437
Fair value adjustment on claims and claim adjustment expense reserves and reinsurance recoverables (1)	191	(41)	232
Total intangible assets subject to amortization	1,227	558	669
Intangible assets not subject to amortization (2)	215		215
Total other intangible assets	\$ 1,442	\$ 558	\$ 884

(At December 31 2006, in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Intangibles subject to amortization			
Customer-related	\$ 1,036	\$ 537	\$ 499
Fair value adjustment on claims and claim adjustment expense reserves and reinsurance recoverables (1)	191	(54)	245
Total intangible assets subject to amortization	1,227	483	744
Intangible assets not subject to amortization	20		20
Total other intangible assets	\$ 1,247	\$ 483	\$ 764

(1) The time value of money and the risk margin (cost of capital) components of the intangible asset run off at different rates, and, as such, the amount recognized in income may be a net benefit in some periods and a net expense in other periods.

- (2) During the first quarter of 2007, the Company acquired certain trademarks, service marks and logos.

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THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, Continued

The following presents a summary of the Company's amortization expense for intangible assets by major asset class:

(In millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2007	2006	June 30, 2007	2006
Customer-related	\$ 29	\$ 33	\$ 62	\$ 69
Marketing-related				3
Fair value adjustment on claims and claim adjustment expense reserves and reinsurance recoverables	7	3	13	6
Total amortization expense	\$ 36	\$ 36	\$ 75	\$ 78

Intangible asset amortization expense is estimated to be \$71 million for the remainder of 2007, \$126 million in 2008, \$100 million in 2009, \$86 million in 2010, \$69 million in 2011 and \$52 million in 2012.

5. DEBT

Redemption of Subordinated Debentures. On January 18, 2007, the Company redeemed \$81 million of 8.47% subordinated debentures originally issued in 1997 and due January 10, 2027. The debentures were redeemable by the Company on or after January 10, 2007. In January 1997, USF&G Capital II, a business trust, issued \$100 million of capital securities, the proceeds of which, along with \$3 million in capital provided by the Company, were used to purchase the subordinated debentures issued by USF&G Corporation and subsequently assumed by the Company after the merger of The St. Paul Companies, Inc. (SPC) and Travelers Property Casualty Corp. (TPC). During the period prior to redemption, the Company had repurchased and retired \$22 million of the debentures in open market transactions. Upon the Company's redemption of the remaining \$81 million of subordinated debentures in January 2007, USF&G Capital II in turn used the proceeds to redeem its remaining capital securities outstanding. USF&G Capital II was then liquidated, and the Company received a \$3 million distribution of capital. The Company recorded a \$3 million pretax gain on the redemption of the subordinated debentures, representing the remaining unamortized fair value adjustment recorded at the merger date, less the redemption premium paid.

Issuance of Junior Subordinated Debentures. On March 12, 2007, the Company issued \$1 billion aggregate principal amount of 6.25% fixed-to-floating rate junior subordinated debentures due March 15, 2067 for net proceeds of \$986 million (after original issue discount and the deduction of underwriting expenses and commissions and other expenses). The debentures were issued at a discount, resulting in an effective interest rate of 6.447%. The debentures bear interest at an annual rate of 6.25% from the date of issuance to, but excluding, March 15, 2017, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15. From and including March 15, 2017, the debentures will bear interest at an annual rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 2.215%, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year. The Company has the right, on one or more occasions, to defer the payment of interest on the debentures. The Company will not be required to settle deferred interest until it has deferred interest for five consecutive years or, if earlier, made a payment of current interest during a deferral period. The Company may defer interest for up to ten consecutive years without giving rise to an event of default. Deferred interest will accumulate additional interest at an annual rate equal to the annual interest rate then applicable to the debentures.

The debentures carry a 60-year final maturity and a scheduled maturity date in year thirty. During the 180-day period ending not more than fifteen and not less than ten business days prior to the scheduled maturity date, the Company is required to use commercially reasonable efforts to sell enough qualifying capital securities, or at its option, common stock, qualifying warrants, mandatorily convertible preferred stock, debt

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exchangeable for common equity or debt exchangeable for preferred equity to permit repayment of the debentures at the scheduled maturity date. If any debentures remain outstanding after the scheduled maturity date, the unpaid amount will remain outstanding until the Company has raised sufficient proceeds from

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

5. DEBT, Continued

the sale of qualifying capital securities, or at its option, common stock, qualifying warrants, mandatorily convertible preferred stock, debt exchangeable for common equity or debt exchangeable for preferred equity to permit the repayment in full of the debentures. If there are remaining debentures at the final maturity date, the Company is required to redeem the debentures using any source of funds. Qualifying capital securities are securities (other than common stock, qualifying warrants, mandatorily convertible preferred stock, debt exchangeable for common equity, and debt exchangeable for preferred equity) which generally are treated by the ratings agencies as having similar equity content to the debentures.

The Company can redeem the debentures at its option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after March 15, 2017 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount being redeemed plus accrued but unpaid interest. The Company can redeem the debentures at its option, in whole only, prior to March 15, 2017 (a) in whole at any time or in part from time to time or (b) in whole, but not in part, in the event of certain tax or rating agency events relating to the debentures, at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount being redeemed and the applicable make-whole amount, in each case plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

In connection with the offering of the debentures, the Company entered into a replacement capital covenant for the benefit of holders of one or more designated series of the Company's indebtedness (which will initially be the 6.750% Senior Notes due 2036). Under the terms of the replacement capital covenant, if the Company redeems the debentures at any time prior to March 15, 2047, it can only do so with the proceeds of securities that are treated by the rating agencies as having similar equity content to the debentures.

Maturity of Senior Notes. On March 15, 2007, the Company's \$500 million, 5.75% senior notes matured and were fully paid.

Redemption of Convertible Notes. On April 18, 2007, the Company completed the redemption of its outstanding \$893 million, 4.50% convertible junior subordinated notes due in 2032 (the notes). The notes were originally issued by Travelers Property Casualty Corp., and the Company assumed certain obligations relating to the notes pursuant to a Second Supplemental Indenture dated April 1, 2004. Each note had a principal amount of \$25.00. The redemption price for each note was \$25.5625 plus \$0.009375 of accrued and unpaid interest. Any note called for redemption could be surrendered for conversion into common stock before the close of business on April 17, 2007. Each note was convertible into 0.4684 shares of common stock of The Travelers Companies, Inc. Holders of \$36 million of the notes tendered their certificates in exchange for the issuance of 670,910 of the Company's common shares. The remaining \$857 million of notes were redeemed for cash, along with accrued interest to the date of redemption. The Company recorded a \$39 million pretax loss (\$25 million after-tax) in other revenues in the second quarter of 2007 related to the redemption, consisting of the redemption premium paid and the write-off of remaining unamortized issuance costs.

Senior Debt Issuance. On May 29, 2007, the Company issued \$250 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% senior notes due June 15, 2012 (the 2012 senior notes), \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 5.750% senior notes due December 15, 2017 (the 2017 senior notes), and \$800 million aggregate principal amount of 6.250% senior notes due June 15, 2037 (the 2037 senior notes). The total net proceeds of these three senior note issuances, after original issuance discounts and the deduction of underwriting expenses and commissions and other expenses, were approximately \$1.47 billion. Interest on each of the senior note issuances is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, commencing December 15, 2007. Each series of senior notes is redeemable in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the Company's option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (a) 100% of the principal amount of senior notes to be redeemed, or (b) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the senior notes to be redeemed (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the date of redemption on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the then current Treasury Rate plus 12.5 basis points for the 2012 senior notes, 15 basis points for the 2017 senior notes and 20 basis points for the 2037 senior notes.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

6. SHARE REPURCHASE PROGRAM

On May 2, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a program to repurchase up to \$2 billion of shares of the Company's common stock. In January 2007, the Board of Directors authorized an additional \$3 billion to this program, increasing the share repurchase program to a total of up to \$5 billion. Under this program, repurchases may be made from time to time in the open market, pursuant to pre-set trading plans meeting the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in private transactions or otherwise. This program does not have a stated expiration date. The timing and actual number of shares to be repurchased in the future will depend on a variety of factors, including corporate and regulatory requirements, price, catastrophe losses and other market conditions. The following table summarizes repurchase activity under this program during 2007.

Quarterly Period Ending	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Remaining capacity under share repurchase program
March 31, 2007	13,889,773	\$ 52.20	\$ 3,153,874,729
June 30, 2007	11,390,800	\$ 54.56	\$ 2,532,374,769
Total	25,280,573	\$ 53.27	\$ 2,532,374,769

Since the inception of the program in May 2006 through June 30, 2007, the Company has repurchased a cumulative total of 48.1 million shares for a total cost of \$2.47 billion, or \$51.34 per share.

7. CHANGES IN EQUITY FROM NONOWNER SOURCES

The Company's total changes in equity from nonowner sources were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2007		2006	2007		2006
(in millions, after tax)						
Net income	\$ 1,254		\$ 970	\$ 2,340		\$ 1,976
Change in net unrealized gain on investment securities	(703)	)	(416)	(716)	)	(804)
Other changes	66		35	44		47
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources	\$ 617		\$ 589	\$ 1,668		\$ 1,219

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share was computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted earnings per share reflected the effect of potentially dilutive securities.

The following is a reconciliation of the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Basic				
Net income, as reported	\$ 1,254	\$ 970	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,976
Preferred stock dividends, net of taxes	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Net income available to common shareholders basic	\$ 1,253	\$ 969	\$ 2,338	\$ 1,974
Diluted				
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,253	\$ 969	\$ 2,338	\$ 1,974
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Convertible preferred stock	1	1	2	2
Zero coupon convertible notes	1	1	2	2
Convertible junior subordinated notes (1)	1	7	8	13
Net income available to common shareholders diluted	\$ 1,256	\$ 978	\$ 2,350	\$ 1,991
Common shares				
Basic				
Weighted average shares outstanding	658.6	691.8	664.2	692.0
Diluted				
Weighted average shares outstanding	658.6	691.8	664.2	692.0
Weighted average effects of dilutive securities:				
Stock options and other incentive plans	8.9	6.0	9.1	6.0
Convertible preferred stock	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
Zero coupon convertible notes	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Convertible junior subordinated notes (1)	3.1	16.7	9.9	16.7
Total	676.0	720.4	688.6	720.6
Net Income per Common Share				
Basic	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.40	\$ 3.52	\$ 2.85
Diluted	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.36	\$ 3.41	\$ 2.76

(1) Redeemed in April 2007. See note 5.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

9. SHARE-BASED INCENTIVE COMPENSATION

The following presents stock option information for fully vested stock option awards at June 30, 2007:

Stock Options	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Life Remaining	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$ in millions)
Vested at end of period (1)	29,656,447	\$ 43.88	4.2 years	\$ 285
Exercisable at end of period	28,137,068	\$ 43.82	3.6 years	\$ 272

(1) Represents awards for which the employees' rights to receive or retain the awards are not contingent on satisfaction of a service condition and, therefore, the requisite service has been rendered, including those that are retirement eligible.

The total compensation cost recognized in earnings for all share-based incentive compensation awards was \$30 million and \$65 million for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. The related tax benefit recognized in earnings for those respective periods was \$11 million and \$22 million, respectively. For the three months and six months ended June 30, 2006, total compensation cost recognized in earnings for all share-based incentive compensation awards was \$33 million and \$81 million, respectively. The related tax benefit recognized in earnings for those respective periods was \$11 million and \$28 million, respectively. Prior to the adoption of FAS 123R, *Share-Based Compensation*, compensation costs related to awards granted to retirement-eligible employees and employees that became retirement-eligible before the awards vesting date were recognized over the vesting period. The costs associated with these awards were not material in the periods presented.

The total unrecognized compensation cost related to all nonvested share-based incentive compensation awards at June 30, 2007 was \$170 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.0 years. The total unrecognized compensation cost related to all nonvested share-based incentive compensation awards at December 31, 2006 was \$125 million, which was expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years.

10. PENSION PLANS, RETIREMENT BENEFITS AND SAVINGS PLANS

The following tables summarize the components of net pension and postretirement benefit expense for the Company's plans recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

(for the three months ended June 30, in millions)	Pension Plans 2007	2006	Postretirement Benefit Plans 2007	2006
Net Periodic Benefit Cost:				
Service cost	\$ 17	\$ 16	\$ 1	\$
Interest on benefit obligation	28	27	4	4
Expected return on plan assets	(37)	(37)	(1)	
Amortization of unrecognized:				
Prior service benefit	(2)	(1)		
Net actuarial loss (gain)	1	2	(1)	
Net benefit expense	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 3	\$ 4

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

10. PENSION PLANS, RETIREMENT BENEFITS AND SAVINGS PLANS, Continued

(for the six months ended June 30, in millions)	Pension Plans 2007	2006	Postretirement Benefit Plans 2007	2006
Net Periodic Benefit Cost:				
Service cost	\$ 34	\$ 32	\$ 1	\$ 1
Interest on benefit obligation	56	54	8	8
Expected return on plan assets	(75)	(74)	(1)	(1)
Amortization of unrecognized:				
Prior service benefit	(3)	(3)		
Net actuarial loss (gain)	2	5	(1)	(1)
Net benefit expense	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 7	\$ 9

11. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

Contingencies

The following section describes the major pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business, to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or to which any of the Company's property is subject.

Asbestos- and Environmental-Related Proceedings

In the ordinary course of its insurance business, the Company receives claims for insurance arising under policies issued by the Company asserting alleged injuries and damages from asbestos, hazardous waste and other toxic substances that are the subject of related coverage litigation, including, among others, the litigation described below. The Company continues to be subject to aggressive asbestos-related litigation. The conditions surrounding the final resolution of these claims and the related litigation continue to change. The Company is defending its asbestos- and environmental-related litigation vigorously and believes that it has meritorious defenses; however, the outcomes of these disputes are uncertain. In this regard, the Company employs dedicated specialists and aggressive resolution strategies to manage asbestos and environmental loss exposure, including settling litigation under appropriate circumstances. For a discussion of other information regarding the Company's asbestos and environmental exposure, see Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Asbestos Claims and Litigation, Environmental Claims and Litigation and Uncertainty Regarding Adequacy of Asbestos and Environmental Reserves.

Travelers Property Casualty Corp. (TPC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, is involved in three significant proceedings (including a bankruptcy proceeding) relating to ACandS, Inc. (ACandS), formerly a national distributor and installer of products containing asbestos. The proceedings involve disputes as to whether and to what extent any of ACandS' potential liabilities for current or future bodily injury asbestos claims are covered by insurance policies issued by TPC. On July 6, 2007, the Company announced that it entered into a settlement to resolve fully all current and future asbestos-related coverage claims relating to ACandS, including the three proceedings described below. Under the settlement agreement, the Company will contribute \$449 million to a trust to be established pursuant to ACandS' plan of reorganization. In exchange, the Company will be released from any obligations it has to ACandS for asbestos-related claims and will be protected from any such claims by injunctions to be issued in the Company's favor by the federal court overseeing ACandS' bankruptcy case. The settlement is subject to a number of contingencies, including final court approval of both the settlement and a plan of reorganization for ACandS, and the issuance of the injunctions described above. A hearing on the motion to approve the settlement is scheduled for August 28, 2007. The Company expects to seek to recover approximately \$84 million of the \$449 million from reinsurers.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

11. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES, Continued

ACandS filed for bankruptcy in September 2002 (*In re: ACandS, Inc.*, pending in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware). In its proposed plan of reorganization, ACandS sought to establish a trust to pay asbestos bodily injury claims against it and sought to assign to the trust its rights under the insurance policies issued by TPC. The proposed plan and disclosure statement filed by ACandS claimed that ACandS had settled the vast majority of asbestos-related bodily injury claims currently pending against it for approximately \$2.80 billion. ACandS asserted that, based on a prior agreement between TPC and ACandS and ACandS' interpretation of the July 31, 2003 arbitration panel ruling described below, TPC was liable for 45% of the \$2.80 billion. On January 26, 2004, the bankruptcy court issued a decision rejecting confirmation of ACandS' proposed plan of reorganization. The bankruptcy court found, consistent with TPC's objections to ACandS' proposed plan, that the proposed plan was not fundamentally fair, was not proposed in good faith and did not comply with Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. ACandS filed a notice of appeal of the bankruptcy court's decision and filed objections to the bankruptcy court's findings of fact and conclusions of law in the United States District Court. TPC moved to dismiss the appeal and objections and also filed an opposition to ACandS' objections.

An arbitration was commenced in January 2001 to determine whether and to what extent ACandS' financial obligations for bodily injury asbestos claims are subject to insurance policy aggregate limits. On July 31, 2003, the arbitration panel ruled in favor of TPC that asbestos bodily injury claims against ACandS are subject to the aggregate limits of the policies issued to ACandS, which have been exhausted. In October 2003, ACandS commenced a lawsuit seeking to vacate the arbitration award as beyond the panel's scope of authority (*ACandS, Inc. v. Travelers Casualty and Surety Co.*, U.S.D.Ct. E.D. Pa.). On September 16, 2004, the district court entered an order denying ACandS' motion to vacate the arbitration award. On January 19, 2006, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit reversed the district court's decision and declared the arbitration award void on procedural grounds. On May 22, 2006, the United States Supreme Court denied TPC's petition for a writ of certiorari seeking review of the Third Circuit's decision. As a result, the matter was remanded to the district court and TPC asked the district court to remand the arbitration to the panel that initially ruled in favor of TPC for further proceedings consistent with the Third Circuit's decision. ACandS opposed that request.

In the third proceeding, a related case pending before the same court and commenced in September 2000 (*ACandS v. Travelers Casualty and Surety Co.*, U.S.D.Ct., E.D. Pa.), ACandS sought a declaration of the extent to which the asbestos bodily injury claims against ACandS are subject to occurrence limits under insurance policies issued by TPC. TPC filed a motion to dismiss this action based upon the July 31, 2003 arbitration decision described above. The district court found the dispute was moot as a result of the arbitration panel's decision and dismissed the case. As a result of the January 19, 2006 ruling by the Third Circuit and the Supreme Court's denial of certiorari, described in the paragraph above, this case was reinstated.

The settlement agreement described above provides that, upon approval of the settlement by the bankruptcy court, ACandS and the Company shall seek to stay the claims against each other in the proceedings described above. Once all of the contingencies of the settlement are satisfied, these proceedings will be dismissed with prejudice.

In October 2001 and April 2002, two purported class action suits (*Wise v. Travelers* and *Meninger v. Travelers*) were filed against TPC and other insurers (not including SPC) in state court in West Virginia. These cases were subsequently consolidated into a single proceeding in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia. Plaintiffs allege that the insurer defendants engaged in unfair trade practices by inappropriately handling and settling asbestos claims. The plaintiffs seek to reopen large numbers of settled asbestos claims and to impose liability for damages, including punitive damages, directly on insurers. Lawsuits similar to *Wise* were filed in Massachusetts and Hawaii (these suits are collectively referred to as the Statutory and Hawaii Actions). Also, in November 2001, plaintiffs in consolidated asbestos actions pending before a mass tort panel of judges in West Virginia state court moved to amend their complaint to name TPC as a defendant, alleging that TPC and other insurers breached alleged duties to certain users of asbestos products. In March 2002, the court granted the motion to amend. Plaintiffs seek damages, including punitive damages. Lawsuits seeking similar relief and raising allegations similar to those presented in the West Virginia amended complaint are also pending in Texas state court against TPC and SPC, and in Louisiana state court against TPC (the claims asserted in these suits, together with the West Virginia suit, are collectively referred to as the Common Law Claims). Lawsuits seeking similar relief in Ohio have been dismissed.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

11. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES, Continued

All of the actions against TPC described in the preceding paragraph, other than the Hawaii Actions, had been subject to a temporary restraining order entered by the federal bankruptcy court in New York that had previously presided over and approved the reorganization in bankruptcy of TPC's former policyholder, Johns-Manville Corporation and affiliated entities. In August 2002, the bankruptcy court held a hearing on TPC's motion for a preliminary injunction prohibiting further prosecution of the lawsuits pursuant to the reorganization plan and related orders. At the conclusion of this hearing, the court ordered the parties to mediation, appointed a mediator and continued the temporary restraining order. During 2003, the same bankruptcy court extended the existing injunction to apply to an additional set of cases filed in various state courts in Texas and Ohio as well as to the attorneys who are prosecuting these cases. The order also enjoined these attorneys and their respective law firms from commencing any further lawsuits against TPC based upon these allegations without the prior approval of the court. Notwithstanding the injunction, additional Common Law Claims were filed and served on TPC.

On November 19, 2003, the parties advised the bankruptcy court that a settlement of the Statutory and Hawaii Actions had been reached. This settlement includes a lump-sum payment of up to \$412 million by TPC, subject to a number of significant contingencies. After continued meetings with the mediator, the parties advised the bankruptcy court on May 25, 2004 that a settlement resolving substantially all pending and similar future Common Law Claims against TPC had also been reached. This settlement requires a payment of up to \$90 million by TPC, subject to a number of significant contingencies. Each of these settlements is contingent upon, among other things, an order of the bankruptcy court clarifying that all of these claims, and similar future asbestos-related claims against TPC, are barred by prior orders entered by the bankruptcy court in connection with the original Johns-Manville bankruptcy proceedings.

On August 17, 2004, the bankruptcy court entered an order approving the settlements and clarifying its prior orders that all of the pending Statutory and Hawaii Actions and substantially all Common Law Claims pending against TPC are barred. The order also applies to similar direct action claims that may be filed in the future.

Four appeals were taken from the August 17, 2004 ruling. On March 29, 2006, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York substantially affirmed the bankruptcy court's orders while vacating that portion of the bankruptcy court's orders that required all future direct actions against TPC to first be approved by the bankruptcy court before proceeding in state or federal court. Judgment was entered on March 31, 2006.

Five appeals from the March 29, 2006 ruling were filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and TPC filed a cross-appeal. Two appellants voluntarily dismissed their appeals and a motion to dismiss the cross-appeal was filed. Additionally, TPC appealed from a procedural order of the district court relating to the timeliness of the cross-appeal. On January 17, 2007, the Second Circuit dismissed TPC's cross-appeal and denied TPC's appeal from the procedural order. The three remaining principal appeals have been consolidated for disposition and remain pending. It is not possible to predict how the appellate court will rule on the pending appeals. The Company has no obligation to pay any of the settlement amounts unless and until the orders and relief become final and are not subject to any further appellate review.

SPC, which is not covered by the bankruptcy court rulings or the settlements described above, has numerous defenses in all of the direct action cases asserting Common Law Claims that are pending against it. SPC's defenses include the fact that these novel theories have no basis in law; that they are directly at odds with the well-established law pertaining to the insured/insurer relationship; that there is no generalized duty to warn as alleged by the plaintiffs; and that the applicable statute of limitations as to many of these claims has long since expired. Many of these defenses have been raised in initial motions to dismiss filed by SPC and other insurers. There have been favorable rulings during 2003 and 2004 in Texas and during 2004 and 2005 in Ohio on some of these motions filed by SPC and other insurers that dealt with statute of limitations and the validity of the alleged causes of actions. On May 26, 2005, the Court of Appeals of Ohio, Eighth District, affirmed the earliest of these favorable rulings. In Texas, only one court, in June of 2005, has denied the insurers' initial challenges to the pleadings. That ruling was contrary to the rulings by other courts in similar cases, and SPC and the other insurer defendants have filed a mandamus petition with the Texas Court of Appeals.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

11. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES, Continued

Currently, it is not possible to predict legal outcomes and their impact on the future development of claims and litigation relating to asbestos and environmental claims. Any such development will be affected by future court decisions and interpretations, as well as changes in applicable legislation. Because of these uncertainties, additional liabilities may arise for amounts in excess of the current related reserves. In addition, the Company's estimate of ultimate claims and claim adjustment expenses may change. These additional liabilities or increases in estimates, or a range of either, cannot now be reasonably estimated and could result in income statement charges that could be material to the Company's results of operations in future periods.

Shareholder Litigation and Related Proceedings

Three actions against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors are pending in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. Two of these actions, which were originally captioned *Kahn v. The St. Paul Travelers Companies, Inc., et al.* (Nov. 2, 2004) and *Michael A. Bernstein Profit Sharing Plan v. The St. Paul Travelers Companies, Inc., et al.* (Nov. 10, 2004), are putative class actions brought by certain shareholders of the Company against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors. These actions have been consolidated as *In re St. Paul Travelers Securities Litigation II*, and a lead plaintiff and lead counsel have been appointed. On July 11, 2005, the lead plaintiff filed an amended consolidated complaint. The amended and consolidated complaint alleges violations of federal securities laws in connection with the Company's alleged failure to make disclosure relating to the practice of paying brokers commissions on a contingent basis, the Company's alleged involvement in a conspiracy to rig bids and the Company's allegedly improper use of finite reinsurance products. On September 26, 2005, the Company and the other defendants in *In re St. Paul Travelers Securities Litigation II* moved to dismiss the amended consolidated complaint for failure to state a claim. Oral argument on the Company's motion to dismiss was presented on June 15, 2006. By order dated September 25, 2006, the Court denied the Company's motion to dismiss. Discovery has commenced. On November 3, 2006, the Company and the other defendants in *In re St. Paul Travelers Securities Litigation II* moved for partial judgment on the pleadings seeking dismissal of the allegations relating to the allegedly improper use of finite reinsurance products. On June 1, 2007, the Court granted that motion and permitted the lead plaintiff to replead. On June 8, 2007, the lead plaintiff filed a second amended and consolidated complaint alleging the same claims as in the first amended and consolidated complaint but extending the putative class period. On July 11, 2007, the Company and other defendants in *In re St. Paul Travelers Securities Litigation II* moved to dismiss the second amended and consolidated complaint. That motion remains pending. The lead plaintiff in *In re St. Paul Travelers Securities Litigation II* has moved for certification of a class of all purchasers of securities of the Company and St. Paul from January 27, 2000, through and including November 16, 2004. That motion remains pending. In the third action, an alleged beneficiary of the Company's 401(k) savings plan commenced a putative class action against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors captioned *Spiziri v. The St. Paul Travelers Companies, Inc., et al.* (Dec. 28, 2004). The complaint alleges violations of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act based on the theory that defendants were allegedly aware of issues concerning the value of SPC's loss reserves yet failed to protect plan participants from continued investment in Company stock. On June 1, 2005, the Company and the other defendants in *Spiziri* moved to dismiss the complaint. On January 4, 2006, the parties in *Spiziri* entered into a stipulation of settlement. The Court approved the settlement on April 30, 2007.

In addition, two derivative actions have been brought in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota against all of the Company's current directors and certain of the Company's former Directors, naming the Company as a nominal defendant: *Rowe v. Fishman, et al.* (Oct. 22, 2004) and *Clark v. Fishman, et al.* (Nov. 18, 2004). The derivative actions have been consolidated for pretrial proceedings as *Rowe, et al. v. Fishman, et al.* and a consolidated derivative complaint has been filed. The consolidated derivative complaint asserts state law claims, including breach of fiduciary duty, based on allegations similar to those alleged in *In re St. Paul Travelers Securities Litigation II* and *Spiziri* described above. On March 23, 2006, the Court dismissed the complaint without prejudice and, on March 30, 2006, entered judgment in favor of the Company and the other defendants. On June 5, 2006, plaintiffs in *Rowe* moved to alter or amend the judgment for leave to file an amended complaint. The Company and the other defendants opposed that motion. On November 1, 2006, the parties in *Rowe* entered into a stipulation of settlement whereby plaintiffs released the Company and other defendants from liability in exchange for an agreement by defendants to adopt certain corporate governance measures for the benefit of the Company. The settlement remains subject to final court approval.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

11. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES, Continued

The Company believes that the pending lawsuits have no merit and intends to defend vigorously; however, the Company is not able to provide any assurance that the financial impact of one or more of these proceedings will not be material to the Company's results of operations in a future period. The Company is obligated to indemnify its officers and directors to the extent provided under Minnesota law. As part of that obligation, the Company will advance officers and directors attorneys' fees and other expenses they incur in defending these lawsuits.

Other Proceedings

From time to time, the Company is involved in proceedings addressing disputes with its reinsurers regarding the collection of amounts due under the Company's reinsurance agreements. These proceedings may be initiated by the Company or the reinsurers and may involve the terms of the reinsurance agreements, the coverage of particular claims, exclusions under the agreements, as well as counterclaims for rescission of the agreements. One of these disputes is the action described in the following paragraphs.

The Company's Gulf operation brought an action on May 22, 2003, as amended on May 12, 2004, in the Supreme Court of New York, County of New York (*Gulf Insurance Company v. Transatlantic Reinsurance Company, et al.*), against Transatlantic Reinsurance Company (Transatlantic), XL Reinsurance America, Inc. (XL), Odyssey America Reinsurance Corporation (Odyssey), Employers Reinsurance Company (Employers) and Gerling Global Reinsurance Corporation of America (Gerling), to recover amounts due under reinsurance contracts issued to Gulf and related to Gulf's February 2003 settlement of a coverage dispute under a vehicle residual value protection insurance policy. The reinsurers asserted counterclaims seeking rescission of the vehicle residual value reinsurance contracts issued to Gulf and unspecified damages for breach of contract. Separate actions filed by Transatlantic and Gerling were consolidated with the original Gulf action for pre-trial purposes.

On October 1, 2003, Gulf entered into a final settlement agreement with Employers, and all claims and counterclaims with respect to Employers have been dismissed. On December 15, 2006, Gulf and XL entered into a final settlement agreement which resolves all claims between Gulf and XL under the reinsurance agreements at issue in the litigation. On April 13, 2007, Gulf and Transatlantic entered into a final settlement agreement which resolves all claims between Gulf and Transatlantic under the reinsurance agreements at issue in the litigation.

Fact and expert discovery are complete with respect to the remaining parties: Odyssey and Gerling. Gulf and Gerling have filed motions for partial summary judgment. The Court heard oral argument on the summary judgment motions on July 17, 2007 and reserved decision. The Court has not yet set a trial date. Gulf denies the reinsurers' allegations, believes that it has a strong legal basis to collect the amounts due under the reinsurance contracts and intends to vigorously pursue the actions.

Based on the Company's beliefs about its legal positions in its various reinsurance recovery proceedings, the Company does not expect any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on its results of operations in a future period.

The Company is a defendant in three consolidated lawsuits in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana arising out of disputes with certain policyholders over whether insurance coverage is available for flood losses arising from Hurricane Katrina: *Chehardy, et al. v. State Farm, et al.*, C.A. No. 06-1672, 06-1673 and 06-1674, *Vanderbrook, et al. v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, et al., C.A. No. 05-6323; and *Xavier University of Louisiana v. Travelers Property Ca. Co. of America*, C.A. No. 06-516. *Chehardy* and *Vanderbrook* are proposed class actions in which the Company is one of several insurer defendants. *Xavier* is an individual suit involving a property insurance policy brought by one of the Company's insureds. All of these actions allege that the losses were caused by the failure of the New Orleans levees.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

11. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES, Continued

On November 27, 2006, the Court issued a ruling in the three consolidated cases denying the motions of the Company and certain other insurers for a summary disposition of the cases. The Court's ruling does not determine that any additional amounts are owed under any of the Company's policies or otherwise reach the merits of the policyholders' claims. The Company disagrees with the ruling and, along with certain other insurers named in the consolidated lawsuits, has filed an immediate appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The appeal is fully briefed, and the Court of Appeals heard oral argument on June 6, 2007.

As part of ongoing, industry-wide investigations, the Company and its affiliates have received subpoenas and written requests for information from government agencies and authorities. The areas of pending inquiry addressed to the Company include its relationship with brokers and agents and the Company's involvement with non-traditional insurance and reinsurance products. The Company or its affiliates have received subpoenas or requests for information, in each case with respect to one or both of the areas described above, from: (i) State of California Office of the Attorney General; (ii) State of California Department of Insurance; (iii) Licensing and Market Conduct Compliance Division, Financial Services Commission of Ontario, Canada; (iv) State of Connecticut Insurance Department; (v) State of Connecticut Office of the Attorney General; (vi) State of Delaware Department of Insurance; (vii) State of Florida Department of Financial Services; (viii) State of Florida Office of Insurance Regulation; (ix) State of Florida Department of Legal Affairs Office of the Attorney General; (x) State of Georgia Office of the Commissioner of Insurance; (xi) State of Hawaii Office of the Attorney General; (xii) State of Illinois Office of the Attorney General; (xiii) State of Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation; (xiv) State of Iowa Insurance Division; (xv) State of Maryland Office of the Attorney General; (xvi) State of Maryland Insurance Administration; (xvii) Commonwealth of Massachusetts Office of the Attorney General; (xviii) State of Minnesota Department of Commerce; (xix) State of Minnesota Office of the Attorney General; (xx) State of New Hampshire Insurance Department; (xxi) State of New York Office of the Attorney General; (xxii) State of New York Insurance Department; (xxiii) State of North Carolina Department of Insurance; (xxiv) State of Ohio Office of the Attorney General; (xxv) State of Ohio Department of Insurance; (xxvi) State of Oregon Department of Justice; (xxvii) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Office of the Attorney General; (xxviii) State of Texas Office of the Attorney General; (xxix) State of Texas Department of Insurance; (xxx) Commonwealth of Virginia Office of the Attorney General; (xxxi) State of Washington Office of the Insurance Commissioner; (xxxii) State of West Virginia Office of Attorney General; (xxxiii) the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; (xxxiv) the United States Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury; and (xxxv) the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company and its affiliates may receive additional subpoenas and requests for information with respect to the areas described above from other agencies or authorities.

The Company is cooperating with these subpoenas and requests for information. In addition, outside counsel, with the oversight of the Company's Board of Directors, has been conducting an internal review of certain of the Company's business practices. This review initially focused on the Company's relationship with brokers and was commenced after the announcement of litigation brought by the New York Attorney General's office against a major broker.

The internal review was expanded to address the various requests for information described above and to verify whether the Company's business practices in these areas have been appropriate. The Company's review has been extensive, involving the examination of e-mails and underwriting files, as well as interviews of current and former employees. The Company also continues to receive and respond to additional requests for information and will expand its review accordingly.

To date, the Company has found only a few instances of conduct that were inconsistent with the Company's employee code of conduct. The Company has responded, and will continue to respond, appropriately to any such conduct.

The Company's internal review with respect to finite reinsurance considered finite products the Company both purchased and sold. The Company has completed its review with respect to the identified finite products purchased and sold, and has concluded that no adjustment to previously issued financial statements is required.

Except as settled as previously disclosed, the industry-wide investigations described above are ongoing, as are the Company's efforts to cooperate with the authorities, and the various authorities could ask that additional work be performed or reach conclusions different from the Company's. Accordingly, it would be premature to reach any conclusions as to the likely outcome of these matters.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

11. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES, Continued

Four putative class action lawsuits are pending against a number of insurance brokers and insurers, including the Company and/or certain of its affiliates, by plaintiffs who allegedly purchased insurance products through one or more of the defendant brokers. Plaintiffs allege that various insurance brokers conspired with each other and with various insurers, including the Company and/or certain of its affiliates, to artificially inflate premiums, allocate brokerage customers and rig bids for insurance products offered to those customers. The complaints are captioned: *Redwood Oil Company v. Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., et al.* (N.D. Ill. Jan. 21, 2005), *Boros v. Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., et al.* (N.D. Cal. Feb. 4, 2005), *Mulcahy v. Arthur J. Gallagher & Co., et al.* (D.N.J. Feb. 23, 2005) and *Golden Gate Bridge, Highway, and Transportation District v. Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., et al.* (D.N.J. Feb. 23, 2005). To the extent they were not originally filed there, the federal class actions were transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey and have been consolidated with other class actions under the caption *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation*, a multidistrict litigation proceeding in that District. On August 1, 2005, various plaintiffs, including the four named plaintiffs in the above-referenced class actions, filed an amended consolidated class action complaint naming various brokers and insurers, including the Company and certain of its affiliates, on behalf of a putative nationwide class of policyholders. The complaint includes causes of action under the Sherman Act, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), state common law and the laws of the various states prohibiting antitrust violations. Plaintiffs seek monetary damages, including punitive damages and trebled damages, permanent injunctive relief, restitution, including disgorgement of profits, interest and costs, including attorneys' fees. On November 29, 2005, all defendants moved to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim. Oral arguments on the defendants' motion to dismiss were heard on July 26, 2006. On October 3, 2006, the court ruled that the complaint failed to plead actionable claims under the Sherman Act or RICO, provided plaintiffs an opportunity to replead those claims and reserved decision with respect to remaining state law claims. On November 30, 2006, defendants renewed their motions to dismiss. On April 5, 2007, the court dismissed the complaint and permitted plaintiffs to replead. On May 22, 2007, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. On June 21, 2007, defendants renewed their motion to dismiss. The court has stayed all discovery. Additional individual actions have been brought in state and federal courts against the Company involving allegations similar to those in *In re Insurance Brokerage Antitrust Litigation* and further actions may be brought. The Company believes that all of these lawsuits have no merit and intends to defend vigorously.

In addition to those described above, the Company is involved in numerous lawsuits, not involving asbestos and environmental claims, arising mostly in the ordinary course of business operations either as a liability insurer defending third-party claims brought against policyholders, or as an insurer defending claims brought against it relating to coverage or the Company's business practices. While the ultimate resolution of these legal proceedings could be material to the Company's results of operations in a future period, in the opinion of the Company's management, none would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or liquidity.

The Company previously reported that it sought guidance from the Division of Corporation Finance of the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to the appropriate purchase accounting treatment for certain second quarter 2004 adjustments totaling \$1.63 billion. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Other Matters. After discussion with the staff of the Division of Corporate Finance and the Company's independent auditors, the Company continues to believe that its accounting treatment for these adjustments is appropriate. On May 3, 2006, the Company received a letter from the Division of Enforcement of the SEC (the Division) advising the Company that it is conducting an inquiry relating to the second quarter 2004 adjustments and the April 1, 2004 merger of SPC and TPC. The Company is cooperating with the Division's requests for information.

Other Commitments and Guarantees

Commitments

Investment Commitments The Company has unfunded commitments to partnerships, joint ventures and certain private equity investments in which it invests. These commitments were \$1.35 billion and \$1.31 billion at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The Company also has long-term commitments to fund venture capital investments. The Company's total future estimated obligations related to its venture capital investments were \$49 million and \$87 million at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The decline in obligations related to venture capital investments was due to the Company's sale of a significant portion of that portfolio, as described in note 3.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

11. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES, Continued

Guarantees

The Company has certain contingent obligations for guarantees related to letters of credit, issuance of debt securities, third party loans related to certain investments and various indemnifications related to the sale of business entities.

During the first quarter of 2006, the Company entered into construction loan and performance guarantees relating to an investment in a real estate development joint venture. The maximum obligation for the guarantees was \$55 million.

In the ordinary course of selling business entities to third parties, the Company has agreed to indemnify purchasers for losses arising out of breaches of representations and warranties with respect to the business entities being sold, covenants and obligations of the Company and/or its subsidiaries following the close, and in certain cases obligations arising from undisclosed liabilities, adverse reserve development, imposition of additional taxes due to either a change in the tax law or an adverse interpretation of the tax law, or certain named litigation. Such indemnification provisions generally survive for periods ranging from 12 months following the applicable closing date to the expiration of the relevant statutes of limitations, or in some cases agreed upon term limitations. As of June 30, 2007, the aggregate amount of the Company's obligation for those indemnifications that are quantifiable related to sales of business entities was \$1.86 billion. Certain of these contingent obligations are subject to deductibles, which have to be incurred by the obligee before the Company is obligated to make payments. Included in the indemnification obligations at June 30, 2007 was \$188 million related to the Company's variable interest in Camperdown UK Limited, which SPC sold in December 2003. The Company's variable interest results from an agreement to indemnify the purchaser in the event a specified reserve deficiency develops, a reserve-related foreign exchange impact occurs, or a foreign tax adjustment is imposed on a pre-sale reporting period. The fair value of this obligation as of June 30, 2007 was \$67 million, which was included in Other Liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

12. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

The following consolidating financial statements of the Company have been prepared pursuant to Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X. These consolidating financial statements have been prepared from the Company's financial information on the same basis of accounting as the consolidated financial statements. The Travelers Companies, Inc. has fully and unconditionally guaranteed certain debt obligations of TPC, its wholly-owned subsidiary, which totaled \$1.6 billion as of June 30, 2007.

Prior to the merger of SPC and TPC on April 1, 2004, TPC fully and unconditionally guaranteed the payment of all principal, premiums, if any, and interest on certain debt obligations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Travelers Insurance Group Holdings, Inc. (TIGHI). The Travelers Companies, Inc. has fully and unconditionally guaranteed such guarantee obligations of TPC. TPC is deemed to have no assets or operations independent of TIGHI. Consolidating financial information for TIGHI has not been presented herein because such financial information would be substantially the same as the financial information provided for TPC.

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME (Unaudited)

For the three months ended June 30, 2007

(in millions)	TPC	Other Subsidiaries	Travelers (1)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues					
Premiums	\$ 3,564	\$ 1,763	\$	\$	\$ 5,327
Net investment income	668	304	18		990
Fee income	129	(2)	)		127
Net realized investment gains	27	88	13		128
Other revenues	(22)	) 23	3	(3)	) 1
Total revenues	4,366	2,176	34	(3)	) 6,573
Claims and expenses					
Claims and claim adjustment expenses	2,007	1,089			3,096
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	601	314			915
General and administrative expenses	555	255	29	(3)	) 836
Interest expense	24		61		85
Total claims and expenses	3,187	1,658	90	(3)	) 4,932
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,179	518	(56)	)	1,641
Income tax expense (benefit)	330	95	(38)	)	387
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax			1,272	(1,272))
Net income	\$ 849	\$ 423	\$ 1,254	\$ (1,272)	) \$ 1,254

(1) The Travelers Companies, Inc., excluding its subsidiaries.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

12. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES , Continued

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME (Unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2007

(in millions)	TPC	Other Subsidiaries	Travelers (1)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues					
Premiums	\$ 7,082	\$ 3,540	\$	\$	\$ 10,622
Net investment income	1,300	616	34		1,950
Fee income	245	2			247
Net realized investment gains	37	88	17		142
Other revenues	1	36	8	(6	39
Total revenues	8,665	4,282	59	(6	13,000
Claims and expenses					
Claims and claim adjustment expenses	4,119	2,166			6,285
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	1,163	621			1,784
General and administrative expenses	1,099	531	45	(6	1,669
Interest expense	57		104		161
Total claims and expenses	6,438	3,318	149	(6	9,899
Income (loss) before income taxes	2,227	964	(90	)	3,101
Income tax expense (benefit)	587	196	(22	)	761
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax			2,408	(2,408	
Net income	\$ 1,640	\$ 768	\$ 2,340	\$ (2,408	\$ 2,340

(1) The Travelers Companies, Inc., excluding its subsidiaries.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

12. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES, Continued

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME (Unaudited)

For the three months ended June 30, 2006

(in millions)	TPC	Other Subsidiaries	Travelers (1)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues					
Premiums	\$ 3,458	\$ 1,723	\$	\$	\$ 5,181
Net investment income	581	268	25		874
Fee income	152	1			153
Net realized investment gains (losses)	(7)	24	(7)		10
Other revenues	33	3	3	(2)	37
Total revenues	4,217	2,019	21	(2)	6,255
Claims and expenses					
Claims and claim adjustment expenses	2,127	1,026			3,153
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	533	281			814
General and administrative expenses	573	288	7	(2)	866
Interest expense	35		43		78
Total claims and expenses	3,268	1,595	50	(2)	4,911
Income (loss) before income taxes	949	424	(29)		1,344
Income tax expense (benefit)	271	113	(10)		374
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax			989	(989)	
Net income	\$ 678	\$ 311	\$ 970	\$ (989)	\$ 970

(1) The Travelers Companies, Inc., excluding its subsidiaries.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

12. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES, Continued

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME (Unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2006

		Other				
(in millions)	TPC	Subsidiaries	Travelers (1)	Eliminations	Consolidated	
Revenues						
Premiums	\$ 6,797	\$ 3,375	\$	\$	\$ 10,172	
Net investment income	1,195	511	43		1,749	
Fee income	301	2			303	
Net realized investment gains (losses)	(3)	35	(28)		4	
Other revenues	62	14	6	(5)	77	
Total revenues	8,352	3,937	21	(5)	12,305	
Claims and expenses						
Claims and claim adjustment expenses	4,162	2,033			6,195	
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	1,062	552			1,614	
General and administrative expenses	1,101	551	13	(5)	1,660	
Interest expense	70		84		154	
Total claims and expenses	6,395	3,136	97	(5)	9,623	
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,957	801	(76)		2,682	
Income tax expense (benefit)	514	222	(30)		706	
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax			2,022	(2,022)		
Net income	\$ 1,443	\$ 579	\$ 1,976	\$ (2,022)	\$ 1,976	

(1) The Travelers Companies, Inc., excluding its subsidiaries.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

12. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES, Continued

CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET (Unaudited)

At June 30, 2007

(in millions)	TPC	Other Subsidiaries	Travelers (1)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Fixed maturities, available for sale at fair value (including \$1,666 subject to securities lending) (amortized cost \$63,912)	\$ 39,959	\$ 22,959	\$ 403	\$	\$ 63,321
Equity securities, at fair value (cost \$432)	315	77	72		464
Real estate	10	857			867
Short-term securities	1,913	750	1,817		4,480
Other investments	2,173	919	133		3,225
Total investments	44,370	25,562	2,425		72,357
Cash	198	353	11		562
Investment income accrued	513	345	10	(6)	862
Premiums receivable	4,089	2,400			6,489
Reinsurance recoverables	10,200	6,534			16,734
Ceded unearned premiums	798	543			1,341
Deferred acquisition costs	1,508	289			1,797
Deferred tax asset	1,172	507	21		1,700
Contractholder receivables	4,780	1,957			6,737
Goodwill	2,412	954			3,366
Other intangible assets	446	438			884
Investment in subsidiaries			28,052	(28,052)	
Other assets	1,823	594	291	(176)	2,532
Total assets	\$ 72,309	\$ 40,476	\$ 30,810	\$ (28,234)	\$ 115,361
Liabilities					
Claims and claim adjustment expense reserves	\$ 36,166	\$ 22,338	\$	\$	\$ 58,504
Unearned premium reserves	7,564	3,895			11,459
Contractholder payables	4,780	1,957			6,737
Payables for reinsurance premiums	317	467			784
Debt	1,598	161	5,150	(176)	6,733
Other liabilities	3,908	1,582	338	(6)	5,822
Total liabilities	54,333	30,400	5,488	(182)	90,039
Shareholders' equity					
Preferred Stock Savings Plan convertible preferred stock (0.4 shares issued and outstanding)			119		119
Common stock (1,750.0 shares authorized; 657.0 shares issued and outstanding)		745	18,839	(745)	18,839
Additional paid-in capital	10,394	7,668		(18,062)	
Retained earnings	7,617	1,817	9,228	(9,434)	9,228
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources	(35)	(154)	(220)	189	(220)
Treasury stock, at cost (51.8 shares)			(2,644)		(2,644)
Total shareholders' equity	17,976	10,076	25,322	(28,052)	25,322
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 72,309	\$ 40,476	\$ 30,810	\$ (28,234)	\$ 115,361

(1) The Travelers Companies, Inc., excluding its subsidiaries.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

12. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES, Continued

CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET (Unaudited)

At December 31, 2006

(in millions)	TPC	Other Subsidiaries	Travelers (1)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Fixed maturities, available for sale at fair value (including \$1,674 subject to securities lending) (amortized cost \$62,244)	\$ 39,736	\$ 22,511	\$ 419	\$	\$ 62,666
Equity securities, at fair value (cost \$436)	326	80	67		473
Real estate	8	785			793
Short-term securities	2,623	1,338	977		4,938
Other investments	2,019	1,270	109		3,398
Total investments	44,712	25,984	1,572		72,268
Cash	325	130	4		459
Investment income accrued	501	322	7	(3)	827
Premiums receivable	3,916	2,265			6,181
Reinsurance recoverables	12,963	4,857			17,820
Ceded unearned premiums	1,013	230			1,243
Deferred acquisition costs	1,323	292			1,615
Deferred tax asset	1,037	484	15		1,536
Contractholder receivables	4,541	2,013			6,554
Goodwill	2,412	1,026			3,438
Other intangible assets	273	491			764
Investment in subsidiaries			26,946	(26,946)	
Other assets	1,921	589	279	(202)	2,587
Total assets	\$ 74,937	\$ 38,683	\$ 28,823	\$ (27,151)	\$ 115,292
Liabilities					
Claims and claim adjustment expense reserves	\$ 38,752	\$ 20,536	\$	\$	\$ 59,288
Unearned premium reserves	7,655	3,573			11,228
Contractholder payables	4,541	2,013			6,554
Payables for reinsurance premiums	284	401			685
Debt	2,469	155	3,338	(202)	5,760
Other liabilities	4,449	1,846	350	(3)	6,642
Total liabilities	58,150	28,524	3,688	(205)	90,157
Shareholders' equity					
Preferred Stock Savings Plan convertible preferred stock (0.4 shares issued and outstanding)			129		129
Common stock (1,750.0 shares authorized; 678.3 shares issued and outstanding)		745	18,530	(745)	18,530
Additional paid-in capital	9,910	7,711		(17,621)	
Retained earnings	6,472	1,618	7,253	(8,090)	7,253
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources	405	85	452	(490)	452
Treasury stock, at cost (25.2 shares)			(1,229)		(1,229)
Total shareholders' equity	16,787	10,159	25,135	(26,946)	25,135
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 74,937	\$ 38,683	\$ 28,823	\$ (27,151)	\$ 115,292

(1) The Travelers Companies, Inc., excluding its subsidiaries.

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THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

12. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES, Continued

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2007

(in millions)	TPC	Other Subsidiaries	Travelers (1)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net income	\$ 1,640	\$ 768	\$ 2,340	\$ (2,408)	\$ 2,340
Net adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities	(363)	(96)	(2,365)	2,408	(416)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,277	672	(25)		1,924
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from maturities of fixed maturities	1,449	1,105	10		2,564
Proceeds from sales of investments:					
Fixed maturities	936	600	2		1,538
Equity securities	49	7			56
Other investments	435	496			931
Purchases of investments:					
Fixed maturities	(3,538)	(2,475)			(6,013)
Equity securities	(44)	(11)			(55)
Real estate		(53)			(53)
Other investments	(281)	(90)			(371)
Net sales (purchases) of short-term securities	711	432	(839)		304
Securities transactions in course of settlement	13	44	(3)		54
Other	(265)	55			(210)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(535)	110	(830)		(1,255)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Payment of debt	(857)		(611)		(1,468)
Issuance of debt			2,461		2,461
Dividends to shareholders			(368)		(368)
Issuance of common stock employee share options			160		160
Treasury shares acquired share repurchase program			(1,335)		(1,335)
Treasury shares acquired net employee share-based compensation			(38)		(38)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements			20		20
Dividends received by (paid to) parent company	(492)	(578)	1,070		
Capital contributions and loans between subsidiaries	480	17	(497)		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(869)	(561)	862		(568)

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash			2				2			
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(127)	223	7			103			
Cash at beginning of period	325		130	4			459			
Cash at end of period	\$	198	\$	353	\$	11	\$	562		
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information										
Income taxes paid (received)	\$	582	\$	242	\$	(38)	\$	786	
Interest paid	\$	64	\$		\$	97	\$		\$	161

(1) The Travelers Companies, Inc., excluding its subsidiaries.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited), Continued

12. CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES, Continued

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2006

(in millions)	TPC	Other Subsidiaries	Travelers (1)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net income	\$ 1,443	\$ 579	\$ 1,976	\$ (2,022)	\$ 1,976
Net adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities	(553)	(119)	(1,915)	2,022	(565)
Net cash provided by operating activities	890	460	61		1,411
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from maturities of fixed maturities	1,678	968	4		2,650
Proceeds from sales of investments:					
Fixed maturities	1,625	1,528	21		3,174
Equity securities	83	43			126
Other investments	335	177			512
Purchases of investments:					
Fixed maturities	(4,817)	(3,214)	(18)		(8,049)
Equity securities	(3)	(61)			(64)
Real estate		(14)			(14)
Other investments	(281)	(82)			(363)
Net sales (purchases) of short-term securities	310	654	(1,057)		(93)
Securities transactions in course of settlement	606	(97)			509
Other	(120)	(2)			(122)
Net cash used in investing activities	(584)	(100)	(1,050)		(1,734)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Payment of debt			(4)		(4)
Issuance of debt			786		786
Dividends to shareholders			(343)		(343)
Issuance of common stock employee share options			58		58
Treasury shares acquired share repurchase program			(230)		(230)
Treasury shares acquired net employee share-based compensation			(17)		(17)
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements	4	2			6
Dividends received by (paid to) parent company	(255)	(500)	755		
Capital contributions and loans between subsidiaries		16	(16)		
Other	(2)		3		1
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(253)	(482)	992		257

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		3				3	
Net increase (decrease) in cash	53	(119))	3		(63))
Cash at beginning of period	136	200	1			337	
Cash at end of period	\$ 189	\$ 81	\$ 4	\$		\$ 274	
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information							
Income taxes paid (received)	\$ 361	\$ (106)	)	\$ (2)	)	\$ 253	
Interest paid	\$ 69	\$		\$ 95	\$	\$ 164	

(1) The Travelers Companies, Inc., excluding its subsidiaries.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of The Travelers Companies, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the Company).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2007 Second Quarter Consolidated Results of Operations

- Net income of \$1.25 billion, or \$1.90 per share basic and \$1.86 per share diluted
- Net favorable prior year reserve development of \$125 million pretax (\$83 million after-tax)
- Catastrophe losses of \$40 million pretax (\$26 million after-tax)
- Net written premiums of \$5.71 billion
- GAAP combined ratio of 87.8%
- Pretax net investment income of \$990 million (\$758 million after-tax)
- Pretax net realized investment gains of \$128 million (\$87 million after-tax)

2007 Second Quarter Consolidated Financial Condition

- Total assets of \$115.36 billion, up \$69 million from December 31, 2006
- Total investments of \$72.36 billion, up \$89 million from December 31, 2006; fixed maturities and short-term securities comprise 94% of total investments
- Repurchased 11.4 million common shares during the second quarter for a total cost of approximately \$622 million under share repurchase program; remaining capacity under authorized share repurchase program of \$2.53 billion at June 30, 2007
- Shareholders' equity of \$25.32 billion, up \$187 million from December 31, 2006; book value per common share of \$38.36

CONSOLIDATED OVERVIEW

The Company provides a wide range of property and casualty insurance products and services to businesses, government units, associations and individuals, primarily in the United States and in selected international markets.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Consolidated Results of Operations

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		
(in millions, except ratio and per share data)	2007	2006	2007	2006	
Revenues					
Premiums	\$ 5,327	\$ 5,181	\$ 10,622	\$ 10,172	
Net investment income	990	874	1,950	1,749	
Fee income	127	153	247	303	
Net realized investment gains	128	10	142	4	
Other revenues	1	37	39	77	
Total revenues	6,573	6,255	13,000	12,305	
Claims and expenses					
Claims and claim adjustment expenses	3,096	3,153	6,285	6,195	
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	915	814	1,784	1,614	
General and administrative expenses	836	866	1,669	1,660	
Interest expense	85	78	161	154	
Total claims and expenses	4,932	4,911	9,899	9,623	
Income before income taxes	1,641	1,344	3,101	2,682	
Income tax expense	387	374	761	706	
Net income	\$ 1,254	\$ 970	\$ 2,340	\$ 1,976	
Net income per share					
Basic	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.40	\$ 3.52	\$ 2.85	
Diluted	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.36	\$ 3.41	\$ 2.76	
GAAP combined ratio					
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio	57.1	% 59.5	% 58.1	% 59.2	%
Underwriting expense ratio	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.2	
GAAP combined ratio	87.8	% 89.8	% 88.5	% 89.4	%

The Company's discussions related to all items, other than net income and segment operating income, are presented on a pretax basis, unless otherwise noted.

Overview

Net income in the second quarter of 2007 totaled \$1.25 billion, or \$1.86 per share diluted, 29% higher than net income of \$970 million, or \$1.36 per share diluted, in the same period of 2006. Through the first six months of 2007, net income of \$2.34 billion, or \$3.41 per share diluted, was 18% higher than comparable 2006 net income of \$1.98 billion, or \$2.76 per share diluted. The increases in 2007 reflected strong growth in net investment income, continued favorable loss trends, higher levels of net realized investment gains and net favorable prior year reserve development, and increased business volume, partially offset by an increase in expenses. Net favorable prior year reserve development totaled \$125 million and \$187 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, compared with net favorable prior year reserve development of \$101 million and \$150 million in the respective periods of 2006, primarily driven in all periods by better than expected loss experience in the Business Insurance and Personal Insurance segments. Net favorable prior year reserve development in the Business Insurance segment in both periods of 2007 was partially offset by an increase to environmental reserves and in 2006 by an increase to runoff assumed reinsurance reserves. Reported expenses in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 included net benefits of \$59 million and \$131 million, respectively, due to

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the implementation of a new fixed, value-based compensation program for the majority of the Company's agents, which resulted in a reduction in commission expense in these periods, compared to what would have otherwise been reported, due to a change in the timing of expense recognition compared with the same periods of 2006. The

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Company estimates that the full-year benefit from the change in timing of expense recognition in 2007 will be approximately \$150 million. Catastrophe losses in the second quarter of 2007 totaled \$40 million, compared with \$67 million in the same 2006 period. Through the first six months of 2007 and 2006, catastrophe losses totaled \$85 million and \$67 million, respectively. Net income in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 included after-tax benefits of \$58 million and \$86 million, respectively, due to the favorable resolution of various prior year federal tax matters, compared to after-tax benefits of \$23 million and \$72 million from the favorable resolution of various prior year federal and state tax matters in the same periods of 2006. Net income for the second quarter and first six months of 2007 also included net realized investment gains of \$128 million and \$142 million, respectively, primarily driven by an \$81 million realized gain on the bundled sale of a substantial portion of the Company's venture capital investment portfolio in the second quarter. Net income for the respective periods of 2006 included \$10 million and \$4 million of net realized investment gains.

Revenues*Earned Premiums*

Earned premiums in the second quarter of 2007 totaled \$5.33 billion, an increase of \$146 million, or 3%, over the same period of 2006. Earned premiums in the first six months of 2007 totaled \$10.62 billion, an increase of \$450 million, or 4%, over the same period of 2006. In the Business Insurance segment, earned premium growth in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 of 3% and 4% over the respective 2006 totals primarily reflected the impact of the growth in business volume over the preceding twelve months. In the Financial, Professional and International Insurance segment, earned premium growth of 1% and 4% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, over the same 2006 periods was driven by growth in business volume and the favorable impact of foreign currency rates of exchange. This growth was partially offset by the impact of the sale of the Company's Mexican surety subsidiary, Afianzadora Insurgentes, S.A. de C.V. (Afianzadora Insurgentes), in late March 2007 and the timing of certain reinsurance transactions. Year-to-date earned premium growth in the Financial, Professional & International Insurance segment also benefited from adjustments to prior year premium estimates for the Company's operations at Lloyd's in the first quarter of the year. In the Personal Insurance segment, earned premium growth of 3% and 6% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 over the respective 2006 totals reflected continued strong business retention rates and renewal price changes, and growth from new business volumes over the preceding twelve months, partially offset by the impact of the sale of Mendota Insurance Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, Mendota) in early April 2007. Mendota primarily offered nonstandard automobile coverage.

Net Investment Income

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's investments.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2007	2006	2007	2006	
(dollars in millions)					
Average investments (a)	\$ 73,063	\$ 70,491	\$ 72,926	\$ 70,108	
Pretax net investment income	990	874	1,950	1,749	
After-tax net investment income	758	673	1,495	1,343	
Average pretax yield (b)	5.4	% 5.0	% 5.3	% 5.0	%
Average after-tax yield (b)	4.2	% 3.8	% 4.1	% 3.8	%

(a) Excluding net unrealized investment gains and losses, and is adjusted for cash, receivables for investment sales, payables on investment purchases and accrued investment income.

(b) Excluding net realized and unrealized investment gains and losses.

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Net investment income of \$990 million in the second quarter of 2007 increased \$116 million, or 13%, over the same period of 2006. Through the first six months of 2007, net investment income of \$1.95 billion was \$201 million, or 11%, higher than in the same period of 2006. The increases in 2007 were the result of higher yields on short-term securities and taxable fixed maturity securities, and continued growth in the Company's fixed maturity portfolio resulting from strong cash flows from operating activities. The Company's non-fixed maturity investment portfolio also produced strong levels of net investment income in the second quarter and first six months of 2007. The amortized cost of the fixed maturity portfolio at June 30, 2007 totaled \$63.91 billion, \$2.82 billion higher than at the same date in 2006. The average pretax investment yield was

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

5.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2007, compared with 5.0% in the same period of 2006. The increase in 2007 yields primarily reflected higher yields on taxable investments purchased in the preceding twelve months and the strong returns generated by non-fixed maturity investments.

The Company allocates invested assets and the related net investment income to its reportable business segments. Pretax net investment income is allocated based upon an investable funds concept, which takes into account liabilities (net of non-invested assets) and appropriate capital considerations for each segment. The investment yield for investable funds reflects the duration of the loss reserves' future cash flows, the interest rate environment at the time the losses were incurred and A+ rated corporate debt instrument yields. The investment yield for capital reflects the average yield on the total investment portfolio. The application of the yields to the segments' investable funds and capital determines the respective business segment's share of actual net investment income.

Fee Income

The National Accounts market in the Business Insurance segment is the primary source of the Company's fee-based business. The decline in fee income in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 compared with the same periods of 2006 is described in the Business Insurance segment discussion that follows.

Net Realized Investment Gains

Net realized investment gains in the second quarter of 2007 totaled \$128 million, compared with \$10 million in the same period of 2006. The 2007 total included \$81 million of net realized investment gains from the bundled sale of a substantial portion of the Company's venture capital investment holdings. Through the first six months of 2007, net realized investment gains totaled \$142 million, compared with net realized investment gains of \$4 million in the same 2006 period. The year-to-date 2007 total included gains from the venture capital transaction described previously. The second quarter and first six months of 2007 included \$9 million and \$18 million, respectively, of impairment losses. The respective periods of 2006 included \$3 million and \$13 million of impairment losses.

Written Premiums

Consolidated gross and net written premiums were as follows:

	Gross Written Premiums					
	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2007		2006	2007		2006
(in millions)						
Business Insurance	\$	3,321	\$	3,314	\$	6,708
Financial, Professional & International Insurance		1,063		1,043		2,038
Personal Insurance		1,878		1,840		3,587
Total	\$	6,262	\$	6,197	\$	12,333

	Net Written Premiums					
	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2007		2006	2007		2006
(in millions)						
Business Insurance	\$	2,935	\$	2,872	\$	5,815
Financial, Professional & International Insurance		984		1,002		1,584
Personal Insurance		1,795		1,781		3,459
Total	\$	5,714	\$	5,655	\$	10,858

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Gross and net written premiums in the second quarter of 2007 both increased 1% over the same period of 2006. Through the first six months of 2007, gross and net written premiums increased 3% and 4%, respectively, over the same 2006 period. In late March 2007, the Company completed the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes, and in early April 2007, the Company completed the sale of Mendota. These operations generated combined net written premiums of \$6 million (due to a one-month reporting lag at Afianzadora Insurgentes) and \$74 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, compared with net written premiums of \$61 million and \$136 million in the respective periods of 2006. Adjusting for the impact of that premium volume in both years, the Company's consolidated net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 increased 2% and 5%, respectively, over the same periods of 2006. The Company's reported net written premium volume in the second quarter of 2007 for the Personal Insurance segment and, to a lesser extent, the Business Insurance segment, was negatively impacted by the timing of the purchase of certain catastrophe reinsurance coverage for the Northeast United States under the Company's catastrophe bond program. See the Capital Resources section herein for a discussion of that coverage.

In Business Insurance, net written premium growth in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 of 2% and 5%, respectively, over the same 2006 periods was concentrated in the Commercial Accounts, Select Accounts and Industry-Focused Underwriting markets, primarily driven by strong business retention rates and higher new business volume. In Financial, Professional & International Insurance, net written premiums in the second quarter of 2007 declined 2% from the same period of 2006 due to the timing of certain reinsurance transactions and the impact of the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes. Through the first six months of 2007, net written premium growth of 4% in this segment over the same 2006 period reflected strong business volume in construction surety, Canada and the United Kingdom, adjustments to prior year premium estimates for the Company's operations at Lloyd's in the first quarter and the favorable impact of foreign currency rates of exchange. Net written premium growth of 1% and 3% in the Personal Insurance segment in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, over the same 2006 periods reflected renewal price increases and strong business retention rates, partially offset by the impact of the sale of Mendota, a decline in new business volume and the timing of reinsurance purchased.

Claims and Expenses

Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses

Claims and claim adjustment expenses totaled \$3.10 billion in the second quarter of 2007, \$57 million, or 2%, lower than the second quarter 2006 total of \$3.15 billion. The 2007 second quarter total included \$125 million of net favorable prior year reserve development and \$40 million of catastrophe losses, whereas the 2006 second quarter total included \$101 million of net favorable prior year reserve development and \$67 million of catastrophe losses. Through the first six months of 2007, claims and claim adjustment expenses totaled \$6.29 billion, \$90 million, or 1%, higher than the six-month 2006 total of \$6.20 billion. The 2007 six-month total included \$187 million of net favorable prior year reserve development and \$85 million of catastrophe losses, whereas the comparable 2006 total included \$150 million of net favorable prior year reserve development and \$67 million of catastrophe losses. Net favorable prior year reserve development in 2007 and 2006 was concentrated in several product lines in the Business Insurance segment, and in the Personal Insurance segment. Net favorable prior year reserve development in the Business Insurance segment was partially offset in 2007 by an increase to environmental reserves, discussed in more detail in the

Environmental Claims and Litigation section herein. Net favorable prior year development in the Business Insurance segment in 2006 was partially offset by net unfavorable prior year reserve development in runoff assumed reinsurance business. Catastrophe losses in 2007 primarily resulted from a wind and rain storm in the eastern United States and several storms in the Southeastern United States, whereas catastrophes in 2006 resulted from three wind, hail and rainstorm events in several regions of the United States.

Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs

The amortization of deferred acquisition costs totaled \$915 million in the second quarter of 2007, \$101 million, or 12%, higher than the comparable total of \$814 million in the same 2006 period. Through the first six months of 2007, these expenses totaled \$1.78 billion, \$170 million, or 11%, higher than the six-month 2006 total of \$1.61 billion. The increases in both periods primarily reflected the growth in business volume, and also included \$41 million and \$56 million increases in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, from the implementation of a new agent compensation program described in more detail below.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses totaled \$836 million in the second quarter of 2007, a decrease of \$30 million, or 3%, from the comparable 2006 total of \$866 million. The decline primarily reflected the impact of the Company's implementation of a new compensation program for the majority of its agents (described below) and a decline in legal expenses, which were largely offset by expenses related to increased business volume, continued expenditures to support business growth and product development and increased costs associated with the Company's national advertising campaign that was launched in the second quarter of 2006. General and administrative expenses in the second quarter of 2006 included a provision for legal expenses related to investigations of various business practices by certain governmental agencies. Through the first six months of 2007, general and administrative expenses totaled \$1.67 billion, slightly higher than the six-month 2006 total of \$1.66 billion, primarily reflecting the factors described above. Those increases were substantially offset by the implementation of the new agent compensation program and the decline in legal expenses.

In the first quarter of 2007, the Company discontinued the use of contingent commissions and implemented a new fixed compensation program for all of its personal lines business. The Company also offered the majority of its agents conducting commercial business the option to switch to this new program. The Company anticipates that its total payout rate for all agent compensation in 2007 will be substantially the same as in 2006; however, the change to the new program created a difference in the timing of commission expense recognition. The cost of the new program is required to be deferred and amortized over the related policy period (generally six to twelve months), whereas the cost of the contingent commission program was not subject to deferred acquisition cost accounting treatment and, therefore, was expensed as incurred. That timing difference will result in a benefit to income during the 2007 transition year. The impact of this change in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 was to lower reported expenses by \$100 million and \$187 million, respectively, in the General and Administrative Expenses income statement line, and increase reported expenses by \$41 million and \$56 million, respectively, in the Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs income statement line, compared to what would have been reported under the prior contingent commission program.

Interest Expense

Interest expense of \$85 million in the second quarter of 2007 was \$7 million higher than the comparable 2006 total of \$78 million, primarily reflecting the impact of the Company's issuance of debt, described in more detail in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section herein. Interest expense through the first six months of 2007 totaled \$161 million, compared with \$154 million in the same period of 2006.

GAAP Combined Ratios

The consolidated loss and loss adjustment expense ratio of 57.1% in the second quarter of 2007 was 2.4 points lower than the comparable 2006 second quarter loss and loss adjustment expense ratio of 59.5%. The 2007 and 2006 second quarter loss and loss adjustment expense ratios included benefits of 2.4 points and 2.0 points, respectively, from net favorable prior year reserve development. Catastrophe losses accounted for 0.8 points and 1.3 points of the 2007 and 2006 second quarter loss and loss adjustment expense ratios, respectively. Through the first six months of 2007, the loss ratio of 58.1% was 1.1 points improved over the 2006 six-month loss ratio of 59.2%. The 2007 and 2006 year-to-date loss ratios included benefits of 1.8 points and 1.5 points, respectively, from net favorable prior year reserve development. Catastrophe losses accounted for 0.8 points and 0.7 points, respectively, of the year-to-date 2007 and 2006 loss ratios. The 2007 second quarter and six-month loss and loss adjustment expense ratios excluding catastrophe losses and prior year reserve development improved over the comparable 2006 ratios on the same basis, reflecting continuing improvement in frequency and severity trends in several lines of business. The underwriting expense ratios of 30.7% and 30.4% for the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, were 0.4 points and 0.2 points higher, respectively, than the comparable 2006 underwriting expense ratios. The implementation of the new fixed agent compensation program described above provided benefits of 1.1 points and 1.2 points, respectively, to the expense ratios in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, which were offset by the increases in expenses discussed above.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS BY SEGMENT

The Company is organized into three reportable business segments: Business Insurance; Financial, Professional & International Insurance; and Personal Insurance. These segments reflect the manner in which the Company's businesses are currently managed and represent an aggregation of products and services based on type of customer, how the business is marketed, and the manner in which risks are underwritten.

Business Insurance

The Business Insurance segment offers a broad array of property and casualty insurance and insurance-related services to its clients primarily in the United States. Business Insurance is organized into the following six groups, which collectively comprise Business Insurance Core operations: Select Accounts, Commercial Accounts, National Accounts, Industry-Focused Underwriting, Target Risk Underwriting and Specialized Distribution.

Business Insurance also includes the Special Liability Group (which manages the Company's asbestos and environmental liabilities); the assumed reinsurance, health care, and certain international and other runoff operations; and policies written by the Company's Gulf operation (Gulf), which was placed into runoff during the second quarter of 2004. These are collectively referred to as Business Insurance Other.

Results of the Company's Business Insurance segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
(in millions)	2007		2006	2007		2006
Revenues:						
Earned premiums	\$ 2,802		\$ 2,715	\$ 5,565		\$ 5,358
Net investment income	717		635	1,411		1,271
Fee income	127		153	247		303
Other revenues	10		9	14		16
Total revenues	\$ 3,656		\$ 3,512	\$ 7,237		\$ 6,948
Total claims and expenses	\$ 2,602		\$ 2,605	\$ 5,255		\$ 5,162
Operating income	\$ 805		\$ 655	\$ 1,483		\$ 1,306
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio	57.6	%	60.0	59.3	%	60.4
Underwriting expense ratio	30.5		30.1	30.4		30.0
GAAP combined ratio	88.1	%	90.1	89.7	%	90.4

Overview

Operating income of \$805 million in the second quarter of 2007 was \$150 million, or 23%, higher than operating income of \$655 million in the same period of 2006. Through the first six months of 2007, operating income of \$1.48 billion was \$177 million, or 14%, higher than operating income of \$1.31 billion in the same period of 2006. The increases in 2007 primarily reflected the continuation of favorable loss trends, an increase in net investment income, the resolution of certain tax matters and an increase in net favorable prior year reserve development. Results in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 also benefited from the change to the new fixed agent compensation program that is described in more detail in the Consolidated Overview section herein. There were no catastrophe losses incurred in this segment in the first six months of 2007 or 2006.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Earned Premiums

Earned premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 increased 3% and 4%, respectively, over the same periods of 2006, reflecting the growth in written premium volume over the prior twelve months in the majority of the markets comprising this segment, driven by strong business retention rates coupled with increases in new business volume.

Net Investment Income

Refer to the Net Investment Income section of the Consolidated Results of Operations discussion herein for a description of the factors contributing to the increase in the Company's net investment income in 2007.

Fee Income

National Accounts is the primary source of fee income due to its service businesses, which include claim and loss prevention services to large companies that choose to self-insure a portion of their insurance risks, and claims and policy management services to workers' compensation residual market pools. The \$26 million and \$56 million declines in fee income in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, compared with the same 2006 periods primarily resulted from lower serviced premium volume due to the depopulation of workers' compensation residual market pools, and the impact of lower loss costs on fee income due to workers' compensation reforms, primarily in California.

Claims and Expenses

Claims and claim adjustment expenses in the second quarter of 2007 totaled \$1.66 billion, a decrease of \$31 million, or 2%, compared with the same 2006 period. Through the first six months of 2007, claim and claim adjustment expenses of \$3.41 billion were level with the comparable 2006 total. There were no catastrophe losses incurred in the first six months of 2007 or 2006. Increases due to growth in business volume were offset by continued favorable loss trends, as well as net favorable prior year reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, which totaled \$60 million and \$87 million, respectively, compared to \$34 million and \$53 million for the same 2006 periods. The net favorable prior year reserve development in both years was primarily due to better than expected frequency and severity loss trends for recent accident years in the commercial multi-peril, general liability and commercial auto product lines. The commercial multi-peril and general liability product lines experienced better than anticipated loss development that was attributable to several factors, including improving legal and judicial environments, as well as enhanced risk control, underwriting and claim process initiatives. The commercial automobile product line experienced better than expected loss development which was attributable to the favorable legal and judicial environments, claim handling initiatives focused on the automobile line of insurance and improvements in auto safety technology. In both periods of 2006 and in the first six months of 2007, the property product line also experienced net favorable prior year reserve development. The favorable development in 2006 primarily reflected less demand surge inflation than originally estimated for 2005 accident year non-catastrophe losses. Demand surge refers to significant short-term increases in building material and labor costs due to a sharp increase in demand for those materials and services. These benefits from favorable prior year reserve development were partially offset in 2007 by an increase to environmental reserves, discussed in more detail in the Environmental Claims and Litigation section herein, and in 2006 by net unfavorable prior year reserve development in runoff assumed reinsurance business.

The amortization of deferred acquisition costs totaled \$435 million in the second quarter of 2007, 16% higher than the comparable 2006 total of \$374 million. Through the first six months of 2007, the amortization of deferred acquisition costs totaled \$838 million, 12% higher than the comparable 2006 total of \$750 million. The increases reflected the growth in business volume, as well as \$21 million and \$29 million increases in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, from the implementation of the new fixed agent compensation program described in more detail in the Consolidated Overview section herein.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

General and administrative expenses in the second quarter of 2007 totaled \$503 million, 6% lower than the comparable total of \$533 million in the same period of 2006. Through the first six months of 2007, general and administrative expenses of \$1.01 billion were level with the comparable 2006 total. The implementation of the new agent compensation program in the first quarter of 2007 resulted in reductions of \$49 million and \$95 million in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, in reported general and administrative expenses compared to what would have been reported under the prior contingent commission program during those periods. The second quarter and first six months of 2006 included a provision for legal expenses related to investigations of various business practices by certain governmental agencies. These factors contributing to a decline in general and administrative expenses when compared with 2006 were partially offset in the second quarter of 2007 and substantially offset in the first six months of 2007 by the impact of expenses related to growth in business volume, continuing expenditures to support business growth and product development, and the segment's share of increased costs associated with the Company's national advertising campaign that was launched in the second quarter of 2006.

GAAP Combined Ratio

The loss and loss adjustment expense ratio of 57.6% in the second quarter of 2007 was 2.4 points lower than the comparable 2006 ratio of 60.0%. In the second quarter of 2007 and 2006, respectively, net favorable prior year reserve development provided 2.1 point and 1.2 point benefits to the loss and loss adjustment expense ratio. Through the first six months of 2007, the loss and loss adjustment expense ratio of 59.3% was 1.1 points lower than the comparable 2006 ratio of 60.4%. Net favorable prior year reserve development provided 1.6 point and 1.0 point benefits to the loss and loss adjustment expense ratio for the first six months of 2007 and 2006, respectively. There were no catastrophe losses incurred in the first six months of 2007 or 2006. Adjusting for the impact of net favorable prior year reserve development in all periods, the loss and loss adjustment expense ratios for the second quarter and first six months of 2007 were 1.5 points and 0.5 points better, respectively, than the comparable 2006 ratios, reflecting continued favorable loss trends.

The underwriting expense ratios of 30.5% and 30.4% for the second quarter and first six months of 2007 were each 0.4 points higher than the respective 2006 ratios, primarily reflecting the increases in expenses described above. The implementation of the new fixed agent compensation program provided 1.0 point and 1.2 point benefits to the underwriting expense ratio in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively.

Written Premiums

The Business Insurance segment's gross and net written premiums by market were as follows:

	Gross Written Premiums			
	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(in millions)	2007	2006	2007	2006
Select Accounts	\$ 746	\$ 713	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,408
Commercial Accounts	612	581	1,325	1,226
National Accounts	478	549	991	1,123
Industry-Focused Underwriting	585	564	1,218	1,137
Target Risk Underwriting	619	606	1,145	1,124
Specialized Distribution	276	281	531	527
Total Business Insurance Core	3,316	3,294	6,673	6,545
Business Insurance Other	5	20	35	23
Total Business Insurance	\$ 3,321	\$ 3,314	\$ 6,708	\$ 6,568

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

(in millions)	Net Written Premiums			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Select Accounts	\$ 731	\$ 705	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,384
Commercial Accounts	581	548	1,222	1,123
National Accounts	286	298	541	566
Industry-Focused Underwriting	580	560	1,162	1,081
Target Risk Underwriting	475	463	892	861
Specialized Distribution	276	280	528	525
Total Business Insurance Core	2,929	2,854	5,777	5,540
Business Insurance Other	6	18	38	19
Total Business Insurance	\$ 2,935	\$ 2,872	\$ 5,815	\$ 5,559

In Business Insurance Core, gross written premiums in the second quarter of 2007 increased by 1% over the same period of 2006, whereas net written premiums in the second quarter of 2007 increased 3% over the second quarter of 2006. Through the first six months of 2007, gross and net written premiums increased 2% and 4%, respectively, over the comparable 2006 totals. All markets in Business Insurance Core operations, except National Accounts and Specialized Distribution, recorded net written premium growth in the second quarter of 2007, driven by higher new business volume throughout the majority of markets and continued strong business retention rates. The decline in National Accounts' net written premiums reflected competitive market conditions that resulted in lower business volume. The Business Insurance segment's allocated share of costs related to certain catastrophe reinsurance purchased for the Northeastern United States under the Company's catastrophe bond program (described in more detail in the Capital Resources section herein) did not have a material impact on reported net written premiums for the second quarter or first six months of 2007.

Select Accounts. Net written premium growth of 4% and 3% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, over the same periods of 2006 was primarily due to growth in new business volume, coupled with continued strong business retention rates and renewal price changes that were positive but moderately lower than recent quarters. New business volume increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 over the same periods of 2006, due in part to the recent introduction of the Company's enhanced quote-to-issue agency platform and multivariate pricing program in ten states. That platform is expected to be introduced in the remainder of the United States over the next nine months. Enhanced marketing efforts and additional products sold to existing customers also contributed to new business growth in 2007. Business retention rates remained strong in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 but declined slightly from the respective 2006 periods. Renewal price changes in this market were lower during the second quarter and first six months of 2007 than in the respective periods of 2006, as price increases for coastal coverages were partially offset by declines in renewal price changes for non-coastal coverages, which continue to be impacted by competitive market conditions.

Commercial Accounts. Net written premium growth of 6% and 9% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, over the same periods of 2006, was primarily driven by an increase in new business volume, coupled with continued strong business retention rates. The growth in new business volume reflected the impact of recent product introductions, additional products sold to existing customers and increased marketing efforts. Renewal price changes in this market were lower during 2007 than in 2006, primarily reflecting competitive market conditions.

National Accounts. Net written premiums for the second quarter and first six months of 2007 declined 4% from the same periods of 2006, reflecting competitive market conditions that resulted in lower business volume.

Industry-Focused Underwriting. Net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 increased 4% and 7%, respectively, over the respective periods of 2006. The second quarter increase was driven by the Oil & Gas business unit, due to continued strong renewal price changes and business retention rates; the Construction business unit, where favorable economic conditions contributed to new business volume; and the Agribusiness unit, driven by strong increases in new business volume and business retention rates. Through the first six months of 2007, all five business units comprising this category recorded premium growth over the same 2006 period, primarily resulting from the factors described for the three business units above, as well as strong new business volume in the Technology and Public Sector business units in the first half of 2007.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Target Risk Underwriting. Net written premium growth of 3% and 4% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, over the same periods of 2006, was driven in both periods by increases in the Inland Marine and National Property business units. Strong growth in new business volume accounted for the increase in Inland Marine net written premium volume, whereas National Property's premium volume growth was driven by continued strong business retention rates and positive renewal price changes. Growth in these two business units was partially offset by a decline in Excess Casualty, where increasingly competitive market conditions led to a reduction in new business volume and a decline in renewal price changes.

Specialized Distribution. Net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 were virtually level with the same periods of 2006. Premium growth in the Northland business unit, reflecting strong business retention rates and new business volume, was largely offset in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 by premium declines in the National Programs business unit, resulting from reductions in new business volume and business retention rates that reflected competitive market conditions.

Financial, Professional & International Insurance

The Financial, Professional & International Insurance segment includes surety and financial liability coverages, which require a primarily credit-based underwriting process, as well as property and casualty products that are primarily marketed on an international basis. The segment includes the Bond & Financial Products group, as well as the International and Lloyd's group.

In late March 2007, the Company completed the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes, which accounted for \$6 million and \$25 million of net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, and \$15 million and \$38 million of net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2006, respectively. Written premiums recorded in the second quarter of 2007, subsequent to the completion of the sale, reflected the impact of the one-month reporting lag for this operation. The impact of this transaction was not material to the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Results of the Company's Financial, Professional & International Insurance segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,			
(in millions)	2007		2006	2007		2006	
Revenues:							
Earned premiums	\$ 844		\$ 839	\$ 1,688		\$ 1,627	
Net investment income	125		102	246		205	
Other revenues	6		6	11		11	
Total revenues	\$ 975		\$ 947	\$ 1,945		\$ 1,843	
Total claims and expenses	\$ 770		\$ 746	\$ 1,529		\$ 1,443	
Operating income	\$ 152		\$ 149	\$ 308		\$ 290	
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio	54.7	%	52.6	53.8	%	52.8	%
Underwriting expense ratio	36.3		35.8	36.4		35.4	
GAAP combined ratio	91.0	%	88.4	90.2	%	88.2	%

Overview

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Operating income of \$152 million in the second quarter of 2007 was \$3 million, or 2%, higher than operating income of \$149 million in the same period of 2006, as increases in net investment income and net favorable prior year reserve development were substantially offset by non-catastrophe losses in the United Kingdom related to flooding. Through the first six months of 2007, operating income of \$308 million was 6% higher than operating income of \$290 million in the same 2006 period, driven primarily by increases in net investment income and net favorable prior year reserve development, partially offset by the second quarter United Kingdom flood losses and an increase in general and administrative expenses. No catastrophe losses were incurred in the first six months of 2007 or 2006 in this segment.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Earned Premiums

Earned premiums in the second quarter of 2007 were slightly higher than in the same period of 2006. Through the first six months of 2007, earned premiums increased 4% over the same 2006 period. Adjusting for the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes in both years, earned premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 grew 2% and 4%, respectively, over the same periods of 2006. Earned premium growth over the respective periods of 2006 was concentrated in the International and Lloyd's group, driven by growth in business volume and the favorable impact of foreign currency rates of exchange. Year-to-date earned premium growth in 2007 in this group also benefited from adjustments to prior year premium estimates for the Company's operations at Lloyd's in the first quarter of the year. In addition, in the Bond & Financial Products group, construction surety business volume in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 increased over the same periods of 2006.

Net Investment Income

Refer to the Net Investment Income section of the Consolidated Results of Operations discussion herein for a description of the factors contributing to the increase in the Company's net investment income in 2007.

Claims and Expenses

Claims and claim adjustment expenses totaled \$464 million and \$915 million, respectively, in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, representing increases of 4% and 6% over the respective 2006 periods, primarily reflecting increased business volume and \$30 million of non-catastrophe losses incurred in the United Kingdom related to flooding, partially offset by the impact of the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes. Net favorable prior year reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 totaled \$15 million for each period, compared to \$9 million in each of the same 2006 periods. There were no catastrophe losses incurred in the first six months of 2007 or 2006.

General and administrative expenses totaled \$146 million and \$291 million, respectively, in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, representing increases of 2% and 9% over the same periods of 2006. These increases primarily reflected the segment's continued expenditures to support business growth and the impact of foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's implementation of a new fixed agent compensation program in the first quarter of 2007 did not have a material impact on this segment.

GAAP Combined Ratio

The loss and loss adjustment expense ratio of 54.7% and 53.8% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, were 2.1 points and 1.0 points higher than in the same 2006 periods, primarily reflecting the non-catastrophe losses related to flooding in the United Kingdom. The second quarter and first six months of 2007 ratios included 1.7 point and 0.9 point benefits, respectively, from net favorable prior year reserve development, compared with 1.1 point and 0.6 point benefits in the same periods of 2006. There were no catastrophe losses incurred in the first six months of 2007 or 2006. The underwriting expense ratios of 36.3% and 36.4% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, were 0.5 points and 1.0 points higher than the comparable 2006 expense ratios, driven by the increase in expenses described above.

Written Premiums

Financial, Professional & International Insurance's gross and net written premiums by market were as follows:

(in millions)	Gross Written Premiums Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Bond & Financial Products	\$ 681	\$ 674	\$ 1,307	\$ 1,295
International and Lloyd's	382	369	731	683
Total Financial, Professional & International Insurance	\$ 1,063	\$ 1,043	\$ 2,038	\$ 1,978

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

(in millions)	Net Written Premiums					
	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2007		2006	2007		2006
Bond & Financial Products	\$	658	\$	660	\$	953
International and Lloyd's		326		342		564
Total Financial, Professional & International Insurance	\$	984	\$	1,002	\$	1,517

Gross written premiums in the second quarter of 2007 increased 2% over the same period of 2006, whereas net written premiums declined 2% from the second quarter 2006 total. Adjusting for the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes in both periods, gross written premiums increased 3% and net written premiums declined 1% compared with the second quarter of 2006. The disparity in changes in gross and net written premiums compared with the prior year quarter primarily reflected changes in the timing of certain reinsurance transactions that reduced reported net written premiums. Net written premiums in the Bond & Financial Products group for the second quarter of 2007 increased 1% over the same period of 2006 (adjusted for the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes), as increased construction surety business volume resulting from strong economic conditions in the public works sector of the construction industry was largely offset by the timing of certain reinsurance transactions, which negatively impacted net written premium volume in the second quarter of 2007. In addition, Financial Products net written premium volume declined 1% from the second quarter of 2006, reflecting declines in renewal price changes and new business volume due to competitive market conditions. In the International and Lloyd's group, gross written premiums in the second quarter of 2007 increased \$13 million, or 4%, over the same period of 2006, primarily reflecting strong business volume in Canada and the United Kingdom and the favorable impact of foreign currency exchange rates. Net written premiums in the International and Lloyd's group declined 4% from the second quarter of 2006, primarily reflecting the timing of certain reinsurance transactions. Business retention rates remained strong, and new business volume was virtually level with the second quarter of 2006 in the International and Lloyd's group.

Through the first six months of 2007, gross written premiums of \$2.04 billion increased \$60 million, or 3%, over the comparable 2006 total, and net written premium volume of \$1.58 billion increased \$67 million, or 4%, over the same 2006 period. Adjusting for the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes in both periods, gross and net written premiums in the first six months of 2007 increased 4% and 5%, respectively, over the same period of 2006. Net written premiums for the first six months of 2007 in the Bond and Financial Products group increased 3% over the same period of 2006 (adjusted for the sale of Afianzadora Insurgentes), primarily due to strong construction surety volume, partially offset by the timing of certain reinsurance transactions which negatively impacted net written premium volume in the first six months of 2007, and declines in renewal price changes and new business volume in Financial Products due to competitive market conditions. In the International and Lloyd's group, net written premiums in the first six months of 2007 grew 9% over the same 2006 period, primarily due to adjustments to prior year premium estimates in the first quarter of the year in the Lloyd's operation, the favorable impact of foreign currency exchange rates and strong business volume in Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Personal Insurance

The Personal Insurance segment writes virtually all types of property and casualty insurance covering personal risks. The primary coverages in Personal Insurance are automobile and homeowners insurance sold to individuals.

In early April 2007, the Company completed the sale of Mendota, which primarily offered non-standard automobile coverage and accounted for \$0 and \$49 million of net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, and \$46 million and \$98 million of net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2006, respectively. The impact of this transaction was not material to the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Results of the Company's Personal Insurance segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
(in millions)	2007		2006	2007		2006
Revenues:						
Earned premiums	\$ 1,681		\$ 1,627	\$ 3,369		\$ 3,187
Net investment income	148		137	293		271
Other revenues	21		22	45		46
Total revenues	\$ 1,850		\$ 1,786	\$ 3,707		\$ 3,504
Total claims and expenses	\$ 1,465		\$ 1,491	\$ 2,935		\$ 2,863
Operating income	\$ 276		\$ 203	\$ 542		\$ 443
Loss and loss adjustment expense ratio	57.6	%	62.2	58.3	%	60.5
Underwriting expense ratio	28.3		27.9	27.4		27.8
GAAP combined ratio	85.9	%	90.1	85.7	%	88.3

Overview

Operating income of \$276 million in the second quarter of 2007 was \$73 million, or 36%, higher than operating income of \$203 million in the same period of 2006. Through the first six months of 2007, operating income of \$542 million was \$99 million, or 22%, higher than operating income of the same 2006 period. The increases in 2007 primarily reflected lower catastrophe losses and growth in business volume. Results in 2007 also benefited from the Company's implementation of a new fixed agent compensation program in the first quarter of 2007, which is described in more detail in the "Consolidated Overview" section herein. Net favorable prior year reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 was slightly lower than in the respective 2006 periods. Catastrophe losses in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 totaled \$40 million and \$85 million, respectively, compared with catastrophe losses of \$67 and \$67 million in the respective periods of 2006.

Earned Premiums

Earned premium growth of 3% and 6% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 over the respective 2006 totals primarily reflected continued strong business retention rates and renewal price changes, and growth from new business volumes over the preceding twelve months, partially offset by the impact of the sale of Mendota in early April 2007.

Net Investment Income

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Refer to the Net Investment Income section of the Consolidated Results of Operations discussion herein for a description of the factors contributing to the increase in the Company's net investment income in 2007.

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THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Claims and Expenses

Claims and claim adjustment expenses in the second quarter of 2007 totaled \$968 million, a decrease of \$45 million, or 4%, from the same period of 2006, primarily reflecting a decline in catastrophe losses and the sale of Mendota. Through the first six months of 2007, claim and claim adjustment expenses totaled \$1.97 billion, an increase of \$37 million, or 2%, over the comparable 2006 total of \$1.93 billion. Catastrophe losses of \$85 million in the first six months of 2007 resulted from a wind and rain storm in the eastern United States in the second quarter, and two wind and hail storms in the Southeastern United States in the first quarter. Catastrophe losses in the second quarter and first six months of 2006 totaled \$67 million and resulted from three wind, hail and rainstorm events in Texas, the Southeast and the Northeast in the second quarter of the year. Net favorable prior year reserve development in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 totaled \$50 million and \$85 million, respectively, compared with net favorable prior year reserve development of \$58 million and \$88 million in the respective periods of 2006. The net favorable development in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 reflected better than expected automobile loss experience due in part to claim initiatives, and fewer than expected late reported homeowners' claims related to non-catastrophe weather events that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2006. In addition, a portion of net favorable prior year reserve development in the Homeowners and Other line of business in the second quarter of 2007 was attributable to a decrease in the number of claims due to changes in the marketplace, including higher deductibles and fewer small-dollar claims. These changes also resulted in a change in historical loss development patterns. Net favorable prior year development in both periods of 2006 was primarily driven by better than expected auto bodily injury loss experience resulting in part from claim initiatives.

The amortization of deferred acquisition costs totaled \$320 million in the second quarter of 2007, \$39 million, or 14%, higher than the comparable 2006 total of \$281 million. Through the first six months of 2007, the amortization of deferred acquisition costs totaled \$623 million, an increase of \$68 million, or 12%, over the comparable 2006 total of \$555 million. The increases reflected the growth in business volume, as well as \$19 million and \$24 million 2007 second quarter and six-month impacts, respectively, from the implementation of the new fixed agent compensation program in 2007 described in more detail in the Consolidated Overview section herein.

General and administrative expenses totaled \$177 million in the second quarter of 2007, a decrease of \$20 million, or 10%, from the second quarter 2006 total of \$197 million. Through the first six months of 2007, general and administrative expenses totaled \$347 million, a decrease of \$33 million, or 9%, from the comparable 2006 total of \$380 million. The decreases in expenses in 2007 primarily reflected a decline in commission expenses resulting from the implementation of the new fixed agent compensation program, the sale of Mendota and a decline in legal expenses, which were partially offset by the impact of expenses related to increased business volume, continued investments to support business growth and product development and the segment's share of increased costs related to the Company's national advertising campaign that was launched in the second quarter of 2006. The second quarter and year-to-date totals in 2006 included a provision for legal expenses related to investigations of various business practices by certain governmental agencies. The implementation of the new compensation program for agents in the first quarter of 2007 resulted in \$43 million and \$81 million reductions in reported general and administrative expenses for the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, compared to what would have been reported under the prior contingent commission program.

GAAP Combined Ratio

The loss and loss adjustment expense ratios of 57.6% and 58.3% in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively, were 4.6 points and 2.2 points lower than the comparable 2006 ratios. The second quarter and year-to-date ratios in 2007 included 3.0 point and 2.5 point benefits, respectively, from net favorable prior year reserve development, compared with 3.6 point and 2.8 point benefits in the same periods of 2006. Catastrophe losses accounted for 2.4 points and 2.5 points of the loss and loss adjustment expense ratios in the second quarter and first six months of 2007, respectively. The impact of catastrophes on the respective 2006 loss and loss adjustment expense ratios was 4.1 points and 2.1 points.

The underwriting expense ratio of 28.3% in the second quarter of 2007 was 0.4 points higher than the comparable 2006 expense ratio of 27.9%. Through the first six months of 2007, the underwriting expense ratio of 27.4% was 0.4 points lower than the comparable 2006 ratio of 27.8%. The second quarter and year-to-date ratios in 2007 reflected 1.5 point and 1.7 point benefits, respectively, resulting from the implementation of the new fixed agent compensation program.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Written Premiums

Personal Insurance's gross and net written premiums by product line were as follows:

	Gross Written Premiums			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions)	2007	2006	2007	2006
Automobile	\$ 927	\$ 960	\$ 1,902	\$ 1,902
Homeowners and Other	951	880	1,685	1,559
Total Personal Insurance	\$ 1,878	\$ 1,840	\$ 3,587	\$ 3,461

	Net Written Premiums			
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions)	2007	2006	2007	2006
Automobile	\$ 915	\$ 951	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,883
Homeowners and Other	880	830	1,579	1,470
Total Personal Insurance	\$ 1,795	\$ 1,781	\$ 3,459	\$ 3,353

Gross and net written premiums in the second quarter of 2007 increased 2% and 1% over the respective totals in the same period of 2006. Gross and net written premiums in the first six months of 2007 increased 4% and 3% over the respective totals in the same period of 2006. Adjusting for the sale of Mendota in all periods, net written premiums in the Personal Insurance segment in 2007 increased 3% and 5% over the second quarter and first six months of 2006, respectively. The increases were driven by continued strong retention rates and renewal price increases, partially offset by a decline in new business volume and the impact of the timing of certain catastrophe reinsurance purchased for the Northeastern United States under the Company's catastrophe bond program, as discussed in the Capital Resources section herein.

In the Automobile line of business, net written premiums in the second quarter of 2007 declined 4% from the same period of 2006, whereas year-to-date 2007 net written premiums were consistent with the same 2006 period. Adjusting for the impact of Mendota for all periods, net written premiums in the Automobile line of business in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 increased 1% and 2%, respectively, over the same periods of 2006. That growth primarily reflected an increase in renewal price changes coupled with continued strong retention rates, partially offset by a decline in new business volume due to competitive market conditions.

In the Homeowners and Other line of business, net written premiums in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 grew 6% and 7% over the same periods of 2006, primarily reflecting renewal price increases, particularly for coastal coverages, coupled with continued strong retention rates. New business volume in this line of business in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 declined from the same 2006 periods. Adjusting for the sale of Mendota for all periods, net written premiums in the Homeowners and Other line of business in second quarter and first six months of 2007 increased 7% and 8%, respectively, over the same periods of 2006.

The Personal Insurance segment had approximately 7.1 million and 6.8 million policies in force at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, excluding Mendota in both years.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

INTEREST EXPENSE AND OTHER

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,						
(in millions)	2007			2006		2007			2006		
Net loss	\$	(66))	\$	(48))	\$	(88))	\$	(69)

The net loss in the second quarter of 2007 included an after-tax loss of \$25 million related to the Company's redemption of its 4.5% contingently convertible debentures in April 2007, consisting of the redemption premium paid and the write-off of remaining debt issuance costs. After-tax interest expense in the second quarter and first six months of 2007 totaled \$55 million and \$105 million, respectively, compared with \$49 million and \$97 million in the respective periods of 2006. The net loss in this category for the second quarter and the first six months of 2007 were reduced by the favorable resolution of various prior year tax matters. The net loss for the second quarter and first six months of 2006 also included a benefit from the favorable resolution of various prior year tax matters.

ASBESTOS CLAIMS AND LITIGATION

The Company believes that the property and casualty insurance industry has suffered from court decisions and other trends that have attempted to expand insurance coverage for asbestos claims far beyond the intent of insurers and policyholders. While the Company has experienced a decrease in asbestos claims over the past two years, the Company continues to receive a significant number of asbestos claims from the Company's policyholders (which include others seeking coverage under a policy), including claims against the Company's policyholders by individuals who do not appear to be impaired by asbestos exposure. Factors underlying these claim filings include intensive advertising by lawyers seeking asbestos claimants, the focus by plaintiffs on new and previously peripheral defendants and entities seeking bankruptcy protection as a result of asbestos-related liabilities. In addition to contributing to the overall number of claims, bankruptcy proceedings may increase the volatility of asbestos-related losses by initially delaying the reporting of claims and later by significantly accelerating and increasing loss payments by insurers, including the Company. Bankruptcy proceedings have also caused increased settlement demands against those policyholders who are not in bankruptcy but that remain in the tort system. Recently, in many jurisdictions, those who allege very serious injury and who can present credible medical evidence of their injuries are receiving priority trial settings in the courts, while those who have not shown any credible disease manifestation are having their hearing dates delayed or placed on an inactive docket. This trend of prioritizing claims involving credible evidence of injuries, along with the focus on new and previously peripheral defendants, contributes to the loss and loss expense payments experienced by the Company. In addition, the Company's asbestos-related loss and loss expense experience is impacted by the exhaustion or unavailability due to insolvency of other insurance potentially available to policyholders along with the insolvency or bankruptcy of other defendants.

The Company continues to be involved in coverage litigation concerning a number of policyholders, some of whom have filed for bankruptcy and whom in some instances have asserted that all or a portion of their asbestos-related claims are not subject to aggregate limits on coverage. In these instances, policyholders also may assert that each individual bodily injury claim should be treated as a separate occurrence under the policy. It is difficult to predict whether these policyholders will be successful on both issues. To the extent both issues are resolved in policyholders' favor and other Company defenses are not successful, the Company's coverage obligations under the policies at issue would be materially increased and bounded only by the applicable per-occurrence limits and the number of asbestos bodily injury claims against the policyholders. Accordingly, although the Company has seen a moderation in the overall risk associated with these lawsuits, it remains difficult to predict the ultimate cost of these claims.

Many coverage disputes with policyholders are only resolved through settlement agreements. Because many policyholders make exaggerated demands, it is difficult to predict the outcome of settlement negotiations. Settlements involving bankrupt policyholders may include extensive releases which are favorable to the Company but which could result in settlements for larger amounts than originally anticipated. There also may be instances where a court may not approve a proposed settlement, which may result in additional litigation and potentially less beneficial outcomes for the Company. As in the past, the Company will continue to pursue settlement opportunities.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

In addition, proceedings have been launched directly against insurers, including the Company, challenging insurers' conduct in respect of asbestos claims and, as discussed below, claims by individuals seeking damages arising from alleged asbestos-related bodily injuries. The Company anticipates the filing of other direct actions against insurers, including the Company, in the future. It is difficult to predict the outcome of these proceedings, including whether the plaintiffs will be able to sustain these actions against insurers based on novel legal theories of liability. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses to these claims and has received favorable rulings in certain jurisdictions. Additionally, Travelers Property Casualty Corp. (TPC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, has entered into settlement agreements, which have been approved by the court in connection with the proceedings initiated by TPC in the Johns-Manville bankruptcy court. On March 29, 2006, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York substantially affirmed the bankruptcy court's orders, while vacating that portion of the bankruptcy court's orders which required all future direct actions against TPC to first be approved by the bankruptcy court before proceeding in state or federal court. Five appeals from the March 29, 2006 ruling were filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and TPC filed a cross-appeal. Two appellants have voluntarily dismissed their appeals and a motion to dismiss the cross-appeal was filed. Additionally, TPC appealed from a procedural order of the district court relating to the timeliness of the cross-appeal. On January 17, 2007, the Second Circuit dismissed TPC's cross-appeal and denied TPC's appeal from the procedural order. The three remaining principal appeals have been consolidated for disposition and remain pending. It is not possible to predict how the appellate court will rule on the pending appeals. If the rulings of the district court are affirmed through the appellate process, then TPC will have resolved substantially all of the pending direct action claims against it. (Also, see Part II Item 1, Legal Proceedings).

Because each policyholder presents different liability and coverage issues, the Company generally reviews the exposure presented by each policyholder annually on a policyholder-by-policyholder basis. In the course of this review, the Company considers, among other factors: available insurance coverage, including the role of any umbrella or excess insurance the Company has issued to the policyholder; limits and deductibles; an analysis of each policyholder's potential liability; the jurisdictions involved; past and anticipated future claim activity and loss development on pending claims; past settlement values of similar claims; allocated claim adjustment expense; potential role of other insurance; the role, if any, of non-asbestos claims or potential non-asbestos claims in any resolution process; and applicable coverage defenses or determinations, if any, including the determination as to whether or not an asbestos claim is a products/completed operation claim subject to an aggregate limit and the available coverage, if any, for that claim. For those policyholders for which an estimate of the gross ultimate exposure for indemnity and related claim adjustment expense is determined, the Company calculates, by each policy year, a ceded reinsurance projection based on any applicable facultative and treaty reinsurance, past ceded experience and reinsurance collections. Conventional actuarial methods are not utilized to establish asbestos reserves. The Company's evaluations have not resulted in any data from which a meaningful average asbestos defense or indemnity payment may be determined.

The Company also compares its historical gross and net loss and expense paid experience, year-by-year, to assess any emerging trends, fluctuations, or characteristics suggested by the aggregate paid activity. Net asbestos losses and expenses paid in the first six months of 2007 were \$192 million, compared with \$242 million in the same period of 2006. Net paid losses in the first six months of 2007 were lower primarily due to installment payments made during 2006 on settlements reached in prior years and increased reinsurance billings in 2007 on those prior settlements. As a result, approximately 40% and 58% of total net paid losses in the first six months of 2007 and 2006, respectively, related to policyholders with whom the Company has entered into settlement agreements limiting the Company's liability. Beginning in the first quarter of 2007, the Company supplemented its existing annual in-depth and quarterly asbestos review processes with additional aggregate quarterly reserve analyses. Net asbestos reserves totaled \$3.86 billion at June 30, 2007, compared with \$4.12 billion at June 30, 2006.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

The following table displays activity for asbestos losses and loss expenses and reserves:

(at and for the six months ended June 30, in millions)	2007	2006
Beginning reserves:		
Direct	\$ 4,777	\$ 5,103
Ceded	(726)	(739)
Net	4,051	4,364
Incurred losses and loss expenses:		
Direct		
Ceded		
Net		
Accretion of discount:		
Direct		
Ceded		
Net		
Losses paid:		
Direct	245	265
Ceded	(53)	(23)
Net	192	242
Ending reserves:		
Direct	4,532	4,838
Ceded	(673)	(716)
Net	\$ 3,859	\$ 4,122

See Uncertainty Regarding Adequacy of Asbestos and Environmental Reserves.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLAIMS AND LITIGATION

The Company continues to receive claims from policyholders who allege that they are liable for injury or damage arising out of their alleged disposition of toxic substances. Mostly, these claims are due to various legislative as well as regulatory efforts aimed at environmental remediation. For instance, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), enacted in 1980 and later modified, enables private parties as well as federal and state governments to take action with respect to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances. This federal statute permits the recovery of response costs from some liable parties and may require liable parties to undertake their own remedial action. Liability under CERCLA may be joint and several with other responsible parties.

The Company has been, and continues to be, involved in litigation involving insurance coverage issues pertaining to environmental claims. The Company believes that some court decisions have interpreted the insurance coverage to be broader than the original intent of the insurers and policyholders. These decisions often pertain to insurance policies that were issued by the Company prior to the mid-1970s. These decisions continue to be inconsistent and vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Environmental claims when submitted rarely indicate the monetary amount being sought by the claimant from the policyholder, and the Company does not keep track of the monetary amount being sought in those few claims which indicate a monetary amount.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

The resolution of environmental exposures by the Company generally occurs by settlement on a policyholder-by-policyholder basis as opposed to a claim-by-claim basis. Generally, the Company strives to extinguish any obligations it may have under any policy issued to the policyholder for past, present and future environmental liabilities and extinguish any pending coverage dispute with the policyholder. This form of settlement is commonly referred to as a "buy-back" of policies for future environmental liability. In addition, many of the agreements have also extinguished any insurance obligation which the Company may have for other claims, including but not limited to asbestos and other cumulative injury claims. The Company and its policyholders may also agree to settlements which extinguish any future liability arising from known specified sites or claims. Provisions of these agreements also include appropriate indemnities and hold harmless provisions to protect the Company. The Company's general purpose in executing these agreements is to reduce the Company's potential environmental exposure and eliminate the risks presented by coverage litigation with the policyholder and related costs.

In establishing environmental reserves, the Company evaluates the exposure presented by each policyholder and the anticipated cost of resolution, if any. In the course of this analysis, the Company considers the probable liability, available coverage, relevant judicial interpretations and historical value of similar exposures. In addition, the Company considers the many variables presented, such as the nature of the alleged activities of the policyholder at each site; the allegations of environmental harm at each site; the number of sites; the total number of potentially responsible parties at each site; the nature of environmental harm and the corresponding remedy at each site; the nature of government enforcement activities at each site; the ownership and general use of each site; the overall nature of the insurance relationship between the Company and the policyholder, including the role of any umbrella or excess insurance the Company has issued to the policyholder; the involvement of other insurers; the potential for other available coverage, including the number of years of coverage; the role, if any, of non-environmental claims or potential non-environmental claims in any resolution process; and the applicable law in each jurisdiction. Conventional actuarial techniques are not used to estimate these reserves.

In its review of environmental reserves, the Company considers: the adequacy of reserves for past settlements; changing judicial and legislative trends; its reserves for the costs of litigating environmental coverage matters; the potential for policyholders with smaller exposures to be named in new clean-up actions for both on- and off-site waste disposal activities; the potential for adverse development; the potential for additional new claims beyond previous expectations; and the potential higher costs for new settlements.

The duration of the Company's investigation and review of these claims and the extent of time necessary to determine an appropriate estimate, if any, of the value of the claim to the Company vary significantly and are dependent upon a number of factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, the cooperation of the policyholder in providing claim information, the pace of underlying litigation or claim processes, the pace of coverage litigation between the policyholder and the Company and the willingness of the policyholder and the Company to negotiate, if appropriate, a resolution of any dispute pertaining to these claims. Because these factors vary from claim-to-claim and policyholder-by-policyholder, the Company cannot provide a meaningful average of the duration of an environmental claim. However, based upon the Company's experience in resolving these claims, the duration may vary from months to several years.

The Company continues to receive notices from policyholders tendering environmental claims for the first time. These policyholders generally present smaller exposures, have fewer sites and are lower-tier defendants. Further, in many instances clean-up costs have been reduced because regulatory agencies are willing to accept risk-based site analyses and more efficient clean-up technologies. However, the Company has experienced higher than expected defense and settlement costs, driven in part by coverage disputes with its policyholders and adverse judicial developments in certain states regarding the availability of coverage for environmental claims. In addition, while the Company continues to experience a decline in both the number of new policyholders tendering claims for the first time and the number of pending lawsuits between the Company and its policyholders pertaining to coverage for environmental claims, the Company has seen a moderation in the rate of this decline. As a result of these factors, the Company increased its environmental reserve by \$185 million in the second quarter of 2007. The largest component of this increase is attributable to the reserve the Company carries for defending and/or prosecuting litigation relating to the Company's coverage obligations for environmental claims.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Gross paid losses in the first six months of 2007 and 2006 were \$69 million and \$115 million, respectively. TPC entered into a significant settlement with one policyholder in 2005. TPC executed an agreement with this policyholder which resolved all past, present and future hazardous waste and pollution property damage claims, and all related past and pending bodily injury claims. The final payment related to this settlement was made in the first quarter of 2006. In addition, TPC and this policyholder entered into a coverage-in-place agreement which addressed the handling and resolution of all future hazardous waste and pollution bodily injury claims. Under the coverage-in-place agreement, TPC has no defense obligation, and there is an overall cap with respect to any indemnity obligation that might be owed.

At June 30, 2007, approximately 88% of the net environmental reserve (approximately \$474 million) was carried in a bulk reserve and included unresolved environmental claims, incurred but not reported environmental claims and the anticipated cost of litigating coverage disputes relating to these claims. The bulk reserve the Company carries is established and adjusted based upon the aggregate volume of in-process environmental claims and the Company's experience in resolving those claims. The balance, approximately 12% of the net environmental reserve (approximately \$63 million), consists of case reserves.

The following table displays activity for environmental losses and loss expenses and reserves:

(at and for the six months ended June 30, in millions)	2007	2006
Beginning reserves:		
Direct	\$ 413	\$ 494
Ceded	5	(69)
Net	418	425
Incurred losses and loss expenses:		
Direct	185	
Ceded		
Net	185	
Losses paid:		
Direct	69	115
Ceded	(3)	(62)
Net	66	53
Ending reserves:		
Direct	529	379
Ceded	8	(7)
Net	\$ 537	\$ 372

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

UNCERTAINTY REGARDING ADEQUACY OF ASBESTOS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVES

As a result of the processes and procedures described above, management believes that the reserves carried for asbestos and environmental claims at June 30, 2007 are appropriately established based upon known facts, current law and management's judgment. However, the uncertainties surrounding the final resolution of these claims continue, and it is difficult to determine the ultimate exposure for asbestos and environmental claims and related litigation. As a result, these reserves are subject to revision as new information becomes available and as claims develop. The continuing uncertainties include, without limitation, the risks and lack of predictability inherent in complex litigation, any impact from the bankruptcy protection sought by various asbestos producers and other asbestos defendants, a further increase or decrease in asbestos and environmental claims beyond that which is anticipated, the role of any umbrella or excess policies the Company has issued, the resolution or adjudication of some disputes pertaining to the amount of available coverage for asbestos and environmental claims in a manner inconsistent with the Company's previous assessment of these claims, the number and outcome of direct actions against the Company and future developments pertaining to the Company's ability to recover reinsurance for asbestos and environmental claims. In addition, the Company's asbestos-related claims and claim adjustment expense experience has been impacted by the exhaustion or unavailability due to insolvency of other insurance sources potentially available to policyholders along with the insolvency or bankruptcy of other defendants, although the Company has noted a recent decrease in the number and volatility of asbestos-related bankruptcies. It is also not possible to predict changes in the legal and legislative environment and their impact on the future development of asbestos and environmental claims. This development will be affected by future court decisions and interpretations, as well as changes in applicable legislation, including legislation related to asbestos reform. It is also difficult to predict the ultimate outcome of complex coverage disputes until settlement negotiations near completion and significant legal questions are resolved or, failing settlement, until the dispute is adjudicated. This is particularly the case with policyholders in bankruptcy where negotiations often involve a large number of claimants and other parties and require court approval to be effective. As part of its continuing analysis of asbestos reserves, which includes an annual ground-up review of asbestos policyholders, the Company continues to study the implications of these and other developments. The Company completed its most recent annual ground-up review during the third quarter of 2006. See Part II Item 1, Legal Proceedings.

Because of the uncertainties set forth above, additional liabilities may arise for amounts in excess of the current related reserves. In addition, the Company's estimate of claims and claim adjustment expenses may change. These additional liabilities or increases in estimates, or a range of either, cannot now be reasonably estimated and could result in income statement charges that could be material to the Company's operating results in future periods.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity is a measure of a company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet the short- and long-term cash requirements of its business operations. The liquidity requirements of the Company's business have been met primarily by funds generated from operations, asset maturities and income received on investments. Cash provided from these sources is used primarily for claims and claim adjustment expense payments and operating expenses. The timing and amount of catastrophe claims are inherently unpredictable. Such claims increase liquidity requirements. The timing and amount of reinsurance recoveries may be affected by reinsurer solvency and reinsurance coverage disputes. Additionally, the variability of asbestos-related claim payments, as well as the volatility of potential judgments and settlements arising out of litigation, may also result in increased liquidity requirements. It is the opinion of the Company's management that the Company's future liquidity needs will be adequately met from all of the above sources. The Company also has the ability to issue securities under its shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission and has access to liquidity through its \$1 billion line of credit.

Operating Activities

Net cash flows provided by operating activities in the first six months of 2007 and 2006 totaled \$1.92 billion and \$1.41 billion, respectively. Cash flows in 2007 reflected higher levels of collected premiums and net investment income, lower claim payments on catastrophe losses, as well as lower runoff claim payments in Business Insurance Other in comparison to the first six months of 2006. These factors were partially offset by an increase in tax payments resulting from higher profitability. As discussed in more detail in Part II Item 1, Legal Proceedings, on July 6, 2007, the Company announced that it had entered into a settlement to resolve fully all current and future asbestos-related coverage claims relating to ACandS. Under the settlement agreement, which is subject to several contingencies, the Company will contribute \$449 million to a trust to be established pursuant to ACandS' plan of reorganization. The Company expects to fund such payment with internally-generated funds.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows used in investing activities in the first six months of 2007 and 2006 totaled \$1.26 billion and \$1.73 billion, respectively. Fixed maturity securities accounted for the majority of investment purchases in both years.

The majority of funds available for investment are deployed in a widely diversified portfolio of high quality, liquid intermediate-term taxable U.S. government, corporate and mortgage backed bonds and tax-exempt U.S. municipal bonds. The Company closely monitors the duration of its fixed maturity investments, and investment purchases and sales are executed with the objective of having adequate funds available to satisfy the Company's insurance and debt obligations. The Company's management of the duration of the fixed income investment portfolio generally produces a duration that exceeds the duration of the Company's net insurance liabilities. The average duration of fixed maturities and short-term securities was 4.1 at June 30, 2007, compared with 4.0 at December 31, 2006.

The Company also invests much smaller amounts in equity securities, venture capital and real estate. These investment classes have the potential for higher returns but also involve varying degrees of risk, including less stable rates of return and less liquidity. During the second quarter of 2007, the Company sold a substantial portion of its venture capital investment portfolio.

The primary goals of the Company's asset liability management process are to satisfy the insurance liabilities, manage the interest rate risk embedded in those insurance liabilities and maintain sufficient liquidity to cover fluctuations in projected liability cash flows. Generally, the expected principal and interest payments produced by the Company's fixed income portfolio adequately fund the estimated runoff of the Company's insurance reserves. Although this is not an exact cash flow match in each period, the substantial degree by which the market value of the fixed income portfolio exceeds the present value of the net insurance liabilities, plus the positive cash flow from newly sold policies and the large amount of high quality liquid bonds, provides assurance of the Company's ability to fund the payment of claims without having to sell illiquid assets or access credit facilities.

At June 30, 2007, total cash, short-term invested assets and other readily marketable securities aggregating \$2.27 billion were held at the holding company level, including approximately \$485 million of remaining net proceeds from the issuance of debt in May 2007, which the Company intends to use to fund maturing debt (described in more detail in the following section). The assets held at the holding company, combined with other sources of funds available, primarily additional dividends from operating subsidiaries, are sufficient to meet its liquidity requirements. These liquidity requirements primarily include shareholder dividends and debt service.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

Financing Activities

Net cash flows used in financing activities in the first six months of 2007 totaled \$568 million, compared with net cash flows provided by financing activities of \$257 million in the same 2006 period. The 2007 total primarily reflected common share repurchases, the early redemption of debt, the repayment of maturing debt and dividends to shareholders, partially offset by the issuance of debt and proceeds from employee stock option exercises. The 2006 total reflected the issuance of debt and, to a lesser extent, proceeds from employee stock option exercises, offset by dividends to shareholders and common share repurchases.

Debt Transactions. On January 18, 2007, the Company redeemed \$81 million of 8.47% subordinated debentures originally issued in 1997 and due January 10, 2027. The debentures were redeemable by the Company on or after January 10, 2007. In January 1997, USF&G Capital II, a business trust, issued \$100 million of capital securities, the proceeds of which, along with \$3 million in capital provided by the Company, were used to purchase the subordinated debentures issued by USF&G Corporation and subsequently assumed by the Company after the merger of The St. Paul Companies Inc. (SPC) and Travelers Property Casualty Corp. (TPC). During the period prior to redemption, the Company had repurchased and retired \$22 million of the debentures in open market transactions. Upon the Company's redemption of the remaining \$81 million of subordinated debentures in January 2007, USF&G Capital II in turn used the proceeds to redeem its remaining capital securities outstanding. USF&G Capital II was then liquidated, and the Company received a \$3 million distribution of capital. The Company recorded a \$3 million pretax gain on the redemption of the subordinated debentures, due to the remaining unamortized fair value adjustment recorded at the merger date, less the redemption premium paid.

On March 12, 2007, the Company issued \$1 billion aggregate principal amount of 6.25% fixed-to-floating rate junior subordinated debentures due March 15, 2067 for net proceeds of \$986 million (after original issue discount and the deduction of underwriting expenses and commissions and other expenses). The debentures were issued at a discount, resulting in an effective interest rate of 6.447%. The debentures bear interest at an annual rate of 6.25% from the date of issuance to, but excluding, March 15, 2017, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15. From and including March 15, 2017, the debentures will bear interest at an annual rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 2.215%, payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year. The Company has the right, on one or more occasions, to defer the payment of interest on the debentures. The Company will not be required to settle deferred interest until it has deferred interest for five consecutive years or, if earlier, made a payment of current interest during a deferral period. The Company may defer interest for up to ten consecutive years without giving rise to an event of default. Deferred interest will accumulate additional interest at an annual rate equal to the annual interest rate then applicable to the debentures.

The debentures carry a 60-year final maturity and a scheduled maturity date in year thirty. During the 180-day period ending not more than fifteen and not less than ten business days prior to the scheduled maturity date, the Company is required to use commercially reasonable efforts to sell enough qualifying capital securities, or at its option, common stock, qualifying warrants, mandatorily convertible preferred stock, debt exchangeable for common equity or debt exchangeable for preferred equity to permit repayment of the debentures at the scheduled maturity date. If any debentures remain outstanding after the scheduled maturity date, the unpaid amount will remain outstanding until the Company has raised sufficient proceeds from the sale of qualifying capital securities, or at its option, common stock, qualifying warrants, mandatorily convertible preferred stock, debt exchangeable for common equity or debt exchangeable for preferred equity to permit the repayment in full of the debentures. If there are remaining debentures at the final maturity date, the Company is required to redeem the debentures using any source of funds. Qualifying capital securities are securities (other than common stock, qualifying warrants, mandatorily convertible preferred stock, debt exchangeable for common equity, and debt exchangeable for preferred equity) which generally are treated by the ratings agencies as having similar equity content to the debentures.

The Company can redeem the debentures at its option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after March 15, 2017 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount being redeemed plus accrued but unpaid interest. The Company can redeem the debentures at its option, in whole only, prior to March 15, 2017 (a) in whole at any time or in part from time to time or (b) in whole, but not in part, in the event of certain tax or rating agency events relating to the debentures, at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount being redeemed and the applicable make-whole amount, in each case plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

THE TRAVELERS COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, Continued

In connection with the offering of the debentures, the Company entered into a replacement capital covenant for the benefit of holders of one or more designated series of the Company's indebtedness (which will initially be the 6.750% Senior Notes due 2036). Under the terms of the replacement capital covenant, if the Company redeems the debentures at any time prior to March 15, 2047 it can only do so with the proceeds of securities that are treated by the rating agencies as having similar equity content to the debentures.

On March 15, 2007, the Company's \$500 million, 5.75% senior notes matured and were fully paid.

On April 18, 2007, the Company completed the redemption of its outstanding \$893 million, 4.50% convertible junior subordinated notes due in 2032 (the notes). The notes were originally issued by Travelers Property Casualty Corp., and the Company assumed certain obligations relating to the notes pursuant to a Second Supplemental Indenture dated April 1, 2004. Each note had a principal amount of \$25.00. The redemption price for each note was \$25.5625 plus \$0.009375 of accrued and unpaid interest. Any note called for redemption could be surrendered for conversion into common stock before the close of business on April 17, 2007. Each note was convertible into 0.4684 shares of common stock of The Travelers Companies, Inc. Holders of \$36 million of the notes tendered their certificates in exchange for the issuance of 670,910 of the Company's common shares. The remaining \$857 million of notes were redeemed for cash, along with accrued interest to the date of redemption. The Company recorded a \$39 million pretax loss (\$25 million after-tax) in other revenues in the second quarter of 2007 related to the redemption, consisting of the redemption premium paid and the write-off of remaining unamortized issuance costs.